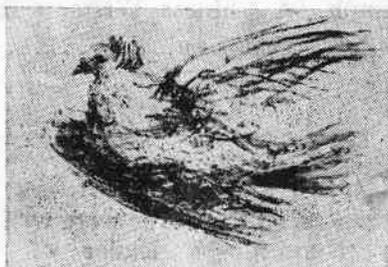


# China And The Second World Peace Congress

(Reports and Documents)

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The two Chinese characters reproduced on the cover were written by Kuo Mo-jo, leader of the Chinese Delegation to the Second World Peace Congress. Pronounced HO PING, they mean PEACE.

Documents Adopted by the Second World Peace Congress :**MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD**

War is threatening mankind—every man, woman and child. The United Nations Organisation has failed to justify the hopes of the peoples to preserve peace and tranquility. The lives of human beings and civilisation are in peril!

The peoples of the world hope that the United Nations Organisation will resolutely return to the principles that inspired its foundation after the Second World War, and which were to ensure freedom, peace and mutual respect among the peoples.

But the peoples of the world have even greater faith in themselves, in their own determination and good will. Every thinking person knows that to say "war is inevitable," is to slander mankind.

You, who read this message proclaimed by the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw on behalf of the people of 80 countries, should never forget that the fight for peace is your fight. Know, that hundreds of millions of partisans of peace have come together and have extended their hands to you. They call on you to take part in the most noble battle ever waged by humanity, which firmly believes in its future.

Peace does not wait on us, it must be won. Let us unite our efforts, and demand the cessation of the war now devastating Korea, a war that tomorrow may set the world ablaze.

Let us take action against the attempts being made to rekindle the flames of war in Germany and Japan.

Together with the 500 million people who signed the Stockholm Appeal, demand the abolition of atomic weapons, general disarmament and control over the implementation of these measures. Strict control over general disarmament and destruction of atomic weapons is technically possible; all that is needed is the will.

Demand legislation making propaganda for war a punishable offence. See to it that our peace proposals adopted at this Second World Peace Congress are brought to the notice of representatives in our parliaments, of our governments and of the United Nations Organisation.

The peace forces of the world are sufficiently great. The voice of the peace-loving people is strong enough to enable us, working together, to insist on a meeting of the representatives of the five Great Powers.

The Second World Peace Congress is convincing proof that men and women gathered from each of the five continents, notwithstanding differences of opinion, can agree in order to ward off the scourge of war and to preserve peace.

Let the governments act in the same way and peace will be saved.

**ADDRESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

When the peoples of the world created the United Nations they reposed in it great hopes. The greatest of these was the hope of peace.

But, today, war already disturbs the peaceful life of some peoples and threatens, tomorrow, to disturb the peace of all mankind. If the United Nations has not fulfilled the great hope reposed in it by the peoples of the world, both those whose governments are represented in it and those not yet represented, if the United Nations has not assured mankind security and peace, this is because it has been influenced by forces which have disregarded the only path to universal peace, the search for general agreement.

If the United Nations is to realise the hopes that humanity still reposes in it, it must return to the path marked out for it by the peoples since the day of its foundation, and, as a first step in this direction, it must secure as soon as possible the calling of a meeting of the five Great Powers—the U.S.A., France, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the Chinese People's Republic—for the examination and peaceful settlement of existing differences.

The Second World Peace Congress, comprising delegates of 80 countries and expressing the true voice of a humanity longing for peace, demands that immediate consideration be given by the United Nations, and by the parliaments to which the governments of the various countries are responsible, to the following proposals designed to restore and maintain peace, and to restore and maintain con-

fidence among all countries, regardless of their social systems.

1. Disquieted by the fact that the war now raging in Korea is not only bringing incalculable misery upon the people of Korea but also threatens to develop into another world war, we insist upon the immediate cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies and the peaceful settlement of the internal conflict between the two parts of Korea, with the participation of representatives of the Korean people. We insist that the problem be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition, including representatives of the Chinese People's Republic. We call for the termination of the intervention by American armed forces on the Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa) and the cessation of hostilities against the Republic of Viet-Nam, as being military actions which contain the danger of world war.

2. We categorically condemn every move or measure taken in violation of the international agreements forbidding the remilitarisation of Germany and Japan. These attempts and measures constitute a grave menace to peace. We insistently demand the signing of a peace treaty with a united and demilitarised Germany, the signing of a peace treaty with Japan and the withdrawal from both these countries of the forces of occupation.

3. We consider the use of force to keep peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection a menace to the cause of peace, and we proclaim the right of these peoples to freedom and independence

Similarly, we pronounce against every form of racial discrimination because it promotes hatred among nations and constitutes a danger to peace.

4. We consider it necessary to denounce the attempts made by the aggressors to confuse the very concept of what constitutes aggression and in this way, to provide a pretext for foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. No political, strategic or economic considerations, no motives deriving from the internal situation or any internal conflict in one or another state can justify armed intervention by any other state. Aggression is a criminal act on the part of that state which first employs armed force against another state under any pretext whatever.

5. We hold that propaganda for a new war constitutes a grave menace to the peaceful co-operation of peoples and one of the gravest crimes against humanity.

We address to the parliaments of all countries a request to enact a law for the protection of peace, which shall make all propaganda for another war, whatever form it may take, a punishable offence.

6. All decent people, whatever their political colour, regard ruthless mass destruction of the civil population as a crime against humanity. We demand that an authoritative international commission shall be appointed to examine the crimes committed in Korea and, in particular, the question of the responsibility of General MacArthur.

7. Voicing the vital demands of the peoples who bear upon their shoulders the burdens of war budgets, and wishing to guarantee humanity stable and lasting peace, we submit for the consideration of the United Nations, the parliaments and the peoples the following proposals:

Absolute prohibition of all types of atomic weapons and of bacteriological, chemical, toxic, radioactive and all other means of mass destruction;

Denunciation of the government that first employs such means as a war criminal.

The Second World Peace Congress, conscious of its responsibility before the peoples, also addresses a solemn call to the Great Powers and proposes that they carry out, in the course of the years 1951-52, a reduction, progressive, simultaneous and in the same proportion, of all armed forces, land, sea and air, to the extent of from one-third to one-half.

Such a measure would put a decisive end to the armaments drive and reduce the danger of aggression. It would help to lighten the war budgets which are a heavy burden on all strata of the people. It would help also to restore international confidence and the necessary co-operation between all nations, irrespective of their social systems.

The Congress declares that control to enforce the prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as control of conventional armaments and their reduction, is technically possible.

An international control body, having at its disposal qualified inspectors, should be set up under the Security Council. It should be charged with the duty of exercising control both over reduction of conventional armaments and over observance of the ban on atomic, bacteriological, chemical and other means of mass destruction.

To be effective, this control should relate not only to the military forces, existing armaments and

production of armaments declared by each country, but, at the demand of the International Control Commission, should include inspection of military forces, armaments and production of armaments believed to exist over and above those declared.

These proposals for reduction of armed forces represent the first stage towards general and total disarmament, which remains the ultimate goal of the partisans of peace.

The Second World Peace Congress, convinced that peace cannot be guaranteed by seeking a balance of power involving an armaments race, affirms that the measures proposed by it would not give any advantage in military power to any nation whatsoever, but that they would certainly have the effect of preventing war, ensuring security and promoting the well-being of the peoples of the world.

8. We emphasise that the passage of certain countries to a war economy is increasingly disturbing economic relations and international exchange of raw materials and manufactured goods, is having a pernicious effect on the standard of living of many peoples, is hindering economic progress and business relations between all countries, and leads ultimately to conflicts endangering the peace of the world. As defenders of the vital interests of the populations, and desirous of improving the international situation, we propose that normal trade relations be restored between the various countries on a basis of reciprocity, thus satisfying the requirements of the peoples, eliminating economic discrimination in any form, and ensuring the development of the national economies and the economic development of states, both large and small.

