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**A Brief History of the Asian Peoples'
Anti-Communist League**

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A
BRIEF HISTORY
OF
THE ASIAN PEOPLES'
ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE
— ITS CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT —

☆☆☆ A Monument of Fighting Spirit
of the Free Peoples of East Asia
and

A Record of Innovation
in the Anti-Communist Front
as a Prelude to the Pacific Era☆☆☆

TEST EDITION

Issued on 5 March 1956

ASIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF KOREA
SEOUL, KOREA

A BRIEF HISTORY OF
THE ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE
-- Its Creation and Development --

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PART I
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AROUND THE CREATION
OF THE LEAGUE

I THE DESTINY OF THE ASIA

The development of world culture started with the ancient culture of Babylon, Persia and Egypt, which moved its stage to Greece and Rome.

The Roman culture, in turn passed to the culture of German, French and Anglosaxon races. Those European culture went across the Atlantic Ocean and formed the American Civilization of today.

On the other hand, the Communists claim that the revolutionary process of materialism was originated in Germany, concretely realized in Russia, which will pass over China and India to go across Europe and reach the American continent for eventual domination of the world.

Besides, the Oriental culture which was founded along the Yellow River of China once swept over the Minor Asia through the Mongolian invasion to reach the heart of Europe and the Buddhist culture which sprang along Gandhis River of India advanced to the northeast, which passed through the Southeast Asia, China and Korea to reach Japan.

Whether the current of human culture advanced to western or eastern world, it seems in contemporary time that the center of attention for world culture and civilization is being closed up to the Pacific culture and civilization.

While the natural phenomenon of world history forms the dawn of Pacific era, in which the confrontation of the two political -- economic spheres which are based on two diametrically opposed views of the world -- liberal Democracy and totalitarian Communism, is reaching its climax in this part of the world.

Thus the Pacific era we are now confronting, is expected to bring the epoch-making turn over to the view of the world and of reality for mankind.

Among the five continent, the Asiatic continent alone possesses the population of over one billion which is almost half of the world popu-

lation, and encloses half of the land of the world. The Asia also holds seventy percents of underground resources of the world and a vast amount of raw materials. Furthermore, the Asia is the land where all the three main religions of Christianity, Buddhism and Confucianism were originated.

Geographically, she is located in the centre of the earth whence the routes of traffic of the world extend in all directions. Thus became a stark fact that any force desirous of grasping the reigns over the world for the sake of human happiness cannot ignore the role played by Asia.

This area has been tortured as colonies with lower culture and scorned as the sleeping lion. However, since the close of the World War II, the world has come to rediscover the grave importance of this area to which it was formerly paying little attention and the time has come for the billion yellow people to face the dawn of new culture and philosophy.

Thus today, the situation of the world is developing centering around Asia instead of Europe as heretofore and the peoples of Asia are creating the new era at the focus point of the century-scale fight between the Communism and Democracy.

The determination of the Asian peoples for freedom and justice, as had been displayed during the period of Korean War and is destined to continue to show up, will not only decide the fate of the Pacific era, but engrave the mile-stone to the whole mankind of the coming century.

II. COLD WAR SINCE THE END OF THE WORLD WAR II.

During and after the Second World War, the Soviet Russia devoured the minor nations both in Europe and Asia with all their power and material.

She ran over the Baltic states and trapped down Chechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland and East Germany. To utilize the opportunities in Berlin, Austria, Trieste, tension on the borderline between Jordan and Israel, and the oil disputes in Iran, she has used all sorts of tactics such as direct use of arms, peace-offensive, psychological warfare and cold war. The free world had been quite busy in taking defensive position in those areas.

However, the real crisis of the world was centered in the Pacific areas.

Since long ago, the United States had been advocating an open door doctrine for Asia, while attempting to prevent any power from holding monopolistic control on mainland China. However, the Yalta Treaty allowed Russia to lay her imperialistic hands on Manchria, North Korea and the northern part of Japan after the end of World War II.

As a consequence, the Chinese Communists who had been cultivating their military force in Manchuria for a long peiod of time on the perext of resisting Japanese aggression overthrew the nationalist Government by exploiting the appeasement policy of the U.S., thus establishing a Communist regime in China. With the centre of Asia thus communized, the Communists have been launching aggressions in other directions according to their own time-table and tactics, thus disturbing the peace of Asia and making this area an arena of battle.

By staging so far cold and hot wars with the United Nations and the U.S., which seeking to establish the peace of the world, the Communists ^{is} have been concentrating their main force on Asia in an attempt to conquer the entire world.

The following procession of events caused in Asia by the Communist bloc under the instigation of the vicious leaders in Kremlin, are a proof of their carefully scheduled plan for world domination; such as,

- a. The establishment of the Republic of Vietnam under the presidency of the Communist Ho Chi Minh and the outbreak of fighting between Ho Chi Minh and Bao Dai regime.
- b. Communist inspired turmoils and guerilla warfare in Malaya, Burma, Indonesia and even in Philippine, South Korea and Japan.
- c. The establishment of the puppet regime -- the North Korean People's Republic under the control of Soviet-trained Kim Il Sung.
- d. The establishment of the Chinese Peoples' Republic under the rule of Mao Tse Tung.
- e. The convocation of the Conference of the Communist delegates representing various nations in Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe.
- f. The outbreak of the Korean War and truce with a result of continued

partition.

- g. The attack on Quemoy and Matsu.
- h. The intensification of the Indo-China War and the truce with a result of Communization of the Northern half.
- i. The approach to the neutral nations in the so-called Third Area and opportunistic nations in Asia.

On the other hand, the free world, facing this crucial threat of Communist aggression, had made under the leading initiative of the United States greatest possible efforts in constituting a regional collective security system under the framework of the Charter of the United Nations.

Thus while establishing the NATO in Europe Nov. 1949 with 14 nations ranging from north America, through Europe to Middle East, the free world—especially the United States had been suffering account of the Asian and Pacific problems.

With a recognition that the period of Europe-first policy had passed, they began to take a positive foreign policy such as roll-back policy based upon the new-look strategy as adopted by the Eisenhower Administration of the United States rather than the formally adopted passive policy to contain the Communist expansion.

Thus it has become undeniable that the United States is paying the kind of attention and concern to the entire area of Asia that has not been seen in the past if not paying the first priority in view of a series of developments in US policy towards Asia following the typical appeasement policy of General Marshal which suffered failure in China; such as

- a. Conclusion of U.S.-Korea Mutual Defence and Aid Agreement (January, 1950)
- b. Participation of the U.S.Armed Forces and U.N.Forces in the Korean War.(June 1950)
- c. Dispatch of the Seventh Fleet of the U.S.Navy to the Formosa waters.
- d. Conclusion of the U.S.-Philippines Mutual Defence Agreement (30 August, 1951)
- e. Creation of the ANZUS Treaty Organization between the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand (1 September 1951)

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- f. Conclusion of the U.S.-Japan Mutual Defence Agreement(8 September 1951)
 - g. Conclusion of the U.S.-Korea Mutual Defence Treaty(August 8, 1953)
 - h. Formation of the SEATO (September 8, 1954)
 - i. Conclusion of the U.S.-China Defence Treaty(December 2, 1954)

Thus, the United States have suggested a clear-cut policy towards the Asia as a part of her world-wide drive to resist Communism in the interest of the peace of the world as a whole.

However, there still remains two more stages of great task -- that are, the formation of the NEATO based upon present Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League created by eight countries or localities in East Asian region at the Chinhae Conference and eventual integration of the three basic organizations -- ANZUS, SEATO and APACL into one security system, namely, the long-projected Pacific Alliance that is similar in its structure and function to the existing NATO.

III. THE PROPOSED PACIFIC ALLIANCE

(1) ITS ORIGINAL ADVOCACY

It was when the crisis in East Asia was generally mounting to its climax in 1949 that the idea of the Pacific Alliance was originally advocated.

As the situation in the East Asia was adding its complexity and subtlety around the year of 1949 due to the progress of the Communist conspiracy for further aggrandisement, President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek of the Nationalist China and the former President Quirino of the Republic of the Philippines began to feel the necessity of forming a collective security system comparable to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), that was concluded in Washington on 4 April, that year.

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek suddenly visited the Philippines, on July 10, 1949, for two days' conference with President (then) Quirino at Baquo which resulted in a satisfactory agreement and later, on 6 August, visited President Rhee at Chinhae, for a talk in which he

made a firm promise that he would offer a full cooperation in the formation of the Pacific Defence Alliance based upon a common destiny for anti-Communist struggle.

Afterwards, these three big leaders made appeal continuously for several times, to the friendly democratic countries in an attempt to further the realization of the proposed Pacific Alliance, and it being effective, then President Quirino visited Washington on 8 August 1949 upon the invitation of then U.S. President Truman, and during his stay, he emphasized the urgent need for the Pacific Alliance at many gatherings including at both houses of the congress, and received much support.

However, the United States was at that time puzzled about how to handle the Nationalist China in view of the fact that that time was just after the United States took the step of suspension of aid to Nationalist China in compliance with her White Paper to the Nationalist China.

Another serious bottleneck which could not be ignored at that time was the attitude of the Great Britain and the India. For, the Great Britain, being indulged in ogling at the Communist China by granting a recognition on January 1950, to the Communist China Regime established in September 1950, with an aim to maintain the trading with the Communist China through Hongkong, handle^d indifferently the contemplated formation of the Pacific Alliance which include the Nationalist Government, and instead suggested that she would render cooperation in forming such a economic and cultural alliance only as is restricted to the Southeast Asia.

Subsequently, India, which is inseparably related to the Great Britain and is directing towards the neutral line, also assumed such a position as to join neither side of them.

Nevertheless, the United States, being shifting her policy from Europe-first policy to "equilibrium between Europe and Asia" policy and concurrently eager to apply the Marshal plan as had been applied to Europe so far, also to the East Asia, held a conference of the United States diplomatists stationing in the East Asian region at Bangkok, the metropolis of Thailand, on the middle of January, 1950, for the furtherance of creation of the proposed Pacific Alliance.

Henceforth, the United States could not yet push this program forward in consideration of the technical problem especially connected with her relationship with the Great Britain, India, Indonesia etc, and on the other hand, the three original advocates--- Korea, China and Philippines themselves also could not put this program on practical stage without the support of the United States.

While thus making a slow progress, this plan was suspended in the middle directly because of the Korean War that was broken out on 25 June 1950.

(2) DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR

With the outbreak of the Korean War, the Korean people as well as the Korean Armed Forces rose up to fight against the barbarous Communist invader. Furthermore, the United Nations Forces composed of the Troops from sixteen democratic countries in the United Nations, participated in this crusade of justice in defence of human freedom and world peace for the first time in human history.

During the bitter fighting, the Republic of Korea formed a nationwide strong anti-Communist organization, -- The League for Anti-Communism and Unification, with aims to annihilate the Communists and thus achieve the unification of their mother-land and the world peace for the common interest of not only Koreans but also of all free men in the world.

On the other hand, the United States, stimulated by the Korean War, grew much more interested in forming the advocated Pacific Alliance and choose the way to conclude centering around the United States a series of unit mutual security treaty with respective countries along the coast of the Pacific Ocean as preconditions to the eventual formulation of the Pacific Alliance, thus leaving a room for spontaneous initiative from the side of the Asian countries.

In line with this course, the ANZUS Security Treaty was concluded between the United States, Australia and New Zealand on 1 September 1951.

Besides this, a series of mutual defence agreement, such as the U.S. - Philippine Mutual Defence Agreement (30. August 1951), and the U. S.-Japan Mutual Defence Agreement (8 September 1951) were concluded during the period of the Korean War.

(3) DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE CONCLUSION OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT IN KOREA

After three and half years of long fighting and lagged truce negotiation, the armistice agreement of the Korean War was concluded on 27 July 1953, leaving the Korea still divided.

Immediately after the truce in Korea, President Rhee of the Republic of Korea and U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who visited Korea for the purpose, conferred for three days on the conclusion of a ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty. The Treaty was initialed on August 8 in Seoul by ROK Foreign Minister Y.T.Pyun and U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. The two representatives formally signed the document later at Washington D.C., October 1. The Treaty was ratified by Republic of Korea National Assembly (by a unanimous vote) on January 15, 1954 and by the United States (by a vote of 81-6) on January 27, 1954, and became effective on November 17, 1954.

The Joint Statement on August 8, 1953, reads;

"Our friendly and understanding consultations demonstrate clearly the determination of the United States and the Republic of Korea to stand together in cordial cooperation to achieve our common objectives, including the reunification of Korea..... The treaty is designed to unite our nations in common action to meet common danger and it will cement the ties which have brought us together to combat in Korea the menace of Communist aggression."

The text of the treaty reads in part;

..... Desiring to declare publicly and formally their common determination to defend themselves against external armed attack so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that either of them stands alone in the Pacific Area,

Desiring further to strengthen their efforts for collective defense for the preservation of peace and security pending the development of a more comprehensive and effective system of regional security in the Pacific area,

Have agreed as follows:

.....
Article II. The Parties will consult together whenever, in opinion of either of them, the political independence or security of either of the Parties is threatened by external armed attack. Separately and jointly, by self help and mutual aid, the Parties will maintain and develop appropriate means to deter armed attack and will take suitable measures in consultation and agreement to implement this Treaty and to further its purposes."

Furthermore, a resolution of the U.S. Senate specified that neither party is obligated to come to the defence of the other except in case of an external armed attack nor does the U.S. have to give armed assistance "except in the event of an armed attack against territory recognized by the U.S. as lawfully brought under the administrative control of the Republic of Korea."

A joint statement, November 17, 1954, said the US would give substantial economic and military aid and "employ its military power against aggressors" in the event of an unprovoked attack on Korea.

Though during the period of the Korean War, President Rhee, one of the original advocates of the Pacific Alliance, could not take a prime role in spurring the realization of the Alliance, the actualization of truce in Korea drove President Rhee to visit Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek again to Formosa on 27 November 1953 for a resumption of consideration about the long-advocated Pacific alliance, thereby the efforts for this program came to be revived on a full scale.

The President Rhee, on his visit to Taipei, Formosa at the invitation of Generalissimo Chiang, made a speech before the Joint session of the Legislative Yuan, Control Yuan and National Assembly of the Republic of China, in which he emphasized the pressing importance of the advocated organization of anti-Communist governments of the Southeast Asia, as follows;

".... China and Korea are old friends. In fact, our two nations maintained a good-neighbor spirit. We have always been allies and will continue to be so, whether there is a written agreement or not. ...

The Communism is a most terrible epidemic and the Communists are trying to make other nations a part of the Soviet One World.

I appeal to all that the anti-Communist leaders in every country be represented in an anti-Communist conference. Unless we are united and organized just as our enemy is united and organized, we cannot be as strong and powerful as he is

Our two governments may invite other anti-Communist governments of Southeast Asia, to send their representatives to attend the conference and there they may draw up a proclamation proposing to make an agreement for collective security of Southeast Asia. Such an organization may have no designated leader or head but all member nations will act as equal members with the same privileges. I think it urgent too, that anti-Communist groups in all these nations should be invited to come together and discuss means with a view to starting an anti-Communist popular movement throughout the entire Southeast Asia area.

I am carrying away with me indelible impressions and strong proofs that we two peoples are fast comrades in the same good cause of liberating our own peoples and thus contributing to conserve the freedom of mankind as a whole."

Before leaving Taipei, President Rhee together with Generalissimo Chiang issued on 28 November the following joint statement:

Since both Korea and China are the first victims of Russia's Communist aggression in Asia, we have met here to reaffirm our faith in the cause of freedom and to reiterate our determination to carry on the fight against Communist aggression until those of our brethren who have been enslaved are restored their liberty. We are agreed that Communism, being oppressive and aggressive in ideology and action, is a menace and a challenge to the spiritual values of civilization. We are convinced that there can be no compromise, and certainly no co-existence with the Communists, unless we are prepared to surrender our human freedom and national independence. In the course of our conversations we have exchanged views on world problems and on the

specific tasks that the free Korean and Chinese peoples have to perform in order to survive as free men. We have also exchanged information on our respective efforts to build up our strength and to make the best use of all the means at our disposal in our common struggle against World Communism. We realize to the full the danger to the free world of Russia's exploitation of Asia's vast natural resources and unlimited manpower in the furtherance of her plan to dominate the world. We are certain that victory over Communism in Asia is the key to world peace and stability.

The governments and peoples of our two countries stand firmly united in our determination to mobilize all our moral and material forces to defeat the aggressors in Asia. To this end, we on our own part offer all that we are and all that we have. We furthermore pledge to ally ourselves with other free countries in Asia to resist the aggression of international Communism in the Asiatic-Pacific area. Our two countries therefore jointly appeal to all governments and peoples of the free countries in Asia to organize a united anti-Communist front and earnestly hope that our desire to achieve solidarity in this part of the world have the moral and material support of other freedom-loving nations, particularly those bordering on the Pacific such as the United States of America.

The threat of Communism in this area may thus be removed and peace and security on this continent restored.

We take this occasion to stress once more the importance of safeguarding the freedom of those stouthearted anti-Communist prisoners-of-war in Korea who have so nobly placed liberty above all else. We shall not fail them for we will exert the utmost to help carry out the principle of voluntary repatriation.

Nor shall we fail the millions of our compatriots behind the Iron Curtain who, in the depth of their anguish and sufferings, are looking to us and to the other freedom-loving peoples for their deliverance from Communist tyranny.

IV. ASIAN SITUATION AROUND THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

Since the realization of truce in Korea, the general situation in Asia was developed with the scheduled political conference for the attainment of a unified, free and independent Korea as its starting point.

However, the task of unification of Korea caused so conflicting arguments between both parties that even the preliminary conference held at Panmunjom for the convocation of the political conference resulted in failure.

The Berlin Conference of four foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia was subsequently held from January to February 1955 to ease the then existing world-wide tension, where it was decided to convene a Geneva conference in April 1955 to solve the Korean problem and Indo-China problem under the participation of all nations concerned.

