

March 9, 1955
**Materials from the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist
League Conference, Manila**

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Summary:

Speeches, meeting minutes, and other materials from the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League Conference held in Manila in March 1955.

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ASIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF KOREA


CAPITOL BUILDING

SEOUL, KOREA

CHAIRMAN CHIN HANG KONG
VICE-CHAIRMEN DR. L. GEORGE PAIK
DR. HELEN KIM
SECRETARY-GENERAL SUNGSOD WHANG

P A R T I.

GENERAL MATERIALS



Program of the Opening Session of the APACL Conference, Manila

March 9, 1956

- 1.) Address of Welcome by Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez, Chairman,
Philippine Delegation.
- 2.) Keynote Speech by the Honorable Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo.
- 3.) Brief Response by the Chairman of each Asian Delegation.
- 4.) Speech by the Honorable Jose M. Crisol, UnderSecretary of
National Defense.

NOTE: An informal gathering of the Asian Delegates will be held
immediately after this program.

SECOND ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE CONFERENCE HELD IN
MANILA, PHILIPPINES, March 9-12, 1956

M E S S A G E S

(From the Free Asia Association of Japan)

TR633

K173/SA 172 VIA ILLA TOKYO 21 8 1515

MR KUE CHENG KANG C/O ASIAN PEOPLES ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE CONFE-
RENCE MANILA

CONGRATULATIONS TO SUCCESS OF CONFERENCE AND BEST WISHES TO MEMBERS

- - - - -

(From the Union des Solidaristes Russes NTS)

ML204/SX

FRANKFURT MAIN 16 7 1220 VIA RCA

LT KU CHENGKANG CHINESE EMBASSY MANILA

FREE RUSSIANS WELCOME SECOND APACL CONGRESS WISH FULL SUCCESS

POREMSKY

CFM ML204 LT

DELEGATES TO THE SECOND ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE CONFERENCE
HELD IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES, FROM MARCH 9 to 12, 1956 (APACL)

CHINA: c/o Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China
101 South Yen Ping Road, Taipei, Taiwan, China

Mr. Ku Cheng Kang
Dr. Han Lih Wu
Miss Tseng Pao Swen
Mr. Liu Peng-Kiou
Mr. Pao Hua Kuo

Mr. Chua Siok Po - Adviser
Mr. Tang Tack - Adviser
Mr. Tan Yi-Min - Adviser
Mr. Huang Chin-Hung - Adviser
Mr. Wang Tsu-Teh - Secretary
Chinese Embassy, Dewey Blvd.
Manila

HONGKONG: Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Hongkong

Mr. Yip Tin Sing
Mr. Lam Yuk Seng

Mr. Hsia Tung Pei
Mr. Yeng Kin-Son

KOREA: c/o Asian Anti-Communist League of Korea,
Capitol Building, Seoul, Korea

Dr. L. George Paik
Mr. Chin Hang Kong
Mr. Sungsoo Whang
Miss Shinsil Kim
Mr. Joo Hong Kim
Mr. Bup Rin Kim
Dr. Minsoo Pai

Gen. Choi Duk-Shin - Adviser
Mr. Chin Pil Sik - Adviser
Dr. William Glenn - Observer
Col. J. Prentice - Observer
Mr. D.K. Kim - Observer
Mr. J.S. Kim - Observer

MACAO: c/o Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Macau

Mr. Lowance Fong
Mr. Tommy Yung

Mrs. Lilian G. Lee
Mr. Chen Tong Yu

PHILIPPINES: c/o Catholic Action of the Philippines
859 Estrada-Corner Taft Avenue, Manila

Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez
Mr. Sy En
Mr. Yang Sepeng
Mr. Fernando Chua
Atty. Jeremias Montemayor
Mr. Pablo L. Meer
Mr. Juan C. Tan

Mr. Prisco San Juan
Dr. Ramon F. Campos
Atty. Enrique M. Zafra
Miss Michaela A. Montemayor
Mr. Martiniano Abad
Mr. Feliciano A. Espina
Mr. Antonio Villegas

EXPERTS

Under Sec. Jose M. Crisol
Col. Nicenor Jimenez
Major Eulogio M. Dua
Capt. Rebeck Espiritu
Mr. Higinio Cabiling
Mr. Peter Richards
Col. Shih I. Sheng
Mr. Teodoro F. Valencia

Mr. Isidro Gloria
Mr. Simeon del Rosario
Atty. Agustin Patricio
Mr. Jose M. Tinio
Prof. Eduardo Lopez
Major Jose Ma. Guerrero
Major Jose Tan Angeles

RYUKYUS: c/o Ryukyuan Residents Assn. of Taiwan
Chung Cheng District, Keelung, Taiwan

Mr. Tsai Chang

Mr. Hsieh Tsu Kai - Secretary

VIETNAM:

Mr. Nguyen-Phuong Thiep
Mr. Tran Tam
Mr. Hoang Nam Hung
Mr. Nguyen Hoa Pham

Mr. Nguyen Van Tuoi
Mr. Dinh-Sinh-Phai
Mr. Tran-Van-Duc

OTHERS:

Mrs. Geraldine Fitch - Observer, Pres. of Women for Freedom of Europe, Inc. New York, Taipei Correspondent, "The New Leader", New York, P.O. Box 92, Taipei, Taiwan

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO THE SECOND ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE CONFERENCE, HELD AT THE C.A.P. HQS., ON MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1956, at 2:00 P.M.

ATTENDANCE:

Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez, Presiding
Atty. Pablo Near
Atty. Enrique H. Zafra
Mr. Fernando Chua

Capt. Rebeck Espiritu
Lt. Higinio Cabiling
Mr. Sy Ea
Miss Michaela A. Montemayor

BUSINESS:

1. Mr. Hernandez explained that the meeting was called to prepare the tentative schedule for the Conference. The body decided the following:

FRIDAY, March 9 -

4:00 P.M. Opening Session Place: Phil Navy Headquarters

6:00 P.M. Informal Meeting with all the delegates for the purpose of arranging the Agenda

8:00 P.M. Dinner given by the Chinese Embassy (exclusive for the Chinese delegation)

SATURDAY, March 10 -

9:00 to 11:00 A.M. Plenary Session for the ratification of the Charter.

1:00 to 4:00 P.M. Workshops A, B, & C.

6:00 P.M. Cocktail Party given by the Vietnamese Delegation

8:00 P.M. Dinner tendered by the Chinese Anti-Communist League of the Philippines.

SUNDAY, March 11 -

9:00 A.M. Outing at Tagaytay

12:00 Noon Luncheon tendered by the Philippine Delegation

1:00 to 4:00 P.M. Workshops A, B, & C

6:30 P.M. Cocktail Party given by the Chinese Delegation

8:00 P.M. Dinner given by the Vietnamese Delegation

MONDAY, March 12 -

9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Workshops D, E, & F

1:00 to 4:00 P.M. Workshops D, E, & F

4:00 P.M. Closing Plenary Session

6:30 P.M. Cocktail Party given by the Korean Minister

8:00 P.M. Dinner given by the Korean Delegation

ASIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF KOREA

CAPITOL BUILDING

SEOUL, KOREA

CHAIRMAN CHIN HANG KONG
VICE-CHAIRMEN DR. L. GEORGE PAIK
DR. HELEN KIM
SECRETARY-GENERAL SUNGSOD WHANG

P A R T II.

ADDRESSES AND SPEECHES

APACL
Second Conference
Manila, March 9-12, 1956

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

by JOSE MA. HERNANDEZ
Philippine Delegation

Brothers in Asia, Friends from across the seas,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my pleasant task to welcome you all to this Second General Assembly of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League. We are gathered in the City of Manila, the capital of the Philippines to give testimony to the ever growing strength of the spirit of freedom in Asia - a spirit which in God's own good time shall ultimately destroy the present scourge of the human race and supplant it with the beneficent reign of justice, freedom, and peace.

We seek solace and support in one another's counsel in the firm belief that in the end, no matter how long deferred, our cause must triumph for it is the cause of right, the cause of all freedom-loving peoples on the face of the earth, the cause which only seeks the restoration and perpetuation of the irreducible freedoms of humanity and the inviolable dignity of the human person.

The peoples of Asia, are now unalterably convinced that Communism must be destroyed or it will destroy us. We are deeply aware of the terrifying and treacherous progress made by the Communist hordes on the Asian mainland. We have seen in our time how immense masses of territory and countless millions of hapless and unwary Asians have fallen prey to the most horrible octopus that has ever inked its way on the map of the world. And we have seen in utter dismay that wherever the black tentacles of this monster have reached, there they have remained to suck the blood and substance of its innocent victims.

And so the battle lines are drawn. It is either WE or THEY; Hyperion or a Satyr; Christ or Barabbas; Day or Night. And he who thinks that it is possible to live in the romantic twilight of co-existence or in the Never-Never Land of contradictions better known as NEUTRALISM is merely whistling in the dark.

But the time for contemplation and academic discussion has come to an end. There is no longer room for doubt or vacillation. Now more than ever, the free world is convinced that he who hesitates is lost forever. Action in Asia, action in Africa and in Europe, action in North and South America, action everywhere is the one thing needful; a concerted, united, and well-directed action of all the still free peoples of the world to destroy the destroyer of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" and from the widely scattered ashes of its smoldering ruins to erect "a more stately mansion than the last" -- a new house of life imperishable with faith, hope and charity.

Thus, we the representatives of the peoples of Asia, have come to Manila mainly to ratify our charter, which shall be the basic document of all our thought and action in our long cherished quest for freedom, to enlarge our membership so as to fortify our position farther and extend the ramparts of our defense, and to exchange ideas and devices to liquidate the enemy in the most expeditious manner possible. The next three days will demonstrate beyond doubt how much peoples as distinct from governments can do to consolidate the forces of light against the powers of darkness. Once the free peoples of Asia are fully mobilized behind their respective governments, what power on earth can ever stop them?

In welcoming you, therefore, to this conference I wish to express the hope that we shall sit and ponder on the present crisis in Asia in the sincerest spirit of amity and goodwill, that as blood brothers we shall seek unity and cohesion rather than diversity and friction, and that in earnest dedication we shall resolve to translate thought and purpose not into mere verbiage and euphemism but into deeds of valor and sterling sacrifice.

With these words I wish to conclude these brief remarks of heartiest welcome and in the tradition of our people, to each and all of you, brothers in Asia, I say, "MABUHAY!"

L. GEORGE PAIK
ADDRESS OF DR. L. GEORGE PAIK, CHIEF DELEGATE, REPUBLIC OF
KOREA, AT THE PLENARY SESSION SATURDAY,
MARCH 10

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is not necessary for me to tell you that the Korean delegation is deeply happy to be here. We in Korea have been waiting for this meeting for almost two years. When the League was established at Chinhae in June of 1954, we expected to meet again in a few months. We should have done so. But one obstacle succeeded another, and there was a long series of disappointing postponements.

Meanwhile, the Communists have not been waiting. They were winning half of Vietnam, by guile and treachery, even as we met at Chinhae. Since then they have increased their strength tremendously, especially in Asia. Today the Republics of China and Korea stand under virtual seige. The appeasement-minded are trying to force upon Vietnam a Communist-style election that would doom the free half of that country. Such states as India, Burma, and Japan follow the Communist line or bid for Red favor. Enemy penetration reaches into the Middle East and Africa.

The West stands by passively, lulled by the siren song of peaceful coexistence and by the new plot to soften the democracies with friendly words. But this is only one more of the many phony Communist lines. Basic Communism has not changed in the slightest. It still preaches and practices the conquest of the earth. Sooner or later, all the world will be either slave or free. In the interim, the Communist waste neither day nor night in forging our chains.

It should be quite clear, then, that we must make up for a good deal of lost time at this conference. To the Korean delegation, it seems that there are two primary considerations of paramount importance:

First, what is to be the future of this organization?

Second, what are we going to do -- and I mean performance, not merely words -- to assure and speed the defeat of Communism?

On the first problem, that of the League's future, I think we are all agreed upon expansion. The APACL should become world-wide. For one thing, we have had the most direct experience with Communism and the West the least. Only a learning of the lessons we have to teach can save Europe, Africa, and the Americas from the awful penetration of the commissars and brain-washers. Asia holds the balance of power in the struggle for the world, and it is here that the decision inevitably will come. Let us not forget that Free Asia exists today only because the United States fought and conquered our former oppressors. We thereby owe a debt to our friends of the United States, and we can best repay it by speeding the American day of awakening.

In both the Americas are many staunchly anti-Communist organizations that would rejoice to join with us in a world crusade against the Communist. That is also true of Europe, of Africa, of the Middle East, and even of our own far-flung area of Eastern Asia. Turkey and Pakistan have expressed great interest in the League. So have Australia and New Zealand. The United States itself unquestionably would seek membership in a worldwide organization.

So we want expansion. But in this connection, to be forewarned is to be forearmed. We want quantity as long as we can also have quality. Bigness for its own sake will avail us nothing, and in the last analysis will only play into the hands of the Communists.

The supreme test of any nation seeking membership must be its resolute anti-Communism. If there is any doubt, we must reject the application. The reason for this lies in the inherent nature of Communism and its practice. It is all very well to say: Why don't we take in nations that are tending toward Communism and re-educate them? That is precisely what the Communists want--so that they can bore from within and destroy us. Remember, my friends, that more countries have fallen to negotiation, to rigged Communist elections, and to the Communist mockery of parliamentary procedures, than to the Red armies. We want anti-Communists, whether they are in Red China or the Soviet Union itself. But we have no room for those peoples or nations that will not lift a finger to oppose our enemies.

I wish I could take the time to document for you the grave perils posed by neutralist nations that are giving aid and comfort to the Reds. At least one such country, while pretending loyalty to the Free World, has negotiated trade, fishing, and other agreements with both the Red puppets of North Korea and the illegal regime of Red China. It has openly threatened one friendly democratic neighbor, and has covertly discussed future moves against other free neighbors. It gives its own Communists legal status, and permits them to spy, to proselyte, and to infiltrate both at home and abroad. Very recently, this same country ^{ever} has been seeking to send hundreds of thousands of its legal residents, who happen not to be citizens, to Communist soil.

Another neutralist country was entrusted with the care of war prisoners who had rejected Communism and who had been promised that they ^{former} could take up residence anywhere in the world. Most of these heroic/prisoners wanted to return to their free homeland. But this neutralist nation said they could not go. It prevented them from communicating with the homeland, and ignored the homeland's protests. Worst of all, some of these prisoners were sent back to Communism--obviously to their certain death, because the Reds never forget nor forgive those who have defected.

Please keep in mind that this is only a minute fraction of the neutralist record in playing the Communist game. That is why we of Korea stand firm for the expansion of this League, but only on a basis of proven anti-Communism. If these neutralist countries awaken in time, and choose freedom, they should be a part of our crusade. But until they do so, and prove it in action, we must follow the Biblical injunction that those who are not for us must be counted against us.

My second point, you will recall, concerns what we are going to do and how we are going to do it. In those two years since Chinhae we should have been busy organizing one of the greatest mass movements in the history of mankind. Our failure to do so is tragic, but all is not yet lost. Small beginnings have been made: All the chapters have been actively locally in some degree, and we can report, after visiting Taipei, that our friends of Free China have been doing a great deal.