9. We hold that obstruction of cultural relations between peoples breeds discord and misunderstanding, creates an atmosphere of distrust and favours war propaganda, and that the promotion of cultural relations between peoples creates conditions for mutual understanding and confidence in the common struggle for peace. We therefore urge all governments to contribute towards improving cultural relations among the peoples in order to enable them to become better acquainted with each other's cultural patrimony. We ask them to facilitate the arrangement of international conferences of intellectuals, exchange of visits, publication and wide diffusion of works of literature and acquaintance with the works of art of other countries.

10. In calling upon the United Nations to justify the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, we desire to bring to its knowledge that as a result of our efforts a World Council of Peace has been set up. The World Council of Peace will be a body composed of representatives of the peoples of all countries of the world, those affiliated to the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, including those that are still dependent and including colonial countries.

The World Council of Peace appeals to the United Nations to fulfil effectively the duty it has assumed of strengthening and developing peaceful co-operation between all countries. It will assume the lofty task of securing a firm and lasting peace, corresponding to the vital interests of all nations. The World Council of Peace will give to mankind the certitude that, despite all existing difficulties, which, however, must not be minimised, it will accomplish its mission.

# The Achievements of the Second World Peace Congress and Our Tasks

*Kuo Mo-jo, head of the Chinese Delegation to the Second World Peace Congress, made the following report to the 10th session of the Central People's Government Council on Dec. 26, 1950:*

Chairman, members of the Council:

We, the Chinese delegation to the Second World Peace Congress, having completed our mission, are now back in China. Our delegation, by mandate of the Chinese people, reported to the Congress the indomitable will of the Chinese people to defend peace, and made several important proposals on the defence of peace. The righteous campaign of the Chinese people to resist America and aid Korea and the joint struggle of the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean People's Army gave the Congress and the peoples throughout the world great encouragement. Our proposals were all adopted by the Congress. To our campaign to resist America, aid Korea, protect our homes and safeguard our country, the Congress and all the peace-loving peoples of the world showed their heart-felt respect and gave their sincere support. Here we should first express our deep gratitude to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people. We should also express our deep gratitude to the courageous and peerless Chinese people's volunteers, to all the patriotic fellow-countrymen who have enthusiastically participated in this campaign.

Now permit me to make a brief report to you on the course and achievements of the Second World Peace Congress and the present and future tasks, for which we must hold ourselves responsible.

What were the circumstances under which the Second World Peace Congress was held? On the one hand, we have the aggression clique led by U.S. imperialism madly engaging itself in an armament programme, intensifying its war propaganda, continuously threatening the world with atomic weapons, and actively rearming Germany and Japan. This clique wantonly tore to pieces the Yalta Agreement and the Potsdam Declaration and violated the U.N. Charter and sabotaged the U.N. organisation. In particular, American imperialists, since June, having instigated and extended the scope of their aggressive war in Korea, having invaded and occupied our territory Taiwan, and having further intensified their armed intervention against the peoples of Viet-Nam and the Philippines, aim to encircle and then launch an all-out assault on our country. Thus, the peace of Asia has evidently been brutally imperilled by the American imperialists. The peace of the world is faced with the most serious threat since the Second World War. As was stated in the very beginning of the Manifesto to the Peoples of the World, "War is threatening mankind—every man, woman and child."

On the other hand, we have the invincible world peace camp led by the great Soviet Union, its strength greatly surpassing that of the aggression clique. A powerful Soviet Union, a powerful New China, and the People's Democracies, all of them

closely consolidated to form a united bastion of peace together with the peoples of all the capitalist and colonial and semi-colonial countries, have gained one victory after another over the imperialist aggressors. Five hundred million people scattered all over the world have signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal. These people strongly demand the prohibition of atomic weapons and are opposed to wars of aggression. Ever since the U.S. imperialists instigated their war of aggression against Korea and invaded North Korea, the heroic Korean people and army and the Chinese people's volunteers have struggled courageously to beat back the maddest kind of aggression, to restore peace in Asia, and to safeguard world peace; and in these struggles they have achieved significant victories and dealt heavy blows to the aggressive actions of the warmongers in Korea. Thus, the peace movement in various countries of the world has become even more overwhelmingly potent during the past few months.

It is just because the power of peace has become so great and because the aggressive clique is nothing but a paper tiger, it is just because the warmongers are very much afraid of the peace forces in the world and especially of their solidarity and growing strength, that the war clique in the United States and Britain employed all their treacherous plots to obstruct the holding of the Congress. The "Labour" government of Britain, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, resorted to various shameless means, such as refusing to give out visas, freezing the means of communication, and sending out spies, to prevent the convocation of the Congress at Sheffield, England. But these criminal acts of warmongers cannot but meet their ignominious end in the face of the strong forces for world peace. At the invitation of the Polish Peace Committee, the historic Second World Peace Congress was finally held on schedule in Warsaw instead and was a brilliant success. This fact serves all the more to expose the ugly nature of the American-British imperialists who aim at enlarging war and destroying peace. It serves all the more to intensify the hatred of the peoples of the world for the warmongers and to strengthen the peoples' determination to defend peace. Thanks to the friendly co-operation of the Polish Government and the Polish people, the work of the Congress at Warsaw was carried out successfully. The Congress was convened on November 17. Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the Congress, gave a report on the general activities of the world peace movement since the First Peace Congress and on broadening the movement in view of the growing danger of war. And on November 18, Nenni, one of the vice-chairmen of the Congress, made a report on the ways to develop widespread activities for the peace movement. This was followed by days of discussion during which

the delegates from various countries freely expressed their views about the problems raised by the above-mentioned reports and suggested various ideas and solutions. Among these were the concrete proposals raised by the Soviet Delegation on the reduction of armaments, on the prohibition of war propaganda, and on telling the U.N. to fulfil its duties to safeguard world peace and international security, duties which were defined at the time of its inception. Our delegation justly indicted the U.S. imperialists for their criminal acts of aggression and made five concrete proposals:

(1) To end the aggression of the United States and other countries in Korea; to demand the withdrawal of all the troops of foreign aggressors from Korea; to realise a peaceful settlement of the Korean question which is the central problem in the present struggle for peace.

(2) To demand an immediate end to all and every interference by the United States in the liberation of Taiwan Island by the Chinese people.

(3) To demand that MacArthur be branded a war instigator, as the main organiser of aggression in the Far East and the main instigator for converting the war in Korea into a world war.

(4) Resolutely to oppose the use of atomic weapons and other types of weapons of mass annihilation, and to demand that the government which is the first to use atomic weapons be regarded as a war criminal, and be punished.

(5) To demand that all states simultaneously reduce armaments, establish effective control of this programme; and to suggest that the peoples of the various countries render mutual assistance in economic and cultural construction under conditions of peaceful co-existence.

The proposals of the Soviet and Chinese delegations formed the core of the Congress' decisions. Seven special committees were formed during the Congress. They were: Policy Committee, Committee on Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon, General Reduction of Armaments and Establishment of Control to Enforce These Measures, Committee on Banning War Propaganda, Committee on Establishment of Normal Economic Relations between Countries, Committee on Establishment of Normal Cultural Relations between Countries, Committee on Definition of Aggression, and Organisational Committee. These Committees synthesised the statements made at the plenary session and the various views expressed by the delegations, discussed them in detail and wrote up drafts for passage by the Congress. On Nov. 22, the Congress adopted two documents of the greatest historic importance, namely, Manifesto to the Peoples of the World and Address to the U.N. Besides, the Congress adopted the resolution "On Victims of Persecution." After having elected members of the central organisation of the world peace movement, i.e., World Council of Peace, the Congress was victoriously concluded in a warm and enthusiastic spirit.

