

WHO DELIVERED CHINA TO COMMUNISM?

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Abstract

“From the perspective of the victims, it does not matter if they were condemned to death because of their membership in a particular racial group or because they are part of a national minority or a social class. It does not matter if they were part of 600,000, of 6,000,000 or of 60,000,000 victims. The moral has to be, in my view, *that each human being is a world in himself, and has an equal right to live.*”

YAIR AURON, *The BANALITY of DENIAL*, p. 18.

1) On the Chinese side

After the troops of Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong) had conquered the whole of China, i.e. except Taiwan and some small islands, in America often the question was asked: “Who lost China?” This article seeks to explain that, or, more exactly, to answer the question “Who delivered China to Communism?” Since these cases must be seen in context, there will also be some explanations regarding the relations of the United States and European countries among themselves and with China.

In 1922, Sun Yat-sen saw no possibility to become Chinese President. Therefore he started to contact the Soviet-Union for getting assistance from there, fighting against the warlords who ruled most parts of China. It meant this the laying of the foundation stone for the later Communist dominance of that country, with all consequences, the “Revolution in permanence.”

At that time, i.e. 1924, in accordance with a statistical study of a certain Professor Sarolea, confirmed by a certain Mr. Hearnshaw of King’s College, London, and quoted in Winston Churchill’s book “*Nach dem Kriege*” (“After the War”), the Bolshevists had already murdered the following number of persons:

“28 Bishops, 1.219 priests, 6.000 professors and teachers, 9.000 doctors, 12.950 landowners, 54.000 officers, 70.000 policemen, 193.290 workers, 260.000 soldiers, 355.250 intellectuals and tradesmen and 815.000 farmers. These figures did not include the monstrous losses of human life among the Russian population having perished from starvation.”¹ It was that the

¹ Churchill, Winston Spencer, *Nach dem Kriege*. Zurich, Leipzig, Vienna 1930: Hoffmann, Joachim, Stalin’s

beginning of the “Revolution in Permanence” in Soviet-Russia. Later, during the reign of Stalin, there was, of course, much more to come.

Furthermore, at that time, the Soviet-Union sent huge sums of money to foreign countries to make revolution there. So, for instance, in March 1922 four million lire were allocated to the Italian Communist party; 47 million marks to the Germans and 640.000 francs to the French. The list, Edvard Radzinsky states, was endless.²

What does “Revolution in Permanence” mean? This term can be found, at least twice, by Karl Marx. In March 1850, together with Friedrich Engels, he uttered: “Their³ battle cry must be: ‘The Revolution in Permanence.’⁴” And in April 1850 he declared, together with his then allies⁵ Friedrich Engels, August Willich,⁶ Ada Vidil⁷ and Julian Harney⁸: “The aim of the Association is the overthrow of all privileged classes, their subjugation under the dictatorship of the proletarians, in which the revolution in permanence will be preserved until the realization of Communism, which will be the last form of organization of the human family.”⁹

On January 26, 1923 Sun Yat-sen and the Soviet diplomat Adolph Joffe¹⁰ signed the Sun-Joffe agreement,¹¹ and the first “United Front” between KMT (Kuomintang; Guomindang; Nationalist Party) and the CCP (Chinese Communist Party) was formed. The Soviet Union promised to support Sun, who therefore made virtually enormous concessions to Soviet Russia, above all regarding the Outer Mongolia and Hsinking (Xinjiang).¹²

In August 1923 Mikhail Borodin¹³ became, at Stalin’s recommendation, Sun Yat-sen’s

War of Extermination. Theses and Dissertations Press, Capshaw, Alabama, p. 173.

² Radzinsky, Edvard, STALIN, an Anchor Book-Doubleday, New York N.Y., 1996, p. 182.

³ The workers’

⁴ “Ihr Schlachtruf muss sein: Die Revolution in Permanenz.” Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Address of the Central Department to the League, March 1850 (Ansprache der Zentralbehoerde an den Bund vom Maerz 1850). Loew, Konrad, Marx & Engels-Die Vaeter des Terrors (Marx & Engels-The Fathers of Terror). Langen Mueller, Munich, 1999, p. 89.

⁵ Around 1850 many revolutionaries formed links with Karl Marx, but most of them separated from him before long. Friedrich Engels, of course, was an ally of Marx during his lifetime and also after his death. More: Loew, Marx & Engels, particularly pp. 300-310.

⁶ 1810-74, army officer, revolutionary, member of the Communist League, supported anti-Marxist faction, emigrated to USA, Unionist officer in the American Civil War. Kamenka, Eugene, The Portable KARL MARX. Viking Penguin Inc., New York N.Y., 1983, p. 605.

⁷ No more information of that person available.

⁸ George Julian Harney, 1817-97, Chartist leader and journalist. Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 587.

⁹ “Das Ziel der Assoziation ist der Sturz aller privilegierten Klassen, ihre Unterwerfung unter die Diktatur der Proletarier, in welcher die Revolution in Permanenz erhalten wird bis zur Verwirklichung des Kommunismus, der die letzte Organisationsform der menschlichen Familie sein wird.” Loew, Marx & Engels p. 90.

¹⁰ 1883-1927

¹¹ Dillon, Michael, China. A Cultural and Historical Dictionary. Curzon Press, Richmond, Surrey, p. 166.

¹² More: Jung Chang and Jon Halliday, The unknown story of MAO. Alfred A. Knopf, New York N.Y., pp. 31-32.

¹³ 1884-1951. Died in Prison. Rayfield, Donald, STALIN and his HANGMEN. Random House, New York N.Y.,

political adviser.¹⁴ In May 1924 a military academy was established in Whampoa (Huangpu),¹⁵ about 10 kilometers from Canton.¹⁶ This academy was modeled on Soviet institutions, with Soviet advisers and many Communist teachers and students. Planes and artillery were imported from Soviet Russia.¹⁷ As from the day of its founding, Moscow made a determined effort to plant high-level agents in the Nationalist military,¹⁸ where many of them went on to become officers.¹⁹ This had the consequence that, during the Chinese Civil War, the Nationalist army was infiltrated by Communist agents, spies, sleepers and “Red moles,” which contributed decisively to the defeat of the KMT on the Chinese Mainland. Therefore, as already mentioned above, it must be said that Sun Yat-sen’s deals with the Soviet-Union laid the foundation of the conquest of Mainland China by the Communists some 25 years later. At that time, Sun Yat-sen had the absolute backing of Chiang Kai-shek, what means that last-named was, at least at the beginning of the Chinese-Soviet relations, on no account innocent of Communism gradually conquering China. After a few years Chiang Kai-shek started to keep distance from the Communists, but, for the first time, it was too late, because the KMT-armies were already too much infiltrated by Communists, and the Nationalists, till the end of the civil war, were never able to eliminate the Communist virus from them completely.

