

I would certainly call communism alien to the Chinese tradition; but I think it is entirely premature to come to any judgment at this time on that particular question that you asked. I doubt if that would appear for some time to come.

Q. May I ask you one other question? Have any Russians been appearing on the scene in China during this change or since the change took place?—A. Oh yes, Russians have. Perhaps I should put it this way. There was a Soviet ambassador in Nanking. The Soviet ambassador is Mr. Roschin. He moved to Canton at the time when the National Government moved its capital there, about the 20th of April. They left a certain caretaking group in the embassy in Nanking. Then when the new government was proclaimed in Peking about the first of October the Soviet government immediately recognized that government, and so did the other satellite governments including Yugoslavia. The Soviet ambassador had in the meantime returned to the Soviet Union leaving only two or three in Canton, and he came immediately to Peking and since then reports have it that perhaps two or three hundred Soviet workers and technicians have appeared on the scene—particularly in Peking and Tientsin. Not many have appeared in Shanghai as yet.

Q. There has been a somewhat substantial immigration from the Soviet into the country since?—A. Two or three hundred in a country like China is not a very large figure, just a blot on the landscape. There may be that many or more in Manchuria.

Q. You don't need many communists in a country to make their presence felt though.—A. No, I certainly agree with you on that.

Mr. FOURNIER: What about at the head of the army over there, are there any Russian generals?

The WITNESS: Not at the head of the army. The head of the army is General Chu Teh, and he has been closely associated with Mao Tze-tung since the days when they were fighting the nationalists in the early thirties in Kiangsi; and many of the leading army corps commanders are old lieutenants of his, associates of twenty years. But on the question of Soviet advisers or technicians, that is something on which it is difficult to have a great deal of information at this time because the western representatives are not permitted to travel around at all in China and that makes their powers of observation somewhat limited.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Menzies, have you any idea of the dislike or hatred that the Chinese must naturally have against the Russians on account of old scores they have to settle with them? I have in mind, for instance, Manchuria and the war they had at the beginning of the century in connection with outer Mongolia and so on. Is there any tangible evidence of the dislike which the Chinese people must naturally have against the Russians for infringements on their territory which have occurred during the last century or so?

The WITNESS: I would think there would be the basis for a certain degree of enmity there. That might build up in time.

*By Mr. Fleming:*

Q. Is there anything to distinguish the attitude of a communist of China toward Canada, the attitude of any of its nationals or its government, or anything of that kind?—A. Well, sir, most Canadians in China are regarded as Britishers by the ordinary Chinese. They are almost entirely known as Englishmen to the Chinese. I doubt very much if they make a particular distinction between Canadians and the people of other countries. I think Canadians are generally pretty favourably regarded because of their missionary activities in China and for their philanthropic work. I have in mind, particularly, Canada's contribution in connection with Canadian Aid to China during the war and after the war when some seven million dollars was given; the Canadian Red Cross and the Friend's Ambulance Unit; and that, with the work of the missionary organizations