

DOCUMENTS
OF
THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN
AND PACIFIC REGIONS

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Supplement to People's China
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INTRODUCTION

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions which opened on October 2, 1952 in Peking brought its work to a triumphant conclusion on October 12.

A total of 429 delegates, observers, specially invited guests and visitors from over 40 countries participated in the conference deliberations. These included 367 full delegates from 37 countries. The character of the Conference was broad and democratic. Delegates included representatives of the workers, peasants, outstanding scientists, writers and artists, industrialists and merchants, leaders of the women's and youth movements, members of many parliaments, well-known religious leaders of various faiths, Christians, Buddhists, Moslems. The women of Asia—long held in subjection—took a prominent part in the work of the Conference. Fourteen per cent of the participants were women.

The Conference chairmanship rotated among the 63 members of the Presidium from the 37 countries.

The Conference was opened by Soong Ching Ling, leader of the Chinese Delegation. Peng Chen, deputy leader of the Chinese Delegation, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the people of Peking, and of China. At the end of the first session, the agenda of the Conference was unanimously adopted covering 11 items: the Japanese Question; the Korean Question; the Questions of Cultural Exchange; of Economic Relations; of National Independence; of Women's Rights and Child Welfare; on the Concluding of a Five Power Peace Pact; on the Peace Movement in the Middle and Near East; Declarations and Resolutions of the Conference and other questions.

In the next days, the Conference in plenary session heard the General Report by Kuo Mo-jo (China), and reports by Togo Kameda (Japan) on the Japanese question, by Han Sul Ya (Korea) on the Korean question, Saifuddin Kitchlew (India) on the question of cultural exchange, Suroso (Indonesia) on the question of economic relations, Olga Poblete (Chile) on the question of national independence; Tahira Mazhar (Pakistan) on the question of women's rights and child welfare, Louis W. Wheaton (U.S.A.) on the question of concluding a Five Power Peace Pact. There were also a number of supplementary reports by Victor James (Australia) on the Japanese question; by Diego Montana Cuellar (Colombia) and Isobel Cerney (U.S.A.) on the Korean question; by Ismael Cosío Villegas (Mexico) on the question of cultural exchange; by Finlay Mackenzie (Canada), Gyan Chand (India) and K. Vaikunthavasan (Ceylon) on the question of economic relations; by Gholam Hossene Rahimian (Iran) and Le Dinh Tham (Vietnam) on the question of national independence; by Lillian Rita Smith (New Zealand) and Emilia Prieto Tugores (Costa Rica) on the question of women's rights and child welfare; by U Hla (Burma) on the question of concluding a Five Power Peace Pact. There were also a number of addresses by representatives of the World Peace Coun-

cil (Gabriel D'Arboussier and Ivor Montagu), the Asian and Australasian Liaison Bureau of the WFTU (E. Thornton), the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (Lucienne Bouffieux), the Women's International Democratic Federation (Carmen Zanti), the WFTU (Luigi Grassi), the International Union of Students (Rafael Echeverria) and by the specially invited guests who included Monica Felton, the Stalin International Peace Prize Winner, and Heinrich Brandweiner, leader of the Investigation Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, which reported on U.S. crimes in Korea. Seventy-two speeches by delegates dealt with many vital problems of the struggle for peace and national independence in the Asian and Pacific area.

Between sessions, the eight Commissions of the Conference, and the Presidium discussed and finalised the drafts of the resolutions and other documents in a spirit of the most complete democracy.

The sessions were remarkable for their spirit of real international friendship. Many delegations of the Chinese people came to greet the Conference. Banners were presented to it from the women of Peking, religious groups, youth, children and representatives of the national minorities. Moving tributes were paid to the delegates of the Korean people. Heartfelt greetings were exchanged between the American and Korean delegations, between the Malayan and British representatives, between French and Viet-Nameese.... A great ovation greeted the joint declaration of the Indian and Pakistan delegations on the peaceful settlement of the Kashmir problem.