The Second World Peace Congress represented a significant victory for mankind. Its main achievements are three-fold:

(1) It realised an unprecedented unity of the peace forces of the world. Among the 1,756 delegates from 80 countries, there were not only those from

the Soviet Union, China, and other People's Democracies, but also those from the capitalist countries—from the U.S., Britain, France, Italy, etc.—and from all colonial and semi-colonial countries; not only workers, peasants, intellectuals, but also capitalists and landlords; not only Communists and progressive elements, but also liberals, conservatives and Catholics. These delegates are indeed the representatives of the overwhelming majority of the masses. Despite the great diversity of their political views and religious beliefs, these people are united in their demand for peace and opposition to aggression. From beginning to end, the Congress was conducted in a fully democratic spirit in that the delegates were completely at liberty to state their individual views thoroughly. As was described by Chairman Joliot-Curie, the Congress was truly a real international council of the broad masses of the peoples of the various countries. From beginning to end, the Congress was conducted with the spirit of developing and consolidating the international united front for peace, of uniting and drawing into the peace camp those for peace and against war, especially those from the capitalist countries. At the same time, the Congress tried its best to dissuade some of the "pacifists-at-all-costs" in order to achieve complete unanimity among the delegates acting on the over-all principle that "To safeguard world peace, aggression must be opposed," and "Peace does not wait on us, it must be won." The spirit of unanimity of the Congress undoubtedly will make the peace forces of the world more widespread and mobilise them more thoroughly. This spirit will consolidate further the unity of the peace forces and extend its scope, thus bringing the world peace movement to a new and higher stage.

(2) The Congress formulated a programme of action for safeguarding world peace. The Congress adopted two historic documents—Manifesto to the Peoples of the World and Address to the U.N.—outlining a programme completely in accordance with the will of the peoples of the world. The Congress also pointed out that if the United Nations wanted to live up to the expectations of the people, the first thing it had to do was to try its best to arrange for a meeting of the five nations—the Soviet Union, United States, France, England, and the People's Republic of China—to discuss and solve peacefully the present disagreements.

The main points of this programme are as following:

1. To demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem with the participation of the representatives for the Korean people; to insist that this problem be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition, including representatives from the Chinese People's Republic; and to call for the termination of the intervention by the American armed forces on the Chinese island of Taiwan and the cessation of the hostilities against the Republic of Viet-Nam.

2. Resolutely to oppose the remilitarisation of Germany and Japan; and insistently to demand the signing of a peace treaty with a united and demilitarised Germany, the signing of a peace treaty with

## Resolution of the Central People's Government Council

*The Central People's Government Council of the People's Republic of China at its 10th session on Dec. 26, 1955, passed the following resolution regarding the 10 proposals of the Second World Peace Congress:*

The Central People's Government Council at its 10th session heard the report by Kuo Mo-jo, leader of the Chinese Peace Delegation, on the work and resolutions of the Second World Peace Congress.

The Central People's Government Council recognises that the world peace programme as expressed in the two historical documents—the Address to the United Nations and the Manifesto to the Peoples of the World—which were passed by the Second World Peace Congress, completely conform to the will of the Chinese people and the peoples of the world. The Central People's Government Council resolves to fully support and sustain them and calls on the Chinese people to continue their efforts to strengthen the Chinese People's Democratic Dictatorship, unite with their international friends, develop the just and righteous campaign to resist America, help Korea, protect our homes and defend our motherland and struggle for the complete realisation of the 10 proposals of the Second World Peace Congress.

Japan and the withdrawal from both these countries of forces of occupation.

3. To oppose the imperialist colonial policy and racial discrimination.

4. No political, strategic, or economic considerations, no motives deriving from the internal situation or any internal conflict in one or another state can justify armed intervention by any other state. Aggression is a criminal act on the part of the state which first employs armed force against another state under any pretext whatever.

5. To oppose the war propaganda of the war-mongers. To address to the parliaments of all the countries a request to enact a law for the protection of peace.

6. To demand an investigation of the crimes committed in Korea and in particular the responsibility of General MacArthur.

7. Absolutely to prohibit all types of atomic weapons and bacteriological, chemical, toxic, radioactive and all other means of mass destruction; to denounce the government that first employs such means as war criminal; and to propose to the Great Powers that they carry out, in the course of the years 1951-52, a reduction—progressive, simultaneous and in the same proportion—of all armed forces, land, sea and air, to the extent of from one-third to one-half. An international control body on this matter should be set up under the U.N.

8. To propose that normal trade relations be restored between the various countries on a basis of reciprocity and that economic discriminations in any form be eliminated.

9. To improve cultural relations between the various countries.

10. To call upon the U.N. to justify the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, to demand the U.N. fulfil effectively the duty it has assumed of strengthening and developing peaceful co-operation between all countries.

This great programme of action to safeguard

world peace will guide the peoples of the world in their struggle.

(3) The Congress set up a new central organisation for the world peace movement—the World Council of Peace. "The World Council of Peace will be a body composed of representatives of the peoples of all the countries of the world, those affiliated to the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, including those that are still dependent and colonial countries. It will assume the lofty task of securing a firm and lasting peace, corresponding to the vital interests of all nations." At this moment, the American-British imperialist clique is plotting to dominate the U.N. in order to make the U.N. a sordid tool to support and enlarge its aggressive war. The peoples of the world should, on the one hand, intensify the struggle against this plot of the imperialist clique so that the U.N. can carry out the principles defined at its inception. On the other hand, they should greatly strengthen the work of the World Council of Peace in order to make it the real centre of world peace. "The World Council of Peace will give to mankind the certitude that, despite all existing difficulties, which, however, must not be minimised, it will accomplish its mission."

Undoubtedly, the above-mentioned achievements of the Second World Peace Congress are in complete accord with the will of the Chinese people to oppose aggressive war, safeguard peace in Asia and world peace. At the same time, these achievements are inseparable from the courageous and victorious struggle of the Chinese people. Just because of this, the Chinese Delegation after the closing of the Congress issued a statement and pointed out clearly:

"The Chinese people firmly support the Manifesto to the Peoples of the World and the Address to the United Nations. They firmly support the Congress' resolutions on the banning of atomic weapons and carrying out of the general armaments reduction, on the prohibition of war propaganda, on the strengthening and increasing of economic and cultural exchange between nations and on the fixing of a definition of aggression. The Chinese people are

willing to work under the leadership of the World Council of Peace just established and will unite ever more closely with the peoples of all other countries in the fight to stop war and defend peace."

We Chinese people are now engaged with great vigour in the sacred campaign to resist America, aid Korea, protect our homes and safeguard our country. This is what the Chinese people have done to carry out most faithfully and effectively the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress in their own particular circumstances and conditions. This movement has now received the warmest support of the peoples of the world. We are definitely not alone. All our patriotic fellow-countrymen should be more

thoroughly and widely mobilised to struggle for the final victory. Justice is on our side, victory will certainly be ours.

The resolutions of the Second World Peace Congress request the delegations of the various countries to submit to their respective legislative bodies the proposals of the Congress to safeguard peace. Thus, as a conclusion to my report, in the name of the Chinese Delegation to the Second World Peace Congress, I hereby submit to this session of the Central People's Government Council the documents adopted by the Second World Peace Congress for its discussion and adoption so that these documents may be realised.

## CHU TEH WELCOMES DELEGATES BACK

*At a mass meeting held on Dec. 24, 1950, in Peking to celebrate the victories of the Chinese and Korean peoples in resisting America and to welcome the Chinese Peace Delegation on their return from Warsaw, Chu Teh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made the following speech:*

Comrades! Great successes have been won on the eastern and western sectors in the northern part of Korea as a result of the fact that the Chinese people's volunteers are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army. On December 6, the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean People's Army liberated Pyongyang, the provisional capital of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. They are developing their successes, driving southward in pursuit of the routed American invaders. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I warmly greet the victories of the peoples of China and Korea in the anti-American war and salute the brave Chinese and Korean fighters who are fighting together on the Korean front.

People of all classes and strata and the democratic parties throughout the country hail the victory on the Korean front with unanimous enthusiasm, and firmly support the great struggle of the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean people.

This is because this struggle is just. It not only conforms to the common interests of the Chinese and the Korean peoples, but also to the common interests of the peoples of Asia and the world. The victories of the Chinese and the Korean peoples prove to the world the truth that imperialist aggression, no matter how brutal and arrogant it may seem temporarily, is fundamentally isolated, brittle and weak, and can be defeated.

The victories of the Chinese and the Korean peoples in the war to resist America have brought about an unprecedented upsurge of the Chinese people's movement against imperialism. They will likewise bring about a new upsurge in the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the Asian countries.

