



**Wilson  
Center**

**Digital Archive**  
International History Declassified

[digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org](https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org)

## **March 28, 1955**

### **Report on a Trip to Vietnam**

#### **Citation:**

"Report on a Trip to Vietnam", March 28, 1955, Wilson Center Digital Archive, B-329-022, The Korean Legation in Vietnam, Reports from the Korean Mission to the United Nations and Republic of Korea Embassies and Legations, Syngman Rhee Institute, Yonsei University. <https://digitalarchive.umd.edu/document/121058>

#### **Summary:**

Choi Duk Shin and Young P. Lee summarize their travels through Hong Kong, Bangkok, and Vietnam, including their discussions on politics, military situations, cultural sharing, and strategies for Free Asia to join together against Communism.

#### **Credits:**

This document was made possible with support from Syngman Rhee Institute, Yonsei University

#### **Original Language:**

English

#### **Contents:**

Original Scan

*File*

REPORT ON A TRIP

TO

VIETNAM

(MARCH 28th to APRIL 20th 1955)

Submitted by:

Young P. Lee  
&  
Choi Duk ~~S~~in

REPORT ON A TRIP

TO

VIETNAM

(March 28th to April 20th 1955).

Submitted by:

Young P. Lee

Choi Duk SiU.

ITINERARY :

		<u>Hour:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Month:</u>	<u>Day of Week:</u>	<u>By:</u>	<u>Remarks:</u>
Depart:	SEOUL	2300	28	March	Monday	KNA	
Arrive:	HONGKONG	1000	29	"	Tuesday	KNA	
Depart:	HONGKONG	1100	31	"	Thursday	SAS	
Arrive:	BANGKOK	1700	31	"	"	"	
Depart:	BANGKOK	0400	5	April	Tuesday	AF	
Arrive:	SAIGON	0700	5	"	"	AF	
Stay:	SAIGON	from	5	"	"	Continental	
		until	14	"	Thursday	Hotel.	
Depart:	SAIGON	0700	15	"	Friday	AV	
Arrive:	HONGKONG	1220	15	"	"	AV	
Depart:	HONGKONG	0900	20	"	Wednesday	KNA	
Arrive:	SEOUL	1800	20	"	"	KNA	

IMPORTANT PERSONS CONTACTED :

Vietnamese:

a). Government Officials:

Prime Minister: NGO-DINH-DIEM

Foreign Minister: TRAN-VAN-DO

Acting Defence Minister: TRAN-TRUNG-DUNG

Information & Psychology Minister: PHAM-KUAN-CHAI

Chief of Staff of Vietnamese Army: Gen. LE-VAN-TY

b). CAO-DAI Religion:

The Pope and his high officials

The Commander-in-chief of the Cao-Dai Armed Forces:

Gen. NGUYEN-THANH-PHUONG and his staffs.

Americans :

Gen. COLLINS

Lt. Gen. O'DANIAL

Mr. KIDDER

Brig. Gen. PERRY, Deputy to Gen. O'Danial

Col. EVANS, Military Attache

Col. FARNSWORTH, Military Aide to Gen. Collins

Extrants From Diary: (SAIGON TRIP)

April 5: (Tuesday):

1. We were met at the airport by the representatives of :  
The Foreign Ministry of Vietnamese Government,  
Col. Farnsworth, the military aide to Gen. Collins,  
The Chinese Consulate-General, and  
The Korean community.
2. Col. Farnsworth, the Aide to Gen. Collins invited us to  
luncheon. Those present were:  
Brig. Gen. Perry, Deputy to Gen. O'Danial,  
Mr. Potter from U.S. Embassy,  
Col. Evans, Military Attache of USA to Vietnam.
3. Col. Farnsworth came in the same afternoon and gave us  
the general picture of the situation.
4. Mr. Hong from Chinese Consulate came in the afternoon  
and furnished us with more informations and also the views  
of the Chinese people in Vietnam.

