

*External Affairs*

will be very limited and not at all effective. Therefore in concluding my remarks may I say that we in this group urge the government to give consideration to the recognition of China and the admission of China to the United Nations in response to the growing demand on the part of an increasing number of Canadians in all walks of life who apparently have a better appreciation of the realities of the situation than has the government at this time.

**Hon. W. J. Browne (Minister without Portfolio):** Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Smith) in his most interesting statement this afternoon dealt with many of the most important international matters in which Canada is interested. I should like to join, first of all, in the tribute which he paid to Mr. Dulles, the secretary of state of the United States, and in the good wishes which he expressed for his speedy recovery from his illness. To my mind it has been most heartening to see the change in attitude that has taken place in the press concerning Mr. Dulles. Last year, when the world was going through various crises, many of the newspapers were heaping scorn and ridicule on Mr. Dulles and were criticizing him for being so uncompromising. Letters were sent in—and these could easily have been sent in by supporters of the communists—to the state department in the United States criticizing him and asking that he be removed. His reply was that he was not engaged in a popularity contest but in work of an international character of benefit to the whole world. I am sure we all hope that his disability is only temporary. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I have been an admirer of Mr. Dulles for a long time because of his great devotion to principles. Certainly the world owes to him a great debt for the stand that he took and for the character that he displayed despite the tremendous pressures that came from all sides against him last year.

When the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Pearson) was speaking about China I took down what I thought he said as to the number of supporters that backed the United States in supporting their motion not to have the admission of China considered at the United Nations, and I thought he said 32.

**Mr. Pearson:** No, Mr. Speaker; it is quite the reverse. I said I thought there were 32 members that supported discussion of the matter in the United Nations.

**Mr. Browne (St. John's West):** I have here the account of the United Nations proceedings when this matter was brought before the general assembly. I have here a list of the

votes. The final vote on the United States motion that the question of China should not be considered was 44 votes in favour of the United States motion to 28 against, with nine abstentions. As the Leader of the Opposition knows, it is necessary to have a two-thirds vote in order to change the position as it is today.

I also noticed that the Leader of the Opposition referred to the offshore islands in an extremely offhand manner and indicated that they should be returned to the mainland. He spoke about their menace to mainland China. I expect he will agree with me when I suggest to him that maybe both Mao Tse-tung and Chiang Kai-shek attached the same importance to Quemoy and Matsu as Mao Tse-tung attached to the area that Mao Tse-tung occupied back in 1934 and 1935 when he was driven to the province of Shensi with only 5,000 followers at that time; from that small nucleus he built up an army with Russian help and was able to conquer the mainland. Maybe both of them had that in mind.

I was interested to note his generous concern that Formosa would not be put under Peking. I am glad to know that he feels that way. My friend the hon. member for Kootenay West (Mr. Herridge) was even more considerate and thought a referendum should be taken on Formosa. But what about having a referendum on mainland China—did either of the hon. gentlemen propose that procedure—in order to see where those people would like to go?

**Mr. Herridge:** Does the minister propose it?

**Mr. Browne (St. John's West):** I believe both of my hon. friends supported a summit conference. I wonder whether Mr. Khrushchev's eagerness for a summit conference derives from the success which his predecessor had in summit conferences at Yalta, Potsdam and Geneva. I think the Leader of the Opposition certainly must be aware of the fact that it was as a result of Yalta that Russia occupied the strong position vis-à-vis Germany that she does today.

**Mr. Herridge:** I heard of a summit conference called by those who did not want Newfoundland to enter confederation.

**Mr. Browne (St. John's West):** I did not know about that. There are dangers in summit conferences, I think, unless the ground has been properly prepared by a foreign ministers conference in the first place and I believe the hon. member for Kootenay West stated that during his remarks. I tried to follow the hon. member for Kootenay West in his suggestions.