We must have discussions in our further deliberations, of course, but we of Korea hope that the talk will be to the point --that it will lead to action, and not just to further aimless debate. We all hate Communism. That is why we are here, and everybody aware of our existence knows it. But it will not be enough to express that hate in a torrent of abusive words. We must document what the Communists have done and are doing. We must, out of our horrible and bitter experience, tell the world how to combat the Reds and then persuade the whole Free World to act--now.

We need to get out of the realm of high-sounding platitudes and down to very dull but very necessary specific realities. How are we going to interest people in our movement and convince them of the terrible dangers that face all who want to be free? Presumably our workshops will discuss such media as meetings; speakers, radio and television broadcasts, newspapers, books, pamphlets, magazines, personal contacts, and so on. The more of such, the better. But then we move on to the difficulties of raising money for such enterprises, and persuading large numbers of able and busy people to devote their time and energy to our cause. We should look into the possibility of obtaining funds from a foundation, many of which are ardently opposed to Communism.

We are a people's movement, and it is our ultimate objective to win over all people-- not necessarily to direct membership, but to the free way of thinking and the willingness to make any sacrifice for its perpetuation. When we succeed, the free governments of the world will obey the voices of their people, and Communism will be met squarely with the greatest and most adamant alliance the world has ever known. But this is going to take a lot of doing. When we have finished with this mornings' speechmaking, let us get to work--in harmony and cooperation, and with inflexible determination to make every minute count. Our goal is a free world for free men, women, and children, now and forever. Let us make the Manila Conference a great step toward that greatest of mankind's hopes. //

ADDRESS OF MRS SHIH I. SHENG, MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINES DELEGATION
ADDRESS OF MR. SHIH I. SHENG, MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINES DELEGATION
REPRESENTING THE ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF THE PHILIPPINES IN THE
SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE "ASIAN PEOPLE'S ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE",
DELIVERED AT THE BREAKFAST IN HONOR OF THE CONFEREES, ON SUNDAY,
MARCH 11, 1956.

My friends

About six years ago a group of individuals representing different nationalities gathered together to establish what is now known as the Anti-Communist League of the Philippines. There were Filipinos, Chinese, Americans, and British, all brought together for just one purpose, and that is, to find ways and means of preventing the fall of this country into the hands of the communists.

That was in 1950. A year before that the mainland of China had already been overrun by the Red hordes of communism and the government headed by President Chiang kai-shek had fled to Formosa.

The local communists, better known as the Huks, were already battering at the gates of Manila. There were fears that unless some drastic and immediate action was taken the Philippines would be the next in line for communist conquest.

Then it happened. God, in his wisdom, always help the people in their hour of need. One among them is chosen to provide the wisdom and the determination to fight off the danger to their life. His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, then Congressman Ramon Magsaysay from Zambales, was appointed secretary of national defense. His was the hand, we can truly say, that literally pushed back the Huks into the footnesses of the mountains, there to break up into small pockets of resistance, now and then raiding into the barrios, more for nuisance purposes than for any serious effort to overthrow the government.

We who are not citizens of this country but have lived in it during the best years of our lives cannot but be grateful that armed communism was on retreat. The unorthodox methods which the President had adopted when he was minister of defense have since been a model for other countries in successfully defeating the encroachment of communism.

In all modesty and humility I wish to tell you that the Anti-Communist League of the Philippines had cooperated with the efforts of the President in the small way it could. We organized popular rallies in many cities arousing the people to the danger of the communist movement. We joined the Civil Affairs Office, then headed by now Undersecretary of Defense Jose M. Crisol in a number of peace gatherings, lectures and seminars exposing the truth about the evil nature of the enemy. We did the small we could to contribute to the common effort.

Frankly I wish to tell you, and the records will show, that President Ramon Magsaysay is the honorary chairman of the Anti-Communist League of the Philippines. This is something that we, of the league, are particularly proud of, because we had earlier claim over his leadership before the Filipino people elected him President.

The Anti-Communist League of the Philippines is the pioneer private anti-communist organization of this country. Indeed I might say, without, of course, discounting the possibility of a contradiction, that it has served as the prototype of what we now know as the "Asian People's Anti-Communist League", the representatives of whom I am happy, in the name of the Anti-Communist League of the Philippines, to entertain at breakfast today.

If for nothing else but to have been the mother of the idea that have brought together seven nations to forge their determination to ward off a common enemy, we of the Anti-Communist League of the Philippines are truly grateful.

But we are not content to have been merely the initiators of the idea of the need for unity in the struggle against communism. We are one of the member of organizations represented in the Philippine delegation for the current conference; and I wish to assure you all of my friends here, all our colleagues in the other delegations, that whatever we can do, so long as it is within our power to accomplish, we shall all of that contribute to the Asian People's Anti-Communist League in support of any implementing action the organization might take to make the idea of opposition to the communist conspiracy, strong and successful.

In closing, I wish to offer a toast to the first and greatest evidence of the unity and oneness of purpose of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League--the ratification yesterday of our League Constitution.

I thank you.

SPEECH OF DEFENSE UNDERSECRETARY
JOSE M. CRISOL
ON THE OPENING OF THE ASIAN PEOPLE'S ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE CONFERENCE
HELD AT THE PHILIPPINE NAVY CLUB HOUSE FRIDAY
9 March 56
4:00 P M

My Friends:

It is a distinct honor to be chosen to welcome you to this country and to this conference. President Magsaysay is extending his personal greetings to all of you. He wishes that your stay in this country may be pleasant and that your conference may be fruitful.

Significantly, as we are gathered here today to form a common strategy to combat communism in this region, the SEATO council of ministers is meeting on more specified courses of action against our common enemy. It is indeed heartening to note that we in Southeast Asia have awakened to the dangers of communism and its potent threat to our respective countries. It is with this awareness that we realize finally to band together and form a united front against this insidious enemy.

I do not wish to startle you. If I may say so, I would venture we have not yet adequately coped up with the pace the communists have set in the battle for the minds of the people. The battle we face is essentially a race to the traits and minds of the masses.

In this respect, the communists have gone ahead. They have offered their assistance to the peoples of Southeast Asia. At the beginning of the new year, Khrushchev and Bulganin themselves had to go on a campaign of hate against the West. Their target: The Middle East, especially the neutralist and the uncommitted areas.

I do not hold the defeatist nor the pessimist view. But we cannot ignore the advances made by the enemy in terms of territory covered, nor the economic assistance offered.

Effective measures must be devised to forestall the possibility of some of more countries being annexed to the Red orbit.

The inroads of communism in all its aspects of subversion, infiltration and sabotage, have been felt in all our respective countries. The communists, by a unified scheme of subverting peoples have tried to conquer us individually and collectively. Yet communism has failed to get a headway in the conquest of Asia without war. In Korea, we have checked the communist advance. In Vietnam, the communists failed to seize power. Nationalist China has so far withstood the batterings of the mainland Chinese to submit to the Peiping Red regime.

Here in the Philippines, we have our own share of fighting the communist menace. We are proud that with the full support of our people, under the inspired leadership of our President we have succeeded in minimizing the Red threat. The communists have failed in their overt design of aggression. They have thus shifted from the armed struggle to covert tactics, a systematic underground plan of destroying national security and seizing national power.

Without abandoning the use of armed force they have emphasized subversion and infiltration in their effort to seize power. Only recently, the communists have circularized their manifestos entitled "Political Transmissions" and "Organizer's Guide" aimed at sabotaging the government's rural development program and reforms.

My friends, the rural development program of this country has proved a most effective weapon in our peace action in combatting communist subversion in this country. Our government's policy of "force and friendship" has paid dividends in our struggle against communism.

In 1946, the local communists in this country were at the height of their armed power. They were beating at the gates of Manila, calling themselves the people's liberation forces. They had control of a mass base of some 100,000 and about two million sympathizers for support and material aid in their movement to annex this country to Redism. Our approach then to the problem was purely military. It was at this stage that President Magsaysay then the Defense Secretary reassessed our problem and adopted the now famous policy of all-out-force and all-out-friendship against the dissidents.

To the Red-inspired dissidents who surrendered, the government offered the now well-known EDCOR Farms located at various places of the Philippines. Here the surrenderees are given a home, a farm and all the opportunities to return to life of peace. In the meantime, our government forces pursued a relentless drive against the remaining Huk bands.

The tide changed. Democracy in the Philippines was saved. But the threat continues.

The threat to our security is real.

This threat is no longer confined to isolated cases of espionage, sabotage or similar Communist acts of subversion. The Communists in the Philippines today have succeeded in securing a foothold in our governmental machinery and in our national life. The degree of subversion has reached a stage where positive counter-measures are demanded. These various acts of subversion are falling into a consistent pattern which leaves no more room for doubt that the Communist designs in our country today are part and parcel of that world-wide conspiracy to seize power.

Today, indeed, we find it difficult to combat Communist subversion short of armed rebellion. The Philippine government has come to realize the inadequacy of the means available to it to meet squarely the more subtle forms of subversion. We have come to realize the massiveness of Communist assaults against freedom everywhere. We have realized that no country can fight alone against the enemy. The free world must fight together.

But there will be no "short-cut" in the current struggle against the Communist threat. It will take as much devotion to our chosen way of life, the same patience and skill to safeguard our democratic system that will give us the margin to win this battle.

There is no classical approach to the solution of the communist problem. The strategy to be adopted to combat communism should be one that must realistically take into account the social, political and economic forces at work in Asia and the national interest of each Asian country arrayed against communism. Asia is undergoing an upheaval --- a revolution against foreign rule, against diseases, ignorance, and economic insecurity. The unstable political, social, economic, and cultural conditions obtaining as an aftermath of the last war are heavily compounded by the now surge of nationalism among the peoples of Asia. The Communists are exploiting nationalism and political instability in subverting the governments and peoples of these countries.

We must find a happy solution to this problem of drawing a line where nationalism ends and Communism begins. That solution certainly will not be to destroy Communism at all costs to the extent of transgressing on legitimate aspirations of a people.

This problem, perhaps, may be solved through a more coordinated and integrated program of action --- a program of action that is realistic and sincere. The key to the heart of an Asian is sincerity. It is not food, clothing, and shelter alone. It will take more sincerity in our efforts to bring them the blessings of system --- that in our system they will find the provisions for a decent people without having to go through a bloodbath.

It becomes apparent that the Communists made gains in Asia not alone through their own inherent strength but rather on the weaknesses of the peoples of the free world particularly in this part of our world.

The Communists could only be as strong as we are weak. We should find our weaknesses and strengthen them.

It is by this program, that we seek to crush communism in its totality. The modest experience of our country in the fight against communism is our offer in the formulation of an over-all strategy in this conference in our common effort against communism in the entire Asia.

I thank you.

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RESPONSE OF DR. L. GEORGE PAIK, CHIEF DELEGATE, REPUBLIC OF KOREA,
DURING THE OPENING SESSION OF THE SECOND ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI -
COMMUNIST LEAGUE CONFERENCE HELD IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES, MAR. 9, 1956

L. GEORGE PAIK

Mr. Chairman, Secretary Crisol, Senator Rodrigo, Fellow Delegates,
and Distinguished Guests:

I bring you the warmest greetings from the people of Korea, and from our great leader, President Syngman Rhee. Our President received the Korean delegation just before we left Seoul.

"You," he told us, "are the democratic delegation of a democratic country. Make your own decisions. But unless you score a great victory in the fight against Communism, don't bother to come back!"

That, I think, typifies the spirit of this meeting. If we don't succeed, we won't want to go back. If we don't succeed, there soon will be nothing to go back to, because the Communists will have everything.

We are off to a magnificent beginning with this eloquent and moving keynote address by Senator Rodrigo. Behind us we have the staunch and resolute anti-Communist leadership of such world statesmen as President Ramon Magsaysay of the Great Philippines Republic; Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam, Chiang Kai-shek of the Republic of China, and our own Syngman Rhee.

We are here to find the ways and the means to destroy Communism, to free enslaved peoples all over the world, and to assure the survival of freedom and democracy.

When the sceptical ask what alliances we are going to forge and what weapons we have, we can respond: "The greatest alliance of all--that of free people--and the greatest bomb ever assembled--that of an untrammelled public opinion."

That alliance and that weapon could topple the Communists today or tomorrow. In our Free World, governments are people--and when the people speak, Presidents and Kings and Parliaments obey.

It is our task to develop a continuing program that will awaken people everywhere, until they speak with one mighty voice--until they decree that Communism must be no more. Then, and only then, will the formalized alliances and the physical weapons come to bear upon the enemy with a preponderance of force that cannot be resisted.

This program must be specific. It must be down to earth. It must avoid the plane of glittering generalities and get right down to basic premises and the question of what we are going to do. That will be our undertaking for the next three days, and when we are finished, we shall have a blueprint for achieving an order of peace, of decency, of liberty, and of justice.

Finally, on behalf of the Korean delegation and--I am sure--of all the other visiting delegations--I want to extend deepest thanks to Mr. Jose Hernandez, the Philippines Chapter, and the people and Government of the Philippines for the warmth of their greetings and the great-heartedness of their hospitality. Our hearts are full beyond the power of words to express. In the English equivalent of the beautiful Spanish phrase, may our delegations and our friends "Go with God" in our further deliberations.

SPEECH OF ATTY. JEREMIAS MONTEMAYOR, MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION, DURING THE SECOND ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE HELD IN MANILA, PHIL.
MARCH 10, 1956

Mr. Chairman, fellow Asians, countrymen and friends:

The Philippine delegation derives great honor and inspiration from working again with the representatives of freedom-loving organizations of Asia in this Second Conference of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League.

Our country of about 7,000 islands and approximately 21,000,000 people, is one of the smallest countries in Asia.

As a nation, we are also among the youngest. We were not united as a nation until the Spanish conquest of the entire archipelago sometime in the 17th century. And we became an independent country only nine years ago.

We had been under the domination of Spain for four centuries ending towards the beginning of the 20th century. After that, for about half a century, we were under American rule. From Spain, we inherited Christianity; from the United States, we learned democracy. It is this legacy of freedom - freedom of the body and of the spirit - with which Divine Providence rewarded the sufferings, the privation and the spirit of resignation of our people during the centuries of foreign domination. And like you, brother Asians, we prize this freedom beyond words - and all the more so, because we had to buy it with so much blood and so much tears.

But somehow, partly because of the manner in which this freedom has been bequeathed to us, and partly because we allowed ourselves to be deluded by some of the trappings of the hand that gave it to us - as well as by our own weaknesses - we almost lost our legacy, and are still in great danger of losing it, to the monster that now threatens yours, too.

Like in your countries, fellow Asians, the great majority of our people live in the farms, in the rural areas. About 80% of our people live in the barrios, and almost all of them are farmers.

The Filipino farmer, like the farmer of most Asian countries, is the base of our economic pyramid, the foundation of our social and political structure, the backbone of the moral character of our nation.

But strangely enough the farmer, since time immemorial and until very recently, has been most neglected-neglected by the government, neglected by the religious leaders and neglected by the people of education and influence. The same was true with the workers in industry. And the result is the terrible misery of our country. For in neglecting the farmer and the workers, we had been like a pyramid that has weakened its own base, like a structure that has undermined its own foundation, like an organism that has jellified its own backbone.