In connection with the KMT-Soviet relations, many Chinese, above all young ones, were fond of Communism. A great admirer of that movement was Chiang Kai-shek’s son Chiang Ching-kuo (president of the Republic of China from 1978 to 1988)²⁰, at that time 15 years old. He wanted to study in Soviet-Russia and traveled therefore to Whampoa for discussing his Moscow plans with his father.²¹ Chiang Kai-shek, at that time still having connections with the Chinese Communists but already getting more and more doubt, obviously reluctantly gave in, perhaps because he still needed Soviet support.²² From the end of 1925 till 1937 Chiang Ching-kuo lived in the Soviet Union. He arrived there, together with other Chinese students, in November 1925. Already since 1917 Soviet Russia had provided military training and education for revolutionaries from China and other Far Eastern countries, eventually combining various training schools to become the University of Toilers of the East.²³ Then, in

2004 (German translation: Stalin und seine Henker. Karl Blessing Verlag GmbH, Munich 2004), p. 507.

¹⁴ Chang and Halliday, Mao p. 33.

¹⁵ Dillon, China pp. 147-148.

¹⁶ Chang and Halliday, Mao p. 33.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 201.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 301 (sic!).

²⁰ 1910-1988. How much Chiang Ching-kuo can be blamed for Communism later taking over China can be discussed, because he was still very young as he decided to study in Soviet Russia, and he may have been under bad influence.

²¹ Chiang Kai-shek was the first commandant of the Whampoa Military Academy.

²² Taylor, Jay, The Generalissimo’s Son. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2000, pp. 25-26.

²³ Ibid., p. 22.

1925, the Soviets decided to establish a separate institution for Chinese students: the Sun Yat-sen University of the Toilers of China (Sunovka).²⁴ Its rector became Karl Radek.²⁵ Chiang Ching-kuo, having gotten the name Nikolai Vladimirovich Elizarov, also studied there.

On January 12 1926 a new Chinese student arrived at the Sunovka: Deng Xiaoping, getting the Russian name Ivan Sergeevich. But within a short time he was called “Little Cannon.” It seems that Chiang Ching-kuo and Deng Xiaoping struck up a close relationship.²⁶ During his lifetime, Chiang Ching-kuo also spoke several times with Stalin.²⁷ In 1937 he returned to China.

After concluding the Sun-Joffe Agreement in 1923, the Soviet-Russian influence to the KMT, let alone the CCP, was enormous. In March 1925 Sun Yat-sen died, and Wang Ching-wei, at that time a near ally to the Soviets and fond of Mao Tse-tung, became his successor. Instigated by the Bolsheviks, the KMT-government started to change the Chinese society by force.²⁸ But more and more people disagreed, and on April 12 1927 Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Nationalist army and now no. 2 in the Nationalist Party, started, first in Shanghai and later in most parts of China, purging, arresting and also killing Communists. Wang Ching-wei broke with the CCP and submitted to Chiang.²⁹ Therefore, Chiang was, at least nominally, the ruler of Mainland China till 1949.

Mao Tse-tung went first to Hunan, then to the Ninggang county in Jiangxi, near to the border to Hunan, and then to Ruijin in Jiangxi, where the “First Red State” was erected (“Red Terror,” of course, included).³⁰

In October 1934 some 80.000 Chinese Communists started the famous “Long March,” which

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ 1885-1939. Real surname: Sobelso(h)n. Killed in a Soviet prison. Rayfield, Stalin p. 315.

²⁶ Taylor, Generalissimo’s son pp. 32-33.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 519.

²⁸ “The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions.” Karl Marx (together with Friedrich Engels), Manifesto of the Communist Party 1848. Kamenka, Karl Marx p. 241.

“We know that one has to consider the institutions, the customs and the traditions of the different countries, and we don’t deny that there are countries like America, England and, if I knew better your institutions, I would perhaps also add Holland, where the workers can achieve their aim peacefully. If that is true, we must also recognize that in most countries of the continent the lever of our revolution must be force; it is force to which we have to appeal one day for establishing the power of labor.” (“Wir wissen, dass man die Institutionen, die Sitten und die Traditionen der verschiedenen Laender beruecksichtigen muss, und wir leugnen nicht, dass es Laender gibt, wie Amerika, England, und wenn mir eure Institutionen besser bekannt waeren, wuerde ich vielleicht auch Holland hinzufuegen, wo die Arbeiter auf friedlichem Wege zu ihrem Ziel gelangen koennen. Wenn das wahr ist, muessen wir auch anerkennen, dass in den meisten Laendern des Kontinents der Hebel unserer Revolution die Gewalt sein muss; die Gewalt ist es, an die man eines Tages appellieren muss, um die Herrschaft der Arbeit zu errichten.”) Karl Marx, Congress of Hague, 1872. Loew, Marx & Engels p. 190.

²⁹ Chang and Halliday, Mao p. 45.

³⁰ More: Chang and Halliday, Mao pp. 101-109.

took them from Jiangxi to Shaanxi. Many of them were killed by KMT-soldiers following them, but as Chang and Halliday conclude: “There can be no doubt that Chiang let the CCP leadership and the main force of the Red Army escape.”³¹ Chiang purged the Communists in many parts of China, but he allowed them to make a haven in Shaanxi.

Why did he do so? There may have been some reasons: not getting into trouble with the warlords of the areas the Communists went through; no conflict with the Soviet Union, fighting together with her against the Japanese in case they would attack once more; and, perhaps above all: Chiang feared of his son who still “studied,” whatever that may have meant, in Soviet Russia. He tried vainly to get his son back to China. Finally, the Generalissimo was taken prisoner in Xian (December 1936), the “Second United Front” between Nationalist and Communists was formed, and Chiang had to make many concessions to the Communists. As most of them were fulfilled, the Soviet Politburo, i.e. Stalin, decreed “Not to oppose the return to China of Chiang Kai-shek’s son.”³² On his journey back home Chiang Ching-kuo was accompanied (supervised) by Kang Sheng,³³ the future CCP intelligence chief.³⁴ He returned to China on 19 April 1937. From that time on, Chiang Ching-kuo gradually dissociated himself from Communism.

During the following years Mao strengthened the power of the CCP in Northern China and his own within the CCP, assisted enormously by Kang Sheng, who did the dirty work (=terror).³⁵

In the summer of 1936 Mao Tse-tung was visited by the American journalist Edgar Snow³⁶ who afterwards produced the book *Red Star Over China*. Chang and Halliday state: “Mao left nothing to chance, and dictated detailed instructions on handling Snow’s visit: ‘Security, secrecy, warmth and red carpet.’ The Politburo carefully coordinated answers to a questionnaire Snow had to submit beforehand. Mao offered Snow a mixture of valuable information and colossal falsification, which Snow swallowed in toto, calling Mao and the CCP leadership ‘direct, frank, simple, undeviating.’ Mao covered up years of torture and murder, such as the AB purges,³⁷ and invented battles and heroism like the crossing of the Dadu bridge in the trek across China, astutely now titled ‘the Long March.’ He led Snow to believe that, except when he was ill, he had ‘walked most of the 6.000 miles of the Long

³¹ Chang and Halliday, Mao p. 132.

