

provoke various reactions and I was asked in Manila and in Seoul what about the ultimate recognition of China and I wouldn't attempt to state any policy but merely to express my view of what might be a realistic approach. There are problems that are disturbing at this time which are of concern to the people of China and we all are of the hope that these problems will be disposed of and will be settled and I think that in order to get them settled whenever the appropriate moment arrives to make serious attempts in that direction, that it is those who are in effective control of public affairs in China who will have to be participating in the negotiations and agreements reached to dispose of those problems. Now whether you regard that as recognition of Communist China or anything else, I think it is only the common sense realistic approach that there will not be an agreement by which the people of China will feel that they are bound unless it is made with those who are in effective control of its public affairs. And I didn't intend, nor do I intend, to express any opinion upon the manner in which a government becomes the one in effective control of the public affairs of a country; or whether I like that form of government or not. Just taking the facts as they happen to be. And I think I had better keep away from the word recognition because there has been a lot of controversy in newspapers over the degree of recognition that even discussing with representatives of the government that happens to be in effective control of the mainland of China at the present time at this Geneva Conference. I think we all hope something will come out of the Geneva Congerence but there wouldn't anything come out of it if there wasn't somebody there speaking on the behalf of the people of China.

QUESTION: Generally, do you think that the non-Communist countries must ultimately trade with Communist countries?

ANSWER: Well, I don't think it will be a healthy situation for mankind to have the world divided up into blocs with a wall between the two because the kind of instruments of warfare that you have now are not stopped by no matter how high a wall you attempt to build and I think that if we want stability in the world that there will have to be all kinds of relations between the various countries of the world and I think some of them are apt to be commercial relations. There are not many countries in the world that are completely self-sufficient and there are no countries, to my knowledge, in the world who do not derive some benefit from exchanging their surpluses for things they need and that is not normally done by direct barter. It is done by disposing of your surplus in the world markets and buying in the world markets the things you want for your own comfort and subsistence.

QUESTION: Speaking of trade, we understand that there has been some feeling in Canada against importing of Japanese textiles and also against certain fishing practices off the Canadian West Coast. Have you discussed this at all with members of the Japanese Government?

ANSWER: No, I haven't but those matters have been under discussion by the proper representatives of the two countries and I am quite confident that we are on the way to mutually satisfactory solutions. There are in all countries certain people who would like to see the special thing in which they are engaged protected against competition from any source and that is quite normal but the governments have to try to do that which will be best not only for any one small or relatively large group but what will be best for the great mass of the people to whom they are responsible.