It was at this juncture that the monster of communism appeared in our country. The monster of communism is evil and ugly. But it has the intelligence to realize that in our country, the surest way to conquer the people is first to conquer the peasant. So he went about barefoot with the farmers, chewed betel nuts with them, played cockfights with them, told them that the landlords' wealth belonged to them and that the government's power was theirs so they spat red on the ground with them-- while we Christians prayed long novenas in the afternoons, while our Congressmen threw beer bottles at each other in Congress,

and while some of our Army officers played poker all through the night. At the same time it extended its claim unseen into the different government agencies and private groups. Soon the monster became the people's hero. It became strong and began ambushing people on the highways, raiding army camps, and plundering towns and cities. Finally, it was shaking our freedom and faith to their very foundations.

But Divine Providence did not abandon us completely. At the time when the situation was so dark as to almost create despair in every heart, there emerged a leader, Ramon Magsaysay. Magsaysay was not a highly educated man. But he had a big, strong and clean heart. He was appointed Secretary of National Defense. In a short time the Army which, until then was almost completely devoid of discipline and hated by the people, was restored to a high morale, efficiency, and respect and faith on the part of the people. The Huks, which constituted military bands of the communists, were crushed in the field and their survivors were forced to retire to the jungles. The highest ruling members of the Communist party were rounded up and imprisoned. The tide had turned.

Ramon Magsaysay became the idol of the Filipino people. And in 1953, he was elected President of the Philippines.

Since the start of his administration, President Magsaysay, exerted the greater part of his efforts to the amelioration of the farmers in the barrios and the low-income laborers.

To solve the problem of agrarian unrest, a better agricultural tenancy law has been passed—and an ATC and the CAR have been set up to help enforce its provisions.

To protect agricultural tenants from usury and help them stand financially on their feet, the ACCFA was established.

On the matter of land reform, the newly passed LRA provide for the expropriate and subdivision of landed estates. There is also the NARRA and the Edeor which help landless farmers and ex-Huks to own lands in government sponsored settlements. At the same time, the release of public lands for homesteads and other forms of occupations and settlement has been speeded up.

There is the administrations' stepped-up program of constructing barrio roads, barrio schools, artesian wells and health clinics.

And finally, there is the restoration of integrity, efficiency and faith in government service.

All in all, in so short a time, President Magsaysay has accomplished a terrific feat in restoring so much order and hope in a situation which have insured communist victory in a very short time.

Yet the communists have by no means given up. They have formed another politburo—perhaps more clever and certainly more concealed than the former. They have given up at least for the time being their military activities. But they have resorted to peaceful and legal infiltration. And they still wield appreciable influence on the minds and hearts of the people.

And today there still exist certain conditions among our people that are liable to fan the embers of Communism to another frenzied flame of violence and

revolution. Instances of these are: Inability of the agricultural tenants to enforce their rights under the law through the courts due to their poverty. Inability of the government, due to limited resources to reach a great number of remote barrios. Lack of voice on the part of the people in the barrios who comprise the majority in the running of their own government. Ignorance of a great portion of our people.

In order to help remedy these conditions and prevent communism to grow among our people, the Phil. delegation would like to make a suggestion to the participants in the different workshops of this Conference. The workshops may consider encouraging the formation of former organizations, in the different Asian countries, in order to provide agricultural tenants self-protection on legal matters, to be a bridge between the people and their government, and to provide a voice for the majority in government activity. Likewise, international cooperation among the different member nations may also be considered. The same is suggested in the matter of forming trade unions and among the industrial workers in the various countries of Asia.

The next suggestion of the Philippine delegation is in the matter of mass media, particularly newspapers and radio. The communists in the Philippines have a newspaper for the barrio people. This newspaper is published in the dialect understood by the common people. Almost all the other newspapers in the Philippines are written in English which the common people cannot understand, and in a style geared to the mentality not of the common people but to the mentality of the educated few. Because of this, a great portion of our people have fallen prey to the propaganda of the enemy.

It is suggested therefore that the workshops consider the putting up of rural newspapers in the various countries of Asia in order to inform the people of the benefits of democracy and the evils of communism, and expose the lies of our enemy.

Perhaps the greatest ability of the Communists in our country is their ability to lay hold of the minds and hearts of people, especially the common people. We may construct bridges, roads, irrigation dams and houses for our people. But this is not enough unless we at the same time win the loyalty and the love of these same people. The Communists have been very clever in this regard, and in many cases, our material accomplishments have only provided truth to their lies and substance to their label. How do they do it? Simply by sending able leaders to the rural areas, leaders who live with the people, walk with them, sleep with them, and talk to them up to the wee hours of the night.

The only answer to a bad man is a good man. In the Philippines have we enough leaders to fight the enemy's leaders in the barrios? No. Why? I blame our educational system.

Our educational system has not yet been geared to the needs of the rural people. Our educational system does not inspire the privileged, the talented and the more fortunate with love for the poor. Instead, the effect of our present educational system on the young is to fill them with a frenzy to struggle for the top of the social pyramid—and thus leave the base neglected in a vacuum. Then the communist leaders fill this vacuum, gnaw from below, until the whole pyramid crashes down.

The Philippine delegation therefore suggests to this conference that it studies the present educational system in our different countries, with the view of adapting them to the needs of rural life and making them effective in the



training of leaders to fight the enemy in the rural areas.

These, then are few suggestions from the Philippine delegation, for a more fruitful and concrete success of the conference. They have been drawn from the specific problems of our country, but we think the other peoples of this region may profit from them.

In conclusion, we would like to point out the complexity and the urgency of our fight in Asia. There is need of wise and immediate action. However, as of this moment, the conference is threatened with paralysis due to disagreement on some of the provisions of the proposed charter. We earnestly call upon the dissenting delegations to forget their differences and attain harmony through mutual concessions. We know they shall do this because the success of our fight depends on our unity.

If the forces of darkness can unite together in spite of their differences in much more basic things, we who claim to be the forces of light should be able to do no less, especially since the points of controversy consist not in aims and basic questions—but in mere procedure.

Fellow Asians, let us roll up our sleeves and work together in this our common and grave endeavor.

I thank you.

Following is the English translation of a speech by Mr. Ku Cheng-kang, Chief Delegate, Republic of China, delivered at the Second Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference on March 10, 1956:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates:

After the inauguration of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League in June, 1954, at Chinhae in the Republic of Korea, we set up in Taiwan the China Chapter in accordance with the League's objectives and principles. Since the establishment of the Chapter, we have been working hard to intensify the anti-Communist movement of the Chinese people, both in Taiwan and on the Chinese mainland under Communist rule. Although the present Conference did not take place last year in the city of Taipei as had been arranged, but had to be postponed until now, there has been a rapid progress in the anti-Communist movement in my country. For a description of this progress, may I refer you to the pamphlet, which we are distributing here among the delegations, "Development of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Movement in Free China".

Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I propose to examine here the intrigues of the Soviet imperialists underlying their peace offensive since the Chinhae Conference two years ago. Then I shall make a few observations as to what we should do to guard ourselves against the Communist danger.

The overall objective of Soviet aggression is to turn the whole world into a Communist empire. To achieve this objective, the Soviet imperialists are taking systematic steps according to a pre-arranged plan. Until the objective is realized, we cannot expect them to call off their aggressive activities. Today, the Soviet Union is the source of all troubles in the international scene and therefore the arch-enemy of the Free World. She is alternating military action and peaceful gesture in her aggressive drive, trying to get by peaceful means what is denied to her on the battlefield. Realizing that a general war at the present moment would bring her more harm than good, she resorts to the use of such sweet words as "peaceful co-existence" to gain time in order to prepare herself for war. Meanwhile, she is busily creating differences among the free countries and exploiting them to her own advantage. Another purpose of her peace offensive is to put the free world off its guard. For some time the so-called Geneva spirit has been leading the free world towards the brink of the Soviet snare of "peace." It was not until the recent crisis in the Middle East broke out that the Soviet "smiling campaign" began to show its true colors.

However, during the recent Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, another wave of peace offensive was launched against the free world. Khrushchev, Miloyan & Co. liquidated the dictatorial rule of Stalin, and praised the so-called collective leadership. They emphasized that the capitalist and Communist countries could live side by side in peace, and that socialism could be achieved in other countries by parliamentary means instead of violent revolution. They treated Stalin, whom they had hitherto venerated like a god, as a traitor to Communism. They obliterated the basic difference between Third International, which favored violent revolution, and the Second International, which believed in seizing political power by parliamentary methods. This tactical retreat in the Soviet peace offensive might have created a wrong impression in the free world as

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to the real character of the Soviet aggressive policy: I should like to warn the free world that this recent Soviet gesture only represents a change of tactics and should in no case be regarded as evidence of renunciation of the use of force or abandonment of aggression. Surely we ought not to forget the bitter lessons of history. At one time, the Soviet imperialists abolished the Third International and suspended the Communist organizations in many countries. They even entered into non-aggression pacts or treaties of friendship with their neighbors. These gestures, just like the recent one, did create some illusion that Russia's policy of aggression had undergone a fundamental change. But as a matter of fact, this change of tactics only helped the Soviet imperialists achieve their aims with greater ease. I should like to call the attention of all peoples in the free world to the very words spoken by Khrushchev in the Twentieth Congress of the Russian Communist Party. He said: "The principal feature of our effort is the emergence of socialism from the confines of one country and its transformation into a world system." These words show beyond any shadow of doubt the objective of Soviet aggression and indicate the real nature of the Soviet aggressive policy. We must realize that the recent tactical retreat of the Soviet imperialists is calculated to promote neutralism, with a view to sabotaging the collective defence system of the free world. It is also their intention to establish a united front with the socialists and to instigate national revolutions in the East so as to increase still further their power of aggression. If the free world is to guard itself against Communist menace, it must take immediate steps to combat the effects of the Soviet peace offensive.

Today, throughout the free world, there is nothing more dreadful and more likely to lead mankind down the abyss of everlasting woe than the British policy of co-existence with the Soviet imperialists. British politicians fancy that Soviet aggression could be checked simply by carving a country into halves, as in the cases of Germany, Korea and Vietnam. As if the partition of these countries were not enough, they now loudly talk about "two Chinas" and similar theories for other parts of the world. The recent deterioration of the situation in the Middle East should furnish ample proof to the futility of this short-sighted British policy. We sincerely hope that Britain will soon come to her senses, before she falls a victim to the aggression which her own policy has been helping to encourage.

Let us now come to the United States' leadership of the free world. In recent years, there has been a considerable degree of success for the policy of the United States to contain Soviet expansion. But the Soviet peace offensive and the rising tide of international appeasement have succeeded in causing some relaxation in the United States' effort to carry out President Eisenhower's policy of liberation. The present anti-Communist strategy of the United States is purely defensive. By holding talks with Soviet Russia and the puppet Peiping regime on various occasions, the United States has encouraged, willy-nilly, international appeasement. Thus the Soviet imperialists are enabled to intensify their propaganda, infiltration and subversion against the free world, and the anti-Communist movement behind the Iron Curtain is exposed to greater danger of extinction. We are glad to learn that the United States has recently re-affirmed her policy of liberating the Communist-enslaved peoples by peaceful means. However, in order to carry out this policy, the United States has to be more positive in her action. We hope that as leader of the free world, she will hold steadfast to the moral principle of justice. She must realize the urgency of the anti-Communist cause. She must call off and never again enter into any talks with the Soviet imperialists or their Chinese stooges. She must not give up her policy of liberation. She must carry out President Eisenhower's idea of a genuine peace based on the solid foundation of justice.

I also propose to discuss here the aggressive designs which the Soviet Union harbors against Asia in particular, and to review the development of the anti-Communist struggle on this continent in recent years.

Asia has been the main target of Soviet aggression for many years. Since the fall of the Chinese mainland, North Korea and North Vietnam into Communist hands, the tide of Communism has been threatening to engulf the whole of Asia, and, indeed, the world. My observations on Soviet aggression in Asia may be summarized as follows:

First, the aim of Soviet aggression in the East is to conquer Asia. With both Asia and Europe under their control, the Russians will soon try to conquer America and eventually the whole world.

Secondly, the Communists will try to control the Asian peoples by three methods. One of these methods is to exploit the anti-colonial feelings of the Asian peoples and to engage in armed rebellion under the cloak of national revolution. Another is to control the livelihood of the people by controlling all the food they consume so that they can starve the people into submission at any moment they choose. Still another is to impose upon the people a totalitarian rule, deprive them of all freedoms and ruthlessly suppress all opposition.

Thirdly, in order to conquer Asia, the Soviet imperialists first committed aggression against the Republic of China, which, lying in the centre of Asia, was possessed of an enormous manpower and very rich natural resources. After they have done so, they now support the Chinese Communist regime and use it as an instrument to conquer Asia.

Fourthly, in committing aggression against the Asian countries, the Soviet imperialists have been alternating peace, offensive and military attack in accordance with the circumstances and their own needs of the moment.

Fifthly, the Soviet imperialists are coordinating their strategy in Asia with that in Europe. They try to isolate the United States from the Western countries in Europe, whereas in Asia, they promote neutralism to pull the free countries wide apart.

The greatest success which the Soviet imperialists have achieved so far for their so-called "United Front" strategy has been the spreading of "neutralism" in Asia. By means of political infiltration, economic enticement and military threat, they have succeeded in inducing certain short-sighted Asian countries to follow a neutral course, at the end of which lies most certainly a Communist snare. These countries may think that as long as they stay neutral, they are safe from the scourge of war. Yet, in reality, in following a neutral course, they are simply helping the spread of Communist aggression. It is possible that they underrate the menace of Soviet aggression because they still have misgivings about European colonialism. Nevertheless, let me call the attention of all Asian statesmen to the fact that there can be no co-existence between freedom and slavery. Between these antitheses there can be no middle course. Neutralism can only lead to Communist domination, and any person or country that follows the neutral course will only fall a victim to Communist aggression.

On the other hand, let us look at the development of the anti-Communist struggle in Asia. The Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Vietnam,

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and Siam, countries that are staunchly anti-Communist, are growing in strength with every passing day. Their relations with one another are constantly improving. The conclusion of the mutual defence treaties between China and the United States, Korea and the United States, the Philippines and the United States, the strengthening of SEATO, and the anti-Communist movement on the Chinese mainland, are shaking the very foundation of the Communist puppet regime. This signifies that a life-and-death struggle is being waged between the Communist and anti-Communist forces in Asia. This also indicated that the Asian peoples have at last taken action to save themselves from Communist enslavement, and that a very bright prospect is ahead of them.

The Chinese Communist regime is an instrument of aggression in the hands of the Soviet imperialists against the Asian countries. At the instigation of their Soviet masters, the Chinese Communists committed aggression against Korea and Vietnam. They are now posing a serious military menace to the Southeast Asian countries and promoting "neutralism" in India and Japan in order to blind the Indian and Japanese peoples to the ugly reality of Communist aggression. They are, above all, intensifying their preparation for aggression against Free China. On the Chinese mainland, the Communists are speeding up their so-called socialization in order to integrate the Chinese mainland and Russia. They romanize the Chinese language as part of their campaign to wipe out the Chinese culture. They rob the people of their property by introducing a kind of "joint management" into private enterprises. They enslave the farmers by collectivizing their land. They exploit the workers by forcing them to take part in various kinds of production competitions. In suppressing the people's resistance they have killed over two millions of innocent people and put another two and $2\frac{1}{2}$ half millions in slave labor camps or sent them to Russia or the satellite countries as slave laborers. Their ruthlessness and cruelty are unprecedented in history. They are building two strategic railways connecting the Siberian Railway with the railway system on the Chinese mainland. One of them has already been completed and now Moscow and Peiping are linked by rail via Outer Mongolia. Both militarily and economically, mainland China is part of the Soviet Union. All these mean that the Soviet imperialists are combining the Communist forces in Europe and Asia in order to further their plan of world conquest.