³² Ibid., p. 190

³³ 1898-1975

³⁴ Ibid. Taylor, Generalissimo’s son pp. 76-77.

³⁵ A biography of Kang Sheng: Byron, John and Pack, Robert, *The Claws of the Dragon*. Simon & Schuster, New York N.Y., 1992.

³⁶ 1905-1972

³⁷ AB=Anti-Bolshevik: terrible atrocities ordered by Mao in Jiangxi and Fujian from late November 1930 to 1931. At least tens of thousands of people have been killed, many of them horrendously tortured: Chang and Halliday, Mao pp. 88-100.

March, like the rank and file.’³⁸ Mao also completely suppressed his links with Moscow, and claimed he wanted friendship with America – a claim that fooled many.”³⁹

“Mao took the added precaution of checking everything Snow wrote afterwards, and amending and rewriting parts. On 26 July 1937 (before *Red Star* came out) Snow wrote to his wife, Helen, who was then in Yen-an: ‘Don’t send me any more notes about people reneging on their stories to me... As it is, with so many things cut out it begins to read like Childe Harold.’⁴⁰ Snow omitted to mention this background in *Red Star*, and instead alleged that Mao ‘never imposed any censorship on me.’ The Chinese edition even gilded Snow, and had him say that he found Mao’s words ‘honest and true.’”⁴¹

“*Red Star* was published in English in winter 1937-38, and played a big role in swaying Western opinion in favor of Mao.”⁴² It had also big influence on the Chinese radical youth.⁴³

It was clear from the beginning that the “Second United Front,” similar to the first, would not last. With the end of WW II civil war broke out again with full force. Thereby, the Communists were assisted by the Soviet Union, which sent innumerable weapons to them: such ones produced in the USSR, but also captured arms of Japan and Germany, as Chang and Halliday write.⁴⁴ They may also have transmitted American-produced weapons to them, which the Soviets had got from the USA, mostly via North Pacific, in connection with the “Lend-Lease program.”⁴⁵ Innumerable quantities of war material were shipped thereby to the Soviets.⁴⁶

Moreover, the Russians transmitted battle-ried Japanese POWs and, from the Soviet-occupied North Korea, 200.000 hardened Korean soldiers to the Chinese Communists.⁴⁷

At the beginning of the last phase of the Chinese Civil War (1945), the KMT-troops had great advantage over the Communists. However, at that critical moment, Chiang Kai-shek made

³⁸ In reality Mao, like other leaders of the “Long March,” was carried in his own bamboo litter: Chang and Halliday, Mao p. 139.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 192.

⁴⁰ *Childe Harolds Pilgrimage*: narrative poem written by the English poet and satirist George Gordon Noel Byron (1788-1824) in 1818.

⁴¹ Chang and Halliday, Mao p. 192.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 297.

⁴⁵ That program, passed by Congress and signed by the US President on March 11, 1941, intended that the United States would send Great Britain weapons and supplies without charge. After WW II the British could pay for them or return them. Persico, Joseph E., *Roosevelt’s Secret War*, Random House, New York N.Y., 2002, p. 83. On October 24, 1941 US Congress voted to include the Soviet Union in the Lend-Lease program. Butler, Susan, *My Dear Mr. Stalin*, Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 2005, p. 47.

⁴⁶ Suworow, Viktor (Wladimir Bogdanowitsch Resun), *Stalins verhinderter Ersts Schlag (Stalin’s prevented first Stroke)*. Pour le Merite, Selent, pp. 120-122.

⁴⁷ Chang and Halliday, Mao pp. 297-298.

bad personnel decisions. He granted much military authority to General Hu Tsung-nan (Hu Zongnan; Chang and Halliday claim that he was a Red “sleeper”),⁴⁸ who bungled, obviously deliberately, all his military operations, thus contributing decisively to the defeat of the Nationalists. Furthermore, Chiang transmitted much economic authority to corrupt relatives of his wife, namely T.V. Soong. That led to poverty and turmoil in areas former occupied by the Japanese and offended additionally the Americans, making them even more prone to (Chinese) Communism. Only partly assisted by the United States and full of Red moles (a heritage since the founding of the Whampoa Military Academy), the Nationalist units collapsed like a house of cards within a short time, and the rest of them, including Chiang Kai-shek, had to flee to Taiwan or elsewhere.

2) On the American side

Elisabeth Turrill Bentley⁴⁹ was one of the most important American spies for the Soviet Union during World War Two. But as the war ended, she got more and more misgivings: “They⁵⁰ were cheap little men pulled by strings from Moscow, she thought. They were no better than gangsters,⁵¹ with their threats and bribes.”⁵² Finally, she decided to go to the FBI for testifying and denouncing other Communist agents, what she did from August 1945 on. At one of those occasions she handed over an envelope containing US\$ 2,000 which she had got from Anatoly “AL” Gorsky, one of her KGB⁵³ contacts. “For weeks, the joke around the office⁵⁴ was that the cash in the envelope was ‘the only money we’ve ever gotten back, or ever will get back, from the Lend-Lease program.’”⁵⁵ Later the money was returned to Elisabeth Bentley who often had financial problems.⁵⁶ Lauren Kessler, Elisabeth Bentley’s biographer, states:

“Most American communists had no idea that millions had already died during Stalin’s collectivization of agriculture in the early 1930s and that millions more were dying as a result of his unending purges.⁵⁷ What they did know was that the party said it stood for social

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 301

⁴⁹ 1908-1963

⁵⁰ KGB operatives with whom Elisabeth Bentley cooperated.

⁵¹ “Anastas Mikoyan [1895-1978], a Stalinist Politburo member who survived into the Khrushchev era [and even into the Brezhnev era!], at one point explained why it was impossible to rehabilitate people [Stalin victims] too quickly [after Stalin’s death]. If they were all declared innocent at once, ‘it would be clear that the country was not being run by a legal government, but by a group of gangsters.’” Applebaum, Anne, *GULAG, A History*. Doubleday, New York N.Y., 2003, p. 514.

⁵² Kessler, Lauren, *CLEVER GIRL*. HarperCollins, New York N.Y., 2003, p. 113.

⁵³ KGB: Soviet secret police.

⁵⁴ which had taken the money

⁵⁵ Kessler, *Clever Girl* p. 131.

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 238.