This Geneva conference, thus convened in April as a substitute for the Korean political conference and ended in June, failed in solving the Korean problem, but instead brought about the truce in Indo-China.

HOLDING OF THE CHINHAE CONFERENCE

Meanwhile, the Republic of Korea, being keenly conscious of the danger of appeasement policy towards Communist bloc and the futility of negotiation with Communist bloc, strongly pushed forward the plan of holding an Asian peoples' anti-Communist conference to expedite the formation of an international joint anti-Communist front.

Thus concurrently with the Berlin Conference, President Rhee dispatched a civic good-will mission headed by Dr. L. George Paik to the various nations along the coast of the Pacific Ocean for the exchange of views with regard to the holding of a civic leaders international parley for the Asian Peoples' anti-Communist Collective Organization as a prelude to the projected Pacific Alliance.

Received full concern and support of the Asian peoples, it was arranged finally to hold a Chinhae Conference for the creation of Asian Peoples' anti-Communist organization from 26 April in opposition to the Geneva Conference for Asian problems then underway.

Because of the conditions of supposed attendants, this Chinhae Conference was postponed a little and held for three days from 15 June, 1954 when the international situation was nearing to a turning point with the closing Geneva Conference. This conference was held successfully and achieved a great result that will go down in the history of international politics, not only in Asia but in whole the world, for all years ahead, setting up a perpetual cornerstone for the anti-Communist struggle of all free men in the world.

FORMATION OF SEATO

The progress of the Geneva Conference which directed towards the truce in Indo-China, driven the United States to expedite the formation of the long-desired Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) as a part of its efforts to strengthen the collective security system in Asia, and the military conference was held for the purpose in Washington on 3 June 1954 among five western nations interested in Pacific.

After the close of the Geneva Conference which ended in truce in

Indo-China, the nations concerned held a conference at Manila, Philippines, from 6 September 1954, for the creation of the SEATO and eventually the Southeast Collective Defence Treaty was signed on 8 September, 1954, by representatives of eight nations; Australia, New Zealand, Philippine Republic, United States, Great Britain, France, Thailand and Pakistan.

Through this action, the United States manifested to the world its positive anti-Communist policy in a quite realistic form.

The treaty calls for continuous self-help and mutual aid to develop capacity to resist armed attack and subversive activities; technical assistance and cooperation to promote economic progress to strengthen the equal rights and self-determination of all peoples.

Owing to the unwillingness of the delegates of the U.S. to become involved in aggression that was not specifically Communist, the U.S. caused the following interpretation to be appended:

The delegation of the United States of America in signing the present treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Art. 4, Par. 1, apply only to Communist aggression but affirms that in the event of other aggression or armed attack, it will consult under the provisions of Art. 4, Par. 2.

The treaty also established a council of representatives, to consult on military and other planning. The conference further adopted the Pacific Charter at the initiative of the Philippine Government.

CONCLUSION OF US-CHINA MUTUAL DEFENCE PACT

As a prior settlement in her efforts to eventually integrate such Anti-Communist and strategically important countries as Korea, China, Philippines, and Japan into an North-East Asia Treaty Organization (the proposed NEATO), the United States then turned her attention on Formosa which was facing a crisis over Formosa Strait.

Following the visit to Formosa around May, 1954, of Defence Secretary, Wilson and Gen. Van Fleet, US Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles visited Taipei on 9 September on his return from Manila Conference and conferred with Generalissimo Chiang with regard to the negotiation on the common defence between the United States and Nationalist China. Later, a Mutual Security Treaty between the Republic of China (Nationalist) and the United States was signed on 2 December 1954 in Washington.

The treaty recognizes the common interest of both in the security of Formosa and the Pescadores and of the western Pacific islands under jurisdiction of both. It further provides for continuing consultation or threats of attack and if the Republic of China is subject to unprovoked attack, the US will act according to its constitutional procedures.

V. CURRENT SITUATION IN ASIA

The Geneva Conference, April 1954, for the solution of the Asian problems and the succeeding Geneva Summit Conference, July 1955, for the solution of the world problems have brought about many changes upon the international situation including the situation in Asia.

Reviewing the Asiatic nations from the view-point of ideological struggle between the two conflicting forces, it is presently obvious that the Asia can be divided into three main groups.

The anti-Communist camp, centering around those countries such as Korea, Free China, Philippines and Thailand that belong to the U.S. Sphere, regarded Communists as their sworn enemy and had fought against them. After the termination of hostilities in Korea and Indo-China, those freedom-loving Pacific nations, under the recognition that unity is essential to extirminate the Communism which is their common enemy and to establish the peace of the world, formed in the year 1954 the two regional collective security system -- the APACL and SEATO, in opposition to the current Communist fib "Co-existence" and peace offensive.

Of them, the Northeast Asian countries such as Korea, Free China, the Philippines and eventually Japan, being situated in the forefront in the chain of defence line on the side of free world, and being most eager to establish the greater and brighter Asia in cooperation with the US, and other democratic nations, are feeling urgent necessity to strengthen and enlarge the newborn and still infant APACL so as to be later developed into over-all Defence Alliance in Asian and Pacific area.

On the other hand, the Communist bloc, comprising the Communist China, North Korea and Indo-China, is carrying out their share for aggrandizement of Communist sphere: under the guise of "extension of peace area" policy based upon the 5 principles for peace as inspired by the Soviet peace offensive on co-existence argument and as manifested by Chou En Lai, Premier of Communist China, after the Geneva Conference.

It goes without saying that the prevailing peace offensive by means of negotiation and "good-will" visit tour which the Soviet Imperialists and Chinese Communist have been taking since the Geneva Summit Conference is based upon their sinister intention to destroy the unity of the democratic countries and paralyze and disintegrate their fighting powers without firing a shot, so as to gain time for their military preparation to conquer the whole world and enslave all mankind.

While, between these two big forces, there exists another neutral bloc, which is following the suicidal policy of neutrality and appeasement, failing to realize the evils of Communism, is inflicting not a small damage to the unity of Asians and the maintenance of peace in Asia at large. Those countries as participated in the Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung, Indonesia, on April 18 1955, are the example of this category forming the so-called third power with India of Nehru as its leading country. Rather, the occasion of Bandung Conference of the so-called Colombo group provided the Communist Imperialists with opportunity to push through their political plot and aggressive moves.

Furthermore, since the Communist Imperialists well under-

stand that Asia and Africa are at present the weakest links in the anti-Communist front of the free world, there is every likelihood of aggression to those two soft spots as much as they can hardly go any further in Europe at present.

Under this international political arena which seems to have been submerged in an atmosphere of appeasement and concession, many of the keen observers in the world come to the same idea that 1956 will be the most important and critical year in deciding whether there should be another global war or a lasting peace and they think that the tentacles of international Communism will spread, in 1956, to South-eastern Asia, the Middle East, and North and East Africa as far down as Ethiopia.

PART II

THE CHINHAE CONFERENCE
(The First Asian People's Anti-Communist Conference)

I. GENERAL REVIEW

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, realized that Asia is the key to the freedom and peace of the world and at the same time that the peoples of Asia must work in close cooperation with all other anti-communist people in the world until International Communist Imperialism is overthrown.

Thus reflecting the delicate and complicated international situation around the Geneva Conference which directed towards the truce in Indo-China and subsequently urged the United States to spur the formation of SEATO, and the desire of the peoples of Asian and Pacific nations for an organization for collective security as a prelude to the anti-Communist crusade in Asia, the historic Chinhae conference was held under the initiative of the Republic of Korea for three days from 15 to 18, June 1954 at Chinhae, Korea with the attendance of 42 formal delegates from those eight (8) countries or localities in Asian and Pacific region such as Free China, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea (host country), Macao, the Republic of Philippines, Ryukyu, Thailand and Vietnam.

Through this epoch-making conference, the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League was formally organized; the Central Liaison Office was set up in Seoul, Korea; its principle of organization was adopted; and four resolutions were proclaimed declaring their determination to fight the evils of Communism at all level and in all possible ways in their respective countries.

The main principles adopted are as follows:

To seek the cooperation of our own and of all friendly governments in pushing the fight against Communism.

To attempt to enlarge our own anti-Communist movements to include all those who are fighting Communism anywhere in the world.

To encourage the establishment of anti-Communist organizations and forces everywhere.

To stand for firm guarantee of collective security to maintain peace and prevent aggression, recommending an alliance of Free Asian nations.

To seek our own peace and prosperity through mutual cooperation and collaboration.

In this way, the Chinhae conference effected a great result, leading to the dawn of new hope for the early defeat of the enemies of free men, and we came to be in a position to look forward to the day when all free Asian governments can stand together with the same resolve.

ROSTER OF DELEGATIONS TO ASIAN PEOPLES'
ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE AT CHINHAE, KOREA

CHINA

KU Cheng Kung	Chief, Chinese Delegation. Former Minister of Social Affairs, Republic of China
HUANG Kuo-Su	Vice-President, Legislative Yuan Republic of China
Han Lih-wu	Educator, Former Minister of Education
HU Chien Chun	Chairman, Board of Directors, Central Daily News of China. Member of Legislative Yuan
TAO Hsi-Sheng	Legistator, Republic of China and Advisor to President CHIANG kai Shek
Jimmy Wei	Publisher, China News Managing-Director, Broadcasting Corporation of China
LUI Che Ne	Retired General, Republic of China

HONGKONG

YAP Tin Sing Writer
HSIA Tung Pei Educator
Dr. Peter Chu Free Writers Federation
Dr. CHANG Tien-Yee Publisher & President-Chana Horizon

KOREA

LEE Young P. Chairman, Inspection Committee, Liberal Party, ROK.
Chairman, Preparatory Committee, Chinhae Conference
RYPE Clarence Former Director, Office of Public Information, ROK.
Director, Former Imperial Household, ROE
LEE Wonchul Director, Central Meteorological Observatory, ROK.
President, Inha Institute of Technology.
CHOI Kyu Nam Former Vice Minister, Ministry of Education.
President, Seoul National University
WHANG sungsoo National Assembly member. Chairman, Foreign Affairs
Committee, Second National Assembly.
Board member, ROK Anti-Communist and Unification.
Miss KIM Shinsil Director, Physical Education Department, Ewha Women's
University. Secretary-General, Korean National Red Cross

MACAO

Yu Chen Tong Writer
Mrs. LEE Chien Professor of Chu Hai College, Hongkong

PHILIPPINES

Jose M. Hernandez Professor. representing Catholic Action of the Philippines
San Sebastian College, Manila.
Miss Michaela A. Montemayor Social Worker.
Mario T. Gatbonton Newspaperman.
Mariniano G. Abad Businessman, representing, Association of Philippines
Traders with Japan.

RYUKYU

TSAI Chang President, Revolutionary Association of RYUKYU

THAILAND

AHRA Rajadharm Nides Vice-President of the National Assembly
Thailand Member of the Executive Committee Inter-
Parliamentary Union.
B. Chuang Commercial Business.

VIET-NAM

NGUYEN Van Tam Former Prime Minister of Viet-Nam.
VU Hong Khanh Former Minister for Youth and Sports.
LE Quang Ho Former Minister of Home Affairs.
NGUYEN Ngoc Hong Member, National Assembly.
TRAN Van Phon Industrialist.

II. SUMMARY RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

THE 1ST DAY (Tuesday, 15 June, 1954)

(1) THE OPENING SESSION: Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea
from 9:30 a.m. to 11:15 a.m.

The opening session was called to order by Chairman Young P. Lee, Chief Delegate of the Republic of Korea. After one minute of silent prayer for all freedom-loving people who have fought and died in the fight against international Communism, Mr. Lee made an introductory remarks in which he

called the conference as a memorable occasion to make a great contribution to liberty in the part of Free World and to the end introduced His Excellency, President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea. President Syngman Rhee welcomed the delegates and spoke of the Free Asian fight against Communism.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE

In his address of welcome, President Syngman Rhee made clear the purposes and intentions of the conference. The gist is as follows:
"First of all, my very good friends and neighbors, let me bid you a most cordial welcome to Korea and Chinhae. We are deeply happy that you have come, and I am sure that all of us are firmly resolved to make this Conference a truly momentous occasion in the history of Free East Asia. We have heard much discussion, in recent months, of a Pacific Pact or Alliance of Mutual Security. But until today all of this has been only talk. We feel the time has come for the Pacific countries to do something for themselves.---- to take a common action for the common security before it is too late. In our certainty that the Pacific nations have a strong desire for their own organization, we took steps to make possible a conference where Pacific countries and peoples could get together and express their desires. We shall give voice to ours, and you to yours. Then we shall put our ideas and proposals together and let the majority decide in favor of those that appear to have the greatest merit. We have come to realize, in setting up this conference, that governments involved in international relations do not feel at liberty to act freely until they have consulted all their friends and neighbors, and until they find everything is fully and clearly understood. Until that time comes, they hesitate. That is the prime reason for the holding of this meeting. We presumably are most interested here in getting the peoples of the East Asian nations to exchange views, to discuss ways and means, and to draw up a resolution agreeable to the majority on an effective joint effort to check and eventually to reverse the terrible reality of continued Communist expansion. After full exchange of ideas and adequate discussion, we can arrive at common understanding and agree upon objectives and a statement of them. We shall support just as enthusiastically and persistently as we can anything that you do here which is helpful and to the advantage of democracy and the freedom of man. One of our primary aim is the establishment of an anti-Communist movement. We believe that if such a movement is to be effective, it must start with start with a singleness of purpose that will bar membership to any nation or people whose attitude is not definitely and positively anti-Communist. We must, in other words, protect ourselves against destruction from within. In this crusade, which seeks the perpetuation of all that is worthwhile in civilization, we can find common cause in a plan and program for our own security. I am fully persuaded that this can be the beginning of a movement that will have great and perhaps decisive global significance. If all anti-Communist peoples of the world can be brought together in common endeavor, a great step forward will have been taken in the struggle for survival and for a Free World. As a believer in democracy and freedom, I have not been in a position to tell you what you are going to do and what you are not going to do. Instead, I merely say to you that if we stand on principles of right and justice and on the determination to defend the Pacific World and Asia against Communist aggression, we shall not lack for support. I am fully confident that the people and the government of the United States and all the rest of the Free World will cooperate and will stand together in a great crusade to end oppression and bring that better world of tomorrow into existence today. "

RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT BY EACH DELEGATION CHIEF

Mr. Lee then introduced spokesman for each Delegation, in alphabetical order, for responses to the remarks of President Rhee.

- a. The first speaker was Mr. Ku Cheng Kang, Chief Delegate of China. Paying his respects to the anti-Communist determination of the President and the Korean people, he declared that he believes this Conference represents a fine beginning for an anti-Communist front of Asian peoples and that the fate of Asia, which has been the battleground in the fight against the Communists since the World War II, hangs in the balance, but there is a new hope for the peoples of Asia.
- b. The second speaker was Mr. Yap Tin Sing, Chief Delegate of Hong Kong and Macao. Saluting the anti-Communist War effort of the President, the ROK Army and the Korean people, he said the Conference feels the great responsibilities imposed upon it and the success or failure of the meeting will determine the future of Asia. He also expressed his confidence that the Conference will result in an anti-Communist Asian Alliance, and eventually in an Asian Federation and his hope that the Conference would adopt resolutions urging the Free World to outlaw all Communist organizations and all actions of the Geneva Conference.
- c. The third speaker was Miss Michaela Montemayor, Delegate of the Philippines. Pointing out that since 1951, the Philippines has been sending troops to help in Korea's fight against Communism, she said that the tie between the two countries are therefore very close and Korea's cause is the same as that of the Philippines. The menace Communism is very great, but it can be overcome through the united efforts of free people, she added.
- d. The fourth speaker was Tsai Chang, Chief Delegate of Ryukyu. He regarded Korea today as the crystallization of the freedom fight of President Rhee, the Korean Army and people, he said that Ryukyu, which suffered slavery under the Japanese for 80 years until the end of World War II, is now determined to become free and independent, and to establish a state that can determine its own destiny and that to do so Ryukyu will draw on the experiences and processes of Korea. He further mentioned that Ryukyu is also interested in establishing an anti-Communist Alliance on the ground that to sit and look on indifferently would be to commit suicide and invite extinction.
- e. The fifth speaker was Mr. B. Chuang, Chief Delegate of Thailand. Expressing his appreciation for the warm welcome of the Republic of Korea and of President Rhee, he declared that the Thai people and government are entirely anti-Communist --- 100 per cent and that is why Thai troops were sent to Korea to fight against Communism. He also asserted that the two main problems of the Conference are (1) How to set up the organization, and (2) How to make it large and strong.
- f. The sixth and last speaker was Mr. Nguyen Van Tam, Chief Delegate of Vietnam. He declared that measures against Communism must taken now because the imperialistic ambitions of the Communist world are without limit or in other words, the Communist aim to dominate the world and to throttle liberty will never be altered. While pointing out that the reason for the Communist victories to date can be found in our failure to unite, he insisted we cannot wait and see our friends fall into peril one by one and this Conference should mark a change because compromise with Communism is unthinkable. Enthusiastic applause greeted responses of each Delegation spokesman.

Finally President Rhee expressed thanks for the remarks of the spokesmen. He said he was especially happy to have Mr. Nguyen Van Tam, the former Premier of Vietnam, at the conference. pointing out

that the Vietnam and Indo-Chinese situation is critical, and that Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have the full sympathy of Korea, he said the Korean will do all they can to help and repeated the ROK offer to send two or three divisions to Indo-China. He declared that unless we all get together, we shall be destroyed and so we must keep in mind that we are one for all and all for one. He further expressed his conviction that this Conference, small as it is, will be a great and mighty force in the anti-Communist crusade with the remarks that "The peoples of Asia are ready to extend themselves for their own interests in the affairs of Asia. We are tired of being trampled by mighty military powers. We are not going to be a football in world affairs. Why have we to fight Communists who are ever our own people? It is because the Soviet Russia seeks domination of the whole world. We are not anti-Communist, but pro-Democratic. When the peoples of Asia stand together we shall triumph. I thank God we have this mighty start here. God bless you all .