However, the Communist traitorous activities are inconsistent with the Chinese people's patriotic feelings. The aggressiveness of the Chinese Communists is contrary to the peace-loving nature of the Chinese people. The Communist totalitarian rule is loathsome to the freedom-loving people of China. The Russian way of life, which the Chinese Communists are imposing on our brethren, is repugnant to the Chinese traditional culture. Therefore, what the Communists call socialist reform has become the motivating power of the people's anti-Communist movement on the Chinese mainland. You may be gratified to know that this movement, with the encouragement of the Free Chinese people on Taiwan, has been spreading far and wide across the Chinese mainland and gathering momentum every day for the last two years. This proves that the people behind the Iron Curtain have finally made a judicious choice between freedom and slavery. We are sure that freedom will ultimately triumph over slavery.

Now let the Chinese Communist leaders themselves tell you how worried they are about the anti-Communist movement on the Chinese mainland. In July, 1955, Mao Tse-tung told the Chinese Communist Party: "They (the Communist cadres working on agricultural collectivization) think that the collectivization has entered a very critical stage. They try to persuade us to give it up or the alliance between the workers and farmers will be wrecked." This is

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a confession by Mao Tse-tung that the farmers, who form 80 per cent of the mainland population, are violently against his regime. Chou En-lai, speaking in the Communist "Political Consultative Conference" on the "Problem of the Intelligentsia," said: "Among leading intellectuals, only 40 per cent support the Party and the People's Government. Another 40 per cent are political neutrals. Another 10 per cent are politically backward and are opposed to socialism. The rest are counter-revolutionaries." This means that 60 per cent of the intellectuals on the mainland are anti-Communist. Now, what is the position of the farmers and intellectuals in Chinese society? The farmers constitute the overwhelming majority of the population, and the intellectuals provide leadership to the community. If most of the farmers and intellectuals, who used to support the Communist rebellion more than any other group in society, now turn against the Communists, how shaky must be the foundation of the Communist regime! And how do the Communists maintain their rule over the people? Slaughter. When Shih Liang, the Communist "Minister of Justice," made her report to the "People's Congress" in July, 1955, she revealed that between January, 1954, and May, 1955, 364,604 cases of counter-revolutionaries came before the people's courts of various grades." This means that during the period under review, there were over 22,000 cases of counter-revolutionaries every month, or over 700 every day, or one in every two minutes. In January of this year, when Tung Pi-wu, Communist Chief Procurator, submitted his "Report on Liquidation of all Counter-Revolutionaries" to the Communist "Political Consultative Conference," he admitted that the number of cases of "counter-revolutionaries" was simply startling. According to him, "between July and November, 1955, in the 24 districts and municipalities in the province of Heilungkiang along, there were as many as 379 cases of counter-revolutionaries." In conclusion, Tung said in warning: "Do not let our victory blind us to the existence of our enemies!" Both Shih Liang and Tung Pi-wu have convinced us that the stronger the Communist repression, the stronger will be the people's resistance. In spite of the Communist reign of terror, the foundation of the Chinese Communist regime is tottering.

We, the people of Free China, both in Taiwan and overseas, stand united under the leadership of our President, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. We are determined to defeat Soviet aggression and recover the Chinese mainland. This is our responsibility, and we are confident that we shall be able to discharge it. Our struggle to recover the mainland is, in itself, a national revolution. It is also a war for the preservation of our freedom and survival. Of course we need military and economic assistance from our friends and allies in this holy war of ours. But what assures us of our victory is rather the fact that the people on the mainland are looking towards us for deliverance.

Having made the analysis of the aggressive designs of the Russian imperialists and the current development of the anti-Communist struggle in Asia, I beg to submit, in behalf of the Chinese Delegation, the following proposals for your consideration:

First, since the Russian imperialists commit aggression against us through a series of coordinated actions controlled by a strong central organization, I do not think we could defeat them without organizing ourselves and coordinating our efforts at least equally well. Therefore, I suggest that we enlarge the scope of organization of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League and turn it into a rallying point for all anti-Communist forces in Asia. To defeat Communist aggression in Asia, the League must cooperate with other anti-Communist forces throughout the Free World. 25

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Secondly, we the people of Asia must strengthen our nationalism to fight Communist aggression. We must improve the living conditions of the people and work for democracy. We must also cooperate with our own governments to wipe out Communist infiltration, subversion and insurrection.

Thirdly, as was pointed out by the Chinese Delegation to the Chinhae Conference, "world security depends on Asian security, which, in turn, depends on the situation on the Chinese mainland." "Since the fall of the Chinese mainland into Communist hands, the rest of Asia, Korea and Vietnam in particular, has been exposed to Communist aggression. Without the integrity of China, there can be no peace and security for Asia." The aggravation of Communist aggression during the last two years has testified to the judiciousness of this view. We believe that the recovery of the Chinese mainland by the Republic of China will remove not only the threat of aggression from Korea and Vietnam, but also the possibility of a third world war. For this reason, I suggest that the people of China, Korea and Vietnam urge their respective governments to cooperate with one another to render support to their own compatriots now shut behind the Iron Curtain. They must jointly take effective measures to pull down the Iron Curtain in Asia and restore freedom to those who have lost it.

Fourthly, by defending Kinmen and Matsu and keeping Outer Mongolia out of the United Nations, the Republic of China has thwarted Communist expansion in Asia and strengthened the moral position of that world body. These efforts on our part deserve the support of the entire free world, especially that of the Asian peoples. All free peoples the world over, those in Asia in particular, should continue to support our firm stand on the islands of Kinmen and Matsu and oppose the admission of Outer Mongolia, or any other Communist satellite, into the United Nations.

Fifthly, to resist Communist aggression and liberate the people behind the Iron Curtain in Asia, the Northeast Asian countries should achieve greater solidarity among themselves. We must all endeavor to promote this solidarity. Then we shall be in a position to work for the establishment of a collective defence system for the whole of Asia.

Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates: We in the Republic of China have known Western imperialism. We are, at present, also suffering from the aggression of Communist imperialism. We know from experience that Communist imperialism is more vicious than Western imperialism, because the latter aims only at political subjugation and economic exploitation, whereas the former, besides political subjugation and economic exploitation, brings with it disintegration of the whole social structure, religious culture and complete denial of human decency. This makes our struggle a struggle between freedom and slavery, between democracy and totalitarianism, between justice and evil --- a struggle that will determine the very survival of human dignity and civilization. This struggle transcends countries, nations, classes or geographical localities. Let all freedom-loving people unite and fight against the Communists, who defy

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justice, violate freedom and threaten the very existence of humanity. We are sure that freedom will prevail over slavery, democracy over totalitarianism, justice over evil. We are fully convinced that we, the people of Asia, shall be able to do our duty in the world-wide anti-Communist struggle. We believe that after we have cleansed this great continent of the Communist pestilence, we shall be able to build a free, democratic and prosperous Asia, that will help maintain world peace and promote the welfare of mankind hand in hand with the rest of the world.

Fellow delegates: Victory belongs to those who fight for it. It will come to the anti-Communist fighters. Let us strive together towards victory.

SPEECH OF MR. NGUYEN-PHUONG THIEP, CHAIRMAN OF THE VIETNAM DELEGATION,
DURING THE SECOND ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE HELD IN MANILA,
PHILIPPINES, PLENARY SESSION OF MARCH 10, 1956.

Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

In the name of the delegation of Vietnam here, I respectfully present our greetings to President Ramon Magsaysay, to the government and people of the Republic of the Philippines.

The positive anti-communist spirit as well as the bright exploits of the Philippine people fighting against communism have earned the respect and admiration of all peoples of the Free World. People of Vietnam do not fail to laud the noble spirit of their Filipino friends who, in spite of difficulties have come to Vietnam to serve the humanitarian ideal, to sacrifice for the grandiose brotherly works of mankind. The memory of three Philippine combatants, who have met a heroic death in Vietnam while fulfilling their noble assignments, remains for ever enshrined in the Vietnamese people hearts and contributes to tighten better the friendly ties between our two countries.

Today having the honour to attend the Asian People's Anti-Communist Conference with you all, it will be with a great pleasure that we beg to receive from you precious experiences in the fighting fields against communism and for freedom.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we do think it is advisable to outline, to your intention the various activities of the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities in Vietnam.

Since the communist Viet-Minh, obeying to the orders of the International Communists, signed the Geneva Agreement dividing the Vietnamese territory, offering the northern part to the Red Imperialism, their treacherous maneuvers became so plain that the Vietnamese people have learn to know their real ugly face. Nearly a million people, though having been savagely oppressed, were determined to forsake everything which is dearest to their heart to go South to live in freedom.

But the communist Viet-Minh's ambitions were not yet satisfied, even though the "red flood" have rushed till 17th parallel; they are still longing for an opportunity to materialize their International Communist dream of reducing the whole South East of Asia.

Facing such a menace, starting from the 20th July 1955, the whole people of Vietnam, without discrimination of sexes, social conditions, religious and political tendencies, have united together, to form a unique anti-communist front, whence the People's Directive Committee for the Campaign of Denunciation of Communist Subversive Activities was created to lead the people's struggles towards checkmating all communist attempts to tread on the human freedom and dignity.

The first achievements scored by the Vietnamese people in these struggles were the annihilation of the rebels and then the deposition of the puppet traitor Bao-Dai by the referendum of October 23rd 1955 for the institution of the republican regime. On the 4th of March 1956, the Vietnamese people participated enthusiastically in the election and chose their 123 representatives among the 468 candidates for the first National Constituent Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam.

Thanks to the active participation of the people of all walks, to the struggling experiences of a million combatants infatuated with freedom ideal, the anti-communist denunciation campaign have achieved great deals of satisfactory results.

In Vietnam the former communist party cadres and members themselves, enlightened with the national cause, have realized the treachorousness of the communists' counter-pepular policy, the counter-progressist of the communist theory which are only aiming at trading upon the human moral law and dignity.

On 27 February 1956, over 2,000 former cadres and members of the Indo-Chinese Communist Party and representing different communist organisations camouflaged under the denominations of Viet-minh, LienViet (United Vietnam), Dang Lao Dong (Labour Party), Mat tran to Quoc (the Fatherland Front) etc ... met in Saigon, capital of the Republic of Vietnam, and swore to definitely break with communism and in order to manifest their rooted hatred against that hated ideology which had once blindfolded them, they tore up Vietminh's and Soviet's red flags and treaded on the pictures of communist leaders : Lenin, Stalin, Bulganin, Mao Tse Tung, Ho Chi Minh, Truong Chinh, etc.... and it is also because of the freedom-loving spirit of Vietnamese people as well as their hatred of the communist atheists who destroy the sense of the family, profane the religious customs and deformin the moral laws, which inciting them to actively participate in this nation-wide anti-communist denunciation campaign had scored plenty of brilliant exploits.

We think you would agree with us, on the fact that the anti-communist work should not only be restricted in the limited framcwork of a nation, but must become the common fight undertaken by all the peoples of the world.

That is the reason why we are honored to attend this conference today in order to bring our cooperation to the Free Nations of the South East Asia for the consolidation of the democratic forces, for the development of the anti-communist spirit so as to bring in freedom and welfare to mankind.



SPEECH OF MR. YANG KIN-SON , REPRESENTING HONGKONG, DURING THE SECOND ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE HELD IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES, MARCH 10, 1956

Mr. Chairman and Honorable Delegates:

I am sorry to declare that the other members of the Hongkong Delegation have not arrived yet because of delay of visa. It is said that they will be arriving here by noon today.

Now I will present only a few words to the Honorable Delegates.

First thing I hope for is that all of us with a common will against Communism should cooperate as close as possible to stand against the Communists.

The Honorable Delegates here are all from brother countries in Asia with common interests. I believe we can iron out the discrepancies, if any, in our opinions, with better understanding. As it is said in a Chinese ancient proverb, brothers and sisters are apt to quarrel with one another, but they will unite themselves into one whenever they stand up against their common enemy. I sincerely hope that we can work out a way against Communism for the welfare of our second generations.

SPEECH OF SYNGMAN RHEE, CHIEF DELEGATE, DR. TSAI CHANG, DELIVERED
AT THE SOUTH ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE ON
MARCH 10, 1956

Mr. Chairman and Honorable Delegates:

I have nothing new to say today. According to what I saw at the meeting last night, it seems to me that only minor difficulties exist in reaching an agreement.

I sincerely hope that this Conference will be a successful one, and to have our charter worked out with the spirit of membership.

I also hope that we can build up our strength against the Communists during the three-day conference.

ASIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF KOREA

CAPITOL BUILDING

SEOUL, KOREA

CHAIRMAN CHIN HANG KONG
VICE-CHAIRMAN DR. L. GEORGE PAIK
DR. HELEN KIM
SECRETARY-GENERAL SUNGSOO WHANG

P A R T III.

PROCEEDINGS OF WORKSHOPS

2nd APRAC Conference
Manila, Philippines

Minutes of WORKSHOP "A" on the subject of:
"Communism in Govt. Agencies"
held at Phil. Navy Club, Manila, Phil.
on
March 12, 1956 at 8:30 A.M.

Conference Chairman Jose Ma. Hernandez (Phil. Delegation) designated
Atty. Pablo L. Meer of the Philippine Delegation to act as Acting Chair-
man of Workshop "A".

The Acting Chairman called the meeting to order, with the following
delegations present:

Present:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) | Delegation from China ----- | 1. Mr. Ku Cheng Kang |
| | | 2. Mr. Wang Tsu-Teh |
| (b) | " " Korea ----- | 1. Gen. Choi Duk-sin |
| | | 2. Mr. Kim Bup-Kim |
| (c) | " " Vietnam ----- | 1. Mr. Nguyen-Hoa- Pham |
| (d) | " " Macao ----- | 1. Mr. Lowance Fong |
| (e) | " " Hongkong ----- | 1. Mr. Hsia Tung Pei |
| (f) | " " Philippines ----- | 1. Atty. Pablo L. Meer |
| | | 2. Dr. Ramon F. Campos |
| | | 3. Mr. Antonio Gasem, Jr. |
| | | 4. Mr. Sy En |

Absent: Delegation from Ryukyus

The Acting Chairman called the attention of the body that its first
order of business was the election of a Chairman, Rapporteur and Secretary.
Upon nomination duly seconded, it was unanimously approved to name the
following officers, to wit:

- Mr. Ku Cheng Kang (China) ----- Chairman
- Atty. Pablo L. Meer (Philippines) ----- Rapporteur
- Miss Z. R. Teodoro (Philippines) ----- Secretary

The newly appointed Chairman, Mr. Ku, then took over and presided
over the meeting with Atty. Meer acting as Rapporteur; Miss Teodoro
acting as Secretary.