April 6th (Wednesday):

5. A Vietnamese gentleman, Mr. HA-DUC-MINH, the Supervisor of  
the Vietnamese Newspaper 'NGON-LUAN'. He was introduced as an  
important follower of Prime Minister Diem. He furnished much  
of inside stories and the views of the Vietnamese people. (An  
article which he published in his paper the next day is attached  
in annex A ).

April 7th (Thursday):

6. Visited CAO-DAI's, Army Commander-in-chief, Gen. NGUYEN-THANH-PHUONG,  
the 2nd man in CAO-Dai's Army, Gen. TRANH-MYN-TY was with him.  
We mentioned to him 'THE POPE'S VISIT TO KOREA' and reminded

him

him that his POPE is good friend of Korea and we wished to return him a courtesy call. We expressed our sympathy to their country and their religion. The CAO-DAI General told us that his army is going to integrate into the National Army. And he also would try his best to persuade other Sects leaders to do the same thing.

Conversation with the General: (See Annex B ).

April 8th (Friday):

7. At 1700 hours, we visited the foreign minister TRAN-VAN-DO who is a very strongly against communism and French colonialism.
8. At 1800 hours, we visited Acting Defence Minister Mr. TRAN-TRUNG-DUNG. He told us that he had a plan to send a group of officers to Korea to learn from our Army.

April 9th (Saturday):

9. We visited the Vietnamese Army Headquarters. Talked with the Chief of Staff, General LE-VAN-TY.
  - a). The Vietnamese Army will be reduced from 220,000 men to 100,000. With the decreased number of the army, it is hard to stand against the communists. And the large number of discharged soldiers will be certainly big problem of their domestic affair. We advised him to plan it carefully. Then we introduced him the idea of our 'RESERVE DIVISIONS PROJECT'. He appreciated very much and would like to learn it in Korea.
  - b). Although he did not mention the name of the country, he said that a 'certain country' is always making troubles

and

and becoming a great liability for their speedy progress.

April 10th (Sunday):

10. The CAO DAI General Phuong invited us to dinner. We met the Minister of Information and Psychology Mr. PHAM-KUAN-CHAI. The POPE sent us his invitation to his HOLLYLAND, 100 kilometres from Saigon.

April 11th (Monday):

11. At 1100 hours, we visited Prime Minister NGO-DINH-DIEM in the Independence Palace. Mr. Lee read a prepared statement. (See Annex C ). Mr. Diem expressed his welcome and then explained the situation. He said the French is the origin of the trouble. He designated the Acting Defence Minister Mr. DONG to contact us.

April 12th (Tuesday):

12. At 1100 hours, we held a press conference. More than 30 correspondents gathered. We issued a statement. (See Annex D ).
13. At 1300 hours, Mr. Kidder, the Charge d'Affair of US Embassy, invited us to luncheon. We met Gen. Collins. Talked over the general situation. Gen. Collins and Mr. Kidder already knew the mission of ours; And appreciated our efforts to help the Americans in Vietnam.
14. The Acting Defence Minister, Mr. DONG came to see us in the hotel. We exchanged informations. Furnished him many 'Korean experiences'

April

April 13th (Wednesday):

15. We visited CAO-DAI's Hollyland. First stopped over his Army Headquarters and then saw the POPE OF CAO-DAI.

1200 hours: The POPE invited us to his luncheon.

1300 hours: The POPE guided us to his 'VATICAN' and gave us very honorary ceremony. Met all the high ranking officials of CAO-DAI.

Conversation with the POPE (See Annex E ).

16. At 2000 hours, Mr. DONG, the Acting Defence Minister, invited us to his dinner party.

April 14th (Thursday):

17. At 1000, visited U.S. military attache to hear the situation of INDO-CHINA.

18. 1030, Courtesy call to Gen. Collins.

Conversation with Gen. Collins: (See Annex F ).