The Conference received over 23,000 telegrams and letters of greeting from all over the world.

At the final session on the evening of October 12, the delegates read, amended and passed unanimously the texts of the Appeal and Address and 9 resolutions. It was proposed to establish a Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions and the members of this Committee were elected with Soong Ching Ling as Chairman.

The closing address was delivered by S. Kitchlew. He paid tribute to the fact that the Conference was able to carry out its work so smoothly and efficiently thanks to the fact that it was held in that great bastion of freedom and peace—the people's Peking. "We have had," he said, "the mightiest demonstration for peace possible on a regional basis at a most crucial juncture in history and on issues of paramount importance to the future of the world."

On October 15, the Peace Liaison Committee lost no time in carrying forward the work of the Conference. It held its first formal meeting in Peking under the chairmanship of Soong Ching Ling. It discussed active preparations for participation in the forthcoming Congress of the Peoples for Peace and the work of the Secretariat of the Liaison Committee.

THE PEACE LIAISON COMMITTEE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

NAME LIST

Chairman:

Soong Ching Ling

Vice-Chairmen: (Names in alphabetical order)

I. I. Anisimov (U.S.S.R.)
 James G. Endicott (Canada)
 Nazim Hikmet (Turkey)
 Victor James (Australia)
 Saifuddin Kitchlew (India)
 Kuo Mo-jo (China)
 Matsumoto Jiichiro (Japan)
 Pablo Neruda (Chile)
 Pak Den Ai (Korea)
 Paul Robeson (U.S.A.)
 Pir Manki Sharif (Pakistan)

Members: (By countries in alphabetical order)

AFGHANISTAN (Not yet appointed)
 AUSTRALIA Mrs. Nancy Lapwood
 BURMA Thakin Kodaw Hmaing
 U Ba Nyein
 CANADA Raymond Arthur Gardner
 Mrs. Grace Knight
 CEYLON Narawila Dhammaratana
 Don Philip Gunawardena
 CHILE Mme. Olga Poblete
 Alfredo de Amesti
 CHINA Peng Chen
 Liu Ning-I
 COLOMBIA Diego Montana Cuellar
 Jorge Enrique Bayona
 COSTA RICA Eduardo Mora Valverde
 CYPRUS Stylianos Jacovides
 ECUADOR Manuel Agustin Aguirre
 EL SALVADOR Jacinto Castellanos Rivas
 GUATEMALA Antonio Cruz Franco
 HONDURAS Ramon Amaya Amador
 INDIA Gyan Chand
 Ravi Shankar Vyas
 INDONESIA Suroto
 Suroso
 Mrs. Rasuna Said
 IRAN Gholam Hossene Rahimian
 IRAQ Kazim Al Samawi

ISRAEL Jacob Majus
 JAPAN Kenta Kaneko
 Hiroshi Minami
 KHMER (Not yet appointed)
 KOREA Han Sul Ya
 Jung Sung Un
 Su Chun Sik
 LAOS Thao Nouthak Phoumsavan
 MALAYA Chan Suat Hong
 MEXICO Ismael Cosio Villegas
 Rafael Lopez Malo
 MONGOLIA Bazar Shirindib
 NEPAL (Not yet appointed)
 NEW ZEALAND Allan Courtney Monteith
 Rewi Alley
 NICARAGUA Leon Valladares
 PAKISTAN Mohammed Iftikharuddin
 Ataur Rahman
 PANAMA Carlos de Bello Pedreschi
 PERU Mario Chiabra
 PHILIPPINES Manuel Cruz
 SYRIA AND LEBANON Cheik Mohamed Taha Achmar
 THAILAND Prasert Supsoonthorn
 UNION OF SOVIET
 SOCIALIST REPUBLICS Vadim Kozhevnikov
 D. K. Khodjaev
 UNITED STATES OF
 AMERICA Louis W. Wheaton
 Hugh Hardyman
 Mrs. Isobel Cerney
 VIET-NAM Le Dinh Tham
 Nguyen Xuan Thuy

