

early in the nineteenth century and adapted it as an instrument of Russian imperialism.

It will be recalled that at the Yalta Conference an agreement was made by the U.S.S.R. with the United Kingdom and the United States. At that time the terms of this pact were kept secret, and no doubt properly so, as they provided for the entrance of Russia into the war with Japan. The details were published later. I am impressed with the significance of that agreement particularly in relation to the position of Communist China today. It gave the Soviet Government, first the Kurile Islands. Secondly—and I quote from the agreement, it stated:

The status quo in Outer Mongolia (the Mongolian People's Republic) shall be preserved;

I intend to deal with that later.

The former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz.:

(a) The southern part of Sakhalin as well as all the islands adjacent to it shall be returned to the Soviet Union;

(b) The commercial port of Dairen shall be internationalized, the pre-eminent interests of the Soviet Union in this 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.

Honourable senators, these are the things which I think justify my suggestion that, despite the fact the Chinese communists have been declared aggressors, the president of the General Assembly should appeal to them to withdraw immediately from South Korea to north of the 38th parallel. Then the Cease-Fire Committee, or whatever committee may take its place, will be able to enter into negotiations. Here is the point:

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—

That is the President of the United States.

—will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

Today Soviet Russia is denouncing the United States as aggressors and as having imperialistic aims towards China, yet just half a dozen years ago the Soviet Union, through Marshal Stalin, requested the President of the United States to act as mediator so that Russia could receive from China what this Yalta Agreement provided she would get if she went into the war against Japan.

Speaking in the Senate in April of 1948 I pointed out that one of the great causes of

the dispute between Stalin and Trotsky in the mid-twenties was the fact that Trotsky at that time wanted to spread communism throughout Europe. Stalin said they could not spread communism in Europe until they had secured some control over Asia. Stalin pointed out that they could not get any control of Asia until they had control of China, and particularly control of Sinkiang, the northwest portion of China, Inner and Outer-Mongolia and Manchuria. Surely the communists in China remember that part of Chinese history today. Outer-Mongolia belonged to the Chinese Empire until 1911 at which time Czarism was in control of Russia, and Outer-Mongolia declared its independence. In 1924, the very time when Stalin and Trotsky were at war with each other, a revolution sponsored and supported by Soviet Russia took place in Outer-Mongolia and the Mongolian Peoples Party was formed.

Again referring to the request made by Russia that the United States act as mediator in their dispute with China, we all remember the "Open Door" policy, which was purely a United States one, applied to China. The United Kingdom was sympathetic to this policy and helped in every way. The "Open Door" policy, relating specifically to traffic and tariffs and tolls, was particularly designed to protect the integrity of China and to make sure that Chinese independence and ownership of its own territory would be maintained. This was the policy carried on throughout the years, and after the Boxer uprising in China, the United States received a small portion of the reparations paid by China as a result of this war; but they gave back to the Chinese in money, four-fifths of the total reparations they received from China. To show their appreciation, the Government of China used that money for the education of Chinese youths in China and in the United States.

These facts partly explain why I make the suggestion that the president of the General Assembly of the United Nations should use his voice in order to bring about the end of the war in Korea. Just as Stalin and communist Russia got control of Outer-Mongolia, they now want control of Inner-Mongolia and Manchuria, and through Manchuria they want Korea. The Russo-Japanese War of 1904 was fought directly for control of Manchuria and Korea. That was the objective of Japan as it was the objective of Russia. Under the Czars, and later under the Soviets, Russia has wanted control of the warm waters of the Mediterranean and the warm waters surrounding Korea and the Yellow Sea.