Participation in the Korean war by the Chinese people's volunteers results from the insolent extension of aggression by the American imperialists. The Chinese people have time and again expressed their desire for a peaceful settlement of the Korean war, but the imperialists stubbornly rejected a peaceful settlement. We still hope now that a peaceful settlement can be swiftly achieved to end the Korean war. We insist that all foreign troops must swiftly withdraw from Korea, and that the domestic affairs

of Korea must be settled by the Korean people themselves. U.S. aggressive forces must withdraw from Taiwan. The People's Republic of China must have her legitimate status in the United Nations. Only when these demands are implemented can Asian questions be settled peacefully.

This is the will of millions of people throughout the world to secure enduring peace. The World Peace Congress attended by 1,756 delegates from 80 countries most clearly demonstrates that this is the will of mankind. This session of the World Peace Congress issued a Manifesto to the Peoples of the World and an Address to the United Nations. These documents demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful ending of the Korean war. They set forth the programme for securing world peace and called on the peoples of the entire world to exert their united efforts to check the danger of war. They demanded the convening of a conference of the Five Big Powers—the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Britain and the People's Republic of China—to discuss and settle in a peaceful manner all outstanding international questions. This stand of the Congress is enthusiastically supported by the Chinese people. All democratic parties and groups, all people's organisations throughout the nation should mobilise the entire people to struggle for the realisation of the Warsaw decisions.

The victories in the Warsaw Congress and the victories on the Korean battlefield equally mark the high tide of the struggle against imperialism, and equally deserve to be celebrated. The Chinese Delegation to the Second World Peace Congress, led by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee in Defence of World Peace and against American Aggression, and including representative figures of all democratic classes, all democratic parties, all nationalities, and cultural, scientific, artistic and religious circles, made known to the whole world that it is the sacred will of the Chinese people to defend world peace resolutely. We hail the success of the Warsaw Congress and offer our welcome and thanks to the members of our Delegation.

Speeches Made by Chinese Delegates at the Congress :**Speech by Kuo Mo-jo**

*Kuo Mo-jo, head of the Chinese delegation, delivered the following speech at the Second World Peace Congress on Nov. 18, 1950:*

Mr. Chairman, Messrs. Delegates! The Second World Peace Congress has opened in the city of Warsaw. On behalf of the Chinese people, I greet the Polish people, I greet the leader of the Polish people, Bierut, and sincerely thank the Polish Government.

Our Chinese delegation and the delegations of other countries of the East have travelled over 10,000 kilometres in order to reach Europe. Originally, we intended to go to Sheffield and shake hands with the British people. This was not possible. However, we are now welcomed in Warsaw.

Even in the East we have heard about the existence of some kind of "iron curtain." However, on our way from Siberia to Eastern Europe we saw no iron curtain. It is only over the English Channel that we eventually discovered it.

The British government in fact has prevented the peoples of various countries from meeting the British people. The British government, because it is afraid of peace, has put obstacles in the way of the peace movement. There is, however, nothing strange about this action from the viewpoint of the peoples of the East. Indeed, at present, in our part of the world, the aggressive bloc headed by American imperialism has passed beyond the stage of simply creating obstacles in the way of the peace cause to the direct violation of peace itself, from war cries to aggression itself. The adventurous aggressive war of the American imperialists in Korea has already approached the Chinese-Korean frontier. The United States of America, simultaneously with its aggression in Korea, seized our island of Taiwan. Its planes have in addition invaded our Northeast, the coastal areas of Shantung Province and Shantung Province itself, wantonly strafing and bombing our territory. The United States of America openly interferes in the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Viet-Nam, the Philippines and other countries in Southeast Asia and ruthlessly suppresses this struggle.

The American imperialists, who are all the while planning aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other states, hypocritically declare that other states are carrying out aggression. Thus, they presumptuously assert that the Koreans are carrying out aggression on Korea, that the Chinese are carrying out aggression on the Chinese island of Taiwan. Thus, the American imperialists set themselves up as the "saviours of peace." They call their aggression moral assistance, and their establishment of world domination a favour.

Thus, if you are speaking of the defence of peace and security, they also speak of the "defence of peace and security." If you are speaking of fighting for freedom and democracy, they also speak of "fighting for freedom and democracy," and in so



**Kuo Mo-jo, head of the Chinese Delegation, addressing the Second World Peace Congress.**

doing they contend that only their freedom and democracy are genuine while yours are a sham.

Messrs. Truman and Acheson recently stated—didn't they—that they were good friends of the peoples of the East. You see, they claim that not only are they good friends but great saviours of the peoples of the East as well!

For 50 years our country was the victim of the continuous aggression of Japanese imperialism. Due to the treacherous and venal policy of the traitor Chiang Kai-shek, the Japanese imperialists started their large-scale aggression against China in 1937. After eight years of a strenuous defensive war, we finally succeeded in routing the Japanese imperialists.

In the early part of the difficult Anti-Japanese War, the first and only country to help us was the Soviet Union. What was the United States of America doing then? During that period, it traded with the Japanese, selling them huge quantities of scrap metal, petrol, cotton and equipment, thereby enabling the Japanese to massacre our people and causing us inestimable losses in manpower and property. This is what the "good American friends" call a "great favour."

After Japan's surrender, the Chinese people longed for peaceful construction. But the American imperialists supported the Kuomintang gangsters in every way. They did everything to help Chiang Kai-shek, providing him with planes, guns, tanks, warships, dollars and equipment, and American mili-

tary surplus material. They secured, with Chiang Kai-shek's help, special privileges on land, sea and in the air which grossly violated our sovereignty. They manoeuvred Chiang Kai-shek into unleashing a civil war and dooming the Chinese people to four more years of sufferings. However, the Chinese people were victorious in the People's Liberation War.

For this, gratitude is due to our "good American friends" since the greater part of Chiang's American planes, guns, tanks, warships, equipment and ammunition fell into the hands of the People's Liberation Army; Chiang Kai-shek came to be the head of the transport department of the People's Liberation Army, and the United States—our arsenal. This indeed was what the "good American friends" call a "great favour."

And now, is it not the "good American friends" who still support Chiang Kai-shek? Is it not these same "good American friends" who, having been routed on China's mainland, grabbed our island of Taiwan and advanced their so-called defence line to the Taiwan Strait? Japanese imperialism is our sworn enemy. Nevertheless, protected and nurtured by the "good American friends," Japanese imperialism is rapidly reassuming its warlike countenance. This is what the "good American friends" call a "great favour."

Lording it over the United Nations, the United States of America, converting the United Nations into its own private domain, is utilising the United Nations as a mask for its own criminal actions. The United States supports the Chiang Kai-shek representative in the United Nations as the representative of the Chinese people, although he is not supported by a single Chinese. The United States stubbornly refuses to grant the People's Republic of China the right to send the legal representative of the Chinese people to the United Nations. This is what the "good American friends" call a "great favour"

Of course, the "good American friends" may arrogantly say, "We respect the use of democratic methods for settling questions, all United Nations decisions are based on the principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority." All right, then. If we take figures, however, we shall easily expose the American voting machine. The total population of states which are members of the United Nations is 1,850 millions. If the decision of the majority is to be respected, is it not necessary while voting to take into account the size of the population represented by the vote? Yet Chiang Kai-shek's delegate, who represents only himself and a handful of reactionaries, has a vote in the United Nations whereas the 475 million people of the Chinese People's Republic have none. And this is called the democratic method for settling questions.

The American imperialists desecrate the United Nations. Thus, by their criminal aggressive actions in Korea they have made of the United Nations flag a rag to hide their shame. This is indeed a monstrous insult to 1,850 million people.

The American intervention in Korea did not begin in June at all. After Japan's surrender in 1945, the American imperialists, taking the place of

the Japanese imperialists, occupied the southern part of Korea, south of the 38th Parallel. Less than five years later, American capital accounted for 91.23 per cent of all capital in South Korea; American capital monopolised its foreign trade and created a tremendous preponderance of imports over exports.

This brought industry and agriculture in South Korea to the verge of bankruptcy. For instance, in the first half of 1949, production in the machine building industry was only 5 per cent of the 1943 figure—during the period of the Japanese occupation. The sown area was reduced by 55 per cent with the result that in South Korea, famous as a rice-growing country, foodstuffs came to be in short supply. This is also a "great favour" bestowed by the "good American friends" on the Korean people. And at present such "favours" are being continuously extended.