⁵⁷ “Starting in 1937, he [Stalin] signed orders which were sent to the regional NKVD [name of the Soviet secret

justice for all, that the party was a bulwark against Hitler and Mussolini. Many believed that the communism was, as it was publicly proclaiming to be, ‘just twentieth-century Americanism.’”⁵⁸

And further:

“As her⁵⁹ eyes were being opened to the reality of the KGB, she was also learning that what she thought she knew about the Soviet Union – the inspiring stories of a new and glorious society that she had read about in party literature, tales of full employment, education for all, new hospitals, productive farms, happy workers – might not be the truth, or the whole truth. American Communists like Bentley were almost completely ignorant of the excesses of Stalinism, of the purges, the violence, and the repression. The Soviet propaganda machine had done an excellent job of hiding the internal politics of the country from American eyes. But now⁶⁰ that story, incident by incident, was leaking out. One day a Lithuanian Jew came into World Tourists⁶¹ to arrange for the shipment of parcels. He told Bentley that when the Nazis invaded, they decimated the Jewish population and killed most of his relatives. But, he said, ‘as bad as the Nazis were, the Red Army was worse.’”⁶²

Why did the Soviet propaganda machine work so well? As the Chinese Communists contacted Edgar Snow, so the Soviet Union found a series of “intellectuals” (or, should they better be called “pseudo-intellectuals?”) admiring her. Donald Rayfield states:

“If Louis Aragon,⁶³ Romain Rolland,⁶⁴ Lion Feuchtwanger,⁶⁵ Bertold Brecht,⁶⁶ George Bernard Shaw⁶⁷ and H.G. Wells⁶⁸ had chosen to be honest, what risk would they have run?

police before it was called “KGB”] bosses, listing quotas of people to be arrested (no cause was given) in particular regions. Some were to be sentenced to the ‘first category’ of punishment – death – and others to be given the ‘second category’ –confinement in concentration camps for a term ranging from eight to ten years. The most ‘vicious’ among the latter were to be placed in special political prisons, presumably in order to keep them from contaminating other camp inmates. Some scholars speculate that the NKVD assigned quotas to different parts of the country according to its perception of which regions had the greatest concentration of ‘enemies.’ On the other hand, there may have been no correlation at all.” Applebaum, *Gulag* p. 94. Afterwards, a list is presented (from July 30, 1937) showing regions all over the Soviet Union with registered 10,750 “first category” and 35,250 “second category” persons. Below the list there is written by Anne Applebaum: “Etc.” *Ibid.*, p. 95.

⁵⁸ Kessler, *Clever Girl* p. 43.

⁵⁹ Elisabeth Bentley’s

⁶⁰ 1945

⁶¹ Only U.S. company able to make travel arrangements for Americans in the Soviet Union. Kessler, *Clever Girl* pp. 61-62; a happy hunting ground for Soviet agents and spies.

⁶² Kessler, *Clever Girl* p. 113-114.

⁶³ French poet (1897-1982)

⁶⁴ French novelist (1866-1944)

⁶⁵ German novelist (1884-1958)

⁶⁶ German playwright (1898-1956)

⁶⁷ Anglo-Irish playwright (1856-1950)

⁶⁸ English novelist (1866-1946)

They chose to fawn on Stalin and lie with impunity. Iagoda⁶⁹ had no trouble assembling a chorus on Stalinist flatterers from the left wing of Western writers.”⁷⁰

But the perhaps most important flatterer of Soviet Russia may, at that time, have been Walter Duranty,⁷¹ American reporter of the *New York Times*. In 1932 he won a Pulitzer Price (Correspondence) “for dispassionate interpretive reporting of the news from Russia.”⁷² But how magnificent were Duranty’s articles in reality? Anne Applebaum states:

“For Belarus and for Ukraine most of all, the purges, famine, and collectivization of the 1930s were the equivalent of the Holocaust,⁷³ although they have never been recognized as

⁶⁹ Genrik Iagoda, (1891-1938), head of OGPU, shot on March 15 1938. OGPU: name of the Soviet secret police before it was called NKVD.

⁷⁰ Rayfield, Stalin and his Hangmen p. 229.

⁷¹ 1885-1958

⁷² Fleming, Thomas, *The New Dealer’s WAR*. Basic Books, New York N.Y., 2001, p. 289. “Laying it on with a trowel, the Pulitzer Committee added that Duranty’s dispatches glittered with ‘scholarship, profundity, impartiality and sound judgment and exceptional clarity.’” Ibid., p. 582.

⁷³ At this occasion some words to the term “Holocaust,” (Greek: “burnt whole”) partly in connection with the number “six million.” Nowadays, “Holocaust” normally means the Nazi-atrocities, specially regarding the Jews, as in the *Time Almanac 2007* is written: “‘Holocaust’ is the term describing the Nazi annihilation of about 6 million Jews (two thirds of the pre-World War II European Jewish population), including 4,500,000 from Russia, Poland, and the Baltic; 750,000 from Hungary and Romania; 290,000 from Germany and Austria; 105,000 from The Netherlands; 90,000 from France; 54,000 from Greece. The Holocaust was unique in its being *genocide*- the systematic destruction of a people solely because of religion, race, ethnicity, nationality, or sexual preference – on an unmatched scale. Along with the Jews, another 9 to 10 million people – Gypsies, Slavs (Poles, Ukrainians, and Belarussians), homosexuals, and the disabled – were exterminated.”

Concerning mass murder, the term “Holocaust” (later partly also called “genocide,” a term invented by the Jewish-Polish legal scholar Raphael Lemkin, who combined the Greek word *genos*, meaning species or race, and the Latin suffix *-cide*, meaning murder of, or killing. Auran, Yair, *The Pain of Knowledge*. Transaction, The State University, New Jersey, 2005, p. 154) perhaps was used for the first time by the *New York Times* on September 10, 1895, in the headline “ANOTHER ARMENIAN HOLOCAUST,” of an article describing the mass murder of more than five thousand Armenians by a force of one thousand Turkish troops in the Erzinjan district of eastern Turkey. Balakian, Peter, *The Burning Tigris*. William Heinemann, London 2004, p. 41. In the magazine *Pro Armenia*, no. 4, January 1902, pp. 29-30, a certain Bernard Lazare published the article “Le Congress Sioniste et le Sultan” (“The Zionist Congress and the Sultan”) declaring: “The Zionist Congress which gathered in Basle paid honor to the Sultan Abd al-Hamid II. The delegates, or those who present themselves as such, of the most ancient of all oppressed peoples whose history has been written in blood, have sent their blessing to the worst of murderers. They are part of a people, six million of whose brethren groan under the boot of the Czar, not to mention those who are treated like beasts in Rumania, in Galicia, in Persia, in Algier, and even in those countries which consider themselves civilized. They are pariahs, and in great numbers wasted away by hunger and pain. Every day they are slaughtered and sacrificed (in the original: *en holocauste*) to some Moloch. They are inundated by mud, curses and venom...” Auran, Yair, *The Banality of Indifference*, Transaction, The State University, New Jersey, pp. 105, 153. The journal *Pro Armenia* appeared in Paris from 1901 to 1908. Ibid., p. 105.

In 1919, the Italian poet, novelist and dramatist Gabriele D’Annunzio (1863-1938) called the city of Fiume (today: Rijeka, Croatia) *la citta olocausta* (Holocaust City). And as R.J.B. Bosworth remarks: “The poet had revived an adjective whose influence was destined to extend far beyond Fiume.” Bosworth, R.J.B., *Mussolini’s Italy*. Penguin Books, London, 2005, P. 112.