READING OF CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Nextly Mr. Whang Sung Soo of the ROK Delegation read a congratulatory message from the Korean National Assembly and called attention to other messages of congratulation.

The congratulatory message reads:

"The Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea salute the Asian People's anti-Communist Conference as an epoch-making step in the struggle to ensure freedom for all the nations in Asia. The people of Korea welcome you and wish you well. We know that from this conference will emerge a great crusade that will turn back Communism and erect impassable barriers to all aggressors. The unity of all anti-Communist peoples will be required and we pledge most earnestly to do all within our power to help you bring it about. May you set an inspiring example of free cooperation for all of us to follow, to the end that the crusade will be mounted rapidly and that we may all return to the ways of freedom of peace, and of righteousness."

The Opening Session then was adjourned by Mr. Lee at 11:15 a.m.

(2) THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSION: Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea, from 1:45 p.m. to 4:20 p.m.

THE FIRST SESSION FOR DISCUSSION ON PROCEDURAL MATTERS

The First Session was called to order by Mr. Whang Sung Soo of Korea, acting at the request of Mr. Lee Young P. of Korea.

This session was devoted to a series of discussions and actions with following results;

1. Discussion on the method of election of a temporary chairman or chair- and of a temporary secretary or secretaries. Action on the naming of a chairman or chairmen, and of a secretary or secretaries:

- a. It was decided that voting will be by Delegation, with the Chief Delegate casting the vote. (Mr. Abad of Philippine rose this point of order and Mr. Whang ruled under his discretion)
- b. It was agreed to elect a Temporary Chairman, seven Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary General.

(This motion was originally moved by Mr. Jose M. Hernandez of the Philippines, amended by Dr. Clarence Rye of Korea and passed un-animously on roll-call vote.)

c. It was agreed to elect a chairman from the host country according to the international practice.

(This motion was raised by Mr. Ku of China and favored by Mr. Phra R. Nides of Thailand and Mr. Tsai Chang of Ryukyu. On the other hand, Mr. Abad of the Philippines proposed an Honorary Chairmanship for Dorea but Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines finally withdrew from his possible chairmanship once nominated by Dr. Rye of Korea.)

According to this agreement, Mr. Lee of Korea was elected Chairman by acclamation and assumed the duties of presiding officer.

- d. It was agreed that all chief delegate of the countries other than that of the Chairman be elected Vice-Chairman (this motion was moved by Dr. Ryee of Korea and carried unanimously) and the seven chief Delegates were elected Vice-Chairman by acclamation.
- e. Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines nominated Dr. Choi Kyu Nam of Korea as Secretary-General and Dr. Choi was elected by acclamation.

2. Discussion and adoption of Conference rules and procedures

- a. Robert's Rules of Order and the standard rules of international procedure were accepted without dissent as the rules and procedures of the Conference.(as moved by Mr. Phra R. Nides of Thailand)
- b. It was agreed to tape-record the official proceedings(as suggested by Mr. Lee of Korea)
- c. It was agreed to divide the Hong Kong and Macao delegation into two separate delegation.(as suggested by Dr. Ryee of Korea)

3. Appointment or election, at the will of the Conference, of a program committee to plan procedure and activities for subsequent sessions. Report of the program committee and adoption of the agenda.

The Temporary Program Committee was formalized as the Program Committee, consisting of all the Delegation Chiefs(as moved by Mr. Ku of China) and the Program Committee's report was adopted on the agenda(as amended by Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines)

4. Appointment or election of the Committee on Resolution and the Committee on Organization.

It was unanimously approved to appoint both the Committee on Resolution and Committee on Organization(as moved by Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines) with a condition that each delegation submit to the Chairman the name of one delegate for the Resolution Committee and one delegate for the Organization Committee(as suggested by Dr. Ryee of Korea).

The Conference recessed briefly before continuing with the Second Session

THE SECOND SESSION

In the Second session, eight spokesmen of each Delegation were originally scheduled to make a report, speaking in alphabetical order, on:

- a. "What Communism has done and is still doing and planning to do in each country represented in this Conference".
- b. "What each country is doing to combat Communism" But actually only one of the eight scheduled speakers--Mr. Ku of China was heard.

ADDRESS BY MY KU CHENG KANG OF CHINA

His address included the following points:

1. A demand that the United Nations declare Soviet Russia an aggressor and oust her from the world organization.

2. Insistence that any conference encouraging aggression and selling out Asia should be stopped.
3. Opposition to the Communist plot to partition the territories of Asian nations and to create puppet regimes.
4. A call for the peace and freedom-loving peoples of Asia to unite and lay the foundations for security in this area.
5. Permanent organization of an Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist front, and full cooperation in cultural, economic, and social activities.
6. An effective embargo against the Communists.
7. Coordinated use of manpower and resources in the fight against Communism.
8. A pledge that the Republic of China and Free Chinese everywhere will dedicate themselves to a cooperative effort to destroy Communism and to rescue the hundreds of millions of people on the Chinese mainland.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:20 p.m.

THE 2ND DAY (Wednesday, 16 June 1954)

- (3) THE THIRD SESSION: Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea from 9:30 a.m. to 12:20 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Lee Young P. of the Republic of Korea at 9:30 a.m.

Mr. Phra R. Nides, chief delegate of Thailand, moved that a place of honor be prepared for President Syngman Rhee and that he be invited to attend as many of the Conference sessions as he can.

At Mr. Lee's request, Mr. Ku of China, one of the seven Vice-Chairman, took over as presiding officer.

The conference then resumed the series of addresses by spokesmen for the various delegations.

ADDRESS BY MR. YAP TIN SING OF HONG KONG

The first of this day's addresses was by Mr. Yap Tin Sing, Chief Delegate of Hongkong. He reviewed what they have done in front of anti-Communist struggle and finally proposed to set up reception places in the vicinity of the Iron Curtain so as to encourage the staff members of the Communist countries to make decisive efforts to see life-long assylum in the free world.

ADDRESS BY MR. WHANG SUNG SOO OF KOREA

The second speaker was Mr. Whang Sung Soo of Korea. He briefly reviewed the course of Communist aggression against Korea, and said the Communists are waiting to attack again. He said that Korea has pledged itself to unify the country or die, and hoped that the unity of free Asia will help make such unification possible.

ADDRESS BY MRS. LEE CHIEN OF MACAO

The third speaker was Mrs. Lee Chien, Chief Delegate of Macao. Mrs. Lee declared that Communism is losing ground rapidly, not only in Macao but in Mainland China proper. She urged blocking of the loopholes through which the Communists are getting strategic materials. There is new hope for a united Asian front against the enemy as the result of this Conference, she said.

ADDRESS BY DR. JOSE M. HERNANDEZ OF THE PHILIPPINES

The fourth speaker was Jose M. Hernandez, Chief Delegate of the

Philippines. Mr. Hernandez declared that military operations, and social and economic reforms, have virtually liquidated Communism in the Philippines. Those who are left are only wandering marauders--poorly organized and demoralized. "Communism is on the run in the Philippines mainly because of our abiding faith in God," he said.

ADDRESS BY MR. TSAI CHANG OF RYUKYU

The fifth speaker was Tsai Chang, Chief Delegate of Ryukyu. He reviewed Ryukyu's fight for independence and expressed hope of support for a free and independent country. He said Ryukyu illegalized Communist activities in Ryukyu and established a strict regulation as to entrance to and departure from Ryukyu in order to prevent possible Communist infiltration.

ADDRESS BY MR. PHRA R. NIDES OF THAI

The sixth speaker was Phra R. Nides, Chief Delegate of Thai. He said there are no Communists in Thailand and no underground. He said he believes that a Thailand united with other free Asian nations can summon strength sufficient to turn back the enemy. He emphasized "Asia for all the free world and all the free world for Asia."

ADDRESS BY MR. NGUYEN VAN TAM OF VIETNAM

The seventh and final speaker was Nguyen Van Tam, Chief Delegate of Vietnam. He said there were two elements in the growth of the Vietminh Communist movement: nationalism and the fight against the class system. He said nationalism was directed against the French. He reviewed the Vietnam fight against the Chinese Red supported rebels, and said that reforms are in progress to unite all the Vietnamese peoples.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

(Remarks: In Part IV, "the Communist activities and the counter-measure to combat Communism in respective countries" are shown as summarized from the text of above address.)

(4) FOURTH SESSION: Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea, from 2:10 p.m. to 6:20 p.m.

Temporary Chairman Lee Young P. of Korea called the Fourth Session to order at 2:10 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

The Committee on Permanent Organization was announced as Mr. Han Lih-wu of China, Mr. Peter Chu of Hongkong, Mr. Whang Sung Soo of Korea, Mrs. Lee Chein of Macao, Miss Michaela M. Montemayor of the Philippines, Mrs. Chuang B. of Thailand and Vu Hong Khanh of Vietnam.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTION

The Committee on Resolution was announced as Mr. Hu Chien-Chung of China, Mr. Chang Tien-Yee of Hong Kong, Mr. Lee Won Chul of Korea, Mr. Yu Chien Tong of Macao, Mr. Mario T. Gathonton of the Philippines, Mr. Phra R. Nides of Thailand and Mr. Le Quang Ho of Vietnam.

DISCUSSION ON ORGANIZATION

Jose M. Hernandez, the Chief Delegate of the Philippines, took the chair at the request of Mr. Lee of Korea. Then the Delegates proceeded to a discussion of the agenda subpoints under "Objectives of the organization" and "Work of the organization." Two of the proposals made by the China and Philippines delegations were recommended to committeemen and it was later decided to recommend all the proposals for committee consideration.

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE

President Syngman Rhee, who was invited to the Conference at the Third Session, arrived and received a standing ovation. A place of honor had been reserved for him beside the Chairman. The President spoke to the Conference during a 20 minutes recess. He suggested that the Conference avoid becoming bogged down in too many details with remarks saying: "We are here to solve a great world problem--Communism... We must fight ideologically and militarily. The Communist say, if we fail to win the world ideologically, then we'll conquer it by military force.... From now on we must get together. That means power, strength and might. Militarily and ideologically we must fight Communism; there is no other way out.... Communists must be fought in homes, churches, organizations, communities--everywhere. Let us start all over again in unison and act together.... The Communists are powerful because they are organized--falsehood, robbery and plundering are their principle. We stand on our principle of the freedom of man.... We can win over the Communist followers, and that is why I hope you won't spend too much time on details.

However, what I have said is my personal views and the Delegates should be guided by their own convictions and by majority vote."

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Acting Chairman Hernandez of the Philippines expresses the view that the Delegates would have to decide whether the Committee on Organization was to recommend objectives or a constitution and bylaws.

In this regard, Mr. Mariniano G. Abad of the Philippines suggested that the Committee's screen and process the recommendations of all Delegations and then report.

President Rhee responded that the Conference should decide the main issues first and suggested that constitutions, charters and by-laws are difficult to agree upon and that details usually solve themselves and sometimes destroy harmony if they receive too much emphasis.

The President also expressed his belief that the principal emphasis should be on the national organizations, with clearly stated main principles for all to follow and with close communication.

Acting Chairman Hernandez endorsed the views of President Rhee, and Miss Montemayor suggested that the whole conference, rather than the Permanent Organizations Committee, consider the problem.

DECISION TO ESTABLISH A CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE IN KOREA

Dr. Hwang Kuo-Su was appointed temporary chairman of the Organization Committee, and the Conference was recessed pending a meeting of that group.

The Conference was reconvened at 5:45 p.m. Organization Committee Chairman Whang reported on the meeting of his group that the question was one of the nature of central organization, that the Committee had recommended unanimously to establish a central liaison office in Korea to coordinate the work of the various national and local organizations and that another Committee meeting was scheduled for 8 p.m.

The motion to accept the Organization Committee's report was carried without dissent.

REFERENCE OF PROPOSALS ON PRINCIPLES TO COMMITTEE

The motion of Mr. Hwang of Korea that the Organization Committee accept the agenda statements on principles was passed unanimously. The

agenda principles read as follows:

1. Objectives of the organization
 - a. Enlisting all peoples in the war against Communism
 - b. Mobilization of all freedom-loving women against Communism
 - c. Alerting all peoples to the menace of Communism
 - d. Exposing Communists wherever they may be found:
 - (1) Education (2) Society (3) Rural Areas
 - (4) Labor (5) Economics
 - e. Seeking cooperation at the government level.
 - f. Publication of materials and sponsorship of various programs designed to attain the foregoing objectives.
 - g. Other aims
2. Work of organization:
 - a. Setting up chapters at the local level in all communities of each nation.
 - b. Exchange of information among local, national and international organizations.
 - c. Ways and means of identifying and ineffectualizing Communists at every level.
 - d. Ways and means of fighting Communism at all levels:
 - (1) Education (2) Society (3) Rural areas (4) Labor
 - (5) Economics
 - e. Bringing about relations with government that will maximize the effectiveness of all concerned in the battle against Communism and Communists.
3. What can be done at the government level
 - a. The possibilities of an anti-Communist alliance of the Free Asian nations.
 - (1) Prospective members
 - (2) Methods of developing government backing for such an enterprise
 - (3) Role of the U.S. and other nations that are not attending this Conference.
 - b. The role of such an alliance in the fight against Communism.

President Rhee expressed the opinion that a government-level conference should be held. He further said he feared that not all countries would be able to attend a mixed Government-level and Peoples' level Conference, but pointed out that two separate conferences might be held.

In this connection Mr. Ku of China said he favored two separate conference because the Peoples' movement was just getting started, and because it could have wider scope than anything done at the Government level. As an illustration of this, he pointed out that this Conference has representatives from People whose Governments could not be represented at such a gathering. Finally, he said, the People can exercise their influence to push their Governments along faster.

In a straw poll, six delegations expressed themselves in favor of separate conferences and one favored a joint conference.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

THE 3RD DAY (Thursday, 17 June, 1954)

(5) THE FIFTH SESSION: Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea from 11:55 a.m. to 1:05 p.m.

The Fifth Session of the Conference was convened at 11:55 a.m. after a morning devoted to final drafting activities by the Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions. Chairman Young P. Lee, of Korea asked Mr. Phra R. Nides, the Chief Delegate from Thailand, to preside.

REPORT ON THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Huang Kuo-Su, Chairman of the Permanent Organization Committee, read the report of his Committee. It took the form of Draft Principles for the organization of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League.

Mr. Jose M. Hernandez of the Philippines moved acceptance of the document, and Mrs. Lee Chien of Macao seconded. The motion was passed unanimously, without discussion, and the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League came into existence. (The text of the Principles is attached herein)

REPORT ON THE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

Mr. Jimmy Wei of China reported for the Resolutions Committee. Five resolutions were introduced. One was held in abeyance and one was sent back to the Resolutions Committee for the removal of statement duplicating the Principles. The Resolutions Committee subsequently performed that task. Three other resolutions were adopted unanimously. (Text of the Resolutions is attached herein)

Mr. Mariniano G. Abad moved that the League adopt an anti-Communist emblem. The motion was passed.

Mr. Hernandez moved that the Temporary Officers be held over to the next Convention, and interpreted his motion to mean that such Officers would approve the selection of a Liaison Officer and Secretary. The motion was passed unanimously.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Concluding remarks were made by Mr. Lee of Korea. Thanks were extended to President Syngman Rhee, the Korean Delegation, and the People of Korea.

Mr. Nides adjourned the meeting and the Conference at 1:05 p.m.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE

(Adopted unanimously at Chinhae on 17th June, 1954)

PREAMBLE

We, the Peoples of Free Asia, met together in unfettered Assembly, do hereby pledge our lives, our property, and our honor to an unceasing fight for truth and justice, for freedom and for the suppression of all those forces seeking the enslavement of man and the enchainment of nations. We solemnly promise that we shall never rest until the earth has been made safe from Communist or any other aggression, and until the self-determination of all nations is assured.

Ours is a call to all free peoples everywhere to join with us in repelling the Godless Communists, and in beginning the erection of a world system that will assure our children and our children's children that aggressors can never again steal into their lands and their homes. We are wholly convinced aggressive totalitarianism can be stopped, rolled back, and eventually eradicated. This we must do, because the world can never endure half slave and half free. It must be one or the other, and our choice lies unalterably on the side of freedom.

Free peoples of Asia, unite! Seek the help of your fellowmen in East and West, and persuade them to join with us in this great crusade. Fight Communism or any other aggression as individuals and as nations. Fight it on all levels and in all theaters of war. Penetrate the Bamboo and Iron Curtains to bring hope to those held in bondage behind them, and to establish a free underground that can strike against international Communism. Win over all those, whether peoples or governments, who falsely believe that neutrality is possible in this struggle for the survival of civilization. Attempt, also, to educate those who are siding with the enemy because of ignorance and living propaganda. Bring the full weight of public opinion to bear upon Governments to the end that they, all, will stand for all the principles herein set forth.

Long Live Asia for Freedom! Long Live Freedom for all the Peoples and Nations of the Earth!

CHAPTER I - OBJECTIVES AND JUNCTIONS

Article 1. We shall:

- a. Alert all peoples to the menace of Communism.
- b. Enlist all peoples in the war against Communism.
- c. Mobilize all freedom-loving women against Communism.
- d. Expose Communists and fellow travelers wherever they may be found; in education, society, rural areas, labor, and the economic sphere.
- e. Fight Communism in every way, and with every means at our command, wherever and whenever we find it.

Article 2. We shall expose the Soviet Union as the instigator supporter, and principal advocate of international Communism, and shall urge upon our Governments and all other Free Governments a resolute stand against the Soviet heartland of totalitarianism.

Article 3. We shall seek the cooperation of our own and of all friendly Governments in pushing the fight against Communism at all levels, from the home to the battlefield.

Article 4. We shall promote the circulation of cultural materials and propagate anti-Communist ideologies throughout the world.