American aggressive troops have already crossed the 38th Parallel, seized Pyongyang and Wonsan and approached the bank of the Yalu River. American planes daily bomb peaceful towns and villages in North Korea, machine-gunning the civilian population—old people, women and children. Moreover, they have repeatedly crossed the Yalu River, and barbarously bombed and strafed our Northeast and Shantung Province. This is precisely what the "good American friends" call a "great favour" to the peoples of the East.

Naturally, we speak here of the American imperialists and not of the American people. The American people are as peace-loving as the peoples of other countries, as peace-loving as the Chinese people. But they are oppressed and threatened by the American imperialists.

Enough of this—we will say no more about these "great favours," for they are countless and we could not record them all.

But, for the sake of comparison, let me also mention something of our impressions of the Soviet Union. What is the Soviet Union's attitude towards the Chinese people? This the Chinese people know better than the Trumans and Achesons. Immediately after the victory of the Great October Revolution, the Soviet Union voluntarily proclaimed null and void all unequal treaties concluded with China by the tsarist government and showed constant sympathy for our people's liberation struggle. On the very day following the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Soviet Union established friendly relations with her. Subsequently, a Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was concluded for the purpose of jointly preventing imperialist aggression in the East, for the joint defence of world peace and security and for unreserved mutual assistance in the economic and cultural fields on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

All these are facts which liars cannot subvert by trumpety lies.

Are these comparisons not clear enough? The Soviet Union helps the Chinese people while the United States of America helps the butcher, Chiang Kai-shek. The Soviet Union unites with China to prevent the revival of Japanese imperialism, while the United States goes all out to revive this imperialism in order to attack us. The Soviet Union helps us in our peaceful construction while the

United States seizes our island of Taiwan, invades our neighbours, threatens our security and destroys peace in Asia to prevent our peaceful construction. The Soviet Union in every way supports the seating of our delegates to the United Nations. The United States hampers it in every way.

At the United Nations General Assembly, the Soviet Union submits peace proposals while the United States utilises the United Nations for effecting aggression. The Soviet Union is changing nature with the help of atomic energy, whereas the United States threatens the entire human race with the atom bomb. The Soviet Union is building Stalingrad and Kuibyshev powerful hydro-electric stations and the Turkmenian Canal, the world's longest, while the United States is increasing the number of its military bases all over the world.

Extending its dense network of military bases, the United States stretches its so-called "defence line" across the Atlantic to Western Europe and across the Pacific to the territory of our country. The Soviet Union propagates Michurin's teachings and perennial wheat whereas the United States propagates the hydrogen bomb and bacteriological warfare. Is not this comparison convincing enough? High-falutin words cannot camouflage bloody crimes perpetrated by means of bombs.



Polish children give floral tributes to Kuo Mo-jo (left) and Liu Ning-yi (right).

It is quite clear to us now that the words of the aggressors must be interpreted in the opposite sense. "Universal morality" in the mouth of the aggressor means club rule; so-called "lofty ideals" are nothing but aggressive plans; so-called "peace and justice" mean war and violence. Enslavement and murder—such is their "respect" for humanity. The bombing of peaceful towns and villages, the shooting of civilian population, women and children—such are their "moral values" of life.

On September 24, addressing a meeting devoted to the fifth anniversary of the United Nations, Mr. Truman also talked about the "reduction of armaments." Nevertheless, the astronomical figures of the American military budget are increasing every day. Moreover, the production of the atom bomb is being expanded and the threat of the hydrogen bomb increases. Mr. Truman also proclaimed a "guarantee of human rights." And yet our Chinese scientist Chien Hsueh-sen is being kept in the United States and not permitted to return home. Scientist Chao Chung-yao and his pupils were seized by MacArthur's occupation authorities in Yokohama port in Japan on their way home.

Therefore, the so-called "armaments reduction" when spoken of by aggressors means war preparations in the same way as the "guarantee of human rights" when referred to by the aggressors means the violation of these very rights.

But hypocrites! All your efforts have been in vain. Today we should express gratitude for such instructions which must be interpreted in the opposite sense. We must acclaim what these hypocrites oppose. We must oppose what they hail. We perfectly realise that those villains are hypocritical. They are compelled to be so because of the strengthening of the forces of good. The club rule of the imperialists

in no way testifies to their strength but manifests their weakness.

We Chinese people love peace. The fact that 223,500,000 people in China have already signed the Stockholm Appeal testifies to this. But precisely because we love peace, we resolutely oppose aggression. For over 100 years already our people have been struggling against the aggressors who threaten peace and violate peace. The history of the Chinese people for the last 100 years

has been the history of a struggle for peace.

The American imperialists are rendering all-out assistance to Chiang Kai-shek. Although they have suffered defeat in China, they do not want to turn this lesson to good account. They continue as before to threaten peace in the East and West. We peoples of the East, defending the cause of peace, do not yield to the aggressors. We cannot step aside and remain indifferent to the sufferings of the Korean people.

The American imperialists in the East follow the old path of the Japanese imperialists.

In order to enslave Asia it is necessary first to conquer China, in order to enslave China it is necessary to conquer Manchuria, in order to conquer Manchuria it is necessary to vanquish Korea. MacArthur is trying to carry out Tanaka's schemes. But first of all this will not be permitted by the Korean people. Our Chinese people will not permit these schemes to be realised. For the purpose of defending Asia and world peace, we must carry the struggle against American aggression to a successful conclusion.

The Chinese people fully support the convocation of the Second World Peace Congress. The Chinese delegation fully agrees with the proposals contained in the report made by the president of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, Joliot-Curie, particularly those concerning the United Nations.

This agency, set up after the Second World War for safeguarding peace and the security of nations, has now become a screen behind which aggressors violate peace. The United Nations Charter has come to mean just so much paper. The principle of unanimity in the Security Council is also undermined. This is precisely why the United Nations has lost its prestige. We hope that the United Nations will be able to regain its prestige, to free itself from the domination of the American imperialists, and that it will work justly and conscientiously for the benefit and security of peace-loving peoples the world over instead of doing just the opposite.

To achieve this, it is necessary to observe the United Nations Charter, the principle of the unanimity of the five Great Powers, and to repeal all unlawful decisions which violate the Charter and the unanimity principle. Representatives of the five Great Powers must include the legal representative of the 475 million people of the Chinese People's Republic, not a pseudo-representative who is the representative of the Kuomintang gang and a mere handful of reactionaries.

Only if these conditions are observed will it be possible gradually to guarantee the security of the peoples of the whole world.

We hope that the United Nations will be able speedily to take the necessary steps to achieve this purpose. We are convinced that all the peace-loving peoples of the world who struggle against an aggressive war have the same hopes.

If eventually the United Nations is unable to justify these hopes, we shall not stand by with folded arms and watch peace throughout the world being threatened and violated. We Chinese people want to take more effective measures to safeguard world peace and the security of nations together with the

British, American, French, Italian, Soviet, Polish, Viet-Nameese, Korean, Mongolian and all other peace-loving peoples of the world.

The Chinese people have instructed our delegation to put forward five proposals at this Congress. We think that they are in accord with the spirit of the Congress. We, therefore, submit the following proposals to the Congress for consideration. These are:

1. To end the aggression of the United States and other countries in Korea; to demand the withdrawal of all the troops of foreign aggressors from Korea; to realise a peaceful settlement of the Korean question which is the central problem in the present struggle for world peace.

2. To demand an immediate end to all and every interference by the United States in the liberation of Taiwan Island by the Chinese people.

3. To demand that MacArthur be branded a war instigator. He is the main organiser of aggression in the Far East and the main instigator for converting the war in Korea into a world war.

4. Resolutely to oppose the use of atomic weapons and other types of weapons of mass annihilation, and to demand that the government which is the first to use atomic weapons be regarded as a war criminal, and be punished.

5. To demand that all states simultaneously reduce armaments, to establish effective control of this programme; and to suggest that the peoples of the various countries render mutual assistance in economic and cultural construction under conditions of peaceful co-existence.

