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TRANSCRIPT OF EXCERPT

... the instructions written in the State Department -- secret then -- carried to China by Marshall, instructions which he obeyed. We won't take the time to discuss all of them, but let me discuss, if I may, just two phases of those instructions -- almost unbelievable except a matter of cold record.

Number one. Number one. George Catlitt Marshall's instructions were to cut off all arms and ammunition to our friends in China unless, unless they would form a partnership with the Chinese Communists. Well so far so good -- there might have been a mistake up to that point, but according to Patrick Hurley who was the president's ambassador in China -- Roosevelt's ambassador -- at that same time that Marshall was over there under State Department instructions saying unless they will form this partnership take away their arms and ammunition -- the same time, according to Patrick Hurley, the State Department was advising the Communists in China that, unless they had complete control over that partnership government, they should not enter the partnership. So that in either event, either event we would lose. In either event a long time foreign policy advocated by both Democrats and Republicans over more than a century was being reversed without the American people knowing it.

Well what happened? Chiang Kai-shek wouldn't fall for it. So in the words of Marshall, he said, "As chief of staff, I armed thirty-nine anti-communist divisions." He said, "Now with a stroke of the pen, I disarm them." That wasn't enough, of course. The Communists at that time were bottled up in two relatively small areas in China. Only 300,000 of them, badly equipped. So if we merely cut off arms and ammunition to our friends they might still win out in China. But

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here's the most inconceivable part of that order -- again all a matter a cold record now -- it was to open up Kalgan Mountain pass into Russian-held Manchuria, with the end result that the Chinese Communists were put into direct contact with the Russians and supplied from the mountains of captured Japanese equipment. So the Chinese Communist army grew from 300,000 to 2 million men. But still it wasn't enough. On four different occasions we forced a truce between the Chinese Communists and the Republic of China. Each time, strangely enough, that those truces were forced, our friends were moving ahead, the Communists were being shoved backward. And it's of some interest to find that the same Chinese general who negotiated the four truces is the same Chinese general who is negotiating the truce in Korea today. Well what happened? The first three times the Communists built up their strength, even as they are building up their strength in Korea today. Then they broke the truce agreement, started the war all over again, started to lose, a new truce was forced on both sides by us. Until a fourth time -- after the fourth truce -- then when the communists broke the truce, they started to win that war in China, and we said now we'll wash our hands of this matter.