Article 5. We shall strengthen economic cooperation among Free Peoples, and urge the enforcement of a strict embargo against the Communist areas.

Article 6. We shall exchange publicity materials among ourselves and with all others who oppose Communism, and shall conduct psychological warfare against the Communists.

Article 7. We shall attempt to enlarge our own anti-Communist movements to include all those who are fighting Communism anywhere in the world.

Article 8. We shall encourage the establishment of anti-Communist organizations and forces everywhere, so that all may know the truth about the totalitarian aggressor.

Article 9. We shall advocate that the Communists not only be prevented from making further advances, but be compelled to give up all that they have taken by aggression.

Article 10. We shall stand squarely for firm guarantee of collective security to maintain peace and prevent aggression from any source. To this end we recommend and shall work for an alliance of Free Asian nations.

Article 11. We shall do all within our power to persuade our Governments to resist any further attempts at imperialism and colonialism by non-Asian or Asian powers.

Article 12. We shall urge that our Governments maintain close and friendly relations with the democratic Western powers, especially the United States, but always within the limits of Free Asia's area of potentiality and interest.

Article 13. We shall seek our own peace and prosperity through mutual cooperation and collaboration and thus effect a fair division of responsibilities and potentialities. We pledge mutual assistance, mutual confidence, and social and cultural exchanges.

Article 14. We shall urge the establishment of an anti-Communist organization by the Governments of all democratic and free States of Asia.

Article 15. We shall promote the economic, social, cultural, educational and spiritual welfare of our own Peoples thus sterilizing the principal breeding ground of Communism and other totalitarian ideologies.

Article 16. We shall not content ourselves with fighting aggression and the destruction of the individual, but shall build our own constructive ideology upon the foundation of freedom for all men and brotherhood among all the peoples of the earth.

CHAPTER II. - STRUCTURE

Article 17. The name of the organization shall be Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League.

Article 18. We shall set up the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League at the local level in each Asian member-nation and establish liaison and coordination among them, the Central Liaison Office being located in Korea.

Article 19. There shall be a Liaison Officer and Secretary in the Central Office.

Article 20. The name of the local organization shall be Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League of (or in) with the name of the nation or locality to follow; or just use a bracket with the name of the nation or locality inserted. In exceptional cases, different names may be used to suit local conditions.

Article 21. The form of the local organizations shall be left to their discretion taking into account the special conditions existing in each nation or locality but aiming at a strong, effective and growing organization to fight Communism.

CHAPTER III. - FISCAL

Article 22. Each national or local organization shall contribute voluntarily to the best of its ability to the cost of the Central Liaison Office in Korea.

CHAPTER IV. - SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Article 23. No permanent officers shall be elected at this time but temporary officers elected at this Conference shall be held over pending the convening of the next Conference.

Article 24. The Constitution, by-laws and other details relating to the League shall be left to the next Conference but drafts and suggestions shall be exchanged through the Liaison Officer who shall attempt to correlate them and make specific recommendations for the next Conference.

Article 25. The next Conference on an enlarged basis shall be held in TAIPEH not later than October of this year. The location of future Conferences shall be arranged on the basis of rotation.

CONCLUSION

This is the time of decision for all people. Either they must stand with us for liberty, for the rights of the individual and for political democracy and self-determination, or they will disappear in the faceless anonymity of Marxist existence. Our choice is made, and we beseech all others to join with us while they still have the chance to choose. Our cause is right, and with the help of our Maker, we have no slightest doubt that it will prevail.

To all the people of the world we say: JOIN US IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM!

Done at Chinhae, Korea on this seventeenth day of June, 1954, in the English language.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective people's Representatives have signed the present Principles of the Organization.

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION NO. 1

We, Representatives of different Asian Peoples' Organizations in Conference assembled at Chinhae, Korea, solemnly declare our firm determination to fight the evils of Communism at all levels and in all possible ways in our respective countries. To fight Communism effectively and ultimately to destroy it, we Asian peoples must be politically and economically free and independent.

We further declare our firm-belief in the preservation of human dignity as the basic essential in our crusade against Communism, which we consider a negation of truth and of the inalienable rights of man.

For this reason, we pledge ourselves to render mutual assistance to fellow Asians now under the grip of Communist imperialism to the end that we may supplant slavery with freedom, misery with happiness, violence with peace.

To carry out our mission it is our intention to solicit the sympathetic cooperation and active participation of all freedom-loving peoples in the world in general, and of our respective Governments in particular.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

To adhere to this Resolution the following Articles should be borne in Mind: -

CHAPTER 1.

Article 1. We believe that the lowering of China mainland behind the Iron Curtain is the cause of aggressive threat to all the nations in Asian, particularly Korea and Indo-China. Without an integral Republic of China, there will be no peace and security in Asia. We fully support Korea in her strife for unification and Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in their struggle for territorial integrity which we pledge our full support for their realization.

Article 2. We believe that not only we cannot compromise with Communism but live together with it in co-existence.

Article 3. We believe that the peoples' Anti-Communist unity is a prelude to an anti-Communist front which will bring about an Anti-Communist crusade in Asia. We hope that the Asian and the Pacific nations must hasten to set up an organization for collective security, but we sincerely believe that any organization for collective security without the participation of the determinedly anti-Communist nations with effective strength will not produce practical results.

Article 4. We believe that only by democracy can we triumph over totalitarianism. The people of Asia must, under the principles of democracy and in accordance with their own historical background, geographical position, cultural tradition and the wishes of the people, choose and develop a political system and a form of life which will meet the needs of the people.

Article 5. We believe that Asia for the Asiatics is also the world's Asia. Asia is for the free world and the free world for Asia. Nations which respect independence, freedom and equality of the Asians are friends of Asians. We wish to cooperate with the other peoples of the world on the basis of equality to combat Communism. After liberating the people behind the Iron Curtain we will establish a free and prosperous Asia which would serve as a stabilizing factor for the world. This is entirely contrary to what the Soviet puppet, Chou En-Lai who shouted in Geneva, "Asia for the Asians" which is in fact, "Asia for the Russian Imperialists."

CHAPTER II.

Article 1. All the Communist in any nation are the tools of Russian Imperialism and espionage organizations. As the Communist parties are not ordinary political parties, the Communists therefore cannot be regarded as the nationals of their own countries. We therefore call upon all free nations to outlaw the Communist parties and strictly prohibit Communist activities.

Article 2. The whole world knows clearly that it is Soviet Russia which menaced the world peace, shattered human well-being, provoked wars, slaughtered innocent people, ignored the United Nations' Charter and acted entirely contrary to the spirit and substance of the Charter. For these reasons we demand that the United Nations declare Soviet Russia as an aggressor and oust her from the World Organization.

Article 3. Should the United Nations allow the Chinese Communist Regime, the Soviet Puppet, who has been condemned by the World Organization as an aggressor, to enter its chambers, the United Nations would not only be encouraging aggression, but would be committing a suicidal act by tearing up its own Charter and destroying its own principle.

Article 4. In the mind of the Soviet Imperialists and the Communist parties under their control throughout the world, "Peace is just an extension of war." The intention of Soviet Russia and her democratic camp and to enslave the Asian peoples. We therefore, hold that any conference which may encourage aggression and sell out Asia must be stopped. We fundamentally disrecognize the rights of such conferences to make any resolution which infringe upon the rights and interests of the Asian Nations.

CONCLUSION

We, the Asians, must not long remain half free and half enslaved. We will rely on our common belief and growing strength of the Asian peoples' Anti-Communist alliance to shoulder the duties of fighting Communism in the Anti-aggression front of the world. We will not be subjugated to the brutal forces of aggression. We will march on steadfastly toward our common goal until our aim of eliminating Communist Imperialism is reached.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

WHEREAS the United States is a champion of freedom throughout the world, and

WHEREAS the United States has no imperialistic or colonial ambitions in Asia or elsewhere in the world, and

WHEREAS the United States has given great help and assistance to Free Asian nations and all other countries seeking to preserve their freedom against Communist aggression,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

That the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference assembled at Chinhae extend deep and sincere thanks and appreciation to the United States, through President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and to the American people, for the friendship and help extended to Free Asians and all other Free Peoples.

RESOLUTION NO. 4

WHEREAS the Republic of Korea, under the leadership of President Syngman Rhee, has taken the initiative to bring together in unity, friendship and mutual help, the Free Peoples of Asia;

WHEREAS President Syngman Rhee, and officials of the Republic of Korea, particularly the Korean delegation and the Korean People have gone out of their way to make the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference success;

BE IT RESOLVED:

That a vote of thanks and appreciation be given to His Excellency the President, other officials concerned and the Korean people who have dedicated their time, efforts and capabilities toward the construction of this instrument of peace and liberty.

Fifth Session, 17 June 1954

Chinhae, Korea.

PART III.

EFFORTS IN PREPARATION FOR THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF APACL

I. CANCELLATION OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE AT TAIPEI

PREPARATION FOR THE SECOND MEETING AT TAIPEI

In accordance with the decision at the Chinhae Conference, June 1954, that the basis of the APACL should be enlarged and that the Republic of China should assume responsibility for calling the second conference to be held in Taipei not later than October, 1954, the Chinese delegation proceeded to organize the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League, Republic of China, and to make the preparations necessary for the calling of the meeting.

Thus, as a first step, inauguration ceremony of the Asian peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China, was held on 31 July, in which the name list of the Board of Directors, the Constitution and the Declaration on the Occasion of the Inauguration of the organization were announced, and the program of work (prescribing as its major tasks extension of anti-Communist movement, exchange of information, encouragement of people's foreign relations, intensification of psychological warfare, promotion of cultural exchange, exchange of anti-communist materials, promotion of economic cooperation and strengthening the unity of anti-Communist forces) was adopted. Under the full support and cooperation from the government as well as the people since its establishment, the work of the organization had been carried on smoothly according to their plan. In connection, with the convocation of next conference, a preparatory work had also been carried on earnestly under a special committee appointed for the purpose.

While in the Republic of Korea, the Central Liaison Office of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League located in Seoul was beginning its operation immediately after the close of the Chinhae Conference. In his letter for twice to Mr. Ku Cheng-Kang, President of the Board of Directors, APACL, Republic of China, Mr. Young P. Lee, in the capacity of Head of the Central Liaison Office, APACL, urged a quick and effective action, saying that "This is a crucially important time in the fight against Communism, and we must implement the activities of the League quickly and with maximum effectiveness" (in his letter dated 14 July) and that "already the SEATO conference is getting underway with leading diplomats there to concerned preparing to leave for Manila. It is to our own advantage to begin your contemplated conference as soon as it could be arranged. We must not lose the momentum we secured at the Chinhae Conference. --- We are of the firm opinion that the sooner we meet the better we will be prepared to take any counter measure against our enemies." (in his letter dated 24 August). For remedy to the request of the Central Liaison Office for sending a representative of the China chapter to Seoul and for the convenience of mutual contacts, Mr. Tso Shien-Shu, the First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy to Korea, was asked to act as a liaison officer with the Central Liaison Office.

Furthermore, the liaison system was set up between the Central Liaison Office and the chiefs of each delegation or chapter as follows:

- a. Central Liaison Office (or Korean Chapter)
Mr. Young P. Lee
Chairman,
Asian peoples' Anti-Communist League,
Central Liaison Office
Seoul, Korea.

- b. China Chapter
Mr. Ku Cheng-Kang
President, Board of Directors
Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League
Republic of China
Taipei, Taiwan.
- c. Hong Kong Delegation
Mr. Yap Tin Sing
Room 701, East Asia Bank Bldg. HongKong
- d. Macao Delegation
Mrs. Chien C. Lee
P.O. Box 913, Hong Kong.
- e. Ryukyu Delegation
Mr. Tsai Chang
Director, Ryukyus' Revolutionary Ass'n in Taiwan
Keelung, Taiwan.
- f. Philippine Delegation
Dr. Jose M. Hernandez
Chancellor, San Sebastian College
Manila, Philippines
- g. Thailand Delegation
Hon. Phra R. Nides, Vice Speaker
National Assembly of Thailand
Bangkok, Thailand.
- h. Vietnam Delegation
H.E. Nguyen Van Tam
263, Rue Legrand de la Liraye
Saigon, Vietnam.

Later it was reported as of 6 October 1954 to the Central Liaison Office that Republic of China, Hong Kong, Macao and the Philippines had formally organized into respective Anti-Communist Leagues, and that three million potential member organization was underway very shortly in Vietnam. Thus all the member-units, with the exception of Thailand, had already established or had been preparing the formal organizations.

ARGUMENTS OVER THE ISSUE OF JAPAN'S PARTICIPATION

On the other hand, Mr. Ku, President, the Board of Directors, APACL China Chapter, in his letter to Mr. Lee, Chief of Korean Delegation, dated September 17, informed that the Board of Directors, reminding of the agreements in an informal talk at tea party at Bando Hotel prior to their departure from Korea, maintain, with respect to the broadening of basis, that to the next conference representative of the free nations in Asia, particularly those of Japan, should be invited in view of the following considerations.

First, in enforcing the "broadening basis" principle agreed upon at Chinhae, it is obvious that we have to invite the representatives of all the free nations and localities so long as they are in perfect accord with the principles of this League.

Second, in view of the critical situation in Asia, it is imperative for us to form promptly a united front among all the peoples of Asia, thus inflicting an effectual blow on the Communists. Japan is one of the major countries in Asia, possessing large potentialities of man-power and productive resources. It is almost beyond question, if the anti-Communist people in Japan stand on our side, the anti-Communist camp will be considerably strengthened and the road to victory over Communism will be greatly shortened.

Third, with a view to the effective functioning of the anti-Communist League we will have to win the people of the neutrals and isolate our enemy. At the present, the Russian imperialists and the Chinese Communists are launching a "peace offensive" against Japan and are inducing her to be neutral with the bait of a trade between mainland China and the proper of Japan. If we let Japan go herself it will be undoubtedly a folly to offer an opportunity to our enemy to take her in and put ourselves in an isolated position. So this is the right time for us to keep Japanese people on our side.

Fourth, so far as the nature of this League is concerned, the people's anti-Communist campaign is one that the Asian people attempt on their own conscience to free themselves from the slavery of the Communists. Any people in Asia will have to share both the responsibility and the right to partake the next conference. Among the Japanese people there are numerous persons who are determined to oppose the Communists.

In November, the China Chapter, on the resolution of the Board of Directors, sent to Seoul two representatives, Mr. Han Lih-t'u, on of its Board Directors and Mr. Pao Hua-Kuo, one of its Board Directors and concurrently the secretary-general of the organization, to consult with Mr. Lee, Chairman of the Central Liaison Office, in the matter of the "broadening of the basis" and preparations for the convocation of the next conference. During their stay in Seoul, they had opportunity to exchange views with each other in a frank and friendly spirit. The main points as stated in Mr. Han Lih-t'u's memo concerning the next conference was as follows;

- a. We believe that for the success and widening influence of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist movement, Japan should be included.
- b. However, we understand and sympathize with the stand of Korea in this matter, we are, therefore, not insisting on full membership for Japan at the next conference.
- c. We propose that all delegates invited by the host nation, other than those that attended the Chinhae Conference, shall be non-voting members; and that whether they be admitted as full members or not shall be decided if not at the next conference at least at a subsequent conference.
- d. We believe the above will give full protection to Korea's position. On the other hand, Korea will have made a magnanimous gesture which will win world approval and praise, and on the other hand, the initiative and freedom of action shall remain in the hands of Korea.
- e. However, if our Korean friends still could not agree to this, we shall propose that the Central Liaison Office call the next Conference in Seoul, and make it a business session with the same delegations that attended the Chinhae Conference.

Through discussion, a written agreement was reached on 13 November 1954 between them and it was stated in Article II of the agreement that the China Chapter of the APACL, "as the host nation, can invite Japanese and others to be present as observers or guests of the conference." Furthermore the date of the second conference was stipulated on 21 February 1955, tentatively in the same agreements.

But to the surprise of the China Chapter Mission to Seoul, the Central News of China wired back a resume of Dr. Clarence Ryee's statement in which he suggested that may be the Chinese League was using the question of the admission of Japan as a pretext for postponing the calling of the next conference, and the China News reported an article of AP and UP dispatches which alleged that President Syngman Rhee "flatly refused to Nationalist China's appeals for the participation of Japan."

So, on their part, they issued a more or less optimistic statement about the next conference stating that Sino-Korean understanding and cooperation has been advanced by our talks and that we were given to understand that if there is a strong anti-Communist organization in Japan, our Korean friends would consider their participation in future conferences.

Upon their return, the China Chapter began to work hard in preparation for the second conference in accordance with the five-item conclusions agreed between Mr. Lee and Messengers Han and Pao. Among other things, the drafting of the Charter and the preparation of routine business were well under way around January 1955. At the same time, the Board of Directors, upon the invitation of some nations concerned, decided to send Dr. Han Lih-shu, and Mr. Chang Shou-Hsien, the advisor of China Chapter APACL, to Cambodia, Laos, Malaya, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and other destinations in a mission to exchange full views about the second conference and request that they send representatives to participate in the Taipei Conference. As a result of this effort, the China Chapter of the APACL was able to arrange for the participation, in addition to the original eight member units, of representatives from Japan, Turkey, Pakistan, Cambodia, India, Burma and Malaya as observers as well as representatives of the Union of Russian Solidarists as guests.

Meanwhile, Gen. Chung Il-Kwon, Chief of General Staff, ROK Army, accompanied by Lt. Gen. Choi Duk-Shin and Maj. Gen. Howze, US Army, chief KMA, visited Free China upon the formal invitation of Gen. Pieng Meng Jip, Chief of General Staff, Nationalist Army, for four days between 14th to 17th, February 1955.

The party was not on any particular mission but merely paid courtesy visit to the government and military authorities having a familiar talk with them on various affairs confronting both Korea and China.