The fate of Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo is still fresh in our memory. Although those who cultivate the fascist plague have a short memory, the peoples of the world have not forgotten. Those who oppose the people are always punished by the people, and those whose crimes against the people are doubly grave will be doubly punished. Those who, at one and the same time, want to pursue the criminal ambitions of both Nazi Germany and Mikado Japan will receive from the people a punishment as great as that meted out to Nazi Germany and Mikado Japan combined.

In conclusion, on behalf of all the Chinese people, I convey greetings to all the champions of peace present at this Congress. I wish the Congress success in its work so that the peoples of the whole world may continue to put forth their common efforts in this lengthy struggle against the fascist plague, and thus gain the victory for a lasting peace throughout the world.

For a lasting world peace!

Down with the instigators of another war and the imperialist aggressors!

Long live the great unity of the peace-loving peoples of all countries!

## Speech by Liu Ning-yi

*Liu Ning-yi, member of the Chinese Delegation, made the following speech at the Second World Peace Congress on Nov. 20, 1950.*

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Defenders of Peace!

As we were present at the First World Peace Congress 18 months ago, we are most pleased to see the healthy growth of the peace movement of the peoples throughout the world. Today, we are certainly most elated to attend the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, the capital of Poland.

The Chinese Delegation which started from Peking travelled by way of Moscow and Prague, and arrived in Warsaw. We covered a long distance over 10,000 kilometres. Wherever we went we were in the happy land of peoples who are peaceful, democratic and free. Wherever we went we saw factories and buildings under construction. Wherever we went we heard happy voice of the people. Here we are together with delegates from four corners of the earth—peace-loving people from Western Europe and American continent, brothers from colonial and semi-colonial countries—demanding independence, democracy and peace. Gathered in this hall are delegates representing the ardent desire of hundreds of millions of peace-loving peoples in the world. This mighty force of peace is rapidly growing and advancing.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in October last year, we, the entire Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, are solidly united as never before in China's history, busy with the work of rehabilitating and building up the country in all its aspects.

The Chinese working class, liberated from servitude, has now become the leading class of the country. The working class with great enthusiasm are engaging in peaceful construction. Twelve years of bitter war in China had brought about the almost complete wreckage and destruction of China's railways, but today 87 per cent of the total railways are again in good running order. Now you can travel a distance of 23,000 kilometres in China by train without any difficulty.

Democratic management is in full operation in all of our publicly-owned enterprises and factories. Planned reconstruction and development are now taking place in the economy of co-operatives and privately-owned enterprises. Productive efficiency has been greatly raised. The productive efficiency of coal mines has already surpassed the pre-liberation level by between 70 and 100 per cent. The material and cultural standards of living of the workers have been greatly improved. In Northeast China alone, 540 workers' hospitals, 23 sanatoriums and 3,624 schools for workers have been established. According to incomplete statistics, over 720,000 workers throughout the country are getting their basic education within this year. Men and women workers are getting equal pay for equal work. Labour emulation movements are widespread throughout the country. In October this year, a national conference of labour heroes was held. This was the first time in China's history that such a conference has been held. Our workers, liberated from darkness, are now fully displaying their high degree of wisdom and their impressive strength. In the past, the fruit of our labour was exploited by imperialism, feudalism and by the comprador class. Labouring people were looked down upon then. But today, the fruit of our labour is for the creation of the people's own happiness. Our working class has become most highly respected people in society.

Having received their share of land, our peasants are working hard on their own land, building up the irrigation systems, improving seeds, ploughing deeply, wasting not a single furrow. As a result, we have good harvests throughout the country. Thanks to the efforts of our labouring people, not only have we thoroughly solved the raw material supply problem of industry but also the problem of food and clothing supply as well. We have, moreover, achieved a surplus.



Warsaw's people greet the peace delegates outside the meeting hall of the Second World Peace Congress.



The Polish people welcome the Chinese peace delegates at Warsaw's railway station. In the foreground is Liu Ning-yi.

Our scientists, educationalists and innumerable intellectuals have been able to develop and expand their abilities in the service of the people in this land of freedom and independence. For the reconstruction of New China and the development of its culture, they are continuously working out new inventions, training specialists and eradicating illiteracy.

Patriotic people of all strata of society, with one heart and mind, are carrying forward all kinds of construction.

The Chinese people ardently desire peace. We are going to change an agricultural nation into an industrial nation. We want to achieve a happy life through economic and cultural construction. We want to unite with the people of the Soviet Union, the Peoples' Democracies and all the peace-loving people of the world in the struggle for a peaceful world and the happiness of humanity.

We Chinese people ardently love our country. At the same time, we want to live in peace with all the peoples of the world. In the process of reconstructing our nation peacefully, we want to establish diplomatic, cultural and economic relations with all nations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

But, we shall never forget how, in the very midst of our struggle for liberation and in our peaceful reconstruction of today, the American Government has continuously interfered and obstructed us in every way possible. All its attempts with tanks, aeroplanes and heavy artillery to help Chiang Kai-shek to butcher the Chinese people have been smashed to pieces on the mainland of China. But, America is not willing to stop at this. From the founding of the People's Republic until now, America has become even more arrogant, inciting Chiang Kai-shek to blockade our coast, bomb our cities and organise a vast network of spies and saboteurs. Now, the American Government is going still further. It directs armed aggression against our territory, Taiwan; attacks our neighbour, Korea; invades Viet-Nam and the Philippines, and restores the power of the Japanese remnant fascists. All this is clear evidence that America has not taken to heart the past failure of its aggression. On the contrary, America is trying to encircle and invade China, invade Asia, and thus to provoke a new world war.

These criminal acts of the American rulers are completely contradictory to the will of the American people but represent the carrying out of the orders of a small Wall Street minority. They say they want peace and that other people are preparing for and carrying on aggression. May I ask whether the girls working in Chinese cotton mills, the farmers tilling their fields, the patients in Korean hospitals, children in Korean nurseries—killed by American bombings—carried on aggression against America?

That locomotive driver in Northeast China, those fishermen off the Shantung coast, who were killed by American air strafing—did they carry on aggression against America? The American army, navy and air forces have gone to Korea and have bombed, butchered and buried alive the peaceful people of that country and are now forcing their way towards the borders of China. The crossing of our border by

American planes has now become a daily occurrence. All this, if you please, they claim, is done in the name of "peace," "righteousness" and "self-defence." Has anyone ever heard of Korean soldiers being sent to California or of Korea extending its defence line to Hawaii and Pearl Harbour?

Taiwan is a part of China's territory. What authority has America to send the Seventh Fleet to invade the Straits of Taiwan and on the Island itself to set up American naval and air bases, to prevent the Chinese People's Liberation Army from liberating Taiwan? No wonder the Chinese people fully recognise that America is travelling on the same path as the Japanese militarists.

The Chinese people still remember the steps by which Japan invaded China. First Japan took Taiwan; then she took Korea. The next step was the invasion of Northeast China and finally aggression against the whole of China. The final result was widespread disaster, not only for the Chinese people but for the whole of Asia. The American pattern of aggression in China was planned by MacArthur and ratified by Truman. It has been decided that, once "the protection of American economic interests in Asia" has been completed in Korea and Taiwan, American troops will immediately go into action against the Chinese mainland. The American general staff have recommended that Korean territory be used for the attack on Northeast and North China. They have recommended the use of Viet-Nam, Burma and Hongkong for the invasion of South China. Making use of Taiwan as a base, they plan to attack Shanghai with paratroopers.

The fires of war are already burning at the gates of China. The sword of the aggressor is already pointed at the throat of the Chinese people. How can we be indifferent to this? When the people of the whole world are thus faced with the threat of war, they are compelled to take urgent and effective measures to stop it.

These criminal acts of the American imperialists are quite contrary to the traditions and purposes of the peace-loving people of America.