Chairman Ku started the discussion by painting the story in his
country, which may be summarized in brief, thus: The Communists were aim-
ing at infiltration of different agencies in China to discover government
secrets; while this ill can't completely be avoided yet the same had been
considerably reduced to a minimum, due to the adoption of the following
preventive measures, to wit:

- (a) All government officers and employees were invariably required
to be guaranteed by two guarantors;
- (b) In different levels there are different governmental organiza-
tions to prevent infiltration by Communists;
- (c) Rules and regulations are being consistently adopted to punish
Communist spies;
- (d) All government officers and employees had been trained to have
firm anti-communistic spirit.

Thereafter, Delegate Meer from the Philippines reported the general
conditions of the Philippines, by stating that not much infiltration in
government offices had been achieved by the Communists due to thorough
screening of offices and employees, and systematic rotation of positions,
especially those of confidential nature. However, he called the special
attention of the body to the peculiar case in the Bilibid Prisons (National
Penitentiary) where the Communist top brasses were jointly confined in one
single institution and they were able to gather data regarding activities
of the government from outside, and meeting inside prison walls, they
succeeded in issuing out orders to their men in the fields. Upon discovery
of such a plan, they were kept apart and were distributed to different
penal institutions throughout the Philippines.

Then came the turn of Delegate Kim from Korea who briefly stated
the picture of his country, thus: On or about June 25, 1950, Communist

WORKSHOP "A"

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aggression went South, whereupon, the Korean government had been constrained to take the following positive measures:

- (a) Outlawed Communist Party in Korea and;
- (b) No official could take part in over-throwing the government under pain of expulsion.

Then came the turn of the Delegate from Vietnam, Mr. Nguyen-Hoa-Pham who reported that his country had embarked on a vast campaign against the Communists, and this movement became so popular that it penetrated the various strata of society, both in the public service and in the villages, in a determined effort to uncover the Communist agents and to put down their subversive activities. Among the preventive measures taken by his country against Communism, he enumerated the following:

- (a) Before hiring a government employee, a thorough investigation of his past activities is made;
- (b) The government has various investigation agencies to check on infiltrationists;
- (c) Upon discovery of infiltrationists, he is accordingly investigated by the corresponding investigation agency and, if found guilty, he is thereafter immediately discharged;
- (d) Every week, there are education meetings to impress upon officers and employees with anti-communist ideas;
- (e) all officers are required to be members of the anti-communist revolutionary league of Vietnam.

Then came the turn of the Delegate from Hongkong Mr. Hsia Tung Pei, who, in making his general observation, made the manifestation that different conditions and problems obtain in each country, but then he suggested that where there is a common problem, let there be adopted a common remedy. Then he analyzed that the Communistic activities, principally in Thailand and Malaya came from the Mainland, such that he recommended that it becomes necessary to cut off Communication between South East Asia from the Mainland. To this end, he suggested a practical solution consisting in the opening of a canal between Malaya Peninsula and Thailand; and according to him the opening of such a canal will bring about the following advantages:

- (a) It will prevent communist directives from the Mainland from penetrating into South East Asia (this is in its political angle);
- (b) It will also prevent raw materials from South East Asia to be exported to the Mainland (this is the economic angle);
- (c) With such a canal the transfer of allied navy, if necessary, may be effected from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and, vice versa.

However, he concluded with the confession that such proposal of his cannot adequately be carried out by this Conference, rather he entertained the belief that it would be proper to propose an establishment of said canal to the SEATO.

The Delegate from Macao, Mr. Lowance Fong, was the last one who made the following report about his country, to wit: Macao is a small Portuguese colony with about 20,000 inhabitants, about 90% of which are Cantonese. There are about 3000 African soldiers therein. The government is definitely anti-communist, but then it has no material force to prevent any direct communistic intervention.

After the rendition of said verbal reports about the peculiar conditions obtaining in each country represented in this Conference, there ensued mutual exchange of opinions as to the adequate and immediate measures to be adopted by the Conference. After matured deliberations on the matter, the entire body had unanimously adopted the following resolutions (which was accordingly transmitted to the Committee on Resolutions for corresponding action), to wit:

A. Upon recommendation of the Chinese Delegation:

1. All Communist agents who surrendered voluntarily should be liberally penalized provided they report all the communistic activities previously engaged in by them and that they reveal all other persons connected in such Communistic activities.

WORKSHIP "A" Page - 3 -

2. All governments be requested to pass laws banning the Communist Party under any guise or form, and prohibiting Communist activities in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. Communist agents who have been convicted shall be confined separately in order to prevent further activities on their part.

4. The league shall urge all governments concerned to strengthen their respective counter-espionage activities and to the mutual exchange of information, experiences, measures and techniques relative thereto.

B. Upon recommendation of Korean and Vietnam delegations:

5. All governments be requested to establish training centers in order to imbibe spirit of anti-communism among government officers and employees.

C. Upon recommendation of Philippine Delegation:


6. All governments be requested to adopt thorough screening of government officers and employees before accepting them, and to have periodical check-up of their activities thereafter.

7. That the League should apply for any consultative position in the SEATO so that it may be in constant contact with the activities of organization and at the same time be ready to offer helpful suggestions from time to time and as the circumstances so warrant.

D. Upon recommendation of the Korean Delegation:

8. That the League shall furnish all governments concerned with copy of the Charter as approved requesting implementation, as much as possible of the principles therein embodied.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at exact 11:30 A.M.


PABLO L. MEER
Rapporteur

Attest: Mr. KU CHENG KANG
Chairman

REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF WORKSHOP "B" ON THE SUBJECT: COMMUNISM AND MASS MEDIA

DATE AND PLACE OF MEETING: March 12, 1956 at Philippine Navy Club, Manila, Philippines.

CHAIRMAN ----- Mr. Sungsoo Whang (Korea)
RAPORTEUR ----- Mr. Max Roman Garcia (Philippines)
MEMBERS ----- Miss Tseng Pao Swen (China)
 Mr. Yang Kim Son (Hong Kong)
 Miss Shinsil Kim (Korea)
 Mr. J. Prentice (Expert-Korea)
 Mr. Yu Cheng Tong (Macao)
 Dr. Jose M. Hernandez (Philippines)
 Mr. Shih I. Sheng (Expert-Philippines)
 Mr. Joseph W.T. Wong (Philippines)
 Mr. Tran Tam (Vietnam)
SECRETARY ----- Miss Aida Mariveles (Philippines)

The meeting of Workshop "B" was called to order by Mr. Whang of Korea acting as temporary Chairman, at exactly 9:00 a.m., March 12, 1956. Mr. Whang opened the table for nomination for permanent Chairman, and Miss Tseng Pao Swen of China nominated him for the position and the motion was seconded by Mr. Yang of Hong Kong. Whereupon, Mr. Garcia of the Philippines closed the nomination for Chairman, thereby electing unanimously Mr. Whang to the Chairmanship of the Workshop. Likewise, Mr. Garcia was nominated and elected unanimously as rapporteur of the Workshop, while Miss Aida Mariveles of the Philippines was appointed secretary.

Upon assuming the Chair, Chairman Whang gave each member 10 minutes to speak on the trends of Communism in Mass Media in respective countries and on suggestions on how to combat Communism in accordance with methods used and experiences in members' respective countries and localities.

The following were called upon by Chairman Whang, together with the highlights of what they dealt on:

Miss Tseng of China -- Communists in China are using four methods in their operations: (1) propaganda by means of posters, cartoons, etc.; (2) literary movement by teaching illiterates in their propagation of Communist doctrines; (3) the use of dramas; (4) the use of radio and press projected to both the intelligentsia and the common people.

Counter-measures mentioned by Miss Tseng, now used in her country, are the following: (1) counter-propaganda through the use of posters and cartoons depicting the evils of Communism; (2) taking advantage of magazines and other periodicals in the dissemination of information; (3) use also of radio and pamphlets dropped by planes, especially on the China mainland; (4) utilization of security measures especially against people of no known background entering Formosa.

Miss Tseng offered the following suggestions for the conference to consider: (1) to give the absolute truth through the dissemination of more information of facts, especially touching on the faults of Communism; (2) to give more emphasis on more concrete figures; (3) to state things in simple language so that they can be understood by simple people, through the use of pamphlets and other media of information; (4) interchange of literature among member-nations and localities.

Mr. Yang Kim Son of Hongkong and Mr. Yu Chen Tong of Macao presented a joint proposal to this effect: That newspapers and magazines help in the combat against Communism; that financial aid is also needed to help disseminate matters against Redism among the poor farmers and poor people of each country or locality; that Hong Kong and Macao be used as the center in the exchange of information among member-nations of the APACL; and that the APACL help the underground guerrillas in the China mainland, financially and educationally. Educational aid can be made through radio and leaflets dropped on the Mainland.

Mr. Garcia of the Philippines -- He did not dwell lengthily on the extend of the Communist infiltration and propaganda in the Philippines, as Defense Undersecretary Jose M. Crisol and Senator Francisco Soc Rodrigo had already talk on this subject during the plenary session. He says the Communists in the Philippines use pamphlets, literature, leaflets and other mass media in their propaganda work to win more members for the Communist Party. To combat these, he suggested the use of radio by means of plugs & announce-

(more)

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- 2 -

ments against Communism and the benefits of the democratic way of life. He made mention of the potentiality of radio dramas in this campaign. In the newspapers and magazines, he suggested the utilization of teasers, articles, short stories and poems along this line. He said that the chapters of the APACL should exploit to the limit the services of civic organizations in all member-countries in the positive approach of the problems. Mr. Garcia made five suggestions, namely: (1) interchange of experiences and methods in the fight against the menace through the use of pamphlets, posters, literature, etc; (2) initiate a joint publication of the APACL to be financed through contributions from the member-nations and through the solicitation of advertisements; (3) continue using the radio, newspapers and periodicals in the dissemination of information; (4) exploit the potentiality of civic organizations in each member-country in the use of radio and press and other media; (5) initiate the publication of posters, leaflets and other reading matter by the APACL.

To this, Mr. Wong, who was speaking for Mr. Jheng of the Philippines, added the subject of brainwashing and the neutralization of attempts of Communists to win the young people. He added that 99-1/2% of the Chinese in the Philippines are anti-Communists.

Mr. Tran Tam of Vietnam: The fight against Communism in Vietnam is being done in all lines of endeavor: by press, radio and other media. Methods used in Vietnam: (1) one radio station is solely devoted to announce anti-Communist propaganda; (2) the press is utilized to the fullest extent to fight communism; (3) All that is uttered and written is the truth and the persons making the speeches or writing the articles do not use pseudonym, thereby using their real names; (4) materials for publication in Vietnam are scrutinized and censored closely for any pro-Communist propaganda. Vietnam has 97 newspapers, according to Mr. Tran Tam, which are being utilized to the fullest extent in fighting the common enemy. According to him, every office and organization have their own newspapers distributed free to the public. He reported that all schools are free from Communist infiltration. He suggested that propaganda be given more impetus as he believed in it as the most effective way of fighting Communism.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After the peroration of each member-delegate, discussion on various topics followed, especially on the following and the recommendations were passed as follows:

- A. Principles and Methods:
 1. Information of facts.
 2. Principles on how to combat communism.
 3. General methods on how to fight communism.
- B. Projects and Proposals:
 1. Exchange of literature and arts -- such as paintings, etc.
 2. Exchange of information through the press and magazines.
 3. Joint publication of periodicals by the APACL.
 4. Joint sponsoring of conferences:
 - a. Asian Festivals on arts and cultures.
 - b. Anti-Communist Youth and Student conferences.
 - c. Anti-Communist women conferences.
 - d. Anti-Communist theory researches.

Nos. 1 & 2 -- the exchange of literature and arts and exchange of information and persons, including speakers, were approved unanimously.

No. 3, a joint publication to be published monthly was approved by the body, with a provision that each member-nation contribute \$1,000 and localities like Macao, Hong Kong and Ryukyus contribute \$500 each to start the publication. It was also agreed that the host country (Philippines) will be first publisher of the publication. Dr. Hernandez of the Philippines suggested "FREE FRONT" as the name of the publication. This was approved unanimously by the body. Although it was Mr. Prentice who first suggested the name "International Free Front". The word "International" was dropped at the suggestion of Dr. Hernandez. The name "FREE FRONT" was voted upon and approved by the body.

4. It was also decided to sponsor an Asian Festival of culture and arts to be held at the same time and place as the General Conference. Regarding the project of sponsoring of conferences, Dr. Hernandez suggested that Asian festival will include the contribution of native dances of member-groups. Expenses will be born by the host country during these festivals, except for the transportation expenses of the participants, which must be borne by the country they belong to.

(more)

It was agreed to hold an annual Asian Anti-Communist youth and students conference, the first of which to be held in Korea in the fall of 1956. ~~all~~ expenses will be borne by the host country, except transportation expenses of delegates, which must be borne by their respective countries.

The Asian Anti-Communist Women conference project was tabled and this was left at the decision of Miss Tseng of China.

The project on Asia Anti-Communist theory research by scientist and other technical men of member countries was also tabled and further discussions were postponed for future consideration.

Meanwhile the discussion was reverted to the project of exchange of information. Mr. Eham of Vietnam suggested the following: 1) that the Free Front publication of APACL be sent to all member-countries every issue; 2) Exchange of documents on how to fight communism; 3) exchange of secret documents captured from the Reds. This third suggestion was discussed in detail, due to security reasons, and it was agreed that exchange of secret documents be made only in so far as possible.

Mr. Prentice (expert from Korea) laid emphasis on the important of constant repetition for the ear on the dissemination of information. He also emphasized the important of: 1) dissemination of truth; 2) use of ridicule treated with humor to be more effective; and 3) the use of the movies in selling the idea of anti-Communist to the people. Of course, the third item was proposed by Mr. Wong of the Philippines. He stressed on the use of slides with anti-Communist propaganda.

RESOLUTION PASSED

1. That the APACL initiate the necessary steps to aid the refugees from Communist-held territories, financially, economically, morally or spiritually; at the same time give all the necessary information to them regarding the democratic way of life; and to utilize their stories in the fight against communism.

2. That the APACL resolve to fight communism with all the means possible through the radio, press and other mass media, and to neutralize all other agencies who, in one way or another, are sympathetic or are aiding material and or morally the Communist in their aim at world domination.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m. the same day.

Sungsoo Whang
Chairman

TRUE AND CORRECT MINUTES:

MAX ROMAN GARCIA
Rapporteur

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2nd APACL
Phil. Navy Club

Manila, Philippines
March 12, 1956

WORKSHOP C - COMMUNISM IN LABOR

Chairman: Mr. Liu Peng-Kiou (China)
Rapporteur: Mr. J. U. Montemayor (Philippines)
Secretary: Miss Sonya Cater (Philippines)

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES

(1) Security

The members of the League should do everything possible, by mutual help, to improve the livelihood, health, culture, education, recreational facilities, social security systems and general welfare of the laborers in their respective nations and particularly to secure special protection for women and children in industry in order to remove the causes of Communist agitation.

(2) Political Affairs

The members of the League should do everything possible to secure an opportunity for the laborers in their respective nations to participate fully in government and political affairs, and to help them attain competence for said participation.

(3) Slave Labor

The members of the League condemn as contrary to basic human rights the establishment and maintenance of slave labor camps.

