

Q. Well, then, in our case—Canada's case—to whom would she be able to make official contact within those occupied territories?—A. Through whom would the communist government be able to make contact?

Q. No, to whom would Canada make official contact?—A. We are not making any official contact with the communist government because we do not recognize it as the government of China.

Q. Suppose difficulties arose in connection with Canadians marooned over there and something had to be done—a protest had to be made in regard to their treatment—A. All Canadian officials in China at the present time have consular status, in addition to any diplomatic status which they may have. It has been our view, as I tried to point out earlier, that regardless of whether there is recognition of a government which proclaims itself, consuls should be able to carry on their normally recognized functions. It is the function of the consul to get in touch with the local authorities—whoever may be in control—and that does not constitute an act of recognition.

Mr. GREEN: Is there any trade out of Hong Kong to Shanghai?

The WITNESS: There is a certain amount of trade going through Shanghai by the so-called blockade runners but I would not want to pay the insurance on the cargos myself.

Mr. GREEN: That is the Nationalist blockade?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. DICKEY: What is the status of that blockade under international law?

The WITNESS: The Canadian government has indicated that it does not recognize the blockade as being legal under international law because it cannot be made effective.

Mr. DICKEY: It is not on the basis that the government is still recognized, or anything of that kind?

The WITNESS: No.

*By Mr. Fleming:*

Q. Would you say the communists are doing anything to court recognition by the western nations as a government?—A. No, they have rung the dinner gong and they think we are all going to come and get it.

Q. They are following a fairly independent and aloof course in this regard?—A. I would say that the Chinese communists are perhaps misguidedly feeling that we will all wish to come to them more quickly than they will feel the necessity of coming to us. They have asked all governments to recognize them. That is the normal practice of a revolutionary government which sets itself up. They proclaim themselves a government and then they invite recognition from governments which are prepared to recognize them and so notify their representatives in China. Our representative has been so notified.

Mr. DICKEY: I just wonder if you can tell us whether we have any definite indication of the source of military supplies and equipment for the communist government armies in China—any reliable indication?

The WITNESS: Well, I am not a military man myself, but there was a fairly substantial communist army in China at V.J. Day which had acquired some of its equipment from purchase in the country. Some, I believe, was acquired through the national government when they were in alliance with the national government. Some was captured from the Japanese. The biggest stockpile came into their hands in Manchuria when the Russians withdrew and left fairly large quantities of Japanese arms and some arsenal equipment, the extent of which I do not know. They captured great quantities of American equipment from the nationalist armies particularly in the later phases of the war when divisions and