19. Courtesy call on Gen. O'DANIAL.

20. Had luncheon with Gen. O'DANIAL.

Conversation with Gen. O'Danial: (See Annex F ).

B

je



A N N E X      A

---

B

14

# NGON-LUAN

NGON-LUAN

Chủ nhiệm kiêm Chủ bút:

HỒ-ANH

Tòa soạn ở Trại 4.

74, TRẦN-HUNG-ĐẠO

NAM THỨ 2— Số 61

Thứ Ba 12-4-55

20 Tháng 3 (thiếu) Âm-lịch

Hộp thư số: 343 (Sài Gòn)

28

Giám đốc Chính trị

HÀ-ĐỨC-MINH

Điện thoại: 605

CHOLON



Hình bạn Hà-Đức-Minh  
Bốn-báo Giám-đốc Chính-  
trị, người đã đạt đến  
Ngôn-Luận tới hội đàm với  
hai vị quý khách Nam-Cao,  
ở hôm nay, lên đường đi  
Bandung theo phái - đoàn  
Việt-Nam.

## THIỆN CHÍ LÀ KHÍ GIỚI KHÔI PHỤC HÒA BÌNH

Giữa lúc toàn thể dân tộc nhọc  
tiêu Đông-Á đang vươn mình chờ  
đây chống áp bức, giành quyền sống.  
Giữa lúc mà nhân dân Việt-Nam  
đang trường kỳ đấu tranh trong gian  
khô để góp sức với thế giới tự do  
thực hiện hòa bình, « Phái bộ Thiện  
chí » đặt chân trên giải đất đầm  
máu này là nguyên sinh của hệ thống  
đoàn kết tất cả dân tộc Á đông  
chống thực dân tham tàn và độc tài  
bạo ngược.

Với mỗi tình giao tế mật thiết,  
bạn Hà-Đức-Minh giám đốc chính  
trị của bản báo đã tới hội đàm hơn  
hai tiếng đồng hồ với Ông Young-  
P. Lee, chủ tịch khối « Đông Á phân  
cộng Liên minh » đại diện của Tổng  
thống Lý-Thừa-Văn và Trung tướng  
Choi-Duk-Shin trưởng ban mưu tâm  
và kế hoạch của Quân đội Cộng-

hoà Nam-Cao tại buồng số 46, khách  
sạn Continental (Catinat).

Xuyên qua tình hình Á Đông  
nhiều vấn đề liên đới đến sự sống  
còn chung của hai dân tộc Nam-Cao-  
Ly và Việt-Nam đã được nêu ra  
và đã thông.

Chúng tôi vô cùng cảm phục khí  
hải vị đại diện của « Phái bộ  
Thiện chí » cho chúng tôi hay vài  
yếu tố then chốt mà hai vị đã trình  
bày trong một phiên nhóm họp tại  
Hong Kong — (Với sự cộng lực  
của Hiệp chúng quốc Mỹ, chúng  
ta có thể hy vọng vào sự chiến  
thắng nay mai của chúng ta. Chúng  
ta khối Đông Á tự do, chúng ta  
sẵn có nhân lực, và cả đứng cfm,  
song Hiệp chúng quốc Mỹ phải là  
xương máy giúp chúng ta tạo lập  
nền Dân chủ chân chính của  
chúng ta.

Hiệp chúng quốc Mỹ không có  
tham vọng về lãnh thổ, ngoài mục  
đích đánh bại Cộng sản và danh  
tư do cho tất cả mọi dân tộc.  
Chế độ thực dân và phong kiến đã  
tàn tạ ở Đông Á và di sản tồn tại  
của nó hay chế độ « phái, chủng

phân biệt chủng tộc » đã bị xóa  
trừ. Cao hoàn toàn độc lập.