RESOLUTIONS

- 1) That a special committee be created by the League to take care of the League's activities in matters of labor.
- 2) That the members of the League should urge their respective governments to adopt a program to help train local labor leaders.
- 3) That the respective labor groups of the different members of the League should adopt an exchange, observation and training program for labor leaders so that each member could profit from the experience of the other members in the labor field.
- 4) That the labor groups of the members of the League should hold periodic conferences in order to discuss labor problems in the region and find solutions therefor.
- 5) That the League should set up a publication which shall include matters on labor

2nd APACL
Phil. Navy Club

Manila, Philippines
March 12, 1956

WORKSHOP F - COMMUNISM AND ECONOMIC CONTROL

Chairman: ~~Gen. Choi Duk-Sain~~ ^{Mr. Kim Joo-Hong} Korea
Rapporteur: Mr. Antonio Casem, Jr., Philippines
Members: ~~Mr. Joo Hong Kim~~, Korea
Mr. Liu Peng-Kiou, China
Mr. Wang Tsu Teh, China
Col. J. M. Prentice, Korea (Expert)
Mr. K.S. Yang, Hongkong
Mr. C. T. Yu, Macao
Mr. Pablo L. Meer, Philippines
Mr. Nguyen Hoa Phan, Vietnam

Called to Order: 2:20 P.M.

Adjourned: 3:50 P.M.

It was the general belief of the Workshop that anti-communist activities should, in the main, be waged in the economic field.

China: The Delegate of China stressed that his country found it necessary to adopt economic controls, passing as she is a period of difficulties without precedence in history and cited the measures adopted by his country which, he said, was contained in the pamphlet entitled "Industrial Development of Taiwan". He thereafter read a written statement on suggestions being presented by his Delegation regarding embargoes.

Hongkong: The Delegate of Hongkong announced that since the case of Hongkong and Macao were similar, a joint report was being made.

Macao: The Delegate of Macao revealed that Hongkong being a free port, was being taken advantage of by the Chinese Communists to import strategic materials and at the same time export opium and other narcotics. He said that Hongkong and Macao are being utilized to absorb the remittance of money from their nationals in other League countries. The method employed in importing military materials was the shipping of alleged deteriorated machines and equipment to the Mainland for repair. He thereafter suggested the following proposals:

The League should make a strong appeal to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States to strengthen their respective policies of Embargo to help further deteriorate the economy of Mainland China.

Philippines: The Philippine delegate went on record as being fully in accord with the suggestion made by Dr. Prentice on the need for financial and economic aid to assist League nation concerned to build their economic structure and to help them resist communist aggression in every possible way. He said that in the case of the Philippines, the attack made by Communists in the economic field is rather peculiar in that there are regular and periodic fires in economic sectors, particularly population centers. The aim of the Communists in this respect is twofold:

1. to create economic dislocation which might lead to chaos;
2. by means of intrigue to create disunity between Filipinos and foreigners to give the false impression on Filipinos that they will soon be foreigners in their own country.

Korea: The Delegate of Korea very strongly supported the proposal of the Chinese delegate, pointing out that our real enemy is Red China, and that we should isolate her in the economic sphere. As a companion measure he suggested that countries outside the Bamboo Curtain, meaning the League nations, strengthen their respective economies by industrialization in a manner that will improve the economic structures of all League Nations and not at the expense of any of them.

Dr. Prentice made the observation that Korea in particular should be strengthened in every possible way and that we should try to educate

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the rest of the free world in the necessity for a real Embargo, pointing out the difficulty of distinguishing what material is strategic or not, and that the main thing to do is to strangulate and immobilize Mainland China.

Vietnam: The Delegate of Vietnam expressed full agreement to the suggestions of Dr. Prentice and the delegates of Korea, China and the Philippines. He pointed to the importance of the economic aspect in the common struggle against the common enemy who has exploited to the limit the unhappy economic situation obtaining in League countries. He went on to suggest that concret measures should be enforced in the economic field in the same way as is being done in the military and political field.

RESOLUTIONS

- China: 1. To recommend to the governments of League member states a measure to improve the existing arrangements for exchange of information among them and to establish an international agency especially in charge of enforcing the embargo of strategic and other materials upon the sea;
2. To recommend to the governments of League member states a measure to root out the activities of the international smuggling gangs in places where such activities are most rampant and to enlist the sympathy of the Governments and people in such places so that protective steps be taken by them to prevent any material subject to the embargo from being smuggled into territories controlled by the Chinese communists, North Koreans and the Vietminhs;
3. To enforce strictly the international anti-opium and anti-narcotics policies and to expose to public attention the Chinese Communist activities in drug traffics;
4. To negotiate with a view to the conclusion of an international agreement for the confiscation of materials intercepted while being smuggled in violation of the embargo;
5. To win the sympathy of the anti-communist and non-communist countries in order that they deny the use of their ports for refueling and supply of fresh water to ships carrying materials to Communist countries and finally to be more positive in taking their parts in enforcing the embargo.
6. To urge the United Nations and its Member states through the Governments of the member states of the League to enforce more strictly the global embargo in the future.
- Korea: 1. To recommend to the free nations, thru the United Nations, that generous economic and financial aid be granted to the League Nations so that they may be enabled to stabilize their economic structures and thereby increase their capacity to oppose and destroy Communism and Communist aggression in every form;
2. To draft ways and means of evolving a unified industrial program for all member nations of the League by means of which the League members may be inspired to undertake a policy of mutual trade and commerce which would provide for the less developed members an opportunity to improve their industrial and economic structures on a mutual basis of cooperation and friendship, equally concerned in the great cause of opposing Communism.
- Philippines: 1. To suggest frequent or regular economic conferences among member states of the League for the purpose of having a mutual exchange of economic ideas and plans, calculated to bring about harmonious economic development among them;
2. To recommend to all governments concerned the passing of laws prescribing heavier and stiffer penalties on arson cases.

The Delegate of China then presented more suggestions to implement 4/ the resolutions already presented and adopted by the Workshop which, upon suggestion of Dr. Prentice and the Philippine delegate, is being attached to this report.

Whereas unbalanced economic development constitutes one of the principal factors of political instability of the world; the incapability of countries retarded in industrial development in resisting communist aggression has become apparent since the conclusion of world war II and as a remedy, the UN has established the International Rehabilitation and Development Banking Corporation and the United States of America has instituted a vast program for foreign economic aid; in view of the fact that a far greater portion of such aid or investment has been directed to Europe, and that Asiatic countries are economically impotent, it is imperative that these differential arrangements should be revised in order to maintain world peace and security as well as to consolidate the anti-Communist front.

Whereas almost all the resources of industrially underdeveloped countries have not been exploited, any investment in such areas would yield more production and reap greater profit than in well-developed countries; with such areas exposed to the threat of Communism while international investors hesitating to come forward, poverty on the part of the population alone would invite aggression, thus political influence should be exercised to direct international investment toward such areas for the maintenance of collective security.

Whereas in the interest of common prosperity for Asiatic countries, it is necessary for the time being to adjust trade relations, to alleviate friction in trade, to expand mutual trade, to increase production and to strengthen mutual economic potentialities.

We, the members of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, hereby pass the following resolutions:

1. To recommend to the United Nations for the convening of a meeting to encourage investments in Asia so that certain sinking funds may be raised to solve political and technical problems related thereto.

2. To notify and recommend to the governments of member countries through their respective representatives for the adoption of the following measures through diplomatic and political channels:

A. To convene an Economic Conference among Asiatic countries to strive after the following projects in the spirit of economic cooperation:

(1) For the discussion of the present situation of mutual trade and its shortcomings.

(2) For the promotion of multi-lateral trade relations instead of bilateral trade transactions.

(3) For the removal of obstacles and restrictions in mutual trade.

(4) For the realization and further development of joint operation of outports of member countries.

(5) For the decision and adoption of the lowest import quota for member countries in respect to certain materials.

(6) For the draft of an application to the United Nations and the government of the United States of America for the allotment of funds to be invested in Asia.

B. To devise measures for the establishment of a foreign exchange and short period credit system.

C. To establish an Auditing and Settlement Organization in Asia among anti-communist countries for the convenience of foreign exchange and development of International Trade.

3. To recommend to Governments of member nations for the convening of a Transportation Conference to devise measures for the promotion and coordination of marine transportation.

4. To recommend to the Governments of member nations for the adoption of effective measures to undermine with joint efforts the economic system in areas behind the Iron Curtain.

ASIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF KOREA

CAPITOL BUILDING

SEOUL, KOREA

CHAIRMAN CHIN HANG KONG
VICE-CHAIRMEN DR. L. GEORGE PAIK
DR. HELEN KIM
SECRETARY-GENERAL SUNGSOD WHANG

P A R T IV.

DECLARATION, RESOLUTIONS
AND CHARTER

A ~~DECLARATION~~ DECLARATION OF THE SECOND ASIAN PEOPLE'S ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

I.

At this our second conference we take the greatest pleasure in paying tribute to the President and people of our host country who are noted for their resolute determination to oppose Communism and for their contribution to the anti-Communist cause. We hereby solemnly reiterate our own unshakable determination to fight Communist Imperialism and to resist Communist aggression. We are prepared to cooperate with all democratic and free peoples of the world to liberate all the enslaved peoples and to make it impossible for any new aggressors to arise either in Asia or anywhere else. To this end we have at the second conference of APACL approved the charter, decided on a program of action and concrete measures for combatting communism, and passed other important resolutions.

II.

In the one-year-and-nine-months interval between our first conference held at China, Korea, and now, the Communist bloc has launched a series of peace offensives in order to paralyze the free world and achieve its objective of world conquest without having to shed one drop of blood. The Communists try to give the impression that they are really interested in peaceful coexistence. For that purpose, they even go so far as to repudiate Joseph Stalin whom they used to worship and deify and, while they plan war under cover hypocritically declare that a third world war is not inevitable. They pretend to believe that it is possible for communist and non-communist countries to co-exist peacefully. To sow discord among the free nations, they instruct their comrades in the various countries to entice leftists and right-wing socialists, whom they have hitherto denounced as opportunists, to form a united front and coalition governments with them. They feign to have given up their belief in revolution through violence, and endeavor to capture political power by parliamentary means. They encourage neutralism and allure non-Communist countries to sign "treaties of friendship" with them. They simulate friendship and give economic aid to India, Burma, Afghanistan, and other countries. They make use of trade as a bait to lure the democracies and break up the collective security systems of the anti-aggression nations. They proclaim anti-colonialism from the house-tops and pretend to sympathize with the nationalist aspirations of the colonial peoples, while they fan the embers of racial enmity and infiltrate into Asian and African countries. All these tactics, though dangerous and sinister, are nothing new. They merely appear to be different from Stalinism. Nikita Khrushchev is simply picking up where Stalin left off.

III.

World conquest will always remain the ultimate objective of Communist Imperialism. Khrushchev made it amply clear when he declared at the 20th Soviet Communist Party Congress that the object of the Soviet Communist Party is to make socialism a world institution. The peace offensive of the Communist bloc is no more than a strategy. To the Communist Imperialists, peace is simply a phase of war: that which they cannot obtain through war they will try to get through peace. The purpose of their peace offensive is twofold: they utilize it as a means to cope with their internal crises, on the one hand, and to paralyze and weaken the free nations, on the other. They seek to conceal their preparations for war. But when the time comes for them to strike, they will swoop upon the free peoples in a final bid for world domination.

Even during the peace offensive, the Communist Imperialists also make feverish preparations for war. The five-years plans of Soviet Russia and the Chinese Communists are part of these preparations. They mobilize all their manpower and resources, and concentrate all their efforts on the buildup of national defense and the development of heavy industries. They have created a gigantic war machine for aggressive purposes. All these measures have been taken by the Communist Imperialists not only to threaten the free world with war and insure better results for their peace offensive and political aggression, but also to prepare themselves for the final showdown with the democracies. To safeguard the security of the free world and prevent the spread of Communist aggression, a solemn warning must be issued to the complacent to give up all ideas of appeasement and to stand firm. Only thus can we defeat the peace offensive and political intrigues of the Communist

Imperialists.

To the Asian peoples we should also like to point out that the most important weapon the Communist Imperialists use in waging their peaceful offensive is encouragement of neutralism. This is part of their united front tactics which does not, however, rule out political infiltration, economic penetration, and the use of force. Their object is to take advantage of the complacency and self-interest of certain Asian countries and persuade them to forsake the democracies and take the neutralist course. But any neutralist country is in danger of falling a prey to Communist aggression as soon as the time is ripe.

Freedom and enslavement are mutually exclusive. The neutralist course is the path to Sovietization and enslavement. The economic aid promised by the Russian Imperialists, and their anti-colonialism, are simply so many traps set for the unwary. They do not even care a whit for the welfare of their own enslaved people. How can they be expected to care much for peoples of the free world? Those countries and peoples who are taking a neutralist course should immediately turn back and return once more to the side of the free world.

World security depends on the security of Asia, which will be the principal battlefield when the Communist Imperialists make a final bid for world conquest. Now that the Chinese mainland and North Korea and North Vietnam have been shut behind the Iron Curtain, the aggressive forces of Soviet Russia and the Chinese Red regime are being directed against other parts of Asia. Besides instructing local Communists to rise in revolt against the duly constituted authorities or to intensify their infiltration and subversive activities in Asia, the Russian Imperialists are urging the Chinese Communist regime to make active preparations for war, to station Red troops on the borders of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Burma, and India, to clamor for the forcible capture of Macao, to threaten the security of Korea, Vietnam, and Hongkong, and to invade Taiwan—all for the purpose of conquering Asia and enslaving all the Asian peoples. Faced with such a critical situation, the Asian peoples must unite together to save themselves and the world from Communist aggression.

IV.

In view of the Communist Imperialists' aggressive designs on Asia and in the light of the Asian peoples' urgent needs, we venture to make the following recommendations:

1. We hold that all Communist regimes in Asia are puppets, satellites, and means of aggression of the Russian Imperialists. We must unite together and use all our strength to pull down the Iron Curtain and overthrow the puppet regimes in order to restore the peace and security of Asia. We hereby reiterate our stand: to support the Republic of China in the recovery of the Chinese mainland and to unify the Republic of Korea and Republic of Vietnam with a view to destroying all the puppet regimes of the Russian Imperialists in Asia and restoring freedom to the enslaved peoples.

2. We hold that to recognize the fruits of aggression would be not only to betray justice, but also to encourage aggression. We therefore support the Republic of Korea for the dissolution of the armistice supervisory commission, and the Republic of Vietnam for her opposition to the valueless Geneva Agreement of July 20, 1954 and to its final declaration of July 21, 1954, and for her just demand not to hold a nation-wide election before North Vietnam is freed from Communist control. We also solemnly declare that we are firmly opposed to the admission of any puppet regime to the United Nations. We are especially opposed to the admission into the UN of the puppet Peiping regime which has been condemned by the United Nations as an aggressor, and of Outer Mongolia which is a rightful part of China but is, for the time being, also a Soviet puppet.

3. We hold that to hold any talks or conferences with the Russian Imperialists or their Chinese puppets are not only useless, but also injurious to the morale of the free peoples and let down their guards. Therefore, we not only wish to see an immediate end of the current talks between the United States and the Chinese Reds, but are also strongly opposed to any further talks or conferences with the Russian Imperialists or their satellites.