Secretary-General:
 Liu Ning-I

Deputy Secretaries-General:
 Romesh Chandra (India)
 Togo Kameda (Japan)
 Vadim Kozhevnikov (U.S.S.R.)
 Mme. Olga Poblete (Chile)
 Louis W. Wheaton (U.S.A.)
 S. Hai (Pakistan)
 Jung Sung Un (Korea)

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

We, the 367 delegates from 37 countries, assembled at the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, have met together in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual trust; belonging to different nations and races, holding varying religious beliefs and political views, but expressing the determined will for peace of over 1,600 million people, we are fully agreed that to win peace and defend it is an

urgent task which must and can be accomplished by the joint efforts of all.

The ruthless war in Korea has been waged for more than two years. Bacteriological weapons, napalm bombs, indiscriminate bombing and other methods of mass slaughter are being unscrupulously employed. Peaceful cities and villages are being burnt and destroyed; horrible atrocities are being

inflicted upon innocent men, women and children. This war has already taken a heavy toll of human life and happiness. The U.S. Government's refusal to repatriate prisoners-of-war in accordance with the principles of international law prevents the conclusion of a truce in Korea. The repeated disruption of the Korean truce talks by the U.S. Military Command, its use of illegal methods of warfare and its encroachments on China's sovereignty are acts of provocation which threaten to spread the war.

At the same time, armed intervention aimed at crushing the people's desire for freedom continues in Viet-Nam, Malaya and other countries.

In order to convert Japan into a war base for launching a new war against the Asian and Pacific regions, the U.S. Government is reviving Japanese militarism in violation of solemn international agreements. This resurrects the spectre of war for the whole area.

In many countries of this area, the struggle to win national liberation and to preserve national independence is being subjected to foreign intervention. National sovereignty and territorial integrity are being violated through the acquisition of military bases and the imposition of military alliances. The national wealth of many lands is being plundered and their economic resources diverted to serve plans for aggressive foreign wars. In countries that are being compelled to take part in the large-scale arms expansion and war preparation, high prices and inflation have adversely affected the peoples' living standards. Blockades and embargoes impose further unnecessary hardships, dislocating economies which have not even fully recovered from the effects of World War II. In many lands, cultural undertakings and programmes of social betterment are being suspended, and, in large parts of this area, the rights of women are encroached upon and child welfare is neglected. In order to justify and promote war policies, international suspicions are fanned through lying propaganda, racist theories are propounded, and disunity among nations is fostered by every possible means.

In glaring contrast with the frenzied drive towards war, is the earnest desire of the peoples of the whole world that existing conflicts should be brought to an end, that the energy and resources devoted to the destruction of life should be spent in building and beautifying life, and that the human race should be guaranteed a permanent peace.

Peoples that are still subject to foreign rule realise that the struggle for national liberation is inseparably linked with the struggle against war, that war preparations strengthen the chains of their slavery. Peoples whose governments lead the preparation for war live in fear and extreme insecurity; and the peoples are realising that security and stability can only be achieved through peaceful development. Countries with vast plans for peaceful economic reconstruction eagerly desire peace to continue with the task of improving their peoples' standards of living.

The peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions firmly adhere to a common aim, namely, to oppose war and defend peace.

We reaffirm our conviction that countries with different social systems and ways of life can co-exist in peace and co-operate in a mutually beneficial way.

We realise keenly that peace cannot be awaited, it must be won. In order to win lasting peace, we must unite and wage tireless struggles.

The peace of this area and the world demands:

Immediate peace in Korea on a just and reasonable basis, an end to the wars in Viet-Nam, Malaya and other regions, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from these regions.

A halt to the revival of Japanese militarism; conclusion of a genuine peace treaty between Japan and the countries concerned; and establishment of an independent, democratic, free and peaceful new Japan.

Opposition to intervention in the internal affairs of one country by another and encroachment on the sovereignty of one country by another. Defence and achievement of national independence.