Trước lúc cáo từ ra về, bạn Hà-  
Đức-Minh đã nhận danh những  
người Việt Dân Chủ cực kỳ  
« Phái bộ Thiện chí » và ông  
ng chủ tịch Lee chuyển lời cảm ơn  
đông nhiệt và bày tỏ mối tình hữu  
ngợi của dân tộc Việt-Nam với nhân  
dân và Chính phủ Nam-Cao.

Thiện chí với thiện chí, tất cả  
thứ đoạn quý quyết của Thực dân  
khất máu và âm mưu gian dối của  
Cộng sản tàn bạo sẽ bị bại lộ và  
tiêu diệt.

Ngôn Luận xin ngõ lời chào  
mừng « Phái bộ Thiện chí » và  
câu chúc « Phái bộ Thiện chí »  
« thành công trong công cuộc trừ  
xâm, diệt cộng », hai kẻ thù của  
khối « Á Đông Phân Cộng Liên  
Minh » và đồng nhau xây dựng tự do  
thịnh vượng chung.

Được thế, các lực lượng Quốc  
gia cách mạng châu-chiến mới có cơ  
cứu vãn hồi hòa bình trên thế  
hải chế độ hà khắc phân biệt  
trên.



### TIẾP THEO (2) TRƯỚC

quét sạch. Dân tộc Đông Á không  
hề bị lệ thuộc dưới bất cứ một  
cường quốc nào, hoặc Á Châu hay  
Âu Châu)

Cuộc hội đàm giữa ba người rất  
linh động. Bạn Hà Đức Minh lần  
lượt trình bày nguyện vọng tha thiết  
lúa Dân tộc Việt Nam: Đành chủ  
quyền hoàn toàn cho đất nước, thắt  
chặt tình tương thân tương ái với  
các Dân tộc trong khối thế giới tự  
do, xây dựng nền dân chủ thực sự.

Sau khi bạn Hà Đức Minh giải  
phẫu âm mưu phá hoại các lực lượng  
Quốc gia cách mạng chân chính của  
Thực dân ở Việt Nam và nói rõ lý  
do thắng lợi của phe cộng sản trong  
8 năm qua. Hai ông Young-P. Lee  
và Choi Duk Shin đã nhìn rõ sự thực  
ở Việt Nam qua bức màn sắt của  
Thực dân và bè lũ Việt gian phản  
quốc, bại dân của chúng.

Kết thúc hai Ông Young-P. Lee  
và Choi-Duk-Shin tỏ vẻ vui mừng  
và nói: Dân tộc Nam-Cao sẵn sàng

↓  
Ông Young P. Lee, Chủ  
tịch khối Đông-Á Phân  
Cộng Liên-Minh và Trung  
Tướng Choi-Duk-Shin,  
Trưởng-ban Mưu tâm và Kế  
hoạch của quân đội Cộng-  
Hòa Nam-Cao.  
(Hình riêng của Ngôn-Luận)

ANNEX B

B

56

Annex: BGen. PHUONG :

April 7:

Visited Gen. PHUONG, the Commander-in-chief of the Cao Dai Army. He gave us cordial welcome and had about an hour and half conversation.

We told him that all Koreans admire the great fight waged against the Communist. And it is fortunate that both Premier Diem and sects are strongly anti-communist, but the perpetuation of disagreements can lead only to advantage for the Communist. No matter what the differences, they are not as important as the issue of Communism, because if the Communist triumph there will be no differences of any kind for anybody. One of the most important steps toward checking Communist aggression can be taken in the finding of a formula for the settlement of Vietnam's present internal difficulties. This is a time when disunity may be fatal. Dissipation of our strength on internal disagreement will doom us all, specially Vietnam and Korea will rise or fall together.

The history and the present situation of both countries are very much similar. Again we said, "We of Korea understand thoroughly of internal division. From our experiences, we can say this to you: defeat the Communist first, and then settle any dispute you may have among yourselves. If you do not, your differences will be solved for you; you will all be slave of the Communists, followed by all the Asian nations."