In the meantime, the so-called Asian-African Conference was reported to be held on April 18, which was sponsored by the appeasers of India and others under the instigation of the Reds for the purpose of dividing the free nations and undermining the solidarity of the anti-Communist countries of Asia. In view of this, the China Chapter planned to hold the second conference after the Asian-African Conference is wound up in order to deal a counter blow at the conspiracy of our common foe. The Korean Chapter also agreed with this suggestion.

DELAY OF SCHEDULE

Thus the original schedule to hold the Second Conference of APACL on 21 February 1955 postponed and instead it was decided on 10 April that the Second Conference take place at Taipei on the 23rd of May 1955. This decision made by APACL China Chapter was notified to respective Chapters in copies of letter dated April 16, 1955 enclosed together with an invitation letter, and Proposed Agenda and Program. At the same time, the Board of Directors, China Chapter, decided to set up a special Office to take charge of preparation for the Conference, with Dr. Han Lih-shu appointed as Secretary-general.

In a letter dated April 26, 1955, acknowledging the receipt of the invitation extended by the China Chapter, Mr. Young P. Lee, chief delegate of the Korean delegation, having just returned from his visit to Vietnam and Thailand accompanied by Gen. Choi, submitted a list of the names of the Korean delegation and informed that one or two delegates would depart for Taipei on or around May 16 to take part in the preparatory work and that the rest of the delegation would leave for Taipei on May 19.

CANCELLATION OF THE SCHEDULED SECOND CONFERENCE

However, on 16 May, that is, six days before the meeting was scheduled to open, when preparations for the meeting were about to be completed, the Korean delegation informed the China Chapter of its objection to the presence of Japanese representatives in any capacity and demanded that the Chinese delegation should guarantee to give its support to the proposal of the Korean delegation that the admission of new members should be passed by unanimous vote. This kind of action was suggestive of the will in the side of Korean delegation not to participate in the meeting and was a complete surprise to the China Chapter. The efforts of Dr. Han Lih-"u's special mission to Seoul thus dispatched in a hurry was fruitless in persuading the Korean delegation to participate in the conference. Having exhausted its effort in trying to implement the decision made at the Chinhae meeting to enlarge the bases of APACL, the Board of Directors of the China Chapter, after careful consideration, decided reluctantly to call off the second conference scheduled to open at Taipei on 23 May and subsequently issued a statement to that effect.

Later in its letters to Mr. Young P. Lee dated May 27 and August 4, the China Chapter clarified the fact with sincerity that the reluctant cancellation of the Second Conference scheduled at Taipei was due to the following two view-points the Directors had in mind then; the one that since Korea is the sponsor of the League and concurrently in charge of the Central Liaison Office, such a conference without the participation of Korea would serve no useful purpose and the friendship between the Republic of China and Korea must be maintained, and the other that the solidarity among the people's anti-Communist forces (including the anti-Communist people of Japan and other nations in Asia) must be strengthened.

Despite the suspension of the scheduled Second Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference, the originally invited guests and observers volunteered to pay a visit to Taipei. Thus, the international anti-Communist leaders from Burma, Pakistan, Turkey and Japan totalling 13 and newsmen's good-will mission visited Taipei and had inspection on China's productive construction, land reform and anti-Communist data exhibition. In addition, the China Chapter together with Chinese Peoples' Foreign Relations Association and Chinese Association for the United Nations, had held forums three times with them in an attempt to discuss the problems concerning anti-Communist movement. The record of the forums was translated and published, and distributed to the original members.

II. THE CAUCUS MEETING AT MANILA

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CAUCUS MEETING AT MANILA

After the APACL Second Conference scheduled at Taipei in May was called off, the Korean Chapter explained the reason why Korea was unable to attend it, as follows;

"It was agreed at Chinhae that our main objective was to open a powerful anti-Communist crusade. Because of the dangers inherent in such a movement, it was further agreed that other members and nations would be permitted to join only after a unanimous decision at the League's second conference. Unfortunately, some League representatives apparently misunderstood the Chinhae directive, and insisted that certain non-member nations be invited to the Taipei Conference. It so happened that those nations included some which are known to be pro-Communist rather than anti-Communist.

Korea then took the position, which still holds, that if this is the way the affairs of the League are to be conducted, it could not participate in the conference."

Furthermore, with a view to clarifying the confused situation and meeting the request of some other League members to the Central Liaison Office for a rescheduling of the second conference, the Korean Chapter put forward a four point proposal before the member units of the League seeking for their views about it, as follows;

- (1) No League member may invite any non-member national group or groups, either as a regular member or observer. Such decisions can be made only by the conference itself by unanimous vote.
- (2) If the Nationalist Chinese Chapter will agree not to extend invitations to Japan, India, Indonesia, or any other nation or group suspected of pro-Communist tendencies, there is no reason why the conference cannot be held at Taipei, as originally planned.
- (3) Manila and Hongkong also have been suggested as prospective sites. We are ready to accept either, or to go to Taipei under the conditions set forth in Point 2, provided a majority of League members agree, we obtain the approval of our Government, and no invitations are issued to pro-Communists.

(4) The date of the second conference should be left to the discretion of the Chief Delegates, as provided at Chinhae. With the above matters in mind, Mr. Lee, Chairman of Korean Chapter, under the direction of President Rhee, sent a letter dated June 25, to the China Chapter with regard to re-scheduling a second conference of the League, urging that "continued gains and threatened aggressions by the Communists make it imperative that the Asian peoples' Anti-Communist League hold its second plenary conference just as soon as possible."

Almost concurrently with this, the China Chapter received another letter dated July 23, from Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez, then interim Chairman of APACL, with the proposal that a caucus will be held at any one of the three cities, namely, Taipei, Chinhae and Manila, and will be participated by the chief delegates of the eight Member units who had attended the Chinhae Conference. All these proposals made by the Korean Chapter and the Philippine Chapter had been brought up for serious study by the Board of Directors of the China Chapter, where the following views were adopted:

- a) The China Chapter is in full agreement to Dr. Hernandez's proposal that a caucus be held first, the purpose of which is "to iron out differences and to plan for a general conference in Asia of peoples actually fighting Communism" as Dr. Hernandez made clear in his note. As to the nomination of the delegates to the caucus, it is of the opinion that each should be elected by the organization of the League in the Member-units, so as to comply with the organizational principle of the League and to meet the practical situation of the moment. In case there is Member-unit whose organization of the League has not yet been set up, then the representative of that unit to the caucus should be the Chief Delegate who had participated in the Chinhae Conference, just as proposed by Dr. Hernandez. Whether the admission of new members should be decided by unanimous vote, and whether national group or groups from non-member nation are allowed to be initiated into the League through the invitation of Memberunits as full members or as observers, the question can be brought up, of course, for discussion in the forthcoming caucus.
- b) Regarding the site of the caucus, the China Chapter that it will be held in Manila and it will be convened by the host or-

ganization.
 c) Concerning the date of the caucus, the China Chapter agree that it may be left to the host nation to decide in consideration of the practical situation.

In line with these views, it was finally decided upon consultation among the Chapters of China, Korea and the Philippines that the caucus meeting in preparation of the APACL Second Conference will be held at Manila with the attendance of those delegate from the eight original member-units. This decision was notified to each of the Member-units by Philippine Chapter—the supposed host member, for their preparation for participation.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CAUCUS MEETING AT MANILA

SUMMARY REVIEW

The caucus meeting of the Asiatic Peoples' Anti-Communist League in preparation for the Second Conference of the League was held as was scheduled for three consecutive days on 16, 17 and 18, September 1955 at the Philippine Colubian Clubhouse Cocktail Lounge, Manila, the Philippines with the attendance of 24 civic representatives from those 8 countries or localities that participated in the Chinhae Conference, June, 1954.

Under the constant Chairmanship of Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez of Philippine, the discussion of the caucus had been centred on the draft of the charter of the Asiatic Peoples' Anti-Communist League and finally touched on the preparations for the Second Conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League.

Though there arose a hot argument over the question of membership in connection with the principle of "broadening the basis" suggestive of the inclusion of Japan into the League, the caucus meeting was consistently proceeded under the atmosphere of comradeship with an aim to combat their common foe—the International Communism and thus to secure the peace in their living area.

The main result effected throughout this caucus meeting was as follows;

- A. The discussion on the draft of the Charter was concluded and it was decided that a draft Charter based on China's original and supplemented by several amendments as compromises between the propositions of China, Korea, Philippine and Vietnam, be submitted to the next conference for formal adoption.
- B. It was arranged that the definite decisions as to the time, date (possibly within the end of 1955) and place (among the three possible site, Taipei, Manila and Seoul) of the next conference should be later informed to each chapter upon final decision.

ROSTER OF DELEGATES TO CAUCUS MEETING, AT MANILA, PHILIPPINES

<u>CHINA</u>	Dr. Han Lih-Wu	(Chief)
<u>KOREA</u>	Dr. L. George Paik	(Chief)
	Dr. Helen Kim	
	Mr. Sung Soo Whang	
	Miss. Shinsil Kim	
	Gen. Duk Shin Choi	
	Mr. Tong Jin Park	
<u>PHILIPPINES</u>	Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez	(Chief)
	Mr. Martiniano Ebad	
	Atty. Antonis Villegas	
	Mr. Mario Gatbonton	
	Miss. Michaila A. Montemayor	
<u>VIETNAM</u>	Mr. Hoang Co Thuy	(Chief)
	Mr. Maie Van Ham	
	Mr. Le Dinh Chan	
	Mr. Nguyen Van Duc	
	Mr. Huynh Ngoc Diep	
	Mr. Phan Ba Cam	
	Mr. Vophis Ting	
	Mr. Vu Khac Thu	
<u>HONGKONG</u>	Mr. Yap Tin Sing	(Chief)
<u>MACAO</u>	Mrs. Lee Chien	(Chief)
<u>RYUKYU</u>	Mr. Simeon G. del Rosario	

(1) THE FIRST SESSION

On the First Day (Friday, Sept. 16, 1955; From 3:00p.m. to 5:00p.m.)

With Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez of the Philippines presiding, the caucus was declared open at 3:00 p.m. .

ARRANGEMENT ON PROCEUTURAL MATTERS

The First Session was solely devoted to the arrangement of the procedural matters concerning the caucus proceeding, as follows:

- a) It was moved by Dr. Han of China and carried unanimously that Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez of the Philippines shall be chairman of the 3-day caucus and he be at liberty to appoint a secretary for caucus preferably from the Philippin Delegation.
- b) Dr. Hernandez accepted and appointed Miss M.A. Montemayor as secretary.
- c) The proposed Rules for the Conduct of the Caucus was adopted with amendments to original item III. and IV. The adopted one is as follows;
 1. The Delegates (1 to represent each country) will elect the Chairman. * (b) Preparations for the SECOND CONFERENCE
 2. The Discussions will be limited to two points:
 - (a) The Draft of the APACL CONSTITUTION which will be * finally ratified at the SECOND CONFERENCE of the APACL.
 3. The MAJORITY RULE shall prevail on general decisions; on a specific point of interest, however, certain rules of procedure shall be adopted to arrive at a conclusion. (cf. the originals: III. Every motion must be registered and seconded and majority of the vote cast by the delegates will indicate approval of the motion. IV. In case of doubt regarding procedure the ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER will be consulted and followed.)
- d) The agenda prepared by the Philippine delegation was adopted (as requested by Dr. Han of China) with such amendments as to include the Cocktail Party offered by the Vietnamese Delegation and the Dinner offered by Korean Delegation and to change the opening time of the Sunday session.
- e) The new copies of the draft of the Charter of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, as first prepared and then revised in its style and working by the Republic of China was adopted as the basis for discussion. The session was adjourned at 5:00 p.m. Cocktail reception was offered by the Philippine delegation at the Luneta Hotel.

(2) THE SECOND SESSION

On the Second Day (Saturday, September 17, 1955; from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)

DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT OF CHARTER

In this Second Session, the efforts of the Delegations were concentrated on the discussion, item by item, of the proposed draft of the charter. After making several minor amendments on words and clauses up to Article 4, a lot of discussion ensued with regards to membership as laid down in paragraphs, Article 5, Chapter II.

The main points of interest as shown through hot argument was as follows:

- a. Nominating Committee should be appointed to screen all applications for membership in this League. (As suggested by Dr. Paik of Korea)
- b. When a unanimous vote is applied in accepting a member, there shall be no more conditional terms (as advanced by Dr. Paik of Korea)

c. Unanimity under the present circumstances is very necessary if we want to have a strong nucleus of this League. (As supplemented by Dr. Kim of Korea)

d. As many peoples as possible—especially those peoples whose governments are not necessarily anti-Communist, should join us. The appointment of a nominating committee will entail too much time and a unanimous vote is equivalent to a veto. (As advocated by Dr. Han of China)

e. We should encourage anti-Communist elements even in non anti-Communist nations and we cannot admit pro-Communist and neutral organization. (As emphasized by Mr. Whang of Korea)

f. Japan should bear some burden in this anti-Communist fight. So Japan should be allowed to join this League. (As expressed by Ryukyu Delegate)

g. The activities of those countries applying for membership should first be studied before they are invited to join. As far as Korea is concerned, we know of no movement in Japan that has taken revolutionary steps to change the country's national policies. Our relation with Japan is going from bad to worst; there is enmity, no diplomatic relations. (As remarked by Dr. Kim of Korea)

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED

Reflecting the various opinions as shown above, the following proposals were submitted in turn.

A. Amendment to chapter II, Article 5, Section (b) of the Proposed Charter. (Offered but after discussion withdrawn by the Philippine Delegation)

- 1) That the case of any nation applying for membership in the League be considered on its merits;
- 2) That as each case comes up the League should decide whether the admission of the new member shall be by majority or unanimous vote;
- 3) That every new member shall be sponsored and guaranteed by a member nation of the League;
- 4) That a year must pass from the date of application before final action shall be taken on the case of any new member;
- 5) That provision should be made for the expulsion of any member, provided that a year must be allowed to pass from the date that a member of the League files its motion to expel another before actual expulsion is acted upon either by majority or unanimous vote, depending upon the method in which the allegedly erring member was admitted."

B. Proposal on the admission of member into League (offered by Dr. Han of China and later dropped) "A committee of three shall be appointed to prepare a list of applicant members and to present a report to the League. Acceptance shall be on 2/3 vote."

C. Additional provision to paragraph a and b of Article 5, Chapter II. (proposed by Mr. Thuy, Vietnam chief delegate and later superseded by amendment which was finally passed)

"(c) All applications for membership in this League shall be accompanied by a guarantee to the effect that the applicant country or locality shall submit to the spirit and letter of this Charter.

All applications for membership in this league shall be sponsored by at least one charter member of the League.

The Chairman of the League Council shall appoint a charter member of the League to examine all applications for membership and to report on the merits of each case.

The report shall be submitted to the League Secretariat not later than two months after date of application. Favorable action on any application can be taken only by two thirds vote of the members present at a given conference.

To a question of Dr. Paik supposing that 2 or 3 organizations of one country apply for affiliation with the league, Dr. Hernandez replied that these organizations should first form themselves into a council similar to the Philippine Council of Anti-Communist Organization which is composed of several organizations with the same ends.

At this point the body agreed to proceed with the discussion of the rest of the Charter and defer discussion of Chapter II, Article 5, for the next day's session when the Vietnamese resolution shall have been studied by each delegation.

No change was made from Chapter III, Article 6 to Chapter VI, Article 13 except one place on word. Discussion of Charter VIII, Article 15 was also deferred for the next days session since it was felt that its solution follows automatically the decision for the provision on membership. Article 16 and 17 of Chapter VIII were likewise approved without any amendment or correction. The session was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

During the daytime recess from 10:15 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. the delegates paid courtesy calls on the President and Vice-President of the Philippines.

The Korean Legation was host at a luncheon in honour of the delegates held at the New Selecte Cocktail Reception and Movies, tendered by the Vietnamese delegation for the conferences held at the Penthouse, Bayview Hotel, at 6:00 p.m. of the same night.

Dinner was offered by the Korean delegation held at the Manila Hotel Narra Room at 8:00 p.m. same evening.

(3) THE THIRD SESSION

On the Third Day (Sunday, September 18, 1955)

CONCLUSION OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT CHARTER

Inheriting yesterday's discussion, the amendments concerning membership were reconsidered.

In consideration of all criticism and suggestion, the Vietnam Delegation reiterated their motion as follows:

Favorable action on any application can be taken only by a majority vote in case of anti-Communist Nations and by unanimous vote in case of nations belonging to another category provided that for the determination of the category of any applicant nation, a permanent committee of 3 charter members shall be appointed who will determine the category of applicant nations by 2/3 vote.

In this juncture, Mr. Tsai of Ryukyu proposed for a committee of 4 charter members with power to examine applicants for membership or observers to the League in view of little possibility of agreement between the Philippines, Korea and China. Mr Whang of Korea suggested to include Vietnam in this permanent committee.

The proposal was read in full as follows: (Copied from a sheet supplied by Dr. Han to the secretary)

- c) All applications for membership in this League shall be submitted to the League Conference for approval, and favorable action on any application can be taken only by a 2/3 vote of members present
- d) To facilitate the consideration of the admission of new members a permanent committee of 4 charter member nations shall be appointed to discuss and present an undivided report containing the recommendations on lists of applicants as well as the criteria on which the problems of the committee are based."

Dr. Han, at this point, proposed that two reports be submitted at the next Conference the charter and alternative propositions offered by Vietnam.

However, Dr. Hernandez stated that although the Vietnam proposition helped a lot in arriving at a solution, it was automatically superseded by the latest amendments. Supporting this statement, Atty. Villegas of the Philippines said, "The purpose of this caucus is to put together our diverse views. We expect support for the adoption of the Charter based upon China's compromise proposition at the next conference.

At this juncture, Dr. Han of China repeated his offer to give up his idea of two alternatives and give way to Vietnam's alternative proposition as a compromise between those of China and Korea. At last, the Chairman called for a vote of Dr. Han's compromise proposal. It was rejected by 4 to 2 with one abstention. (For..Korea, Philippines; against...China, Macao, Ryukyu, Hongkong; abstain...Vietnam)

Atty. Villegas then offered a proposition quite similar to Dr. Han's. In full, the resolution presented reads as follows:

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

Applications for membership coming from countries other than definite Anti-Communist countries shall be passed by unanimous vote of the countries present at a Conference.