Yitzhak Katznelson was a poet, an author, teacher and educator. As WWII broke out, he moved from Lodz to Warsaw, where he lived during the January 1943 ghetto uprising. As a Honduran national he was, in May 1943, transferred to the French detention camp in Vittel, one year later (May 1944), 60 years old, murdered in Auschwitz. Auran, Yair, *Banality of Indifference* p. 304. On August 20, 1943 he wrote to his younger brother: “....Who will mourn for us [the Jews]? Who will erect a memorial for us? Who will tell others the story of this

such in the outside world. Stalin had the census-takers shot, but Walter Duranty, a *New York Times* reporter who never reported the famine (he wanted to curry favor with Stalin and keep his visa; in the end he won a Pulitzer Prize), estimated privately that 10 million had died.”⁷⁴

Thomas Fleming claims to know:

“When FDR⁷⁵ took office in 1933, he had already decided to recognize the Soviet Union. But he moved cautiously toward this goal. The administration argued that trade with Russia would

great people, a nation of Levites, the children of the prophets, the forebears of their own God in lands which consumed them, every last one of them, leaving not a child, not an unborn babe, more than six million in a matter of days. Who will write the Jewish Musa Dagh? When the Armenians were killed, they were mourned by a Jewish book but when the Jewish People was killed who will mourn for it? Who will weep for it?” Auron, Yair, *Banality of Indifference* p. 305. With the “Jewish book” the novel *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh*, written by the Austrian novelist Franz Werfel (1890-1945), is meant.

“Many observers feel that the Turkish Republic, established in 1923, is not legally responsible for the genocide of the Armenians; nevertheless that country continues to this day to deny that the young Turk government of its predecessor state, the Ottoman Empire, engaged in massive destructions of Armenians from 1915-1917, resulting in the deaths of over one million men, women, and children. Scholars also argue, however, that acts of genocide continued under Ataturk’s Turkey, in the years 1919-1923, before it became a republic.”

Auron, Yair, *the Banality of Denial* p. 46.

“In response to Armenian Nationalist stirrings, the Turks massacred thousands of Armenians in 1894 and 1896. The most horrific massacre took place in April 1915 during World War I, when the Turks ordered the deportation of the Armenian population to the deserts of Syria and Mesopotamia. According to the majority of historians, between 600,000 and 1.5 million Armenians were murdered or died of starvation. The Armenian massacre is considered the first genocide in the 20th century. Turkey denies that a genocide took place and claims that a much smaller number died in a civil war.” *Time Almanac* 2007, p. 685.

Joseph E. Persico states: “Over 11,000 American residents of German ancestry were held in custody or moved inland during the war.” [WW II] Persico, *Roosevelt’s Secret War* p. 169. “The paranoia reached beyond U.S. borders. In one well-suppressed episode the President allowed the American military, abetted by the State and Justice Departments, to pressure sixteen Central and South American countries to round up Germans, Japanese, and Italians residing in their lands....If the host countries were reluctant to hold these people in custody themselves, the United States intended to do the job for them. Some 2,800 Germans and 1,000 Japanese from Peru alone were among over 5,000 men, women and children living in Latin America who were deported to two dozen camps in the United States..... Hundreds of interned Germans and Japanese were taken aboard ships, like the SS *Gripsholm*, to be, in effect, bartered for stranded Americans. Six such exchanges were conducted with Germany and two with Japan. Most of the internees were exchanged against their will. Among the Germans apprehended in Latin America, some bore names like Rosenbaum, Feldmann, Rothenthal, Stein, Goldmann, and Isenberg, Jews who were deported to Germany to an unknown fate.” Persico, *Roosevelt’s Secret War*, pp. 169-170.

On December 22 1944, the Soviet novelist Ilya Ehrenburg (1891-1967) published, in the weekly *Soviet War News*, London, the article “REMEMBER, REMEMBER, REMEMBER,” stating: “In regions they seized the Germans killed all the Jews, from the old folk to infants in arms. Ask any German prisoner why his fellow countrymen annihilated six million innocent people and he will reply quite simply: ‘Why, they were Jews.’” Hoffmann, *Stalin’s War of Extermination* p. 402.

On January 4 1945, in the *Soviet War News Weekly*, in his article “REMEMBER” Ehrenburg wrote the same above-mentioned statement: Hoffmann, *Stalin’s War of Extermination* p. 404.

And on 15 March 1945 in *Soviet News Weekly* in his article “Wolves they were – Wolves they remain” Ehrenburg uttered: “The world knows that Germany has killed six million Jews.” Hoffmann, *Stalin’s War of Extermination* p. 405.

⁷⁴ Applebaum, Anne, *Between East and West*. Papermac, London 1995, p. 161. Applebaum further: “The historian Robert Conquest [wrote many books and articles concerning Soviet history] guesses that 11 million died in the Ukrainian famine, and 3,5 million died in the purges and terror that followed, bringing the total to about 14,5 million.” *Ibid*.

⁷⁵ Franklin Delano Roosevelt

be large and profitable and would help revive the American economy. Unfortunately, there was a serious obstacle to these profits: a Stalin-instigated terror famine in the Ukraine that had killed an estimated 10 million people in 1932/33. These farmers, known as kulaks, were murdered because they belonged to the middle class and had resisted Stalin's order to destroy private farms and collectivize agriculture.⁷⁶ It was the first of many mass slaughters inspired by Communism's doctrine of class hatred. Stalin sent in troops who seized the kulak's crops and arrested them. In an eerie foreshadowing of the Holocaust, many were put on trains and shipped to death camps in Siberia. Often their children were left behind to starve in the streets.⁷⁷ Since the kulaks had large amounts of land under cultivation, their removal had a catastrophic impact on the food supplies of those left behind. Soon people were dying at the rate of 25,000 a day.

The American government apparently made no attempt to discover the truth about the famine. Instead, Roosevelt and the New Dealers embraced the conclusions of reporter Walter Duranty of the *New York Times*, who grandly assured his readers that the famine was 'mostly bunk.' To the astonishment and outrage of his numerous critics on the *Times*, Duranty had won a Pulitzer Prize in 1932 'for dispassionate interpretive reporting of the news from Russia.' Others thought Duranty's reporting made the *Times* the 'uptown *Daily Worker*' (the Communist Party's newspaper). But the Pulitzer made Duranty virtually untouchable.

The English-born journalist had carved a newsworthy niche for himself by foreseeing the durability of the Soviet experiment and predicting the rise of Stalin. The *Times* remained largely conservative and anticommunist but many of its readers accepted Duranty's thesis that Communism was the right government for the 'Asiatic' Slavs. He was famous for his bland dismissal of reports of Soviet brutality: 'You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs.' A glimpse of his popularity – and his passion of the intelligentsia to believe in Stalin's Russia – was the moment in late 1933 when Duranty was introduced during a 1,500-seat banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria celebrating Roosevelt's recognition of the Soviet Union. Duranty's name, the *New Yorker* magazine reported, evoked 'the only really prolonged pandemonium' of the evening. The entire audience leaped to their feet and cheered.

