

*External Affairs*

Members of the Arab union feel that it is necessary to accept political realities. As far as they are concerned, the only Chinese government is that of Peking.

As for Hungary, it finds ridiculous that Peking should be refused membership in the UNO. It likens the situation to that of medieval Rome which, despite Copernic's protest, decreed that the sun revolves around the earth.

India is wondering why the United States, if they are sure they have good reasons for refusing Peking's admission into the UNO, refuse to state those reasons openly before the General Assembly.

Those are, Mr. Speaker, the arguments in favour of the recognition of communist China by the United Nations, put forward by the countries that agree with the principles of Moscow and of Peking.

Among unfavourable arguments, there are of course those which were put forward by the Formosan delegate sent by Chiang Kai-shek who claims that Formosa now represents the Chinese people in keeping with all the standards of the charter of the United Nations. In fact, we read in the preamble of this charter, and I quote:

We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war—

The Formosan delegate then stated that only a peaceful state could aspire to the UNO. Now how can the communist regime introduce itself as a peace-making agent after invading Korea and killing there a million human beings? Some countries favourable to Peking claim that the future of peace is at stake. But you do not have the right to barter human freedom under the noble pretext of establishing peace.

The United Kingdom, which, for its part, had already recognized the Peking government in a unilateral and individual way in order to have trade relations with that government, thought that, during that thirteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the discussion of that controversial problem would have heightened an already too strong international tension.

At that thirteenth session of the General Assembly, the honourable Sidney Smith stated the stand taken by the Canadian government about this important matter. He indicated first that a great difficulty of expression had come up since a military intervention was threatening peace in the Taiwan area, and that it would be utopian to study the Chinese problem in the background of what was happening in that strategic area. He thought it was not in order to raise the question of admission or non admission of communist

[Mr. Allard.]

China in UNO at that time, because international tension, heightened by military events in the Far East, did not constitute a favourable atmosphere for the discussion of such a matter

That is why, Mr. Speaker, the Canadian delegation, at that thirteenth session, rejected the Indian amendment and favoured postponement of the problem.

A vote was then taken, with the following result: 44 countries decided that the question should not be taken up during that thirteenth session; 28 members wanted a debate in the General Assembly and 9 members abstained.

Mr. Speaker, the question had to be well understood, and I believe that the principles put forward on that occasion may as well apply to our country, both from a unilateral and individual standpoint. How can a country like communist China—considering the principles I referred to very rapidly—possibly ask to be admitted to the United Nations? How can it ask Canada, a peace-loving country par excellence, whose friendship is easy, whose heart and mind are understanding, to support Chinese admission after its aggressive and bellicose actions, ever since it has achieved power? How can it ask to be admitted, if it cannot put into practice the principles of the United Nations?

You are no doubt aware, Mr. Speaker, that the United Nations, set up in 1945 by several war-weary nations anxious to strengthen international peace and co-operation across the world, instituted a charter which has four main purposes: first, to maintain peace and ensure international security; second, to promote sincere friendship between members; third, to develop international co-operation in the social, cultural or economic fields; fourth, to create through the United Nations an organization where all common purposes of the various members can be harmonized toward the achievement of those justifiable ends.

Well, Mr. Speaker, how could that country abide by those principles and those views while waging war and displaying a belligerent attitude, both within and outside its borders. A nation cannot shoot its way into the United Nations: admission into that body must be under the benevolent sign of the dove.

Canada, as I said earlier, has a sensitive heart and a level head, and may eventually recognize communist China. However, before such recognition is granted, China will have to show in a sustained, permanent and truthful way that it intends to abide by its international obligations, to treat its citizens as