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

The Chairman called for a vote and it was passed unanimously. Applause.

The body then proceeded to discuss Article 15, Chapter VIII, regarding amendments. Korea proposed that to amend the aims and membership provisions, a unanimous vote be required; and for all others, three-fourths vote. Dr. Han observed that unanimity is all right for aims but not for membership. Then Mr. Villegas offered a solution proposing that no amendments to this charter shall be made unless passed by three-fourths vote except those pertaining to aims and membership where a unanimous vote is required.

Upon conclusion of the discussion on the draft of the Charter, the question of next conference followed.

DISCUSSION ON THE DETAILS OF SECOND CONFERENCE

- With this regard, the following proposals were raised;
- Next conference shall be held in Taipei sometime at the end of December this year (1955) (Suggested by Dr. Hernandez)
 - Next conference shall be held in Manila about the middle of October (1955) (Suggested by HongKong)
 - Next conference shall be held in Seoul, if any difficulty exist as for Taipei. (Suggested by Macao)

While no definite decision was reached as to the time, date and place of the next conference, Dr. Han of China said that the Board of Directors in China Chapter will later inform respective Chapter of the decision as to the details of next conference.

Finally, gratitude was expressed to the Philippine delegation for their services with special mention of Dr. Hernandez for his fine statesmanship in conducting the caucus and also to all delegates attending the caucus for their efficient handling of the conference. Mrs. Lee of Macao expressed the hope that the Central Liaison Office in Seoul will continue to keep all Chapters together.

The session was adjourned at 8:05 p.m.

Sumptuous Chinese dinner was served at the residence of Minister Chou at his residence in Loring, Pasay City.

III. ARRANGEMENT FOR THE APACL SECOND CONFERENCE AT MANILA DECISION ON THE PLACE OF SECOND CONFERENCE

Since the close of the Caucus meeting of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League at Manila, there had been many times of contacts between China Chapter and of each of other Chapters of those countries or localities that attended Caucus meeting at Manila with a view to accelerate the holding of the Second Conference of the League.

Reminding of the commitment that China Chapter would circularize all the delegates attending the caucus meeting regarding the reaction of the China Chapter to the decision of having Taipei as a preferential site, the Board of Directors of the China Chapter held a meeting on 12 January, 1956, to discuss this matter and it was decided after careful consideration that China Chapter would decline the honor of calling the second conference in Taipei in favor of the suggestion of the Philippines Chapter that the next APACL conference be convened in Manila, subject to the approval of the majority of the member units.

In regard to the acceptance of the draft Charter of the APACL, a thorough discussion was also held at the meeting, and a resolution was reached to the following effect upon the recommendation of the 15 men Committee, constituted specially for deliberations on the draft Charter:

"The draft Charter approved by APACL Preliminary Meeting at Manila shall be accepted in principle. Basing on the memorandum submitted to the Chairman of the Meeting and concurrently the chief delegate of the Philippines, Mr. Jose M. Hernandez, by our representative, Dr. Han Lih-wu during the meeting, we reserve the right that the provisions under Items (c), (d) and (e) of Article 5 with regard to membership, and under Article 15 in connection with the problem of amendments, shall be reconsidered in the Second Conference, in view of the fact that they are not in harmony with the principle and spirit of the enlarged basis provision, which was adopted by the Chinhae Conference."

Above resolutions were informed to each of the participating chief delegates to APACL Caucus meeting.

Besides these, there was also an informal suggestion of Saigon as a possible alternative.

EXCHANGE OF FAITH IN COOPERATION BETWEEN KOREA AND CHINA

Around the time when the place and date of the next conference was finally decided, there was an exchange of good faith in a fullest cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Nationalist China in their effort to promote their dedicated cause of anti-Communism.

In reply to the letter of December 23, 1955, sent by the Korean Chapter to the China Chapter to the effect that the Korean Chapter expects to set up the activities of the APACL by means of

a close mutual cooperation, Mr. Pao Hua-Kuo, Secretary-General. APACL China Chapter sent a letter to Mr. Sung Soo, Whang, Secretary-General, Central Liaison Office, APACL, Seoul, to the effect that:

"...Probably you would share with me the view that ever since its setup, the League has not carried out its function satisfactorily because of the unavoidable difficulties in its course of development. However, it is encouraging to note that both your country and ours are of brotherly nations, not only entertaining the most friendly relationship with each other, but also sharing a common fate in the devotion to fighting against Communism.

Since the postponement of the second Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference, originally scheduled to open at Taipei, both of our two parties have been losing no effort with a view to breaking the impasse. It is gratifying to note that both our two Chapters have now agreed that the next conference be held at Manila in the near future. It is my firm conviction that under the sincere cooperation of our two units as well as other units, the forthcoming conference will surely turn out to be a success in fulfilling the sacred mission of the League. To insure the success of the conference, the responsibility rests upon the shoulders of our two units which are the sponsors of the League. --- I can assure you of my fullest cooperation with you in an effort to promote our dedicated cause of anti-Communism throughout Asia and bring it further into a world-wide movement so as to exterminate common enemy."

In the meantime, the conditions of the Second Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League Conference being arranged to be held in Manila on March 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1956, Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez of the Philippines, interim Chairman APACL, sent the circular letters in this regard to all chapters for their acceptance.

So far the attendance of all original Nucleus members-Korea, Nationalist China, the Philippines, HongKong, Macao, Ryukyu Thailand (invited again), Vietnam is assured. Besides this, a strong favorable sentiment has already been expressed for enlargement of the League to include Turkey, Pakistan (above two was proposed by the Philippines), Greece, Australia, and New Zealand (above three were proposed by Korea). Among them, Australia accepted to attend. The admission of Japan have faded into the background.

Mr. Chin Pang, Keng, Chairman, Chairman of Korean Chapter, APACL, sent a letter dated February 19, 1956, to Dr. Hernandez of the Philippines, clarifying the stand of Korea to the forth coming conference.

The main points is as follows;

- a. The Korean Delegation shall be composed of eleven member including two advisors, with Dr. L. George Paik as its Chief Delegate.
- b. The Draft of the Charter was approved by the various delegates to the Caucus meeting, and the Charter as approved is to be ratified in the Second APACL General Assembly.
- c. We shall be grateful to welcome his Excellency, President Ramon Magsaysay, as the main speaker at the Opening Session, and the Honorable Senator Francisco "Soc" Redrigo, as the Keynote speaker.
- d. As to the topics of the workshops, Korean delegation would like to reserve the right to add our own proposals, including the followings;

- (a) Some workshop should study the Communism on international level.
- (b) The conference may sponsor meetings of specialists such as Asian Anti-Communist Theorists (Philosophers, Economists, Political and Social Scientists) Conference, Asian Anti-Communist Artists Festival (Literature, Music, Fine Arts, Theatre, Movie, etc.) and Asian Anti-Communist Workers and Farmers Conference.

IV. THE FUTURE PROSPECT OF THE LEAGUE

THE PROGRESS OF THE LEAGUE SO FAR

Since establishment at Chinhae in June 1954, the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League has done a great deal to combat Communism. Each country has set up its own organization to fight Red infiltration and ideology at the peoples' level, and at the same time has sought to influence government leaders to take the strongest possible position against appeasement or compromise with those who seek to enslave the world. Meetings have been sponsored, books and pamphlets published, and other educational activities undertaken. But they have all been at a local level. The League has not progressed internationally, although the continuous gains of the Communists indicate that the need is greater than ever.

THE VICISSITUDE OF WORLD SITUATION SINCE CHINHAE CONFERENCE

In the close to two years since Chinhae, the Communists have continued to gain. Today, they have more territory, more people, and more power. They are much near their objective of the preponderance of strength required to strike at what remains of Free Asia and then turn their attention to Western Europe and the United States itself.

Talk of coexistence still fills the air. Negotiation after futile negotiation is conducted, and from each of these the Reds emerge with some new concession or concessions. Red China was damned by the United Nations as a blood-stained aggressor and continues to aggress against Korea, Free China and Vietnam. Yet this same unchanged Peiping regime now confers with the United States at Geneva, and with the support of Britain and other supposed members of the Free World alliance, bids for recognition of its conquest and a seat at the United Nations.

In broader aspect, since the "Summit Conference" at Geneva last year, the international political arena seems to have been submerged in an atmosphere of appeasement and concession that had beclouded Munich before 1939. Many of the keen observers in the world came to the same idea that 1956 will be the most important and critical year in deciding whether there should be another global war or a lasting peace.

They think that the tentacles of international Communism will spread, in 1956, to South-Eastern Asia, the Middle East, and North and East Africa as far down as Ethiopia. Great efforts will be made to isolate and subvert Turkey and Iran. The Indian and Afghan cards will be played to checkmate Pakistan, and above all, every ounce of the Communist strength will be used in the invasion of Taiwan (Formosa), attempting to make a final destruction of the powerful anti-Communist bastion in the Pacific.

PROSPECT OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE

Under these urgent situation, it is quite plain that there is much for the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League to do. This time the organization need not become bogged down in procedural matters.

Nevertheless, the UP dispatch, February 14, conveyed a quite contrary prospect, reading:

"There is little hope that the second Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League will be able to settle the membership issue, Nationalist source said here Monday (13 th).

The Nationalist Chinese engaged in a bitter fight with the Republic of Korea members over Japanese participation last year. The dispute is still smoldering. The Nationalist China Chapter of the League said in a brief announcement earlier that they would discuss the membership issue in the forthcoming Manila Congerence which was originally scheduled for Taipei last May but called off due to the stiff opposition of the Koreans to Japanese presence even as observers.---The Nationalist feel the Japanese membership issue could deadlock the March conference."

Against this, "The Korean Republic", a leading English newspaper in Korea, in its editorial, February 18, titled "Anti-Communists only!" warned harshly of the pro-Japanese attitude of Nationalist China, as follows:

"Chinhae delegates envisaged a second conference within six monts, but that meeting has never been held. One postponement has succeeded another. There is just one reason for this delay and equivocation, and that is the stubbornly unbending persistence of the Chinese Nationalists that Japan be admitted to the League. Korea and Free China are good friends; they have a common enemy and a common cause. Together, they have armies far in excess of one million men, and they are both prepared to fight for freedom in alliance with the United States.

But for some mysterious reason—whether trade or something else, we do not know—the Free Chinese have not yet discerned that Japan is aligning itself with the Communists. This may not be true of all quarters in Taipei, because there have been some recent expressions of alarm about Japan's Red ties, about Tokyo's growing aggressiveness, and about Japanese ambitions to repossess Formosa. But the Taipei Chapter of the League seems to remain firmly pro-Japanese, no matter what.

---At caucus in Manila, it was agreed unanimously that constitutional provisions would be adopted to preclude Japanese admission at this time.---But Taipei renewed vacillation on the Japanese issue, and said it reserved the right to reopen the question of membership. We and the other members of the League can only regard such a position as a violation of the pledges given at the caucus.

Nationalist China's Chapter must choose between Japan and the truly Free Nations of Asia Japan is not anti-Communist. It cannot become a member of the league. If Taipei does not agree, then it will have to go its own way in company with Japan—and suffer the consequences. Korea and the other Free Nations will have to establish another organization or revitalize the League without the assistance of Nationalist China. ---

The League concept is too important to abandon. But there is no point in continuing the seemingly endless wrangle about Japan. Let the Nationalists choose. If they really think that Japan will stand with them against Peiping, it is their privilege to associate themselves with Tokyo. But if they conclude that Korea, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Thailand are a little more likely to resist Red or any other aggression, then they had better shut up about Japan until Tokyo joins the Free World alliance."

THE TASK AT THE SECOND CONFERENCE IN MANILA

Further, the editorial, under the title of "The Task at Manila", urged strenuous efforts for a unified resolute action to combat international Communism. It reads;

"The precedents established at Chinhae were good ones and will still apply. In addition, the constitution has already been approved, and its adoption need be nothing more than a quick formality.

Concentration at the Manila meeting must be upon the working out and the implementing of a fast-moving, down-to-earth program of fighting Communism. It is not necessary to engage in long-winded speeches about the menace of Communism. Everyone present will agree to the danger. The question is not of its existence, but of what to do about it.

Manila delegates have the obligation to begin the formulation and enunciation of a strong and virile democratic ideology that will appeal to all peoples everywhere. They have the task of devising ways to expose neutralists and infiltrators in each of their countries. They must find ways to persuade both peoples and governments to stop talking and act.

The challenge is very great one. It will require intelligence, hard work, and the ability to raise funds. If the League succeeds, it will have performed one of the finest services in the history of mankind. If it fails, one of the last hopes for a free and peaceful world will have failed with it."

DRAFT 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 genus working for the enslavement of humanity and threatening to endanger the world's 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 delegate to the Second Asian People's Anti-Communist Conference now being held at _____ 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 perpetrate aggressive acts.
- c) Call upon all 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 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 Council.

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-Chairmen 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 amendments to this Charter shall be made unless passed by a three-fourths vote of the countries present at a Conference except those pertaining to aims and membership where a unanimous vote is required.

1955.10.18
The Charter of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League
was adopted at the Second Conference of the League held in Manila, Philippines, on September 18, 1955.

ARTICLE 16

This Charter shall come into force, after it is passed by the Second Conference of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League, on the day when delegates of member units of the League put their signature thereon.

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.

In faith whereof the delegates of member units of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League have signed the present Charter.

In faith whereof the delegates of member units of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League have signed the draft of this Charter of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League at a caucus held in Manila, Philippines, on September 18, 1955 with the understanding the said draft shall be presented at the earliest formal conference for official ratification of member units.

(Signed)
HAN LIH-YU
In representation of China

(Signed)
L. GEORGE PAIK
In representation of Korea

(Signed)
Jose M. FERNANDEZ
In representation of Philippines

(Signed)
hoang co thuy
In representation of Vietnam

(Signed)
TSAI CHANG
In representation of Ryukyus

(Signed)
(Mrs.) LILLIAN LEE
In representation of Macao

(Signed)
Y.P. TIN SING
In representation of Hongkong

PART IV

STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM
IN RESPECTIVE MEMBER - UNITS

I

... PREFACE ...

With the successive invasions of the North Korean Communists and the Red China into Korea in 1950 and the ensuing attitude of the Soviet Union towards those countries since the war, the intention of the Kremlin to conquer the whole world has come to light at last before the eyes of the all Free World.

The tactics of Russia may be varied from time to time, their strategy remains constant always adhering to the Lenin's famous maxim "One step back gain two steps forward".

In view of the fact that freedom of a nation and liberty of an individual are the products of human civilization, the Communist totalitarian principle which aims at the complete subjugation of individuals is not to be tolerated by the free men in this world even a moment.

The idea of freedom and justice has unalterable value which has been in the past and is now incessantly stimulating element of all great and constructive revolutionary changes. It is because of these ideas that we, all freedom-loving people, are ready to die at any time in the theatre of war if necessary.

The question of Russia is therefore too grave and serious to be overlooked or neglected by all the free peoples of the world because she will surely, if goes like this, destroy all the civilized human societies in the end.

As no truth can be compromised with falseness nor can peace be replaced by war, the policy of coexistence with the Communists or of the appeasement towards them will lead the whole world to an increasing chaos in the foreseeable future.

The only way to liberation is to consolidate all forces of the Free world against the universal threat of Communism, and we believe that this is the highest time to co-ordinate the action of uncompromising anti-Communist and anti-Soviet forces of Asia which are at present subjugated or directly endangered by Communist Imperialism.

Chin Hang Kong
Chairman, Asian Anti-Communist League
of Korea

REMARKS : The record of struggle against Communism of the Korean people is not contained herein. For this, see the article on "Korea in World Politics" by Mr. Sungsoo Whang, and "Communist Subversive Activities in Korea Since the Liberation" contained in the booklet "KOREA - The Anti-Communist Front" published by the Asian Anti-Communist League of Korea.

II

REPORT ON ANTI-COMMUNIST STRUGGLE
-What We Have Done and What We Are Going to Do-

THE PHILIPPINES

(Extracted from the Report by Dr. Jose M. Hernandez,
Chief, Philippine Delegation, at Chinhae, 16 June 1954)

1. THE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

A great many people have said time that the Philippines is the one bright spot in the Pacific in the fight against Communism. This is largely true because we can say with absolute certainty that the major military operations against organized dissidence have stopped. The backbone of the Communist movement in the Philippines has been broken and only a few hundred Hukbalahans of HUKS for short remain in the hills and caves. They have become wandering marauders, living at best a hand-to-mouth existence, preying on innocent civilians, and raiding solitary villages when the occasion offers. They are a poorly organized, demoralized, and completely hopeless group. To all intents and purposes their only salvation lies in surrender to the government of the Republic of the Philippines.

If these die-hard remains of a once powerful and methodical striking force were to give up their arms, return to the ways of peace, and face trial, they might live to see themselves settled on a piece of land which they can call their own - to have and to hold - till the end of their lives. But if they persist as lawless bandits in the mountains, they must face starvation or death from the military forces.

Perhaps this picture of the face of Communism in the Philippines will induce the outsider to conclude that the government and people of our island Republic have no more reason to worry and that they can rest secure that Communism will always be as far as the moon and will never disturb our peace and happiness. That would be a wrong conclusion. We are deeply aware of the definitive threat of Communism on our shores. We know that the bastions of freedom have fallen and are still falling beneath the iron heel of the Communist aggressor all over the continent of Asia. We cannot disregard the fact that Indo-China is just three air-hours from the Philippines and that Hongkong and Taipei lie only a few hundred miles from Manila. We in the Philippines know that the bell tolls not only for the Asian peoples around us but also for us Filipinos.