Other reporters were telling quite a lot of the truth about the Stalin-created famine. Duranty's fellow Timesman in Moscow, Frederick T. Burchall, estimated the deaths at 4 million and

⁷⁶ "I, however, say: The future will decide that the ground can only be national property. Transmitting the land to associated agricultural workers would mean to extradite the whole society to a special class of producers. Nationalization of the land will cause a total change in the relationships between labor and capital and finally eliminate the whole capitalist production..." "Ich hingegen sage: Die Zukunft wird entscheiden, dass der Boden nur nationales Eigentum sein kann. Das Land an assoziierte Landarbeiter zu uebergeben, wuerde heissen, die ganze Gesellschaft einer besonderen Klasse von Produzenten auszuliefern. Die Nationalisierung des Grund und Bodens wird eine vollkommene Aenderung in den Beziehungen zwischen Arbeit und Kapital mit sich bringen und schliesslich die ganze kapitalistische Produktion beseitigen..." Karl Marx, *About the nationalization of the land (Ueber die Nationalisierung des Grund und Bodens)*, 1872. Loew, Marx & Engels p. 189.

⁷⁷ "From all over the country convoys including children and old people were moved on 'by stages' toward their places of exile. The trains were packed with people dying of cold and thirst. Children died on the journey, some of them killed by their mothers to spare them suffering." Radzinsky, Stalin p. 249.

stressed this was a very conservative figure. Two English journalists, Malcolm Muggeridge⁷⁸ and Gareth Jones,⁷⁹ wrote more accurate estimates of the toll. Their reward for telling the truth about this stupendous barbarity was savage attacks by Communists and liberals in the West accusing them of being enemies of the Soviet experiment.”⁸⁰

And Donald Rayfield writes:

“In the twentieth century Stalin had Siberia and Kazakhstan⁸¹ to absorb the peasants of Russia and the Ukraine who, despite the terrible mortality of the civil war, were still too numerous for the land to support. The suffering that ensued has few parallels in human history; it can only be compared in its scale and monstrosity with the African slave trade. But whereas the British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese took 200 years to transport some 10 million souls into slavery, and kill about 2 million of them, Stalin matched this figure in a matter of four years.

This was an act of unprecedented monstrosity, and the almost total silence and indifference of Europe and America to the fate of the Russian peasantry suggests that the rest of the world, like Lenin, Stalin, and Menzhinsky,⁸² considered the Russian peasant hardly human. The Nazi persecution of the Jews began as Stalin completed his genocide of the Russian peasant. We are still shocked today by Europe’s connivance at Nazi racism but, compared with Europe’s indifference to the introduction of slave labor in Russia and to the eradication of the Russian peasant, its murmurs about Nazi atrocities seem like an outcry. The Soviet authorities tried to confine journalists and diplomats to Moscow but could not stop them looking at the

⁷⁸ 1903-1990

⁷⁹ 1905-1935

⁸⁰ Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* pp. 289-290.

⁸¹ “The veteran revolutionary socialist and historian Vladimir Burtsev, who knew (‘Filipp’) Goloshchekin [Filipp Goloshchekin] personally, characterized him thus: ‘an executioner, a cruel man, with some features of degeneracy.’ Subsequently Goloshchekin was to make a brilliant career as party secretary in the Urals and Siberia, as a member of the Cheka’s [name of the Soviet secret police before it was called “OGPU”] ruling collegium, and from 1924 as head of the Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan. In the latter role Goloshchekin was to purge all honest and even remotely independent native cadres from the party leadership. Despite the new regime’s anti-imperialist claims, Goloshchekin upheld the colonial land settlement inherited from the monarchy. Even in the supposedly ‘tolerant’ 1920s he carried civil war into the Kazakh villages in order to break the power of local native leaders, fully aware of the economic chaos this would cause. From 1929 to 1932 he was to preside enthusiastically over what was probably the greatest crime committed by white colonial rulers in the twentieth-century Asia, namely the forced collectivization and deliberate mass starvation of the Kazakh people. ‘Archival data show that the number of Kazakh households declined from 1,233,000 in 1929 to 565,000 households in 1936’ as a result of the drastic collectivization imposed in the first three years of this period, during which four-fifths of the cattle belonging to the still largely nomadic Kazakhs were destroyed. The party leadership ruthlessly purged all officials who protested or attempted to slow down this policy. In the West the Ukrainian collectivization and famine are quite well known, and the purges of the Communist elite and of intellectuals in the late 1930s are the subject of a large literature. It is seldom remembered that in the 1930s ‘loss of human life was proportionately greater in Kazakhstan than anywhere else in the Soviet Union.’ Goloshchekin outlived many of his former comrades in the Ural leadership, but Stalin finally had him killed in 1941. Needless to say, the death sentence had nothing to do with the crimes previously committed by this evil man.” Lieven, Dominic, *NICHOLAS II. St. Martin’s Griffin*, New York N.Y., 1993, pp. 240-241.

⁸² Viacheslav Menzhinsky (1874-1934): Head of the OGPU.

countryside from train windows; nor could it prevent foreign technicians working on projects in the provinces from talking. A few European journalists – Nikolaus Basseches⁸³ in Germany, Gareth Jones and Malcolm Muggeridge in England – reported accurately and extensively, but their voices were drowned by the disgracefully bland reassurances of such experts as the British professor Sir Bernard Pares⁸⁴ or the American journalist Walter Duranty that nothing untoward was happening. Some journalists, notably Duranty, had been suborned by Jagoda and retailed Stalin’s propaganda not just to secure privileged access to commissars but also to avoid unpleasant revelations about their own activities.”⁸⁵

And once more Rayfield:

“Stalin discovered that inviting established writers for mutual flattery was even more effective than direct propaganda;⁸⁶ *thus the world could be convinced that really magnificent radical changes took place in the Soviet Union. Lonesome callers in the British press, Malcolm Muggeridge and Gareth Jones for instance, were drown out by the vociferously expressed propaganda lies of the American journalist Walter Duranty or the British professor Bernard Pares.*”⁸⁷

From 1938 on, Nazi-Germany gradually led Europe into the Second World War. As she started annexing Poland, The United Kingdom and France declared war on Germany. On June 22 1941 German units invaded the Soviet-Union, committing thereby innumerable atrocities,⁸⁸ genocide(s) included, but also probably suffocating the “World Revolution.”⁸⁹ In

⁸³ 1895/96-1961

⁸⁴ British slavist (1869-1951)

⁸⁵ Rayfield, Stalin and his Hangmen pp. 180-181.

⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 230.

⁸⁷ “dadurch konnte die Welt davon ueberzeugt werden, dass sich in der Sowjetunion wirklich grossartige Umwaelzungen vollzogen. Einsame Warner in der britischen Presse, wie beispielsweise Malcolm Muggeridge und Gareth Jones, wurden durch die lautstark vorgetragenen Propagandaluegen des amerikanischen Journalisten Walter Duranty oder des britischen Professors Bernard Pares uebertoenet.” Rayfield, Stalin und seine Henker p. 279. This passage, written in italics, does not exist in the mentioned American version!

