

The Budget—Mr. Blackmore

ineffectual and a totalitarian. To help Canadians begin an appropriate review of their ideas as regards Chiang, I propose to ask the following three questions in respect of Chiang Kai-shek's world war II activities, and I propose to answer each question as I ask it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. I am sorry to interrupt the hon. member, but it being five o'clock the house will proceed to the discussion of private and public bills.

PRIVATE BILL

EASTERN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The house in committee on Bill No. 394, respecting Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company—Mr. Balcom—Mr. Applewhaite in the chair.

On clause 1—*Capital stock.*

Mr. Knowles: May I ask whether any changes were made in this bill when it was before the committee on railways, canals and telegraph lines?

Mr. Balcom: There was no change made, Mr. Chairman.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 2 agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Title agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The items under private and public bills having been exhausted the house will proceed with the business interrupted at five o'clock.

THE BUDGET

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE
MINISTER OF FINANCE

The house resumed consideration of the motion of Hon. Douglas Abbott (Minister of Finance) that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair for the house to go into committee of ways and means, and the amendment thereto of Mr. Macdonnell.

Mr. J. H. Blackmore (Lethbridge): Question No. 1. Is it not a fact that throughout world war II Chiang Kai-shek held a powerful Japanese army of two million men engaged along the eastern coast of China, thereby enormously contributing to our victory? The answer, emphatically, is yes. Chiang did hold two million Japanese engaged along the eastern coast of China throughout world war II. Proof of that is to be found in abundance in Admiral William D. Leahy's book "I Was There", New York, 1950, at page 202.

[Mr. Blackmore.]

This is cited by John T. Flynn in his book "While You Slept", New York, 1952, page 188. Flynn cites this fact in order to substantiate the statement he had made at page 36 of "While You Slept" in the following words:

Chiang's country was invaded by the Japanese. He did, as Admiral Leahy pointed out, hold a huge army of two million Japanese soldiers in China while we fought in the Pacific.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that that evidence pretty well disposes of that question.

Now, question No. 2. Is it not equally a fact that Chiang successfully held at bay the Russian Chinese communist fifth column armies right up to the close of world war II? The answer, once more, is emphatically yes. Chiang held the communists off all during world war II. What is the proof? There is pretty strong evidence in the dispatches of United States Ambassador Leighton Stuart. Dr. Stuart's dispatch of July 1, 1947, warned the United States government that the Chinese nationalist troops lacked arms and ammunition, the arms and ammunition, by the way, it was the business of the United States to supply to Chiang Kai-shek under the arrangement they had with him. Dr. Stuart's dispatch of September 20, 1947, warned again of the ill effects upon Chiang's forces resulting from the failure of United States financial and military assistance.

In his dispatch of February 5, 1948, he warned again of the dangerous lack of American aid resulting in disaffection among Chiang's forces.

All three dispatches were sent after the end of world war II and after the United States had undertaken to give assistance to Chiang Kai-shek. Ambassador Stuart's dispatch of March 17, 1948 reads as follows, and I am reading from page 39 of Freda Utley's "The China Story". Freda Utley is one of the best authorities on China that can be found anywhere. Everything she says is thoroughly documented. But here is the quotation from page 39:

In their despair all groups blame America—

Ambassador Stuart is speaking of the Chinese.

—for urging structural changes . . . or reforms which they feel they themselves would carry out if their immediate internal problems were not so acute, while America still delays the long promised aid upon which the survival of democratic institutions depends.

Again on March 31, 1948, two years after the end of world war II, he sent this dispatch:

The Chinese people do not want to become communists, yet they see the tide of communism running irresistibly onward. In the midst of this chaos and inaction the Generalissimo stands out as the only moral force capable of action.