Opposition to blockade and embargo. Promotion of economic co-operation and cultural exchange between the countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Prohibition of incitement to war, opposition to racial discrimination, and protection of women's rights and promotion of child welfare.

Speedy conclusion of a Five Power Peace Pact. Arms reduction and a ban on the use of atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass murder.

In the struggle for the defence of peace in the Asian and Pacific regions and throughout the world, the people of the United States bear an especially great responsibility.

The acts of war and preparations for war now being carried out by the Government of the United States in these regions and in other parts of the world are disastrous to the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions and to the people of the world. Though committed in their name, these acts do not serve the will or the interests of the people of the United States.

Hence it is the urgent need and solemn obligation of the people of the United States to put an end to these acts of their Government and to lead the country to follow the path of peace.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions salutes the people of the United States, who are struggling for peace amidst great difficulties. We express the hope that they will intensify their struggle and strengthen their unity in defence of peace. In this noble task, we wish them every success, and offer them our hand of friendship.

We realize that the people of Japan have suffered terribly under United States occupationists and their own militarist rulers. We know they will struggle, along with the other peoples of Asia and the Pacific, for national independence and to escape being used as cannon-fodder. The peoples of Asia and the Pacific will whole-heartedly support the heroic fight of the Japanese people in defence of peace and inde-

pendence. We wish them success and offer them our hand of friendship.

The monstrous cruelties which accompany the wars of today have roused the consciences of every decent man and woman. The mass killing of civilians, the senseless destruction of peaceful towns and villages, the infliction of untold horrors on innocent women and children make modern war an instrument of total annihilation. This genocide, by the use of the most fiendish weapons ever invented by man, threatens to reach other lands and peoples. If the cultural achievements of long centuries are not to be wiped out, if life is not to become a bestial struggle for existence, if the life of man is to retain

any element of humanity, the orgy of bloodshed in Korea, Viet-Nam, Malaya and other countries must be stopped. The grim prospect of a world war imperils the life of every man, woman and child. It is, therefore, a common duty to struggle for peace and halt the world's drift towards war. The peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions are determined to wage a relentless struggle against the forces of war and are convinced that, by co-operating with all persons of goodwill, they will be able to avert the threatening catastrophe, dispelling the dark clouds of war and clearing Man's horizons for the dawn of universal friendship and a lasting peace.

Peking, October 12, 1952

ADDRESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Peking, October 12, 1952

To the United Nations General Assembly:

The United Nations was founded to save mankind "from the scourge of war."

The Charter of the United Nations charged it with the preservation of peace and security of the world and the prevention of wars of aggression. Yet, in the seven years since its birth, the United Nations has not only violated the principles of its Charter and failed in its duty, but it is in the name of the United Nations itself that the war is conducted in Korea.

This war has seen the mass destruction of peaceful villages and cities, indiscriminate bombings and cruelties without parallel in history visited upon the people and territory of Korea. In contravention of international law and agreements, and in violation of all humanitarian principles, bacteriological warfare is being waged in Korea and Northeast China.

The Charter of the United Nations respects the equal rights of all nations and recognizes the right of national independence and the inviolability of the sovereignty of all nations. Yet, the United Nations has repeatedly violated this principle by countenancing the repression of national liberation movements in many countries, by allowing intervention in the internal affairs of one state by another, and by allowing infringement of the sovereign rights of the territorial land, waters and air of many countries. The United Nations has done nothing to protect the sovereignty and the right to equality of many Asian and Pacific countries which are struggling for national liberation. For example, it has for years tolerated the grim wars in Viet-Nam, Malaya and other countries, making no effort to stop the carnage.

The United Nations has the obligation of carrying out and supervising international arms reduction, but it has done nothing to fulfil this obligation. On the contrary, it has allowed many countries to expand their armaments enormously and to prepare for war. The full weight of the economic burden of rearmament has fallen upon the people of

many countries, depressing living standards in some lands and bringing incalculable misery and hardship to others.