⁸⁸ “During the ‘liberation’ [from the Nazi-German occupation] the East [of Europe] went through an unparalleled wave of violence, focused towards society and its elites. In the months after the entry of the Red Army and the communist takeover of power hundreds of thousands of persons were murdered, arrested, deported into the USSR or raped by the Soviet soldiers. This first phase of violence corresponds to the Russian ‘Civil War.’ It is still extensively made taboo, because its historical review would completely take away the little legitimacy the Communist Movement still has regarding its fight against Hitler Germany.” (“Wahrend der ‘Befreiung’ erlebte der Osten eine gegen die Gesellschaft und deren Eliten gerichtete Gewaltwelle sondergleichen. In den Monaten nach dem Einmarsch der Roten Armee und dem kommunistischen Machtantritt wurden Hunderttausende von Menschen ermordet, verhaftet, in die UDSSR deportiert oder von den sowjetischen Soldaten vergewaltigt. Diese erste Gewaltphase entspricht dem russischen ‘Buergerkrieg.’ Sie wird noch weitgehend tabuisiert, denn ihre historische Aufarbeitung wuerde der kommunistischen Bewegung die wenige Legitimitaet, die sie durch ihren Kampf gegen Hitlerdeutschland in Osteuropa noch hat, vollends nehmen.”). Courtois, Stephane, Das Schwarzbuch des Kommunismus 2 (The Black Book of Communism 2), Piper Verlag GmbH, Munich, 2004, p. 172.

⁸⁹ In spring 1941 Stalin decided to attack soon, and from May 5 1941 on, Semen Timoshenko, Georgy Zhukov, Zhukov’s deputy, Vatutin and Alexander Vasilievsky, all leading Soviet militaries, prepared war plans for a

China the war already began two years earlier, i.e. in connection with the “Marco Polo Bridge Incident” on July 7 1937.⁹⁰

At that time, the USA little by little interfered in the war, first indirectly (exporting war material to the adversaries of Germany, Italy and Japan), later, it is said, also directly. Stanley Karnow states: “Franklin Roosevelt steered the United States into a sea war against Germany before the nation formally declared war.”⁹¹ And Thomas Fleming writes: “Equally dubious was his⁹² use of the implied powers of the presidency to wage an undeclared war in 1941. Perhaps it was not an accident that the president who considered himself Roosevelt’s heir, Lyndon Johnson, fought another undeclared war in Vietnam.”⁹³

If those conclusions are correct, why did Roosevelt lead his country into war? Jim Powell remarks: “Since FDR was the biggest American political personality of the twentieth century, I focused on him. In recent years, several books have been published expressing a critical view of FDR’s war policies, but political historians have continued to portray him as a hero for the way he handled the Great Depression. I thought this was curious since more and more economists have concluded that his New Deal policies backfired.”⁹⁴ In his book, Jim Powell draws the same conclusion.

And Roger L. Nichols states: “Despite the New Deal programs, Indians and other Americans did not escape the Great Depression until World War II revived the national economy.”⁹⁵

If so, should it be the case that the USA was lead into war for preventing the definitive collapse of the New Deal? And hoping that FDR would get power via war which he could not get peacefully, namely by means of the so-called “court-packing bill”?⁹⁶

At the end of 1941, the American government also turned her eyes to Japan, obviously to get into war definitely through that country and therefore hoping that the Japanese would do the

preemptive strike on Germany (a schedule was ready by May 15). At first, the preparations obviously should be ready in 1942. But after Rudolf Hess had flown to Britain (May 10, 1941), Stalin suspected that Hitler and Churchill would make peace. Therefore the war preparations were accelerated, suggesting that the Soviet army would be ready to strike by midsummer 1941. Pleshakov, Constantine, *STALIN’S FOLLY*. Mariner Books, New York N.Y., 2005, pp. 75-82.

⁹⁰ Confrontation manufactured by officers of the Japanese Guandong Army. Dillon, China p. 212.

⁹¹ Karnow, Stanley, *VIETNAM, A History*. Penguin Books, New York N.Y., 1997, p. 374.

⁹² FDR’s

⁹³ Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* p. 560.

⁹⁴ Powell, Jim, *FDR’s FOLLY*. Crown Forum, New York N.Y., 2003, p. 323.

⁹⁵ Nichols, Roger L., *American Indians in U.S. History*, University of Oklahoma Press, p. 184.

⁹⁶ The “court- packing bill” (1936/37) was Roosevelt’s intention to reform the federal judiciary with a law that would permit him to appoint fifty new judges, including seven additional justices to the Supreme Court. That was declined by the Senate 70-20. Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* pp. 59-62.

first stroke. On December 4, 1941 two American newspapers⁹⁷ reported articles concerning the “Rainbow Five,” i.e. war planes of the USA, containing the “Black War Plan” against Germany and the “Orange War Plan” against Japan.⁹⁸ Finally, Japanese units attacked Pearl Harbor, and the German Nazi-government meant to recognize that the USA had conclusively become an enemy of Germany, particularly because in above-mentioned both articles it was claimed that Roosevelt planned to send 5 million soldiers to Europe in 1943; and on December 9, 1941 Roosevelt made a radio address saying, to a large extent falsely, that “Germany and Japan were conducting their military and naval operations with a joint plan.”⁹⁹ Therefore, it is said, Germany declared war on the United States on December 11, 1941.¹⁰⁰

Being at war, the United States, of course, supported China against Japan. Roosevelt got his information about China mostly through his own network, including the already mentioned Edgar Snow who wrote articles highly favorable of the Reds and, still more important, “a Marine officer called Evans Carlson, who filed starry-eyed reports to the White House lauding the Reds, which Roosevelt recycled uncritically to members of his inner circle, one of whom told him that Carlson’s version of events was corroborated by Snow’s *Red Star*.”¹⁰¹ Carlson was for sometime in Chongqing; then he returned to Washington to convey the Red’s version to Roosevelt in Person.¹⁰² At that time (1940-1941) Earnest Hemingway was also in China, making “some sharp observations about the Reds:’... as good Communists they will attempt to expand their sphere of influence....no matter what territorial limits they may accept on paper.’ Thanks to the Reds’ ‘excellent publicity, America has an exaggerated idea of the part they have played in the war against Japan. Their part has been very considerable but that of the Central Government troops has been a hundred times greater.’ ‘Communists, in my experience in Spain,¹⁰³ always try to give the impression that they are the only ones who really fight.’”¹⁰⁴ Hemingway obviously planned to publish his views but was dissuaded to do so by Lauchlin Currie, special assistant of FDR and, regarding the researches of Thomas Fleming and Lauren Kessler, a Soviet spy.¹⁰⁵ Currie reported: “It appears at ten thousand miles away that the Chinese Communists are what in our country we would call socialists. We like their attitude towards the peasants, towards women and towards Japan.”¹⁰⁶ In his report to Roosevelt Currie mainly spoke ill about Chiang Kai-shek, painting an extremely rosy

⁹⁷ *Chicago Tribune*; *Washington Times Herald*. Fleming, *The New Dealer’s war* pp. 1-2, p. 84f.; Persico, Joseph E., *Roosevelt’s Secret War*, pp. 132-133.