Communism is on the run in the Philippines mainly because of our abiding faith in God who rules the destinies of nations. This faith has been unshakable for the last four hundred years. And we know that God will not abandon us in this hour of grave peril because God knows that Communism is the most dreadful enemy not only of man but also of God Himself. And we in the Philippines pray with our hearts that all brave men who are fighting Communism today in thought, word, and deed outside our country that may be definitively destroyed, may succeed in their efforts and finally achieve the peace of a united and free world.

Communism is on the run in the Philippines because of the leadership and dynamism of our new President - a man of the people, a man of action but not of words, an honest man, a man of God, an enemy of international Communism. He has fought with tooth and nail every effort of the Communist to infiltrate the ranks of our Army and the offices of our government. He has chased the Huks all over the hills and mountains of

the Philippines until the last citadels of dissidence have been destroyed. And lately when the notorious leader of the Communists, LUIS TARUC surrendered, President Magsaysay resisted every effort of this outlaw to make use of his surrender for propaganda purposes. President Magsaysay has refused to give Taruc an interview because he knows that Taruc is a common outlaw and should be treated so.

2. WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

Democracy has undergone and is undergoing a process akin to counter-reformation in the Philippines. The centralized, large landed estates traditionally held in medieval feudalism by absentee landlords have been purchased by the government and resold at cost and on instalment basis to the tenants who have tilled the soil for many, many generations. Thus, much of the resentment and even hatred which have caused political disaffection in the past has been removed.

Moreover, the new President has taken the government to the people in the villages and remote towns. He has started a program for social and economic amelioration of the masses - the poor and underprivileged and forgotten little people who form the bulk of our population. Credit is being extended to the small farmer as well as the poor laborer. The hungry are being fed and the indigent clothed and housed. But with all these projects, we are still far away from perfection. There is more work to do. And these facts probably explain why President Magsaysay could not come when he was invited sometime ago by the brave and determined President of the Republic of Korea, to form the first Anti-Communist Union in Asia.

But there is no question that our hearts are with the peoples who are determined to be free from bondage to Communism. The record of our Battalion Combat Teams in Korea, small and insignificant though they may have been, stands as an eloquent manifestation of our cooperation not only with Korea but also with the entire free world.

To help President Magsaysay in his painstaking and noble task of unifying his people in the struggle against Communism and in improving the lot of the masses civic organizations have been established to spread the necessary information concerning the real purpose of Communism and of its violence and diabolical machinations. For instance there is the Committee for free Asia, the citizens Committee for Good Government, Catholic Action of the Philippines, and lately, the Committee for Philippine Agricultural Development and Rehabilitation. These organizations are teaching the people to organize community centers and to carry on better programs for health, educational, and moral improvement. Farmers are being organized and helped with farm implements, fertilizers, and up-to-date agricultural and marketing information.

The orphans of war and the victims of the HUKBALAHAP degradation and the violence are being rehabilitated on small farms in Mindanao by the EDCOR a project of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and finally the Army in cooperation with UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE and the knights of Columbus and other organizations has embarked on a psychological warfare against Communism.

Communism has had a history of subversion and duplicity in the Philippines as in other countries. It started in 1920 and gathered members and sympathizers all over the country for the main purpose of undermining and destroying the government. It crept into the labor union, it entered the government through the back door, it penetrated society and formed

a fighting military force - the HUKBALAHAPS. When the government realized the true aims and purposes of the Communist movement it outlawed the Communist Party, the HUKBALAHAPS and all Communist organizations. Today any member of the Communist Party is arrested and put in jail.

But it is sad to relate that two or three organizations sprang up just before World War II through the efforts of the Communists and there is evidence to show that these associations are being used as a front by Communism. Unwittingly perhaps, intellectual men of my generation have been attracted to these organizations and it is this group of intellectual liberals whom we fear now. Although the evidence that these organizations are Communist-inspired has not been sufficiently substantiated still there is a great deal of suspicion amongst us that they are being used as tools in the ideological war against Communism.

Recent events seem to confirm our fears. The fight against Communism in the Philippines has passed the military phase, for our land, sea and air forces have defeated the Communists everywhere. There are only two or three hold-out leaders in the mountains. We shall get them too. But today the danger lies in the political phase of the Communist operations. Communists are stealthily creeping like a thief in the night into the newspaper columns, in magazines, in our government as well as in society in general. And these young intellectuals are being secretly marshalled into action perhaps without their knowledge by tried and tested Communist saboteurs.

Another danger lies in the illegal entry into our country of Chinese Communists from Hainan island, Hongkong, the Chinese mainland, and Indonesia. The Philippines consists of 7,023 islands. It is physically impossible to guard each and everyone of them. Chinese Communists disguise as traders and slowly but surely work themselves into the life and occupation of the Philippines. These Chinese Communists influence the local patriotic Chinese and even amass gold and silver which they smuggle out of the country to Communist China. This constitutes another danger.

Some weeks ago a red alert man announced in Taipei and a yellow alert in Clerk field in the Philippines. We are that near to Communism. Therefore, let no one think that because of our current success in defeating Communism we are resting on our laurels, we share with the free world the hopes and fears of the present era. We believe that in this life-and-death struggle here cannot be a neutral No-Man's Land. This is a battle to the bitter end. This is a conflict between good and evil, between right and wrong, between Freedom and Communism. We have made our choice; and we shall cast our lot with all men in Asia who are not afraid to die because they are too proud to let liberty perish in our time and generation. LONG LIVE ASIA FOR FREEDOM.

VIETNAM

(Extracted from the Report by Mr. Nguyen Van Tam
Chief, Vietnam Delegation, at Chinhae, 16 June 1954)

1. COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN INDO-CHINA

The history of Vietnam is a long series of internal struggles and external strivings to gain independence. The most unfortunate occurrence in Indo-China was the birth of the Indo-Chinese Communist Party in 1927. The Indo-Chinese Communist Party, in fact, was composed

purely of Vietnam Communists. Thus the Communists' plan of expansion was not limited to Vietnam but to cover all Indo-China. The propaganda of the Indo-Chinese Communist Party was built up around (1) Nationalism and (2) the fight against the classes. Nationalism had inspired the masses who were against French domination. They concentrated their efforts in the south of Indo-China because that was the region where most of the landowners lived. This movement brought such results that three years later, in 1930, there was a great Revolution.

The Communists sent the farmers in mass to declare their independence. Some time later they also made a declaration of exemption from taxes. They staged a mass demonstration in groups of thousands of people at a time.

The rebellion and demonstrations of 1930 were soon subdued. The Communists at that time had no arms. However, they continued their underground activities per medium of leaflets, oral propaganda and secret meetings. In 1940 they took advantage of the armistice in Europe (the French surrender to Nazi Germany) to stage a second Revolution. This time it was more difficult to overcome but was finally subdued again. The military posts and the police forces had been attacked and their arms taken away.

In spite of all the efforts exerted by the Communists all the rebellions were repressed. But the Communists carried on their struggles and their activities and were further strengthened by the Japanese influence in 1940. Five years later, in 1945, on the defeat of Japan and before the French returned to power, the Communists seized their opportunity. During this period they formed a secret organization which they called the Vietnam Independence Front. This is now called VIETMINH - an abbreviation of the name of this organization. In the beginning, the Communists had brought into their group other existing parties in Indo-China, such as the Revolutionary Party of Vietnam and the Vietnam National Party. Soon all the non-Communist party members were eliminated and there existed no more than one party under the name of Vietminh. Only the Communists were masters of the organization. At the same time, in order to facilitate recruiting and training of all patriots, they dissolved the Communist Party; but, in reality, the Communist Party was in control and proceeded with its activities.

The territory of their influence covered from the Chinese border in the north to the south of Vietnam. With the farmers in mass at their side, they began to sue terrorism. They killed the intellectuals without motive. They got rid of those who owned lands and distributed the lands among the farmers. Also they organized guerillas to attack the military posts.

The Communist movement in Indo-China can be divided into two periods:-

1. Period of long range resistance
2. Period of offensive

Actually the period of long range resistance is over and they are in the period of offensive.

In early days, they had come to an arrangement with French authorities which later was cancelled and hostilities broke out again in 1946. Since then the Vietminhs have been supplied and supported by smuggling and profiteering along the long coast line of Indo-China. After the Communists conquest of the Chinese mainland, they were supported

by the Chinese Communists. Aid from Chinese Communists was accelerated as a result of the Korean armistice. The Vietminhs are now being supplied by two railroads from the north. Also they receive their supplies by naval transportation via Hainan Island.

Recent events in Dien Dien Phu have proved that the Vietminh troops have been assisted by the Chinese Communists. Telephonic net-work as well as anti-aircraft cannons were provided by the Chinese Communists.

2. COUNTER-MEASURES TO COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Now I would like to introduce the measures taken by our Government to face the Communists. As a matter of fact, our Government has taken action since 1949, following the declaration of unification of Indo-China.

We can classify them into three measures:-

A. Military:

An army of 300,000 men has been set up. There are two Military Officers Schools, one for active service and other reserve. This army is destined to replace the French troops when it becomes sufficiently strong to along encounter the Vietminh Forces. This army receives the supplies and materials from two sources, France and America.

Besides the regular army, it is worthwhile to mention the religious forces in the South (the Cao-Dai and Hoa-Hac) which are small but cannot be ignored, as well as the home defence forces which exist in all parts.

The forces of Vietnam and the Vietminh Communists are almost equivalent; but Communist China is providing material aid for the Communists. The French authorities have stated that technicians are being sent from China to aid the Vietminh Communists. Thus the fight is likely to continue for a long period of time.

B. Social:

The second measure we are taking is social reform of the country in order to finish the war. Numerous reforms have been undertaken with the intentions of improving the lives of the people and repelling the effects of the Communists' propaganda.

For the first time land reform has been undertaken. We have reduced the rental rates on land and have set up a fund of 50 million piastres to help the farmers to buy their lands. We have also taken measures to favor our laborers. We have promulgated the labor code. We have also proclaimed liberty of Unions.

C. Political:

France has realized the necessity of giving full independence to Vietnam. There is a great influence on the population to fight against the Communists.

Results of this policy have proved encouraging, because many nationalists who had followed the Vietminh Communists in the belief of serving the country, have since admitted their mistakes and turned to the Vietnam legal government. On the other hand the Vietminhs have proved themselves to be obedient to Moscow per medium of the Chinese Communists and the favor of the people for Communism has been much diminished. More and more, it is becoming evident that the people will follow the way of the Vietnam.

In other words, we have tried our utmost to defeat the Communists by isolating them from the mass of people. Communism is like a fish and in order to kill the fish we must keep them away from water. The water represents the mass of people.

These are the measures we are taking to oppose the Communists. It would be easy to overcome them if, since the forces are the same in number, the Chinese Communists did not intensify their material aid.

Because of the danger of the continuation of the war the two great powers agreed upon the convocation of the Geneva Conference. We do not see now any success in the Geneva Conference. On the contrary, we can see the intensification of action by the Communists in Indo-China.

The action of the Communists in Indo-China is also directed against the whole of South-East Asia. It has been proved that the Vietnam Communist party was early in 1927 contacted by the Communists in Moscow. Moscow demanded that instead of organizing a Vietnam Communist Party they organize an Indo-Chinese Communist Party.

The above tells why we feel the necessity of using our joint efforts to combat the Communists who plan to expand throughout all the South-East Asian countries. We accepted the call of the Republic of Korea to come here to attend this meeting in the hope that an alliance could ultimately be made to unite our peoples in the fight against Communism. In the face of expansion of the Communist action we must take joint action to meet it. We must unite together.

THAILAND

(Extracted from the Report by Mr. Phra Rajadharm Nides,
Chief, Thailand Delegation, at Chinhae, 16 June 1954)

1. COUNTER-MEASURES AGAINST COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The police force looked well after the active Communist underground. They are being traced at every step. If they are undesirables and are aliens, they are deported. If they are our nationals they are imprisoned. We have also an appeals Board to the Secretary Council to provide Thailand and the States of Indo-China with a Supervisory Committee to supervise over the border and ensure there will be no aggression. Under the law there shall be no member of the Communist party in Parliament, no Communist activities in the country, and no attachments whatsoever to the Communists. We have to be definite on that point because if we are not, we are in the soup. We have been definite ever since the Communist aggression in South Korea. We were one of the first nations to respond to the call of the United Nations to send forces here. We were very definite that if the Communist flow could not be stopped. It would spread all over Asia, so we sent our force to be of assistance. They have proved they are good fighters and they will fight against the Communists if they infiltrate our land. Whether our manpower is sufficient to resist in another question but with the strength we have we shall put our utmost against them and with the help of the United Nations or other nations I think we can put up a very successful fight.

2. WHAT WE SHOULD DO

At a conference when the subject of Communism came up I was the first to show my hand. I said I thought the Western democratic countries

should liberate or give freedom to South East Asian States, but it had been shown that as soon as they were released from foreign domination they fell under the heels of Communism. It is like a boy who is on the point of being drowned. He raises his hand to beckon the people on shore to save him, but they, instead of giving aid, give him a sermon. The people on shore adopt a wait and see policy and that boy, being definitely drowned, is lost for ever. It is action that we need now. It is not talk. We should apply action first and talk afterwards of who is right and who is wrong. My motto at present is, do it or die, one way or the other. If you do not want to die, do it. If you do it you will not die.

The thing is to act now. I have asked myself several times why the people of Asia should themselves become instruments of the Communists. The people of Red China are slaves of Russia. They have been thrown in human waves into this country to be captured or to die. And now there are waves and waves of humans going into Indo-China, but they are not Russians, they are Chinese. And so the Chinese fight against the Koreans and now the Chinese are fighting against Indo-China. The Communists sit happily to enjoy their good breakfasts and allow the Chinese to be their instruments of aggression. Why? Why should the people of Asia be the instruments of the Communist forces for the destruction of Asia? That is the question we have to solve. So we must tackle the situation now or we die. We must do it now. We must do it in a team and do it with courage. Why must we wait? There is no reason to wait. We can do it this moment.

Communism is not only a philosophy of action it is a philosophy of the mind - and ideology in the mind. If we could stop the visionary theorizing of the Asians we would have no trouble whatsoever. There should be no home in Thailand or in Korea where Communist pamphlets may be found, where Communist persuasive methods can be applied. There should be no one in our countries who endorses the Communist ideology, and no one who deals with anyone who sides with the Communists.

Chou En Lai made a statement at the Geneva Conference calling for "Asia for the Asians". It is a very fine phrase -- a stock phrase, borrowed by him. Any Asian youth would be easily attracted by the phrase "Asia for the Asians". But the inner meaning of the phrase is not exactly to the letter. He should have said "Asia for the Russians", because at the time when he said it, the Russians still controlled Port Arthur, the Manchurian Railway and all the strategic points of China. Russia acquired such control in collaboration with the Free World. The free people of Asia are determined to fight to the last man, and if the Communists knew they would get strong resistance, would they come? They came into North Korea because some North Koreans encouraged them to come. They went into Indo-China because they were invited to go, and they are going to Laos and Cambodia because some of the Vietnam people accepted them. And they will probably come to our country. They will have certain people see to it that our country rises against the Government, and will get material aid from Russia. After the war is won everything will be for the Soviet. (Referred to article in World-News-Telegram of New York)

HONGKONG

(Extracted from the Report of Mr. Yap Jin Sing,
Chief, Hongkong Delegation, at Chinhae, 16 June 1954)

1. WHAT WE HAVE DONE IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

We came from Hongkong which is a colony of Great Britain. That place being located directly in front of anti-communist struggle, there often takes place open struggle and collision with the communists. Residing face to face with the Iron Curtain so as to enable us to watch every activity and conspiracy which the communists constantly pursue in an attempt to engulf the whole world, I wish to make a brief report on such points.

A. Cultural Circle:

In 1949 when KANG-CHOW fell into the communists' hands, the newspapers "DA KOONG BAO" and the "WEN-HEI-BAO", both of which are published in Hongkong, had won the widest popularity. At that time anti-communist newspapers were not worth any consideration. But now the situation has drastically changed. Anti-communist papers are coming into being just as bamboo shoots after a rain. The most famous among them is the SHING-TAO-IR-BAO, which is one of the most influential papers of the rightists though it has once been of the leftists. The "WHA-CHIAO-IR-BAO" which was once reluctant to use the era name of the Republic of China, is proudly using it at present.

B. Educational Circle:

In 1949, most schools in Hongkong supported Red China Regime, used text books of Red China, sang Red songs and hoisted the Red Flags. At present, however, most of them turned to the anti-Communist line. There are, at present, more than one hundred such schools in Hongkong as English Institutes, College and Middle Schools. Among them, several middle schools - SHIN TAO, CHUNG WHA, HAN WHA, SHIN CHAO, etc., are still sitting on the fence, while the other schools are hoisting the flag of the Republic of China.

C. Industrial Circle:

When the China Proper fell into the hands of the Communists, there have been a wide fluctuation among industrial circles; laborers, agitated by vicious propaganda of the communists claiming workers' paradise, welcomed the Red triumph; labor unions sprouted over a night; such tendency really appeared to have no end. However, the present situation is quite contrary to that of those days. Having realized that there had been merciless purge and plots in Red China, they have gradually turned their back to communists. The "Industrial and Commercial Federation", which is the largest organization of its kind, has finally joined in the anti-Communist line. Now they know that the sweet propaganda of Red China is merely a flagrant lie. Workers' wage under the Red domination decreased; many of them lost their jobs. Today, there emerged more than hundred free workers' unions in Hongkong. The Street Car Workers' Union, Union of Longshore Men, and the Union of Spinning Industry, all of which were once on the line of red front, are all enjoying freedom at present as free workers.

D. Commercial Circle:

What we mentioned of the industrial circle is the same in the Commercial Circle. Though merchants were well aware that they were condemned as exploiting class under the red regime, they were deceived by the red propaganda in believing that the communists would protect private property, when they returned to the China Proper after a short

period of refugee life in Hongkong, only to find out that merchants could not maintain their living because of oppression and purge. Realizing the plot of the communist party, most of merchants in Hongkong, except a negligible number of them, chose their way to be free merchants. Today, the General Association of Chinese Merchants is a bulwark of anti-Communist struggle.