After our conversations, Gen. Phuong said that he will support Diem's government and he will do his best to induce other

sects

S/1

Annex: B

sects to do likewise.

He said many times about French colonialism and resents the presence of the French army in Vietnam.

88

A N N E X            C

---

Annex: C

Premier DIEM :

Mr. President:

It gives me a great pleasure to obtain an audience with your excellency, the honest patriot and great Anti-Communist leader of Vietnam.

The history and the present situation of Vietnam and Korea are very much similar. Our most sincere sympathy and good wishes are always for Vietnam people.

The President of the Republic of Korea, Dr. Syngman Rhee said that when he was a young boy he read the history of Vietnam and prayed for the independence and freedom of Vietnam, so do most of Korean people.

Vietnamese have shown to the world their unquenchable patriotic spirit by the great fight waged against her enemy. Victory was not won was no fault of theirs just as it was no fault of Korea's that the half of Korean Peninsula was left in the hands of Communist. But be assured that the battle is not over. We shall continue fighting with all Free Asians together, and we shall surely triumph. The United States will be our arsenals of democracy and we shall hit the enemy here in Korea, on the Chinese mainland, and everywhere and anywhere that we can get at him.

We of Free Asia have the man-power and courage, but the United States must help to train and arm us. It is willing to do so, and we can accept the help without fear. America had no territorial ambition in Asia; it seeks only the defeat of Communism and the freedom of all peoples.

One of the most important steps towards the achievement of final victory can be taken in the finding of a formula for the

settlement

Annex: C

settlement of Vietnam's present internal difficulties. This is a time when disunity may be fatal. There is only one enemy - Communists - and any dissipation of our strength on internal disagreements will doom us all.

Colonialism and Imperialism are dead in Asia, the remnant that remains will soon be swept away, never again must Asians consent to be second-class citizens of any power, Asiatic or European.

Asian people's Anti-Communist League was formed in Korea, on June 15th last year. The objective of that League is to summon maximum strength of all the peoples of free Asia to fight the enemy in the most effective way. It is a sacred union of Free Asian Nations to crusade against the Godless evil - the Communism - at all levels until the final victory is won. And we can be assured the full support of American people and government and all the free peoples of the world. Soon all the Free Asians will fight as one body and 600,000,000 Chinese people are liberated, then Asia will have peace and opportunity to develop into one of the world's most prosperous regions.

We salute the people of Vietnam for what they have already done in the struggle against the Communist slave masters, and we say to them: Be assured that the Republic of Korea stands with you and for you. Together with all the other Free people of Asia, we shall triumph.

I take this opportunity of expressing my most sincere good wishes for the health and happiness of your excellency and of the people of Vietnam.

Young P. Lee,  
The Republic of Korea.



ANNEX D

Annex: D

Saigon Statement:

It is not necessary for us to tell the people of Vietnam what Communism is. They know from first-hand experience - just as do we of Korea. They have suffered cruelly. Half of their country was given away by foreign powers, and the other half is gravely threatened.

This is the time of crisis and of decision for Vietnam and all of Free Asia. The Communists are on the march again, and they will never stop until they have seized all the world, or until we have decisively defeated them.

All the world respects the great fight that Free Vietnamese waged against the enemy. That victory was not won was no fault of yours, just as it was no fault of Korea's that half of the Korean peninsula was left in the hands of the Communists.

But be assured that the battle is not over. We shall fight again - all Free Asians together - and we shall surely triumph. The United States will be our arsenal of Democracy, and we shall hit the enemy here, in Korea, on the Chinese mainland, and anywhere and everywhere that we can get at him.

One of the most important steps towards the achievement of final victory can be taken in the finding of a formula for the settlement of Vietnam's present internal difficulties. This is a time when disunity may be fatal. There is only one enemy - the Communists - and dissipation of our strength on internal disagreements will doom us all.