The United Nations has failed to fulfil its responsibility to promote normal economic relations among nations. Instead, it has allowed certain countries to impose embargoes and blockades in order to prepare for war. This has disrupted normal international trade, leading to economic crises in some countries. The United Nations has also failed in its duty to promote friendly cultural relations among nations.

The very principle upon which the Charter of the United Nations is founded, the principle of unanimity among the five great Powers, has been violated.

The present international tension can only be removed and permanent peace guaranteed through negotiations between the five great Powers, but the United Nations tolerates the actions of countries which, in order to manipulate its deliberations and decisions, refuse to recognize this principle.

The United Nations has further violated the principle of five-power unanimity by refusing to seat the People's Republic of China, representing 475,000,000 people, in the United Nations and in its Security Council.

The violation of the Charter and the United Nations' failure to preserve peace are not the responsibility of all the member states of the United Nations. The main responsibility for violation of the Charter rests upon a very small group of governments, headed by the Government of the United States.

This state of affairs is causing grave concern to many governments and to the peoples of the whole world. Therefore, the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, with 367 delegates from 37 countries, expressing the common will for peace of the 1,600 million people of this area, places the following proposals before the United Nations:

1. The United Nations should condemn those actions which foster the revival of militarism in

Japan and Western Germany. The United Nations should also condemn the conclusion with Japan and Western Germany of unilateral peace treaties which have as their aim preparations for war, and it should use its influence to promote the conclusion of just and genuine peace treaties with Japan and Germany by those countries concerned. In order to ensure peace, the United Nations should support the Japanese people in building an independent, democratic, free and peaceful new Japan and support the German people in building an independent, united, democratic, free and peaceful new Germany.

2. The United Nations should bring about an immediate armistice in Korea on a just and reasonable basis. The unjustifiable action of the U.S. truce negotiators in unilaterally adjourning the armistice talks must be stopped; all prisoners-of-war on both sides must be unconditionally repatriated in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention of 1949; all foreign troops, including the Chinese People's Volunteers, must be withdrawn and the Korean people left free to settle their domestic affairs in their own way.

3. The United Nations should take effective measures to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign troops, to end the fighting in Viet-Nam, Malaya and other countries, and bring about just and reasonable settlements through negotiation, satisfying the reasonable demands of these countries for national independence.

4. The United Nations should act to stop the suppression of the national independence and liberation movements of various countries, to halt racial discrimination, interference in the internal affairs of countries, and the plundering of their national resources. It should halt the imposition of aggressive military pacts upon countries contrary to their national interest and should secure the removal of foreign military bases wherever they exist.

The United Nations should act to respect and ensure the right to national independence of coun-

tries in the Near and Middle East and prevent infringement of the sovereignty of these countries.

5. The United Nations should immediately implement the principle of five-power unanimity by promoting a Pact of Peace between the five great Powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Great Britain and France. This pact should be open to the participation of all countries. The United Nations should insist on methods of negotiation to settle international disputes.

6. The United Nations should take effective measures to ensure the universal, controlled reduction of armaments, to prohibit the manufacture and use of bacteriological, atomic and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and to urge that countries which have not yet ratified the "Protocol for Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare" (dated Geneva, June 17, 1925) do so at once.

7. The United Nations should take effective measures to restore normal economic and cultural relations between countries on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. All barriers to normal economic relations, including embargo and blockade, should be removed.

Convinced that countries with differing social systems and ways of life can co-exist peacefully, the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions call upon member states of the United Nations to defend and implement the principles of the United Nations Charter. Only then will the United Nations regain its lost prestige and become an authoritative organ for the maintenance of world peace.

The peoples insist the United Nations save mankind from the scourge of war.

The Peace Conference of the Asian
and Pacific Regions

RESOLUTION ON THE JAPANESE QUESTION

In order to defend the peace and security of the Asian and Pacific regions and of the world, the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions holds that it is necessary to check the intensified danger of a new war, resulting from Japan's being turned into a military base and from its remilitarization.