4. We hold that what the Communist Imperialists respect is only the armed might of the free world. They are forced to resort to the smiling offensive and make a tactical retreat, mainly, because the free world has become more resolute and more united. We must remain and defend every inch of free territory. All foolish attempts to appease the Communists and to compromise with them must be firmly opposed.

5. We hold that the free world's embargo against the Communist bloc is not only a defensive measure to prevent strategic materials from falling into enemy hands, but also an effective weapon against our common enemy. We not only advocate the strict enforcement of the present embargo, but are also opposed to all suggestions or measures for its relaxation which the international appeasers are trying to bring about.

6. We hold that there is no room for the continued existence of Western colonialism, that all Imperialist ideas and actions should be opposed, and that Asian peoples' aspirations for independence, freedom and self determination should be satisfied. As to Red colonialism which seeks to enslave the Asian peoples and are more oppressive than Western Imperialism, we should not only be on our guard and regard it as our greatest enemy, but also cooperate with other democratic countries to destroy it root and branch.

7. We hold that if the collective security arrangements in Asia or the Western Pacific do not become more active rather than passive, and if they are not re-enforced by the participation of other Asian nations with the necessary determination and armed strength to resist Communist aggression, they will remain weak and cannot lead to much practical result.

8. We hold that the ultimate aim of communist Imperialism is the conquest of the whole world and the enslavement of all humanity. In the face of the common enemy, all free peoples, irrespective of race, geographical region, nationality, religious belief, or occupation, must rally around the anti-Communist banner, call a global anti-Communist conference, and create a world anti-Communist league. They must do all these things in order to defeat and destroy the Communist Imperialists.

V.

The unity of the Asian peoples under the banner of freedom will be a sign that they are awakening to the common danger and taking steps to save themselves. It will also mark the beginning of the end of aggression before the mighty force of the freedom-loving peoples of Asia. By taking concerted action, we shall launch an anti-Communist campaign among all Asian peoples. We welcome all Asian peoples to join with us and take part in our organization. We shall be especially glad to work hand in hand with all anti-aggression friends all over the world and fight, shoulder to shoulder with them, the Communist Imperialists.

Let us address a word to those of the Asian peoples who are now being shut behind the Iron Curtain. We admire your courage and sympathize with your suffering. Your anti-Communist activities on the Chinese mainland and elsewhere in Asia have prevented the Russian and Chinese Communists from consolidating their control over the enslaved peoples and have aroused the sympathetic admiration of all peoples on this side of the Iron Curtain throughout the world. The development of the anti-Communist movement in Asia and other parts of the world marks the beginning of the end of Communist aggression. The recent liquidation of Stalin by his former subordinates is clear evidence that the Iron Curtain regimes will collapse in due course of time. This critical moment is an excellent opportunity for you to fight for your freedom. Let all the anti-Communist forces on both sides of the Iron Curtain unit together and strive for the liberation of all enslaved peoples and the overthrow of the despotic Communist regimes.



We are convinced that Asia and other parts of the world are indivisible. The Asian peoples are ready to cooperate with any other nation on a basis of equality for the anti-Communist cause. More than anything else, we shall work to build up Asia, after the downfall of the Iron Curtain, into a free, democratic, and peaceful continent which will contribute its share to world prosperity.

We are further convinced that freedom is indivisible. The Asian peoples cannot forever remain half free and half slave. There can be neither the possibility of "peaceful coexistence" nor that of a "neutralist course". There is only one great enemy, Communist Imperialism. There is only one path for us to take, unity under the anti-Communist banner. There is only one objective, union of all anti-Communist forces in Asia and elsewhere in the world to exterminate Communist aggression and restore freedom to all Asian peoples so that they may never be enslaved again.

SECOND ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE, MANILA CONFERENCE, MARCH 9-12, 1956

RESOLUTION NO. 1

WHEREAS the Manila Chapter of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League was a warm hospitable host to this second plenary meeting, and

WHEREAS the Manila Chapter and our Conference Chairman, Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez, worked hard and diligently to make this meeting an unqualified success, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the League extends its profound thanks and gratitude to the Manila Chapter and to Dean Hernandez for their warm-hearted reception, efficient management, and magnificent hospitality.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

WHEREAS His Excellency President Ramon Magsaysay of the Republic of the Philippines graciously received the delegations to the second plenary meeting of the League, and

WHEREAS President Magsaysay extended wise advice and counsel to the League on measures required to assure the triumph of freedom and democracy, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that President Magsaysay receive assurances of the deep appreciation of this League and its members, and that he be highly commended for his courageous and forthright efforts to eradicate Communism and strengthen economic and political democracy in his own country and throughout the world.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

WHEREAS colonialism has held Asian peoples in subjugation for many centuries, and

WHEREAS both Communist and other forms of colonialism remain a grave threat to Asian freedom, self-determination, and democratic government, and

WHEREAS all men and women are entitled to representation, whether they reside in autonomous or non-autonomous areas or districts, and

WHEREAS anti-Communist colonial peoples can achieve self-government only through immediate representation and participation, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Free World immediately bring to an end Communist colonialism everywhere, and

THAT other nations still maintaining colonies be strongly urged to prepare for the early emancipation of such colonial areas, and

THAT to this end all anti-Communist colonial nations give full representation and voice to majorities and minorities residing in such colonial areas or districts, and

THAT the objective be full self-government and self-determination for all such areas or districts, and

THAT the Free World take strong and proper steps to make further colonialism impossible for any nations whatsoever.

RESOLUTION NO. 4

WHEREAS the Government of India removed anti-Communist prisoners of war from Korea in 1954 under the pretext of giving them a free choice of domicile, and

WHEREAS none of these prisoners were permitted to go to the Republics of China or Korea in accordance with their frequently expressed wish, and

WHEREAS the prisoners were denied communication with the Government of the Republic of Korea, and the Government of the Republic of Korea was denied communication with the prisoners, and

WHEREAS some of the prisoners have testified to their mistreatment, and

WHEREAS some of the prisoners were sent to Communist territory and the others were sent, branded as stateless persons, to countries not of their first and free choice, and

WHEREAS the heroic anti-Communist stand of these prisoners constituted one of the Free World's greatest triumphs over Communist oppression, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Conference insist that the United Nations make thorough investigation of the prisoner case and India's actions, and that each of the former prisoners be sought out and given the free and unrestricted choice of domicile so secretly promised them.

RESOLUTION NO. 5

WHEREAS hundreds of millions of the peoples of the world are held captive in occupied countries, the Communist halves of divided countries, and in the satellites, and

WHEREAS these peoples include Chinese, Koreans, and Vietnamese, and

WHEREAS the truly anti-Communist nations of the world are pledged to freedom and democracy for all peoples everywhere, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Free World join together in a great crusade of liberation for all enslaved peoples, and that this crusade be vigorously carried forward until these peoples regain their freedom.

RESOLUTION NO. 6

WHEREAS the Korean Armistice was binding for a maximum period of 180 days, which expired more than two years ago, and

WHEREAS the Armistice has been employed by the Communists as a cover for development of large-scale invasion forces in puppet north Korea, including a 600-plane air force with more than 400 jets, and

WHEREAS the United Nations Command has observed the Armistice to the letter and therefore has permitted the Communists to acquire a superiority in many phases of military power, and

WHEREAS the so-called Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has failed utterly to supervise the Truce in Communist north Korea, and has sent Communist Czechs and Poles into the Republic of Korea to spy and subvert, and

WHEREAS the Republic of Korea was never a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, but merely accepted the 180-day waiting period in the hope that the United Nations could negotiate a fair and democratic peace, and

WHEREAS the Republic of Korea is desperately and imminently threatened by the illegal Communist buildup and by the presence of Communist members of the NNSC, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the United Nations abrogate the Armistice Agreement forthwith, eject the Communist members of the NNSC from Republic of Korea soil, and take adequate measures to provide for the security of Korean defenses.

RESOLUTION NO. 7

WHEREAS, the GENEVA AGREEMENT of JULY 20, 1954, signed notwithstanding the formal opposition of the Government and the People of VIETNAM, is a flagrant violation of the Principle of SELF-DETERMINATION consecrated in the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER;

WHEREAS, the Final Declaration of JULY 21, 1954 in which the general elections in North and South VIETNAM has been prescribed for JULY 1956, has never been signed and, therefore, is legally invalid;

WHEREAS, the Vietnamese Government has never signed the GENEVA AGREEMENT and has in fact repeatedly expressed its formal opposition to it;

WHEREAS, the National Assembly of the Republic of VIETNAM, elected in accordance with democratic principles on March 4, 1956, has vigorously expressed the wish of all Vietnamese to oppose the GENEVA AGREEMENT and its final Declaration;

WHEREAS, elections under communist regime can never be free;

THEREFORE, WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE ASIAN PEOPLES ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE UNANIMOUSLY:

1. Protest vigorously against the Geneva Agreement of July 20, 1954 and the elections prescribed in the final declaration of July 21, 1954;
2. Support whole-heartedly the position of the Government and people of the Republic of Vietnam concerning the Geneva Agreement and the General Elections;
3. Request the United Nations to support the position of the Republic of Vietnam, so that the principle of self-determination may be universally implemented.

RESOLUTION NO. 8

WHEREAS, the Communist menace confronting the free world today is in great part due to the historic social and economic injustices that foster discontent and provide a fertile ground for the spread of an ideology of hate and force;

AND WHEREAS, the battle against Communism can be successfully won only when these causes of discontent are removed;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by this Conference that it shall not defend in any manner or form any of the present social, economic, and political injustices wherever prevailing;

IT SHALL ALSO BE RESOLVED further by this Conference that it shall actively assist and promote the attainment of social justice in member nations and all other countries, the eradication of the economic bondage that ties the masses to continual misery, and the encouragement of fuller political democracy. 50

RESOLUTION NO. 9

WHEREAS, the aim of Communism has always been the political and economic enslavement of the entire world;

AND WHEREAS, to achieve this aim of world domination, the Communists will resort to armed aggression, internal subversion, and all other methods fair or foul;

AND WHEREAS neutralism and all other forms of non-involvement wherever practiced will not aid in the prevention and eradication of these Communistic goals and methods;

AND WHEREAS, such neutralism will, in fact aid and abet communism;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by this Conference, that all free nations stand in opposition to the policy and doctrine of neutralism and its corollary assumptions wherever and whenever it may be preached or practiced.

RESOLUTION NO. 10

WHEREAS the Korean Armistice was binding for a maximum period of 180 days which expired more than two years ago, and

WHEREAS the Armistice has been employed by the Communists as a cover for development of large-scale invasion forces in puppet north Korea, including a 600-plane air force with more than 490 jets, and

WHEREAS the United Nations Command has observed the Armistice to the letter and therefore has permitted the Communists to acquire a superiority in many phases of military power, and

WHEREAS the so-called Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has failed utterly to supervise the Truce in Communist north Korea, and has sent Communist Czechs and Poles into the Republic of Korea to spy and subvert, and

WHEREAS the Republic of Korea was never a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, but accepted the 180-day waiting period in the hope that the United Nations could negotiate a fair and democratic peace, and

WHEREAS the Republic of Korea is desperately and imminently threatened by the illegal Communist buildup and by the presence of Communist members of the NNSC, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the United Nations abrogate the Armistice Agreement forthwith, eject the Communist members of the NNSC from Republic of Korea soil, and take adequate measures to provide for the security of Korean defenses.

RESOLUTION NO. 11

WHEREAS Communism takes root and grows upon the misery and discontent existing among the workingmen of all nations;

AND WHEREAS such discontent and misery is caused by the existence of low wages, oppressive conditions of work, long hours, and the general neglect of the welfare of the workingman;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Conference encourage the establishment of organizations devoted to the economic and social betterment of the workingman where these do not exist;

It shall also be resolved by this conference to support and assist the following organizations:

1. Labor unions and other legitimate workers' organizations aimed at the amelioration of the workingmans' plight;
2. Farmers' organizations, credit unions, farmers' cooperatives and all other agricultural organizations which help to achieve the legitimate desires of all farmers, tenants, farm laborers fishermen and others engaged in agricultural pursuits;

RESOLUTION NO. 12

WHEREAS in the struggle against Communism, all the forces of government and free peoples everywhere must be mobilized;

AND WHEREAS this struggle can be successfully prosecuted only with the full support and aid of all public, civic, and trade organizations aimed in one way or another at the eradication of the Communist conspiracy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that each local chapter of the A.P.A.C.I.L. shall seek to recruit members from influential segments of the press, radio, advertising, and other mass-media organizations, from labor unions and workmen's organizations, from farmers' organizations, the business community and the government as represented by the military, executive, legislative and judicial spheres.

RESOLUTION NO. 13

WHEREAS the women of all nations provide the early training and education that strongly influence the minds and hearts of men everywhere;

AND WHEREAS the youth in all countries but especially in Asia exert a profound influence on national and international life;

AND WHEREAS both women and children have often been exploited by the Communists as tools for the achievement of their base aims;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by this Conference, to encourage and support those legitimate women and youth organizations which are aimed at the education of their members in the essential evil of Communism as well as in the benefits of democracy and freedom. Where these do not exist, or exist for varied material and intellectual purposes, be it further resolved by this Conference to help found and assist specific women and youth organizations dedicated to the purpose of education in Communistic designs and methods.

RESOLUTION NO. 14

WHEREAS the Communists are trying to break down the trade embargo by the United Nations, and

WHEREAS all trade with the Communists contributes to their military potential, and is sought by the Communists for that reason, and

WHEREAS some relaxations of the embargo already have taken place, and certain business and industrial interest in various countries have started movements calling for further relaxation, and

WHEREAS some Free Nations have placed increased trade volume above and beyond the requirements of their own and the Free World's security, and

WHEREAS any further increase will speed the Communist buildup and seriously jeopardize the Free World's survival potential, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Free World strengthen the embargo against trade with the Communists, with the objective of severing all economic relations, and

THAT THE Free World take concurrent steps to remove trade barriers among its own members and thereby make it economically possible for nations to survive and prosper without indulging in further commercial intercourse with the Communists, and

THAT this increase in Free World trade cooperation should include the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to the minimum compatible with the interests and requirements of the countries involved.

RESOLUTION NO. 15

WHEREAS the political and strategic importance of Taiwan and the Pescadores are recognized by the Free World and

WHEREAS the Islands of Matsu and Quemoy are essential to the defense of Taiwan have similarly great importance, and

WHEREAS the Communists are building up huge land, air, and sea forces with the avowed intention of seizing the Matsus and the Quemoy by force as a first step in their attack on Taiwan, and

WHEREAS any negotiated surrender of the Matsus and Quemoy would constitute a terrible moral, physical, and psychological blow to the Free World, even more severe than that suffered in the tragic yielding of Tachen, and

WHEREAS any further surrender of soil to the Communists will swing the balance of world power firmly to the Communist side and imperil every Free Nation, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that not one more inch of territory be sacrificed to the Communists, whether through negotiation or aggression, and

THAT the United States and the free world extend the help and defense to the Matsus and Quemoy, and

THAT the entire Free World prepare for the inevitable resumption of Communist aggression in Northeast and Southeast Asia.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Manila, March 11, 1956

Meeting from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Filipinas Hotel.

Members presents: Dr. Han of China, Chairman Mr. I-hang of Korea, Mr. Thiep of Vietnam, Mr. Yeh Tien Shen of Hongkong, Mr. Tsai Chang of Ryukyus, Mr. Arturo Tanco of the Philippines, and Mrs. Lee of Macao.