We of Korea understand thoroughly the great danger of internal division. Ours was produced artificially, by the tragic interference of great powers, but that does not make it any less real. From our

experience 93

Annex: D

experience we can say this to you: defeat the Communists first, and then settle any disputes you may have among yourselves. If you do not, your differences will be solved for you; you will all be slaves of the Communists.

Three other factors are of primary importance in achieving Asian unity and rolling back the Communists :

1. Only with the assistance of the United States can we hope to triumph. We of Free Asia have the manpower and the courage, but the United States must help to train and arm us. It is fully willing to do so, and we can accept the help without fear. America has no territorial ambitions in Asia; it seeks only the defeat of Communism and the freedom of all peoples.
2. Colonialism and imperialism are dead in Asia, and the remnants that remain soon will be swept away. Never again must Asians consent to be second-class citizens of any power, Asiatic or European.
3. Asia must watch resurgent Japan very closely. The Japanese are re-arming and at the same time turning toward an unholy alliance with Communism. All of us have suffered greatly under the Japanese, and we must unite in our determination never to do so again.

Vietnam already is associated with the Asian Peoples's Anti-Communist League and with SEATO. Those organizations should be able to assist in current difficulties, and I know that both will do all within their power to develop Vietnam's strength for the coming crusade against the foe.

When the showdown comes, we must summon maximum strength and

hit

Annex: D

hit the Communists from Vietnam, from Formosa, and from Korea. That strategy already has been laid down by U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and we can be assured of the full support of the American people and government.

The Chinese Communists will never be able to withstand such a three-pronged attack, and the hated Red regime will tumble like a house of cards. Once the 600,000,000 Chinese people are liberated, Asia again will have peace and the opportunity to develop into one of the world's most prosperous region.

We salute the people of Vietnam for what they already done in the struggle against the Communist slave masters. And we say to them: Be assured that the Republic of Korea stands with you and for you. Together with all the other Free peoples of Asia, we shall triumph

A N N E X            E

Annex: EThe Pope :

The Pope of Cao Dai seemed really glad to see us. He called me as his best friend and asked about the health of President Rhee. He gave us a luncheon party and took us to the temple. Many dignitaries and members came out to welcome us. Soldiers, school children, and spectators lined on both sides of street. A ceremony of Dragon Dances, Drum Beatings, was given in our honour that we have never experienced before. Palanquin-like sedan was carried by eight people and behind it two men were carrying a long umbrella; the Pope and we marched toward the temple under the umbrella.

In the temple, women dignitaries lined on the left-hand side; men dignitaries, on the right. They saluted to us as we went in; we saluted back to them. After all the ceremonies were over, he drove us around the town and went to the guest house where we had about an hour and half conversation.

We emphasized the importance of quick settlement of Vietnam's internal difficulties. The Pope said that Vietnam must have a national leader who can enjoy the confidence of majority of the people and Diem is not the man. If they could have President Rhee down there for about one year and rule Vietnam for them, then they would succeed in having what they want - a stabilized government.

He took very strong anti-French attitude and critical of America's administration of the aid program. And he said that Diem is a Catholic and all Catholics are pro-French, so the anti-French attitude which Diem is now taking does not convince the mass of the people who are anti-French. At last, he said however that in order to avoid a large scale civil war, he will support Diem in spite of his mistakes in running the government.



A N N E X F

Annex: F

AMERICAN OFFICIALS :

April 5 to 6:

When we arrived in Saigon, Colonel Farnsworth, Aide to Gen. Collins came out to the Airport to meet us. He invited us to lunch and had about 30 minutes conversation about general situation in Vietnam. The next day Mr. Kidder invited us to lunch and those present were Gen. Perry, Col Farnsworth, Col Evans, Mr. Kidder, and Mr. Potters.

We talked about how we can be of help to Vietnam. They advised us to first interview Cao Dai leaders, and Vietnam government officials, specially Premier Diem and other sect leaders, and then interview Gen. Collins. They all seemed to be pleased to have us with them.