Since the separate "peace treaty" with Japan and the U.S.-Japan "Security Pact" signed at San Francisco were declared to have been put into effect on April 28, 1952, the U.S. Government and its occupation forces in Japan, in league with the Japanese militarist elements represented by the Yoshida government, have further oppressed the Japanese people and undermined the national independence of Japan in an attempt to launch Japan again on the road of aggression, thereby destroying peace. The open rein-

statement of the Japanese war criminals who so recently attempted world domination, the rapid rebuilding of the Japanese army, navy and air force under the control of the militarist elements, the large-scale expansion of military industries and war bases, the crude denial to the Japanese people of their sovereign right to decide freely their foreign and trade policies, and the undermining and trampling underfoot of their democratic freedoms, are actions obviously aimed at permanently enslaving the Japanese people and instigating a new war of aggression.

Japan, after the overthrow of Japanese militarism, should have become an independent, democratic, free and peaceful country, and the people of Japan should have had the right to solve their own

problems, and to determine their own political, economic and cultural life, including the right to possess armed forces adequate for defence that are necessary to safeguard a new Japan, independent, democratic, free and peaceful. But the U.S. Government is unwilling to see Japan become an independent, democratic, free and peaceful country; on the contrary, it has openly utilized the militarist elements of Japan to turn Japan into a war base for new aggression in the Far East. Thus the peace and security of the Asian and Pacific regions is seriously threatened.

This state of affairs has already evoked strong opposition from the Japanese people and the peoples of the world.

In order to defend peace and security in the Asian and Pacific regions and in the world, and to support the legitimate aspirations of the Japanese people, the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is unanimously of the opinion that:—

1. In view of the tense situation that has been brought about in the Asian and Pacific regions by the conclusion of the illegal separate "peace treaty" with Japan signed at San Francisco, all the countries concerned should conclude a genuine peace treaty of an all-in character with Japan in conformity with the principles and spirit of the Potsdam Declaration and other international agreements relating to the Japanese question.

2. We must oppose and put an end to the remilitarization of Japan and give the fullest support to the Japanese people in their efforts to build an independent, democratic, free and peaceful new Japan.

3. All foreign troops must be withdrawn immediately from Japanese territory. No foreign power must be allowed to maintain military bases in Japan. No foreign power must be allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of Japan.

4. All the restrictions imposed by any foreign government on Japanese foreign trade and the peaceful building up of the Japanese economy must be removed. Japan must be assured normal trade relations with all the countries concerned on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, so as to improve the living conditions of the Japanese people which are daily worsening.

In order to realize the above-mentioned demands, it is necessary to adopt concrete steps to bring about closer contact and better understanding between the Japanese people and the peoples of the other countries of the Asian and Pacific regions. The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is of the opinion that a peace delegation should be chosen to visit the Japanese people who are fighting for peace. It also proposes that the organizations of the Asian and Pacific countries and those of Japan devoted to the cause of peace should exchange regular visits.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions salutes the Japanese people for their tremendous efforts in struggling against foreign occupation and the revival of militarism in their country. It calls upon the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions and of the world to render active support to the Japanese people in their heroic struggle for independence, democracy, freedom and peace.
Peking, October 12, 1952

RESOLUTION ON THE KOREAN QUESTION

The Korean war is still continuing. Despite the longing of the people of Asia and the whole world for speedy agreement, the armistice talks have been gravely obstructed by the refusal, on the part of the United States representatives, to agree to the repatriation of all prisoners of war, and by their unilateral decision to adjourn the meetings indefinitely. Large-scale bombing, with the object of destroying peaceful cities and civilians, is being carried out over a wide area. Poison-gas projectiles and napalm bombs continue to be used on a massive scale. Cases of the killing and maltreatment of prisoners of war in U.S. hands are occurring with increasing frequency. The bacteriological warfare launched in Korea constitutes an exceedingly serious threat to all peoples throughout the world; the Chinese people have already been made the target of bacteriological attack. The facts concerned have been confirmed by the investigations of the International Scientific Commission. Taiwan, which is Chinese territory, is still occupied; incursions across China's borders and into her territorial waters and territorial air are repeatedly being made as a direct provocation to China. The revival of the forces of

Japanese militarism is being accelerated. These circumstances create the danger of a prolongation and extension of the Korean war and increase the gravity of the situation in the Far East.