We Chinese are well acquainted with the fact that among the American people there have been such leaders as Washington and Lincoln. There have been famous writers such as Whitman and Jack London and inventors such as Edison. There have also been many good American friends of China such as Stilwell and Paul Robeson. We Chinese people have joined others in respecting these Americans. When America produces worthy films such as "Madame Curie," "Louis Pasteur," "The Great Dictator" and "Emil Zola," these films are welcomed by the Chinese people. When we were in the midst of resisting Japanese fascism, the blood of the American people and the blood of the Chinese people were mingled in the common struggle against the aggressor. But Truman, Acheson, MacArthur and Dulles openly have become the enemies of the Chinese people and, indeed, of the peoples of the world. The aggression they are carrying out certainly betrays the American people. They have forgotten the teachings of Lincoln. In place of "government of the people, by the people and for the people," they have

government of Wall Street, by Wall Street and for Wall Street. Today, they occupy the position of power and rule, but we do not believe they have found favour in their people's eyes.

But we have heard a fellow sing the praises of the American aggressors. There is nothing strange about this. Since the Wall Street magnates have stepped into the boots of Tojo, Hitler and Mussolini, it is natural they will certainly make use of certain fellows who hang around for tips, and sell their souls for favours received. They call good evil and right wrong. They call murderers philanthropists and make a hero of a certain running dog

of imperialism. Such careerists take advantage of these opportunities to become officials and acquire wealth.

The question, who wants war and who wants peace, has been clearly answered by inexorable facts.

Let men of conscience the world over unite, resolutely protect peace and oppose aggression.

Our Congress has demonstrated that the hearts of hundreds of millions of people have formed an invincible force for peace. No atom bomb or hydrogen bomb can prevail against it.

Long live the victory of peace!

## Speech by Li Teh-chuan

*Li Teh-chuan, member of the Chinese Peace Delegation, made the following speech at the Second World Peace Congress on Nov. 20:*



**Li Teh-chuan (Mme. Feng Yu-hsiang) addresses the Second World Peace Congress on behalf of the Chinese women.**

Mr. Chairman and friends in the fight for peace, on behalf of the 30,000,000 members of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation, and of the broad masses of Chinese women, I greet the Polish people and wish the Second Peace Congress every success.

After a long and arduous war, the Chinese people have now routed the enemy from within, driven out the foreign aggressors and achieved unparalleled victory in their popular revolution. We have created a people's state and are working all over our country to build a new China.

You can imagine, under these conditions, how earnestly the people of China desire peace in order to build up their homeland and make a happy future for their rising generation.

The Stockholm signature campaign, which has been going on among our people during the past six months, has met with the most enthusiastic response.

Everywhere men and women, young and old, irrespective of nationality or religion, put their names to this peace appeal. By now the total number of signatures exceeds 223,500,000, a third of them belonging to women. This is a very telling indication of our desire and determination to uphold peace. Every signature bespeaks a heart beating in unison with the hearts of all the peace-loving people of the earth.

Allow me, dear friends, to cite some examples of the work of Chinese women in the signature campaign.

In Peking there are two women, both of them over fifty, named Kao Yu-tsuen and Chang Yang. At the beginning of August, after the aggressive war in Korea had begun, these two women pinned to their coats the figures of two doves cut out of cloth and strips of cloth bearing the message, "Defend lasting peace, fight imperialist aggressive war!"; and with signature blanks in one hand and pen and ink in the other, they went about from morning till night, foregoing meals and rest, asking the people in the streets to sign the Stockholm Appeal. In seven days they collected 8,700 signatures.

Another splendid worker in the signature campaign is the Shanghai housewife Chang Li-ping. This woman's mother and elder brother lost their lives in a bomb attack by the Japanese imperialists during Japan's aggressive war in China; and her husband and child were killed when American planes bombed Shanghai last February. A devoted worker for peace, she enlisted over 3,000 other housewives in the campaign, and in the course of a month they obtained 270,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

And these are only a couple of instances of the activity of China's women in the peace movement.

Thwarted in its aggressive policy in Continental China, the American government is, as you know, doing its best to hinder our work of peaceful construction. What right has the U.S. government to send its Seventh Fleet into our Straits of Taiwan? What right has it to send its land, naval and air forces to Korea and massacre her people? What right has it to bomb peaceful towns in our Northeast and Shantung Province?

There is no doubt at all that the American aggressors are following in the footsteps of Japanese imperialism in Asia, trying to occupy Taiwan and Korea as a preliminary to striking along a wide front on the mainland of China.

The American aggressors have in effect already disrupted peace in Asia, and they offer a direct threat to peace throughout the world.

Since peace is indivisible, we call on the peace-loving peoples of the world to unite and stop these criminal actions of the American aggressors.

In their desire to save the world from disaster and protect world peace, the Chinese people wholeheartedly support the Declaration on Eliminating the Danger of a New War and Strengthening the Peace and Security of the Nations which was submitted to the U.N. General Assembly by Soviet Foreign Minister Vyshinsky, and his proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

We consider that peaceful settlement of the Korean question is the only way to restore the prestige of the United Nations, and to maintain peace throughout the world.

The terror practised by the fascist warmakers and their attempts to intimidate the world cannot break the will of the peoples in their fight for peace.

The peace lovers of the world are increasing their activity in behalf of it. The international movement against war, in defence of peace, is daily gaining in scope and strength.

This World Peace Congress is itself a forceful

demonstration of the indomitable will of all peoples for peace. This great strength of the peace movement should be a warning to the aggressive bloc headed by the American imperialists.

Dear friends: The women of China, and the whole of the Chinese people, cherish peace and are fighting for it.

We shall not sit back with folded arms and look on with indifference at the American aggression in Asia. We are determined to liberate Taiwan, defend our frontiers and come resolutely to the Korean people's support in their just and heroic war. We are determined to smash the intrigues by which the American imperialists are trying to undermine the peace of the world.

The Chinese people are fully convinced and firmly confident that the world peace forces and democracy will foil the criminal schemes of the instigators of another war.

Long live peace all over the world!

## Appendix:

# Warsaw In Triumph

(A Chinese Writer's Impressions of the Second World Peace Congress)

Yuan Shui-pai

The many different colourful costumes and ornaments sparkle before your eyes. There are the green coats and red scarves of the youth corps, the white broad-brimmed butterfly-shaped hats of the nuns, the turbans of the Syrian Mohammedans, the graceful flowing dresses of the Pakistan women, the thick black robes of Catholic Fathers, the high hats and golden crosses inlaid with gems and jewels of the Orthodox bishops, and much more.

A brown-skinned Latin American worker comes up to talk, and a South African youth whose face is as black as Chinese ink to shake hands. On every side there are faces that look quite familiar—Soviet Russians, Eastern Europeans, Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Italians—and there are faces that look new and strange—people from the African Ivory Coast and the Gold Coast, from Senegal and Mauritius.

For two days before the opening of the session, the skies over Czechoslovakia and Poland reverberated with the sound of many aircraft bringing over 2,000 delegates and guests from all parts of the world to the Second World Peace Congress. Among the delegates are some who have travelled half-way across the globe. Countless rivers and mountains have been crossed, obstacles like blockades near certain borders overcome, and troublesome "paper curtains"—visas—pierced.

At last at 7:00 P.M. November 16 came the impressive and solemn moment when about two thousand people of different nationalities and races, from different social backgrounds, with different political views and religious beliefs, gathered together to shout in many different languages but with one

voice—PEACE! For the first time in the history of mankind a peace front of such vast magnitude and infinite strength has been organised and consolidated.

"The peoples of the whole world,"—when this phrase rings in your ears or hovers on your lips, perhaps it has sounded abstract, but here in this gathering it has a flesh and blood meaning. Along the aisles and lanes of the hall where the Congress is meeting, people are coming and going and the shoulders of "the peoples of the whole world" are constantly touching. It may startle you for a moment to realise that people who differ so strikingly in appearance think and hope as you do.

People stand on chairs or on tables shout and clap as though a storm were coming on, when after repeated discussions and revisions, the meeting has voted and passed two great historical documents—the Manifesto to the Peoples of the World and the Address to the United Nations. The contents of these two documents crystallise the urgent demand and resolute will of the peoples of the whole world—yes, the peoples of the whole world! The contents, too, represent the profound and unshakable confidence of mankind, an eloquent and forceful testimony that all good people in the world cherish one common goal—peaceful creation for the realisation of which they have gathered here and for which they have tried every peaceful method to find a common route—debate, the ceding of concessions, struggle and compromise. At the same time the meeting made it clear that the imperialists are the enemies of the peoples of the whole world, for the imperialists not only oppose peace but wickedly conspire to thwart and undermine its development.