E. Social Circle:

We can see the same change even in general community life. When the Red occupied the whole Continent, people had, in their minds, some hope toward the communist party. However, they found out that their hope was only a day dream. On the 1st of October, a Red Holiday, Red China flags were shuffled off from houses and buildings except those of a few organizations and banks. On the contrary, the flags of the Republic of China were displayed at every street, shop and factory.

Those free people fled from the Red continent are suffering from hard living, but their will to resist communism is ever-strong and their activities vigorous. As the mind of people reflects what is true, the final defeat of communism is well foreseen. Peeping through the Iron Curtain, we came to believe that Red China is tirelessly pursuing the way to dominate whole Asia. It is necessary for us to lift the veil of the sheep-skin of Red China. She is proud of their industry and construction. Such propaganda which, as a matter of fact, means ruthless exploitation of their people aims to help aggressiveness of the Soviet Russia. The people in Red China are suffering from severe shortage of food-stuff. Even a chop of port is not allowed to them, and even if they had it, they would have to cook it at night. Once florid streets of Shanghai are mere deserted place today. Shelves of stores, once filled with stockpile of merchandise are mere empty spaces though decorated to deceive the eyes of the people. Prices of commodity are as five or six times high as those of Hongkong. Despite such shortage, they are exporting them just to obtain as much foreign currency as possible to buy so much more military supplies for an aggressive war. They would not mind whatever malicious means they may use only if their end be justified. They are destroying human knowledge, cultural heritage and finally aims to undermine the basic foundation of human society. This is the ruthless rule of the international communist party. As the people living in Hongkong or within the Iron Curtain realize what the true intention of the communist Party is, they will not be deceived. The people living behind of the Iron Curtain, gives up every hope and even their lives. They are merely awaiting communists' shackle which may strangle their necks.

2. WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

Faced under such terrible destiny, how can they remain idle to wait for death? Success or failure in the struggle against communists, depends absolutely on whether we unite ourselves or not. If we don't win over communists, we shall perish one by one under the red blow. We have to reveal the ominous and lawless intention of the communist party in each country and deny all decisions of the Geneva Conference. Lastly I make one more urgent proposal to set up reception places in the vicinity of the Iron Curtain so as to encourage the staff members of the communist countries to make decisive efforts to see life-long asylum in the free world.

MACAO

(Extracted from the Report by Mrs. Lee Chien,
Chief, Macao Delegation, at Chinhae, 16 June 1954)

Macao, the so-called "Monte Carlo of the Orient" is a Portuguese Colony. The population is mostly Chinese. Macao has little industry to speak of--some match factories, fishery and fish products, etc. The important thing is that the Macao Government sets no regulations to restrict the entry of Chinese from the Mainland. Therefore, we say Macao is a small window through which we free peoples can peep into the Iron Curtain and the people inside the Iron Curtain can peep out at what is going on in the Free World. We think you will realize the significance of this "small window".

1. GENERAL PICTURE--CHINESE IN MACAO:

Macao being so close to the Iron Curtain, the Chinese people can come in freely from the Mainland as far as the Portuguese authority is concerned. Every year in March or April, when the Chinese Ching-Ming Festival comes in the Lunar Calendar, native Chinese always follow the traditional custom of visiting their ancestral homes in Chun-Shan City or the nearby districts. At this time of the year, the Communists always relax their entry restrictions to allow swarms of people to enter the Mainland from Macao. Every day, the nearby Chinese country people carry their vegetables, eggs, chickens, and such products to Macao. In short, because of the frequent flow of Chinese in and out of Macao, people in Macao know very well and almost instantly what is going on in the Iron Curtain. The mind of the Chinese in Macao is a good reflection of the mind of the people inside the Iron Curtain.

In 1949, the Communists had won the support of almost all the labor unions, students, businessmen, and the society in general, except, perhaps, I may say, the Catholic community. However, what has been going on in the homeland these five years has opened the eyes and ears of the Chinese people, and many have awakened to the truth that Communist propaganda was a trick and the true state of things under the Communist rule is murder, hatred, slavery, and starvation. Now we can say 95% of the Chinese population show how hearts have changed--

In 1949, nearly everybody celebrated the Communist National Day, 1st Oct. The excitement was really a sight--noisy firecrackers, red flags flying, communist songs sung, the "Yanko" danced, and much ado. In 1950 there was still a big show. In 1951, things began to be different. Then, until last year, the Communists and pro-Communists had to hand out free fire-crackers in order to make a show. However, few people remembered to do as they were requested, and it seemed that they deliberately ignored it as they kept the supply of firecrackers to fire on the Double Tenth--that is the National Day of Free China. Last year the Free China flags were everywhere, from tall buildings to huts, from factories to cigarette stands. It was a complete reverse of the situation.

2. COMMERCE IN MACAO:

As we have said that Macao has little industry to speak of, and under normal times commerce was carried on in quite a small scale and business consists of only goods for consumption. However, since the U.M. embargo on strategic supplies, Hongkong, which had been the usual port for the transit of such goods, has been restricted by law from

doing much business with the Communists. In 1951, Macao enjoyed a business boom never known before. But the golden time was short-lived, and trade with Communist China dropped as suddenly as it started. This was due to the Communist purge that started in late 1951 and lasted until almost the middle of 1952. After that, the Communists tried to get whatever they could from the Soviet bloc. For a time they were short of foreign exchange. Also, the decline of trade was a result of the Communists' utter lack of faith and business integrity in their dealings. In spite of the fact that all business men are now very cautious in dealing with the Communists and would rather trade with other free peoples instead, they have no other choice. Macao is suffering a serious depression. Owing to hard times everywhere and travelling restrictions, the number of tourists has decreased considerably, and the scanty local producers find it difficult to cope up with the keen competitions abroad. Therefore, many businessmen are still dreaming of a comeback of the golden time of 1951; they cannot refuse to do business with Communists for the simple reason they must live, though it is against their will. We feel that we should try to develop the Macao trade with free peoples in a normal way and to stop the loop-hole through which strategic supplies are still getting into Communist China, though on a much smaller scale.

3. LABOUR

Those who can afford to be free and anti-Communist have done so at their own will. But, those who must be pro-Communist in order to get their daily bread naturally find it difficult to do as they wish. For instance, Macao's biggest hotel, the International hotel, which closed for a long time and recently reopened, is a good example. The former hotel owner, who had given way to Communist agents, sold his interests to another party, who refused to obey the Communist order to allow the employees to hold daily long discussion and indoctrination meetings, have red flags, and such things. The workers, backed by the Communists and promised full new owners were determined either to run their business their own way or let the hotel remain idle. Finally, the Communist agents stopped feeding the strikers and a settlement was reached. No 'is s' were involved. The question is simple. The mass of the working class is only concerned about its daily bread. Therefore, we believe that the growth of Communism would be impossible if the well-being of the mass of the people was assured.

4. COMMUNIST IN MACAO

They are not as enthusiastic as they used to be. Firstly, they have just seen a terrible purge during which thousands of comrades died and thousands were sent to labour camps for reeducation; now another purge is being started. It may be their own turn next. This purge business goes on and on and no one is safe. Secondly, except the top key-men in Peking, most of the rank-and-file resent the presence of the Soviet "big brothers", who have come as their advisers and masters. Many doubted that they should have ever fought in Korea, and still puzzle they must fight again in Indo-China. These people think that they should concentrate their efforts in industrialization plans to improve the economic condition of the country, instead of being led by the nose by the Soviets to shed blood in foreign lands.

For the above said reasons, everyday there are desertions of Communist party members who try to escape to Macao, sometimes swimming across the little stream that separates the China territory and Macao at night, and some try to come with a mission, sneak into Hongkong and

never go back. There are also Communists party members in Macao, who still carry on their work superficially as ordered, but at heart they are thinking of how to break loose. I can tell you many true stories, but it will be too long for this brief report.

We are absolutely certain that there is a large percentage of the Communist rank-and-file who have awakened to the truth that Communist China is no longer China's China but Soviet's China. They are groping to find a way to freedom. We feel we must do something to help these poor fellows. Country-men of ours will come to see the light and become our fellowmen to fight against Soviet aggression and to get back our homeland.

5. WHAT CAN WE DO?

We must realize that so far, the world situation is not too encouraging, the Communists are gaining their way in their military expansion, and the free nations are not yet united. Once the free peoples and nations show signs of union, and the Communists are checked in the battle fields, a new encouraging picture will be reflected to the people in the Iron Curtain through Macao. We are most certain that there will be great exultations among the enslaved people within the Iron Curtain. They will be ready to become our ally from within the enemy and to act in step with the free peoples outside. Then we may expect to gain victory with little blood-shed. It is our sincere hope that when we go back from this conference, a new hope will be crystallized and a united front formed.

RYUKYU

(Extracted from the Report by Mrs. Tsai Chang,
Chief, Ryukyu Delegation, at Chinhae, 16 June 1954)

1. EXPANSION OF THE POWER OF RYUKYU COMMUNIST PARTY

Whereas the American Forces, after the World War Second, occupied the Ryukyu and established democratic government on the island, the Communists organized "The Ryukyu People's Party". That still exists as the Headquarters of the Ryukyu Communist Party. Its power and ability is too weak to be worth mentioning particularly, but it had cell-organizations all over the island at the time.

The Japanese Communist Party, after taking the underground movement tactics and setting up the infiltration plan through north and south, displayed its power in infiltrating the Red-cells through every part of the Ryukyu island, taking advantage of the fact that Tokuda Kynishi and Matsumoto San'eki, the central committee members of the Japanese Communist Party, were natives of the island.

Ryukyu Communist Party expanded its external system instigating labor uprisings and demonstrations under disguise of "Ryukyu-American Good-will Association" in an ultimate efforts of capturing strategical bases in Ryukyu with recourse to such means as intimidation.

Ryukyu sought to establish an individual Communists government.

Intentions and Conspiracy of the Ryukyu communist party as revealed by Maj. General Vateley, a Commanding General of U.S. Armed Forces in

Ryukyu, shocked the people of the world.

1952

A. Ryukyu Communist Party went into underground activities to conceal its movement since it recognized the disadvantages imposed upon by an affirmative anti-Communist statement of U.S. Government in September of the year.

B. Ryukyu Communist strength is (not confirmed)

Regular membership	200
Sympathizers	40 - 60

C. Unless definite measures are taken by U.S., it is very likely that the number of communists may increase because of close contact of the communist party with such influential members of the cabinet of Ryukyu, Kamejiro, Asegaga and Oyama-mitsuji.

2. ORGANIZATIONAL STATUS OF RYUKYU COMMUNIST PARTY

The Ryukyu Communist Party is operating under the name of "Ryukyu People's Party". Some 15 central committee members of "Ryukyu people's party" are key-Communist personnel.

The activity of the people's party covers the secret mission of the Ryukyu Communist Party besides its own. Moreover the Communist Party has its social associations controlled by people's party as "Native's Association," and "Soviet Repatriated Brother's Association"

3. THE STRUGGLING POLICY OF THE RYUKYU COMMUNISTS PARTY

The Ryukyu Communists Party, substantially influenced by the Japanese Communists Party, is gradually turning their own course of struggle from the mere theoretical field into concrete and realistic course of action.

A. The transition of the Ryukyu Communists Party Policies:

Before World War II, the Ryukyu Communist Party was under direct control and instruction of the Japanese Communists Party, because the political significance of this party was actually not important enough to be counted for, as its dynamic effectiveness and its mutual means of communications were almost next to impossible.

However, at the closing of World War II, the Japanese Communist Party charged with the policy of struggling against and inside the Parliament with its legal means and ways, changed its method of struggling into an anti-American underground struggle with illegal means and ways, and the Ryukyu Communists Party followed course.

B. Action Policy of the Ryukyu Communists Party:

Insisting the democratic revolution and the racial emancipation, the party adopted the following objectives:

a. To abolish Article III of the San Francisco Pacification Pact and American Occupation System, in order that the Ryukyu people who were under the American Imperialistic Occupation, might get liberation.

b. To subordinate Ryukyu island to the Domination of Japan, in connection with its undermining movement against the Ryukyu provisional central government.

C. Strategic aspect:

With its far-reaching stretch of zone of influence, to organize the democratic united front for the enfranchisement of the people by the firm consolidation of Anti-American and Anti-Government proletarians centered around the labour and agrarian classes.

D. Method of Revolution:

To bring a reactionary organization into existence against the present government by moving the people and to execute the all-out revolutionary struggle.

E. The current political postulate claimed by the Ryukyu Communists party are as follows:

- a. To destroy American Imperialism.
- b. To oppose the "Ignorant People's Political Policy"
- c. To obtain the right of committing lawful strikes.
- d. To establish the labour law.
- e. To subvert the traitorous Ryukyu Government.
- f. To abolish Occupation laws and ordinances that ignored human rights.
- g. To subordinate to Japan's sovereignty completely through the abolition of Article 11. Pacification Pact.
- h. To adopt the public trial system by the people.

4. IN WHAT DIRECTION IS RYUKYU HEADING?

As I have generalized briefly about the situation of Ryukyu Communists Party and I think that all of you will understand how the Communists infiltrate their demonic hands into the sacred region of freedom loving people whenever they find the least chance to do so.

5. COUNTER-MEASURES PRACTICED AGAINST COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RYUKYU

a. The Ryukyu and the United States Government jointly announced the issue of political order No. 16, which illegalized communist activities in Ryukyu.

b. By attacking and accusing the communist party of the Pro-Japanese policy initiated and schemed by Ryukyu Peoples Party, we arrested the development of relationships between Ryukyu and Japanese communist.

c. Along with the reparation policy practiced by the United States occupation troops in Ryukyu, with which the United States occupation forces compensate the land-rents to the natives, we successfully detained anti-Democratization of the natives.

d. We also resolved the toughest problems on how to improve labour wages, educational facilities, and their economical standards in Ryukyu.

e. In view of political achievement, we stressed to organize a body of self-government.

f. On May this year, a Ryukyu Anti-Communist League was established successfully.

g. We established a strict regulation as to entrance to and departure from Ryukyu in order to prevent possible communist infiltration.

DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION
OF
THE INAUGURATION OF THE ASIAN PEOPLES'
ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
(July 31, 1954)

Today, the delegates of over 400 organizations representing the various political parties, organs of public opinion, school, occupations religions, cultural and social bodies, youths, women and overseas Chinese are gathered here in Taipei to witness the inauguration of the China Chapter of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League. The establishment of this organization is indicative of the favor with which we answer the call of President Chiang Kai-shek and President Syngman Rhee and of the support which we give to the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference at Chinhae.

This organization is fully representative of the people of China. Following its establishment, we shall not only attempt to rally together all freedom-loving and anti-Communist Chinese living at home and abroad in dealing Soviet Russia and the Chinese Communists a crushing blow.

We shall also expose the plight to which our enslaved brethren on the mainland have been subjected, give every support to their determination to fight for freedom, and answer their call for succor. We shall, in short, be united in spirit with our compatriots on the mainland and we shall take any and every means to bring about the downfall of Soviet Russia and the Chinese Communists.

In view of current developments in Asia, the people of China would like to put forward, for our own sake of peace of Asia and of the world, to all lovers of freedom and justice in Asia and the world the following proposals:

1. We are of the opinion that the forcible partitioning of Vietnam with the enslavement of 12,000,000 Vietnamese people have been sold out. We are vigorously opposed to this Eastern Munich. We hereby appeal to the anti-Communist peoples and nations throughout the world to give every sympathy and support to any future struggle waged by the Vietnamese people for freedom, independence and unification of their country.

2. We are of the opinion that the projected establishment of SEATO, late as it is, is a measure which should be taken by the free world. However, we believe that any plan for the collective security of Asia or the Pacific must not be limited to negative measures of

defence, but that emphasis should be laid on positive action.

Furthermore, we believe that such anti-Communist and strategically important countries as China, Korea, Japan and the Philippines should organize themselves into an East Asian Security Organization and that when necessary, they should join with the Southeast Asian countries to develop gradually a collective security system for the whole of Asia. It is only thus that we may acquire the necessary strength to ensure the security of Asia.

3. We are of the opinion that all the troubles in Asia today have stemmed from the fact that the Chinese mainland that we may hope to bring about a solution for the problems of Korea and Indochina and to ensure the peace of Asia. For this reason, the recovery of the Chinese mainland is not only the primary mission of the Chinese people, but also the joint responsibility of the United States and all countries which are opposed to aggression.

For the sake of their own freedom, and security, they will have to give us all the necessary assistance in our effort to defeat our common enemy.

4. We are of the opinion that the admission of the Chinese Communist into the United Nations should no longer form a subject of discussion unless the United Nations is prepared to wreck its own Charter and bring about its own destruction. What the United Nations should do is to declare Soviet Russia an aggressor and to expel it from an international organization which claims to stand for peace and justice.

5. We are of the opinion that the so-called "Asian Collective Security Pact" put forward by the Chinese Communists is no more than a smoke-screen to cover up their political motives. Their trade offensive is a poisonous pill coated with sugar. The peace offensive launched by the aggressor is but a means to victimize the nations one by one and to partition their territories. The most recent example of Communist tactics is provided by the incidents which took place off Hainan Island while the ink on the ceasefire agreement in Indochina was still wet. For this reason, the free world in general and the Asian countries in particular must always be on the alert and seek to achieve closer economic cooperation and to enlarge the embargo against the Communists so that we may foil all Communist evil designs and not fall victim to their tricks.

6. We are of the opinion that it is not only impossible to compromise with Communist imperialism, but that it is also impossible to co-exist with it. Neutralism is an idea in open defiance of human justice. While giving encouragement to the aggressor, it is bound to lead to oppression and enslavement. At this moment of life and death all freedom-loving peoples must stand united and march with determination towards our objective of eliminating Communist imperialism.