

LIST OF AID PROVIDED BY THE UNITED STATES TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SINCE THE VICTORY OVER JAPAN

According to a report from the United States Information Service dated March 1, 1948, aid and loans provided by the United States to Chiang Kai-shek's government since Japan's surrender included:

1. Lend-Lease (from the victory over Japan until June 30, 1947) — **\$777,638,292**
2. UNRRA (U.S. contribution) — **\$465,800,000**
3. U.S. aid to foreign countries (amount allocated to China) — **\$45,700,000**
4. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (U.S. contribution) — **\$2,065,000**
5. Export-Import Bank credit — **\$82,800,000**
6. Equipment and ammunition transferred under the Sino-American Cooperative Organization (SACO) agreement — **\$17,660,929**
7. U.S. military surplus in Western China — **\$20,000,000**
8. U.S. facilities in the docks of Shanghai and Qingdao transferred to China — **\$4,000,000**
9. Surplus U.S. merchant ships built during the war — **\$16,600,600**
10. Expenses after the termination of UNRRA operations — **\$4,700,000**
11. Ships and ammunition left in North China during the U.S. fleet evacuation (April–September 1947) — **\$84,000,000**
12. Military surplus in Asia and on 17 islands in the Pacific — **\$824,000,000**
13. 271 ships transferred by Congress — **\$800,000,000**
14. 130 million rounds of small arms ammunition — **\$6,566,589**
15. Surplus property on Pacific islands marked "for sale" to the Chinese Air Force — **\$48,000,000**
16. 150 C-46 transport aircraft marked "for sale" — **\$41,400,000**
17. Congressional loan, September 19, 1947 — **\$18,000,000**
18. China Aid Act of 1948 — **\$400,000,000**

TOTAL: \$3,658,836,810

The figures for U.S. military surpluses listed above are generally considered to be deliberately understated. For example, the value of merchant ships (item 9) was reported as **\$22,000,000** by the Foreign Policy Association, which is **\$5,500,000** more than the U.S. government's estimate. The value of military surpluses in the Pacific Islands and Asia (item 12) was calculated at **\$824,000,000** by the U.S. government. However, a report published in *The New York Times* on **September 27, 1945**, stated that military surpluses transferred to China in the Burma-India region were valued at **\$500,000,000**, while the surplus in the Pacific Islands was estimated by the Foreign Policy Association at **\$865,000,000**. This totaled **\$1,365,000,000**, which is **\$541,000,000** more than the U.S. government's estimate. Based on this, the total amount listed above should have been **\$4,205,336,810**.

Additionally, the Information Service report referenced above mentioned two other items whose monetary value was omitted. These are:

19) Surplus ammunition on the Mariana Islands, sold to China at 1% of its value under a contract signed by January 7, 1947.

20) Military surplus on Pacific Islands, sold to the Chinese Air Force under a contract signed on January 31, 1948, in addition to item 15 mentioned earlier.

Furthermore, there are at least four major items officially recognized as U.S. aid to Chiang Kai-shek, but paid for from U.S. military appropriations. Two of these items are officially recorded as:

21) U.S. naval loan for equipping Chinese ports (Note D) — \$15,000,000.

22) Maintenance of U.S. armed forces in China (mediation, training, and security duties throughout 1947) (Note Y) — \$110,000,000.

The other two items, whose costs were not calculated, are:

23) Transport of nine Nationalist armies to North China and Manchuria (Note K).

24) Expenses of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in China.

Thus, **excluding the cost of items that remain classified**, the total amount of **U.S. aid to Chiang Kai-shek far exceeds \$4,300,000,000.**

NOTES:

A. The estimated cost was published in a separate **State Department report on May 8, 1947.**

B. These military surpluses were **sold to Chiang Kai-shek at a reduced price of \$175,000,000**; both figures were included in a **U.S. State Department Information Service report.**

C. The figure cited by *Associated Press* on **February 5, 1947**, as provided by the **U.S. State Department.**

D. Sold to Chiang Kai-shek for **\$656,589**, which amounts to **10% of its actual value.** Both figures were included in a **U.S. State Department Information Service report.**

E. Sold to Chiang Kai-shek for **\$6,000,000**, which, according to a **U.S. State Department Information Service report**, represents **12.5% of its actual value.** The agreement was made under a contract signed on **November 6, 1945.**

F. Sold to Chiang Kai-shek at **\$5,000 per aircraft**, but the **U.S. State Department Information Service** indicated that the actual cost of each aircraft was **\$276,000.**

G. Approved by **Congress on December 19, 1947**, at the request of **Marshall.**

H. Under the **U.S.-China bilateral agreement** signed on **July 3, 1947**, Chiang Kai-shek was allocated **\$125,000,000** to purchase **U.S. military surpluses**, and **\$275,000,000** worth of goods were to be imported. A **U.S. State Department statement from October 12, 1948**, reported that surplus aircraft were sold to **Nanjing at 10% or even less** of their original value. This agreement allowed **Nanjing to acquire at least \$1.25 billion worth of military surpluses.**

I. Announced by the **U.S. State Department on November 15, 1947.**

J. Estimate provided in *Forging the New China*, written by **Laurence K. Rosinger** and published by the **Foreign Mongolia Association.**

K. Estimate published in *Da Gongbao*, **Shanghai, April 2, 1948.**