The steel and iron workers of Sheffield, for example, oppose the British imperialist plan for manufacturing guns and cannon for the purpose of massacring innocent and peaceful people. These workers held parades and demonstrations. They did

Yuan Shui-pai is one of the Chinese writers who attended the Second World Peace Congress. This is a translation of one of his articles published in the Peking *People's Daily*.

what they could to make it possible for the Second World Peace Congress to be held in their hometown, the centre of the steel and iron industry of the British Empire. They actually moved out of their homes to have rooms ready for the peace delegations. Their reactionary leaders, however, tremble at the world "peace" as though they were doomed to hanging by its very sound. So they used disgraceful and violent means to try to sabotage the programme of the Congress. They manoeuvred diplomatically, refusing to sign entrance visas or thievishly withholding invitations. In spite of their intrigues and machinations, however, the good-will of the people defeated them for the people are a thousand-fold stronger than these cowards. The "labour" government disclosed its "fox tail" and betrayed itself to many people once taken in by its words. The "labour" government is stunned at the great successes of the Second World Peace Congress.

Unlike the British reactionary clique, the people of Warsaw held out their welcoming arms enthusiastically to embrace the peace champions. As a result of the treacherous plots of the American and British warmongers, the decision as to where the meeting should be held was unduly delayed. The Polish people made lightning-quick preparations completing all arrangements within a few days. This was a huge task but its completion was another demonstration of the unparalleled power of peace-loving people.

Besides arranging for transport, receptions, hotel accommodations, dining halls, and exhibitions, a hall with three thousand seats had to be prepared for the grand occasion. The Polish workers worked night and day and within a few days succeeded in transforming the unfinished Poland Publishing House into a magnificent meeting hall where not even pillars were allowed to mar the audience's view. Paintings of winged doves and characters signifying "peace" in different languages decorated the glass ceilings. In the middle of the floor, covered with crimson carpets, were ten mahogany tables set in one row, all fitted with telephone wires miles and miles long for interpretation in eight languages—Polish, French, Russian, English, Spanish, German, Italian and Chinese. On the walls were the different national flags. The sun and mercurial lights lit up the hall which was an impressively beautiful sight. Outside, above the roof of the building, there were dozens of blue peace flags flying. On the spacious grounds in front of the building stood eleven stone standards with vessels at the top (symbolising the member nations of the Permanent Committee) in which the flames of the "eternal fire" glimmered and flickered all day and night.

Crowds and crowds of Warsaw citizens were constantly walking through the grounds. Some would shout slogans and clap their hands to cheer the delegates going in and out of the building. On November 20, the day before the session ended, three meetings were held, the third one continuing throughout the night until six o'clock the next morning. As the delegates left the hall after this meeting, they found themselves surrounded by crowds of people who had been waiting outside through the chilly

dawn. Indeed, wherever the delegates went, whether it was entering or leaving cars, in bookshops, or in theatres, they would meet group after group of young boys and girls who rushed for autographs or to shake hands. All this is only another indication of the deep desire of the Polish people for peace. It was indeed startling to learn how reactionary American and British correspondents reported their enthusiasm—by saying that school children waited at the entrance to the meeting hall to beg for bread. Even idiots would not, I think, credit these dishonest reporters for such ridiculous and groundless slanders.

With the same enthusiasm with which the Polish workers helped and supported the meeting of the



Part of the great crowd greeting the peace delegates outside the Dom Slova Polskiego:

Congress through their actual labour, the Polish people greeted the peace messengers. In the evening there were mass rallies and parades. Not only were informally organised groups of workers, students, women and officials present at these meetings, but also old men and women, small children and all types of ordinary citizens. There were clerks with brief-cases under their arms, housewives carrying bags with knitting needles and wool, young mothers gently pushing their babies in perambulators. They walked along the familiar streets which only a few years back Hitler and his gang had stained with the people's blood. They passed the newly-built residential quarters for workers, the headquarters of the Polish United Workers Party which was in the process of building, and then the ruined churches and other uninhabitable houses which figured prominently in the rebuilding program not yet started. These ruins were purposely set in floodlight. Little wonder that when the procession marched past this sight, everyone shouted "peace" a little more loudly and more vehemently than before.

It is almost impossible to find a single street without a ruined house or a single household which did not suffer at least one casualty. Every inch of the soil of Warsaw had been soaked with the blood of the children of Poland. Before the war Warsaw had a population of 1,300,000; but now it has

only 700,000. About 75 per cent of the private houses and 90 per cent of the public buildings were destroyed by the fascist bombings, shelling, or by deliberately-set fires. The old Jewish quarters where once 300,000 people lived were burned to the ground by Hitler's order. The busiest commercial centres were turned into ghastly graveyards. Each family lost at least one member, and the women of Warsaw lost between 250,000 to 300,000 of their able-bodied men. It is only natural then for them to shout at the top of their voices that they are against wars of aggression.

Now through their own efforts and with help from the Soviet Union, the people of Warsaw have rebuilt the 474 kilometre-long bridge across the Vistula River. By May 1949 the suburbs still lay in waste, but the young students and workers have gradually been transforming the wasteland into splendid buildings, cultural palaces, theatres and public nurseries. Little wonder that these people shouted slogans for peace and against destruction with such firm and brave voices.

Before the opening session most of the delegates were taken on a comprehensive sight-seeing tour of the city of Warsaw. The sight was both touching and encouraging. Mounds overgrown with grass and weeds, crumbled walls riddled with holes, and desolate ashes in the Jewish quarters. And amongst all this, magnificent new buildings towering here and there. The remains of Warsaw of five years ago reminded us all of the disasters and catastrophes which war had brought to each of our native towns and to other parts of the globe. The suffering of five years ago was brought back quickly to our minds. Nor was the present suffering of the Korean people far from our memory as we looked at the damage which Hitler had brought to Warsaw. The human race having only just climbed out of a sea of blood from the last war is once more faced with the threat of being hurled into another sea of blood, this time far deeper and vaster.

Throughout the sessions, in the speeches of the 120 delegates from Socialist Republics, or from People's Democracies, or from colonial and semi-colonial countries, you could never miss the pain in their voices when on the one hand names like Warsaw, Kiev, Leeds and Coventry were mentioned, and, on the other, Pyongyang and Seoul.

Madame Eugenie Cotton accused the American imperialists of outrageous bombings in Korea. "Under the gracious sun," she said, "our earth is still flooded with fresh blood. . . . These barbaric outrages cannot help bring tears to our eyes again. . . . MacArthur, however, makes glorious reports out of the massacre of women and children. Shame!" In the same vein Nenni condemned the war policy of the American imperialists, through which, he said, they are "attempting to steep Korea in blood and blow it into ashes." Fadeyev spoke with indignation and contempt for the actions of the American imperialists, who do not deserve to be called human beings and who issued the order "to reduce Korea to a wasteland." He told the audience with grief how Korea was being ravaged and that a considerable percentage of the Korean population had already been wiped out. An American Negro lawyer, Howard,



Polish, Chinese, Indian . . . all the peoples strive for one and the same aim—lasting world peace.



Peace delegates from all parts of the world cheer Mme. Pak Den-ai after she spoke for Korea at the Congress.

said: "Today the victims are Koreans, but tomorrow it will be the turn of our African brothers."

Wearing the Korean national dress, the chief delegate from Korea, Pak Den-ai, made her accusations with so much feeling that many in the audience were moved to tears. But, she assured them confidently, the Korean people would never be enslaved, and they are sure to emerge victoriously out of the present liberation struggle. When she touched on the assistance given to Korea by her "good and great-minded neighbours, the Chinese volunteers," thunderous applause and hand-clapping vibrated through the hall.

At the conclusion of her speech, she was lifted up on the shoulders of other delegates while the whole audience cried: "Long Live Stalin! Long Live Mao Tse-tung! Long Live Kim Il-sung!"

Thus did the peace messengers from 81 nations, all of whom cherished a deep hatred for MacArthur and his like, unreservedly express their sympathy, support, admiration and love for the great Korean and Chinese peoples who are bravely defending peace in the East.

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