In view of this threatening situation, the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions deems it necessary to appeal, in the interests of the 1,600,000,000 people living in these regions, to the peoples of the world, urging that all put forward the following demands:

1. That the U.S. representatives in the armistice talks immediately cease, in accordance with the principle of the settlement of international disputes by negotiation, their unjustifiable conduct designed to wreck the Korean armistice talks.
2. That, in accordance with international law and custom, particularly with the Geneva Convention of 1949, and also with the articles of the armistice agreement already accepted by both sides, both parties in the Korean war repatriate all prisoners of war and cease hostilities at once.

3. That the use of weapons of mass destruction, including bacteriological weapons, poison-gas projectiles and napalm bombs, as well as the indiscriminate bombing of peaceful cities and civilians in Korea by the U.S. armed forces be immediately prohibited and stopped, and that the government of every country without exception ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and declare its adherence to it.
4. That, following the achievement of a cease-fire, all foreign troops, including the Chinese People's Volunteers, be at once withdrawn from Korea.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions holds that, to restore peace in Korea and safeguard peace in Asia and the Pacific, the governments of the countries concerned, including repre-

sentatives from both North and South Korea, should enter at once into negotiations with a view to taking further steps towards a peaceful solution of the Korean problem on the basis of an armistice, and the settlement of the internal affairs of Korea by the Korean people themselves.

The arduous struggle of the Korean people has won, and will continue to win, the warm sympathy and support of the people of the world. This Conference calls upon all the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions, as well as upon all other peoples throughout the world, to give active support to the above demands, so that the Korean problem may be solved on a just and reasonable basis at the earliest possible date and the heroic Korean people may live in peace.

Peking, October 12, 1952

RESOLUTION ON THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE QUESTION

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is firmly of the opinion that peace and national independence are inseparable. If the territory or sovereignty of any country suffers infringement, then peace is threatened; therefore, in order to safeguard peace, the sovereign independence and territorial integrity of all nations must be respected and must not be encroached upon, and the right and freedom of the peoples of all countries to determine their own political system and way of life must be safeguarded and must not be interfered with in any manner or under any pretext: countries with different political systems and ways of life can co-exist peacefully. These objectives are in conformity with the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter and the actions taken by the World Peace Council on the question of National Independence.

The Conference views with the utmost concern the serious situation of an ever-increasing menace to the national independence of many countries in this region as a threat to peace. While some countries are being subjected to foreign military aggression, some are being compelled to take part in aggression against others. Some are occupied by aggressive foreign troops and have been forced to supply military bases; some are suffering from foreign control of their internal affairs and economic sovereignty; others have become victims of economic blockade and repression of their culture, and thus have been deprived of their freedom to maintain and develop economic and cultural relations with such countries as they please.

This Conference considers these outrageous practices as an encroachment upon the national independence of countries and a threat to world peace. It is of the opinion that the safeguarding of national

independence is an essential condition for the strengthening of lasting peace. It supports the just struggles for national independence and proposes the following measures for the achievement of peace:

1. That the sovereign independence and territorial integrity of all countries be respected and firm opposition be declared against any act of infringement by one country upon the territorial integrity of another or intervention by one country in the internal affairs of another.
2. That the wars of aggression now proceeding in Korea, Viet-Nam, Malaya and other countries be immediately brought to an end; and all foreign troops in these countries be withdrawn.
3. That the occupation troops stationed in Japan and foreign troops in other countries be withdrawn; that the military bases established by one country on the territory of another be removed; that increasing militarization be stopped; and that aggressive treaties aimed at instigating war be abrogated.
4. That the right of every country to develop and utilize its own natural resources, to exchange them freely with other countries or to devote them entirely to the improvement of the living conditions of its people and the development of its peace economy be respected, and firm opposition be declared against seizure of the natural resources of one country by any other country.
5. That all measures of blockade and embargo be opposed; free trade based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, between all countries and all peoples, be respected.