Assisting were Dr. Glenn of Korea, Mr. Pao of China and Major Tinio of the Philippines.

The Committee unanimously recommends the adoption of the following declarations, resolutions, and reports:

1. Declaration of the Second Asian People's Anti-Communist Conference.
This is a comprehensive statement of the position of the anti-Communist front.
2. Resolution thanking the Manila Chapter and Conference Chairman for their work and hospitality.
3. Resolution thanking President Ramon Magsaysay for receiving the delegations and praising his anti-Communist stand.
4. Resolution denouncing colonialism.
5. Resolution asking the United Nations to investigate India's action in the prisoner-of-war case and demanding free choice of domicile for the prisoners.
6. Resolution asking crusade to liberate all enslaved peoples.
7. Resolution asking United Nations Command to abrogate the Korean Armistice Agreement.
8. Resolution supporting Vietnam in denunciation of the Geneva agreement and objecting any Communist-style election in that country.
9. Resolution urging the promotion of social and economic justice, and political democracy.
10. Resolution denouncing neutralism.



11. Resolution urging the expulsion of the Communists from the Kaesong-Ongjin-Han area south of the 38th parallel in Korea.
12. Resolution urging support of free labor unions and farmers' organization.
13. Resolution urging broadening of the social base of membership in all chapters.
14. Resolution supporting free women's and youth organizations.
15. Resolution urging a tighter embargo on trade with the Communists and an increase in Free World trade cooperation.
16. Resolution urging Free World defense of the Matsu and Quemoy Islands.
17. Program of action for Unifying the Anti-Communist Activities of the Asian peoples. Actions recommended include the attainment of a United front, the exposure of Soviet intrigues and peaceful coexistence, the defeat of infiltration and subversion, liberation of peoples behind the Iron Curtain, and steps to make Asia free, peaceful, and prosperous.

The Committee also recommends the adoption as "measures for combatting Communism", the reports worked out in the six workshops. The Committee further recommends that the Central liaison office be entrusted with sifting of the specific proposals and the circulation of these to the various chapters for consideration, action, and implementation. The Committee regrets that pressure of time prohibits the making of full reports on the workshops and strongly urges each delegate to study carefully the resolutions, reports and recommendations that emerged from the very successful workshop enterprise.

2nd APACL Conference
Manila, Philippines

March 9-12, 1956
Phil. Navy Clubhouse

A PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR
UNIFYING THE ANTI-COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES OF THE
ASIAN PEOPLES

Since Communist aggression and enslavement are the greatest source of misery and suffering in Asia, as elsewhere in the world, in order to preserve life and freedom and to help maintain international peace and security, the Asian peoples must act without further delay to resist Communist expansion and to liberate the enslaved peoples from the Communist totalitarian rule so that a new Asia, prosperous, free and democratic, may emerge.

The Communist Imperialists are intensifying their subversive activities and expanding their influence in Asia for the purpose of realizing their grand design of world conquest by first conquering Asia. But the internal weaknesses and critical situation of the Communist regimes are also becoming clearer day by day. To save themselves as well as the entire world, the Asian peoples must work out effective countermeasures for immediate implementation. The present program is hereby drawn as a guide for concerted action.

I. TO BUILD UP AN ANTI-COMMUNIST UNITED FRONT THROUGH ORGANIZED STRENGTH AND COLLECTIVE ACTION, WE MUST:

1. Consolidate and broaden all existing anti-Communist organizations of Asian peoples so that they may unite together under the banner of freedom, irrespective of race, nationality, geographical location, religion or occupation, or political ideas, so long as those ideas be democratic.

2. Promote the cooperation of all anti-Communist Asian governments for the cause of freedom, strengthen their economic and cultural interchange, and build up an anti-Communist collective security organization composed of all governments in Asia and those bordering on the Pacific.

3. Increase mutual contact and cooperation among all anti-Communist forces of the world, sponsor a world anti-Communist congress, and draw up an overall anti-Communist strategy and program of action.

II. TO LAUNCH AN ANTI-COMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE AND AN ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN FOR THE REFUTATION OF COMMUNIST THEORIES, WE MUST:

4. Consolidate and build up, on the basis of our precious cultural heritage of the Asian peoples, a correct view of the world and of history as an answer to Marxism-Leninism which play up contradictions, races, and class struggles.

5. Use educational, informational, and publicity media and every means to expose the errors and weaknesses of the Communist theory and forestall the spread of its poisonous propaganda.

III. TO EXPOSE THE SOVIET INTRIGUES OF "PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE" AND OPPOSE THE POLICIES OF APPEASEMENT AND COMPROMISE, WE MUST:

6. Unmask the cold-war strategy and tactics of International Communist Imperialism and refute the so-called "five-principles" advocated by the puppet Peiping regime.

7. Oppose all neutralism and appeasement and urge all governments and peoples to refuse to cooperate in any way whatever with the Russian Imperialists and their satellites and bar them from all international conferences in Asia.

8. Oppose all useless "peace talks" with the Russian Imperialists and their satellites, and the signing with them of all futile "treaties of friendship".

9. Warn against any sort of political coalition or alliance with the Communists inside the country in order to defeat their dangerous intrigues of forming "United Fronts" and waging parliamentary struggles.

IV. TO FOSTER THE ANTI-COMMUNIST POTENTIALS OF ASIAN SOCIETY AND DEFEAT THE INFILTRATION AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM, WE MUST:

10. Urge all governments to outlaw the Communist Parties through due legislative procedure and forbid all their open or secret activities.

11. Improve the livelihood, health, culture, and education, recreational facilities, and productive power of all Asian peoples with a view to promoting the welfare of their children, women, and the broad masses of farmers and laborers and removing the cause of Communist agitation.

12. Urge and help all governments to strengthen their counter-espionage activities and exchange anti-Communist information and experience as well as counter-infiltration and counter-subversion techniques and methods.

13. Remove all remnant colonial forces and influences and create, on a basis of absolute independence, equality, and mutual benefit, new friendly relations between Asian and other free nations in order to make it impossible for the Communist Imperialists to cause misunderstanding and drive a wedge between them.

V. TO INSIST ON THE LIBERATION OF PEOPLES SHUT BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN AND DESTROY THE PUPPET REGIMES THE RUSSIAN IMPERIALISTS HAVE SET UP IN ASIA, WE MUST:

14. Give moral and material support to the anti-Communist activities of peoples behind the Iron Curtain; help them escape from Communist held areas, and give them political asylum and means of livelihood.

15. Oppose the aggressive expansionism of the Russian Imperialists and their satellites in any part of Asia; refuse to recognize, and eventually overthrow, all puppet regimes and territorial changes effected through violence by the Russian Imperialists and their satellites.

16. Oppose the admission of any puppet Communist regime to the United Nations and rigidly enforce the UN global embargo against the aggressors.

17. Support the Republic of China in recovering the Chinese mainland, the Republic of Korea in recovering North Korea, and the Republic of Vietnam in recovering North Vietnam, and oppose any measures that obstruct the realization of those goals.

VI. TO MAKE ASIA INTO A FREE, PEACEFUL, AND PROSPEROUS CONTINENT AS PART OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST STRUGGLE, WE MUST:

18. Develop, as part of the anti-Communist struggle and by democratic methods, ways of life and political institutions suitable to the people's needs in accordance with their historical backgrounds, geographical environments, cultural traditions, and regular aspirations.

19. Cooperate on a basis of equality with any nation of the world for the anti-Communist cause and work hand in hand with all democratic countries of the world.

20. Bear the share that is due of the anti-Communist responsibility along with other peoples of the anti-aggression camp, and work for the creation of a new Asia, free, peaceful, and prosperous, in order to uphold and promote world peace and prosperity.

CHARTER OF THE ASIAN PEOPLE'S ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE

We, the freedom loving peoples of Asia, being dedicated to the cause of democracy and acutely conscious of the menace of Communist aggression in various parts of the world, look upon International Communist Imperialism under the aegis of the Soviet Union as an evil genius working for the enslavement of humanity and threatening to endanger the world peace. We are convinced that the free peoples can neither compromise nor coexist with Communist Imperialism.

We realize that the Communist menace confronting the free world today is the outcome of International Communist aggression in Asia. Consequently, we maintain that Asia is the key to world freedom and peace and that we Asian peoples must unite together for our common salvation. At the same time, we must also work in close cooperation with all other Anti-Communist peoples of the world until International Communist Imperialism is overthrown. It is only with the final overthrow of International Communist Imperialism that Asia can become free and peaceful and all peoples of the world can enjoy the blessings of genuine freedom and everlasting peace.

It was with a view to achieving these ends that we held the First Asian Peoples Anti-Communist Conference at Chinhae, Korea, in June, 1954 and decided to form the Asian People's Anti-Communist League to which all anti-Communist forces in Asia could rally. We delegates to the Second Asian People's Anti-Communist Conference now being held at Manila, Philippines do hereby, in conformity with the spirit and pursuant to the declaration issued by the First Conference and the Principles Governing the Organization of the League passed by the First Conference, solemnly adopt this Charter:

CHAPTER I - FUNCTIONS

ARTICLE I

The Asian People's Anti-Communist League shall:

- a) Call the attention of all Asian peoples to the fact that Communism is contrary to human nature and is an iniquitous ideology, which must be completely wiped out before justice, freedom, and peace can prevail.
- b) Call upon all Asian Governments to outlaw the Communist party so that it can no longer carry on infiltration and subversive activities and to frustrate aggressive acts.
- c) Call upon the Asian Peoples to form an Anti-Communist united front to fight Communist Imperialism and annihilate it altogether, and to refuse to recognize any fruits of aggression the Communist bloc might have obtained through subversion or force of arms.
- d) Call upon all peoples of the free world to make collective and individual efforts for the liberation of the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

e) Call upon the Governments of all nations to conclude regional anti-Communist military alliances according to the principles of the United Nations Charter in order to maintain collective security.

f) Call upon the Governments of all nations to strengthen their friendly relations with one another in order to promote international cooperation and world peace.

ARTICLE 2

The Asian People's Anti-Communist League shall:

a) Point out for all to see how the Communist Imperialists exploit the national consciousness of Asian peoples and to take advantage of their nationalistic movements to impose on them new colonialism.

b) Call upon the Governments of all nations to support the principles of national self-determination and racial equality so that all Asian countries and localities may have the right of self-government.

ARTICLE 3

The Asian People's Anti-Communist League shall:

a) Call upon the Governments of all nations to implement political democracy and carry out the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

b) Call upon the Governments of all nations to protect the right of anti-Communist individuals and organizations to express their opinions and carry on their legitimate activities.

c) Fight for the freedom of religion and belief on behalf of all free nations in Asia.

ARTICLE 4

The Asian People's League shall call upon the Government of its member units:

a) To provide for the people an opportunity for a stable life on an ever ascending standard.

b) To promote cultural exchange among the free nations of Asia and undertake an anti-Communist educational program.

c) To promote economic cooperation among the free nations and peoples of Asia so that they may help supply one another's economic needs on a footing of equality and for mutual benefit.

CHAPTER II - MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE 5

a) The peoples of all nations and localities that were represented at the First Anti-Communist Conference held at Chinhae, Korea, in June, 1954, shall be charter members of this League.

b) The peoples of all free nations and localities in Asia that have been firm and active Anti-Communist organizations which sympathize with the aims of this League and are willing to join it may be eligible for membership in this League.

c) Applications for membership coming from Anti-Communist countries shall be passed upon by majority vote of the countries present at a Conference.

d) Applications for membership coming from countries other than anti-Communist Countries shall be passed only by unanimous vote of the countries present at a Conference.

e) A permanent Committee of four (4) shall by three-fourths vote determine whether or not an applicant comes from a country that is Anti-Communist or not.

f) Membership in this League shall be on the basis of nation or locality.

CHAPTER III - ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE 6

All member units of this League shall set up local organizations according to the following provisions:

a) Every member unit shall organize a local chapter to be known as the Asian People's Anti-Communist League of a particular nation or locality.

b) Any local chapter may adopt a variant designation to meet the special needs of local circumstances.

c) As soon as any local chapter is organized, it shall notify the League Secretariat of that fact and shall transmit a copy of its Constitution and a name-list of its officers to the League Secretariat, which, upon receiving such information, shall immediately transmit it to other member units of the League.

CHAPTER IV - THE LEAGUE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 7

a) The supreme authority of this League shall be vested in the League Conference.

b) The League Conference shall be held once a year in the territories of member units on a rotation basis in principle. An extraordinary Conference may be convened, if necessary, by a resolution of the League Conference.

c) The League Conference shall be composed of delegates sent by member units of the League.

d) Each member unit shall have only one vote in the League Conference.

e) The League Conference shall have a Chairman to be elected by and from among the Conference delegates. The chief delegates of all member units except the one whose delegate is elected to be Chairman shall be Vice-Chairman of the League Conference.

ARTICLE 8

The League Conference may discuss any question or matter that comes within the scope of this Charter and may offer recommendations to member units of the League.

ARTICLE 9

The League Conference may consider reports or resolutions submitted by member units of the League.

ARTICLE 10

a) The League Conference may set up such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions, and select and appoint staff workers for them.

b) The League Conference shall have authority to examine and approve the financial estimates, final accounts, and reports submitted by its subsidiary organs.

ARTICLE 11

The rules of procedure of the League Conference shall be separately prescribed.

CHAPTER V - THE LEAGUE COUNCIL

ARTICLE 12

a) This League shall set up a League Council to be composed of one representative from each of the member units. A Chairman of the League Council shall be elected by and from among members of the Council and shall hold office for one year. The League Council may, when the League Conference is not in session, discuss any question or matter that comes within the scope of this Charter and offer recommendations to member units of the League.

b) The League Council shall meet once every half a year. An extraordinary meeting of the League Council may be convened on the request of one-third or more members of the Council.

c) The League Council shall hold its meetings in the territories of member units of the League on a rotation basis in principle.

CHAPTER VI - THE LEAGUE SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 13

a) This League shall set up a League Secretariat at . The League Secretariat shall act in accordance with instructions from the League Conference and the League Council. It shall be responsible for the execution of Conference resolutions, for liaison, and for the coordination of work among member units of the League.

b) Rules for the organization of the League Secretariat shall be separately prescribed.

CHAPTER VII - EXPENSES

ARTICLE 14

All member units of the League shall bear a part of the annual expenses of the League in proportion to their financial capacity. The financial burden to be borne by member units shall be allotted by the League Conference.

CHAPTER VIII - SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 15

No amendment to this Charter shall be made within three years after the approval thereof. Thereafter, amendments may be made only upon three fourths vote of the countries present at a conference.

ARTICLE 16

This Charter shall come into force, after it is passed by the Second Conference of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League and duly ratified by the governing bodies of all member units of the League.

ARTICLE 17

This Charter shall be written in the English language, signed and deposited in the League Secretariat, which shall transmit a certified copy of the same to each of the member units of the League.

The Charter of the ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE was unanimously ratified by the delegates present after the following amendments were made during the plenary session on March 10, 1956:

CHAPTER VIII - SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 15

No amendment to this Charter shall be made within three years after the approval thereof. Thereafter, amendments may be made only upon three fourths vote of the countries present at a conference.

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ARTICLE 18

This Charter will come into effect upon ratification by the governing bodies of all members.