April 13:

We were invited to the American Embassy for lunch. There we met Gen. Collins. He was very cordial and seemed very glad to see us. He said that he admired the spirit of our mission in coming to Vietnam to help them. And said that we may get better results than Americans or French because we are of the same people and the situation of both countries are the same except the South Korea is much stronger militarily and the government is stabilized.

Asked us about our interviews with Vietnamese and we answered them briefly.

Gen. Collins seemed to be very pleased with our trip. He asked us twice to convey his best regard to President Rhee.

April 14:

We visited Gen. O'Daniel in his headquarters. He insisted on having lunch with him. He picked us up at our hotel

and

Annex: F

and went to his residence for lunch. We told him what we advised to Vietnam government and Cao Dai leaders. He said, "The Cao Dai sect promises to send about 2,000 troops to train under us; may be that is the result of your advice; I am very glad you came."

We finished lunch and sat at the parlor and had about an hour conversation. He said that under the Geneva agreement, America can send only 200 officers to train Vietnamese Army, and it is impossible to train Vietnamese army with such a small number of trainers. So he has to have French help. He said that there are very good French officers and some of them got trained from him at the World War II.

Vietnam is supposed to have only one hundred thousand soldiers and that is too small an army to protect Vietnam.

When we were leaving, he hugged us and danced around and seemed very happy about our mission and proposed toast to President Rhee again. Everywhere we went, they proposed toast to President Rhee.

HONGKONG STATEMENT :

The Free World has reached the crisis in its relations with Communism. Either we must begin to fight the enemy now - here and everywhere - or we shall all become the victims of a Communist world state.

To wage the Battle for Freedom successfully, we must keep in mind certain key factors :

1. Only with the assistance of the United States can we hope to triumph. We of Free Asia have the manpower and the courage, but the United States must be the arsenal of our Democracy. America has no territorial ambitions in Asia; it seeks only the defeat of Communism and freedom for all peoples.
2. Colonialism and imperialism are dead in Asia, and the remnants that remain soon will be swept away. Never again must Asians consent to be second-class citizens of any powers, Asiatic or European.
3. Asia must watch resurgent Japan very closely. The Japanese are re-arming and at the same time turning toward an unholy alliance with Communism. All of us have suffered greatly under the Japanese, and we must unite in our determination never to do so again.

Our mission is do everything that we can to solidify the support of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League behind those who are now gravely threatened by Communist advance.

It is the objective of the League, for example, to do all that it can to heal the tragic differences in Free Vietnam. That tragic country requires every ounce of strength it can summon to

stop /o/

stop the Communists in the north. We are doing all that we can through the Saigon Chapter of the League, and it may be that citation of what happened to Korea will be of some effect. The important thing right now is survival. If that is not achieved there will be no internal disagreements; the Communists will see to that.

We must also meet the Communists head-on in the Formosa Straits and in Korea. America's Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has suggested that if the Communists aggress again, they will be hit in a three-pronged attack, and we can be very certain that the enemy is not going to stop trying to take more territory and to enslave additional peoples.

What we can look forward to, then, is U. S. - Asian attack from Southeast Asia, from Korea, and from Formosa. The Chinese Communists, will never be able to withstand a combination of pressures; they might hold their own on a single front, but they cannot do so on three. And this time there will be no sanctuaries across the Yalu River.

We know that many people of Hongkong and Macao are helping us greatly, sometimes at great expense to themselves. Many of them are refusing to take the profits that would accrue from trade with the Communists, and we hope that they will do their part by persuading others to do likewise. Once Communism has been defeated, Hongkong again will take its place as one of the greatest trading cities in the world - not in the name of imperialistic exploitation, but of freedom and dignity for all its people.

Bangkok Statement:

It is a great pleasure to be back in Thailand, which is so well aware of the growing menace of Communism in Southeast Asia.