⁹⁸ Therefore the name “Agent Orange”?

⁹⁹ Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* p. 35-37.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁰¹ Chang, Halliday, *Mao* pp. 231-232.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, p. 232. Carlson also wrote a book: *Twin Stars of China*, first published 1940 in New York, republished in Peking 2003.

¹⁰³ *During the Spanish Civil War*

¹⁰⁴ Chang and Halliday, *Mao* p. 233.

¹⁰⁵ Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* p. 387; Kessler, *Clever Girl* pp. 2, 87, 142-143.

¹⁰⁶ Chang and Halliday, *Mao* p. 233.

picture of the Reds.¹⁰⁷

And Chang, Halliday claim:

“Another thing Currie did that was to Mao’s great advantage was to thwart Chiang’s attempt to establish a sympathetic channel to Roosevelt. Chiang requested Currie to ask Roosevelt to send him a political adviser who had access to the president. Chiang named his own choice, William Bullitt, the first U.S. ambassador of the Soviet Union, whom Chiang knew personally, and knew to be anti-Communist. Currie rejected Chiang’s request outright, off his own bat, and there is no sign he even told Roosevelt that Chiang wanted Bullitt. When Currie got back to America, he recommended an academic, Owen Lattimore, who had not even met Roosevelt, much less had the sort of access to the president that Chiang had specified. The upshot was that Currie had a tight grip on communications between Chiang and Roosevelt.”¹⁰⁸

In May 1944 the American vice-president Henry Wallace traveled, accompanied by Owen Lattimore, to Kolyma, perhaps the most infamous Soviet gulag. Obviously the Russians were, by the Soviet spies Lauchlin Currie, Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White, an aide of the US secretary of the treasury Henry Morgenthau, forewarned of this trip. Therefore they turned the concentration camps and prisons the guests would visit into summer vacation camps and summer hotel rooms. Thus the visitors got, so at least it seems, not the slightest idea what really was going on.¹⁰⁹

And Anne Applebaum states: “If, during the war years, millions of foreigners entered the Gulag against their will, at least one foreigner arrived voluntarily...for the first and the only time. Henry Wallace, Vice President of the United States, made a trip to Kolyma in May 1944 – and never even knew that he was visiting a prison.”¹¹⁰ Having returned to America, Owen Lattimore wrote the article “New Road to Asia” for the *National Geographic*, describing Siberia in glowing terms.¹¹¹

In the same year 1944 Roosevelt sent a mission to Yenan. The Soviet foreign minister Viacheslav Molotov¹¹² told Roosevelt’s then special envoy, General Patrick Hurley, that people in China called themselves “‘Communists’ but indeed having no relation whatever to communism and the Soviet Government was not associated with the Communist elements.” That Soviet – Mao double acts led many to believe, for decades, that the Americans had lost a chance to detach Mao away from the Soviet camp. But Mao had always told his party that the

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid., p. 234

¹⁰⁹ Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* pp. 387-388.

¹¹⁰ Applebaum, *Gulag* p. 443.

¹¹¹ Fleming, *The New Dealer’s War* pp. 387-388.

¹¹² 1890-1986

friendliness towards the USA “is only a tactic of expedience in our struggle against Chiang.”¹¹³

It was, of course, the same case in connection with Stalin. The Stalin-Soviet Union¹¹⁴ was, in reality, nihilistic and therefore an enemy of everyone, anyone, everything and anything.¹¹⁵ Consequently, the Soviet Union meant, from the beginning, also an enemy of the United States. But, for the time being, America was a welcome ally for the Soviets, first for not isolating the USSR too much politically and economically and later during the fight against Hitler. As the fate of Nazi-Germany got clear and Truman had become the successor of Roosevelt, stopping the American generous aid¹¹⁶ to the Soviets after Germany had surrendered (May 8, 1945), the American-Soviet relations deteriorated dramatically, leading to the “Cold War” within a short time.

In December 1945 Harry Truman sent General George Marshall, ill-disposed to Chiang Kai-shek because of the corruption of his relatives and also susceptible to the Communists, to China, for stopping the Chinese Civil War. Beguiled by the CCP, Marshall ordered Chiang to stop fighting the Communists in Manchuria, and Chiang had to accept a cease-fire in June 1946. Thus the CCP got enough time to consolidate herself, starting from there before long their campaigns of conquest. In January 1947 Marshall left China, and the American mediation efforts had come to an end.¹¹⁷

Conclusion

As already mentioned, the foundations for the communist dominance in China were laid in 1922, as Sun Yat-sen, obviously in agreement with Chiang Kai-shek,¹¹⁸ started contacting the USSR. During the Second World War, the United States fought against the Axis powers and Japan, liberating thereby China from the Japanese occupation and giving at the same time

¹¹³ Chang, Halliday, Mao p. 293.

¹¹⁴ And Mao-China, too: “Mao Tse-tung, who for decades held absolute power over the lives of one quarter of the world’s population, was responsible for well over 70 million deaths in peacetime, more than any other twentieth-century leader.” Chang and Halliday, Mao p. 3.

¹¹⁵ It seems that Wilhelm Weitling (1808-1871), tailor and religious-based workman-communist, already discovered nihilism in Marx and Engels, writing to Hermann Kriege (1820-1850, journalist) on May 16, 1846: “I am their worst enemy and get beheaded first, then the others, at the end their friends, and completely at the end they cut their throats by themselves. The critique eats away all existing, and if there is nothing more for eating away, it eats up itself.” (“Ich bin ihr aergster Feind und kriege zuerst den Kopf heruntergeschlagen; dann die andern, zuletzt ihre Freunde, und ganz zuletzt schneiden sie sich selbst den Hals ab. Die Kritik zerfrisst alles Bestehende, und wo nichts mehr zu zerfressen ist, frisst sie sich selbst auf.”) Loew, Marx & Engles pp. 303-304.

¹¹⁶ Which, as Susan Butler claims, Roosevelt would have continued had he not died: Butler, My Dear Mr. Stalin p. 12.

¹¹⁷ Chang and Halliday, Mao p. 300.

¹¹⁸ Chiang Kai-shek visited the Soviet-Union in 1923. From that time on he became profoundly anticommunist. Chang and Halliday, Mao p. 44. So it seems that Chiang had recognized the conditions in that country much more clearly than most other (pseudo-)intellectuals having traveled to the USSR.

overwhelming power to Communism. Combined with Communist espionage, betrayal and a lot of miscalculations by Chiang Kai-shek and the Americans, Mao Tse-tung's units, strongly supported by the Soviet Union, 1950 had annexed the whole of Mainland China.

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WHO DELIVERED CHINA TO COMMUNISM?