

*The Budget—Mr. Blackmore*

I believe that will effectively substantiate the fact that Chiang held the Chinese communists at bay all during world war II. Anyone who required more proof than that would be most unusual.

Question No. 3. Is it not further a fact that Chiang was driven from the Chinese mainland largely if not entirely through the meddling and treasonable manoeuvring of a conspiracy of communist spies operating in the United States through agents infiltrated into the United States administration?

I spoke about this the other night and I pointed out how Lauchlin Currie, for example, countermanded the order by General Eisenhower that certain supplies should be sent to Chiang Kai-shek. I would emphasize that the answer to this third question I have posed is again positively yes.

The United States caused the fall of Chiang Kai-shek. In this connection at least five considerations require to be taken into account, all of which serve to show the truth of this declaration. The first one is the evidence of witnesses who have testified to this. May I read again from "While You Slept" at page 15. Some may wonder why I quote John T. Flynn's "While You Slept". It is because it is a perfectly documented book. The truth of everything it says has been established over and over again in committees of the very highest degree of integrity and reliability. But this is what Flynn states at page 15:

The only difference between Russia's war on China and her war on Korea was that in Korea we aided and armed the South Koreans to fight communism, while in China, incredible as it may seem, we actually told the Chinese government to do what Russia wanted—unite with the communists. When Chiang Kai-shek refused, we disarmed him.

Again, at page 185 of his masterful book he states:

The dark curtain that, with our consent, was rung down over our luckless allies in Europe—Poland and Czechoslovakia and other little countries—has now fallen on China. And this was made possible wholly because of Russia's allies—conscious and unconscious—in America, in our government and even in our state department.

There were traitors in the state department and in posts of power in many departments of the government. Many of the men who are now being hustled off to jail were exercising a controlling influence at those key positions where decisions are made.

There can be hardly any doubt after considering these assertions. The other night I quoted to some extent from a letter by Walter S. Robertson dated October 8, 1949 and addressed to the Hon. Philip Jessup. After Hon. Walter S. Robertson had been eighteen

months in the finest position that one could imagine in China to learn the truth, these are his words:

. . . in my opinion at least, it can be fairly demonstrated that the confused and confusing inconsistencies of our own vacillating policy, however well meaning it might have been, contributed directly and indirectly to the debacle which engulfed him and his government, our ally, and brought to power the communists, our long avowed enemies.

I come now to the second consideration. Roosevelt's behaviour at Yalta shows completely how the United States wrecked Chiang Kai-shek. Although Japan previously had already offered to surrender before Yalta, and although Roosevelt knew this, yet at Yalta Roosevelt, advised by the communist spy Alger Hiss, signed an agreement with Stalin and without the knowledge of Chiang Kai-shek. Pertinent portions from this agreement are as follows. I quote from page 37 of a document which I have in my hand called "China in Stalin's Grand Strategy". It is a document reprinted from *Foreign Affairs*, an American quarterly review, October, 1950. It is a document by Hu Shih, who was the Chinese ambassador to the United States in 1939 and certainly a man whose word we would not question, I fancy. Here are the quotations from the Yalta agreement:

The leaders of the three great powers—the Soviet union, the United States of America and Great Britain—have agreed that in two or three months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe has terminated, the Soviet union shall enter into the war against Japan on the side of the allies on condition that:

I skip paragraphs (1), (2) and (2)(a), and quote subparagraphs (b) and (c) of (2):

(b) The commercial port of Dairen shall be internationalized, the pre-eminent interests of the Soviet union in the port being safeguarded and the lease of Port Arthur as a naval base of the U.S.S.R. restored.

(c) The Chinese Eastern Railroad and the South-Manchurian Railroad which provides an outlet to Dairen shall be jointly operated by the establishment of a joint Soviet-Chinese company, it being understood that the pre-eminent interests of the Soviet union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria.

Then paragraph (3) is as follows:

(3) The Kurile islands shall be handed over to the Soviet union.

It is understood that the agreement concerning Outer-Mongolia and the ports and railroads referred to above will require concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The president will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

The heads of the three great powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

For its part the Soviet union expresses its readiness to conclude with the national government of