This country was among the charter members of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, and since then it has associated itself with the SEATO pact, and has become the seat of the permanent organization. Both organizations are contributing greatly to the fight for our survival as free men.

All the people of Thai agree with us that we have reached a crisis in the battle to stop Communism. Your own country is gravely threatened. So are Vietnam and Korea and Formosa. If the enemy can advance anywhere, the peril of the others will become that much greater. We must unite in our own defence or perish.

In achieving Asian unity and successfully rolling back the Communists, three factors are of paramount importance :

1. Only with the assistance of the United States can we hope to triumph. We of Free Asia have the manpower and the courage, but the United States must be the arsenal of our Democracy. America has no territorial ambitions in Aisa; it seeks only the defeat of Communism and freedom for all peoples.
2. Colonialism and imperialism are dead in Asia, and the remnants that remain soon will be swept away. Never again must Asians consent to be second-class citizens of any power, Asiatic or European.
3. Asia must watch resurgent Japan very closely. The Japanese are re-arming and at the same time turning toward an unholy alliance with Communism. All of us have suffered greatly under

the

the Japanese, and we must unite in our determination never to do so again.

Our mission is to do everything that we can to solidify the unity of all those who are fighting Communism. Both the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League and SEATO have done much already, but it is not enough.

Vietnam, for example, is torn by internal dissension from which only the Communists can emerge victorious. And if the rest of Vietnam goes, you know what is going to happen to Laos and Cambodia, and then this beautiful country will be laid waste - as our own has been - in mortal conflict with the enemy. Vietnam must be saved to take its part in the liberation of the half of the country that was so cruelly given away at Geneva.

U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles already has indicated the strategy that will eliminate the Communist menace in Asia for all time. Attacking from Vietnam, Formosa, and Korea we can destroy the Red armies and free the 600,000,000 people of mainland China. Once that is done, we shall have security, peace and an opportunity to build a free and prosperous Asia.

The people and Government of Thailand will, we know, do their full part in supporting the United States and the Free Nations of Asia. And we hope that right now they will do all they possibly can to help Vietnam heal its unhappy wounds so that there will be no break in the solid front against the real enemy.

Hongkong Statement:

Our trip to Southeast Asia has been highly encouraging. In both Bangkok and Saigon we found renewed determination to resist further Communist aggression. With the United States in the role of big brother and helper, this can be done without return to the former evils of European colonialism.

Free Vietnam's divisions have been serious. But the threat of the Communists and the counsel of the United States are having good effects. We think that the courageous Vietnamese people are going to put aside their domestic differences and unite against the common enemy.

We have offered the full assistance of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, and have indicated that our own Government stands ready to do all in its power to back the anti-Communist struggle in Southeast Asia. United action could and should have stopped the Reds long ago, but it still is not too late.

In our view the Free Vietnam situation affords positive proof that colonialism is still a problem in Southeast Asia. The French do not seem to understand that they are through in Indo-China, and that only the Communists will benefit from the creation of civil strife.

Vietnam proves that Free Asia's only hope is for all Asians to stand firmly together. With the full support and assistance of the United States, we can successfully resist new Communist aggression and begin the process of rolling back the enemy and liberating areas already enslaved.

We

105

We need have no fear or distrust of the United States. That great nation has never had colonial ambitions, and finds imperialism as abhorrent as we do. America's sole interest in the Far East is the protection of freedom and democracy, and the maintenance of its own security.

Even now the United States is in the process of retraining and equipping a Free Vietnamese army that will be competent to defend itself. But the project takes time, and it can never succeed if Vietnam is to be torn asunder by civil war.

The Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League already has made a beginning at bringing together the nations of both Northeast and Southeast Asia. The eventual objective certainly is establish a corresponding movement among the Governments concerned. Then, with the logistical support of the United States, we can oppose Communism with our united manpower.