6. That all acts inciting racial discrimination and sowing dissension between nations, as well as vicious propaganda inciting war, be opposed; and that the freedom of religious belief of all peoples, and their freedom to develop their own culture and to maintain cultural exchange between one another, be respected.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions calls on the peoples of all countries to support each other in their common struggle to realize the above-mentioned objectives; and the Conference particularly reposes its fervent hope in the support and co-operation of the peoples of the United States, Britain and France in this struggle.
Peking, October 12, 1952

RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE

We, delegates to this Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, belonging to different countries and holding different views but united in our love for peace and culture, consider that the fear and distrust which fill a large part of the world today can and must be dispelled through greater mutual understanding. We consider cultural exchange as one of the best and noblest ways of achieving peaceful co-existence. The cause of peace must be the first concern of all lovers of culture.

The enemies of peace not only restrict the peace movement, prohibit the publication of peace journals and books and persecute those who work for peace. They also obstruct the free development of culture. They suppress national cultures and propagate anti-human ideologies. They provoke war and sow the seeds of bitterness and hatred among nations, races and religions. Science and technology, which should be used for the progress of mankind, are being employed by them in the production of weapons of mass destruction.

The rich cultural heritage of the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions is not only being threatened by the preparation for another world war, but is actually being destroyed by the wars in Korea, Viet-Nam, Malaya and other countries.

We declare that such aggression against culture should be considered as grave as a war crime.

We demand that all obstacles to the interflow of healthy and humane culture be removed and that all bans and restrictions against those who through the arts and sciences work for the welfare of mankind be withdrawn.

We appeal to the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions to expose and oppose all forms of aggression against culture, and do their utmost to dispel suspicion and hatred through cultural exchange.

We recommend that cultural exchange be intensified through such activities as the exchange of missions of scientists, technicians, artists, teachers and students, farmers, industrial workers, and handicraftsmen; the celebration of great cultural anniversaries and the organization of youth festivals; friendly sporting competitions; exchange of works of art, music, drama, folklore and films and of children's toys, drawings and reading material; exchange of bibliographies, literary and scientific publications, newspapers and periodicals; exchange of scholarships; conferences of cultural workers and the translation of outstanding works.

Let us strive for peace on the basis of those values which we hold in common—the dignity of man, the freedom of peoples and the brotherhood and equality of nations.

Peking, October 12, 1952

RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS

We, the delegates assembled in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, recognize that we must work together to develop peaceful international economic relations and improve the living standards of the people.

We view with grave concern the growing economic tension initiated by the Government of the United States of America in pursuance of its war policy which has given rise to heavy war expenditures, monopolization of market and manipulation

of prices of essential raw materials, blockades and embargoes, and other artificial barriers to the development of trade.

These measures of the Government of the United States of America and the network of control exercised by it on the economies of other countries have aggravated the unbalanced character of their economies, increased inflationary pressure, lowered the level of production, repressed international trade, reduced standards of living, increased unemployment

and caused the serious food shortage and starvation in certain areas.

Therefore, the delegates assembled at this Conference call on the governments and peoples concerned, irrespective of the differences in their political and economic systems, to work together to change the trend towards war and gear their economies to the ends of peace, to develop international trade and to establish normal economic relations between the nations.

The Conference resolves:

1. To call on the people of the Asian and Pacific regions and the people of the whole world to promote the development of international trade and establishment of normal economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit; to work for the removal of all artificial barriers, blockades and embargoes, and to struggle against the monopolization of markets and manipulation of the prices of essential raw materials and food.
2. To recommend that the various governments and peoples in these regions should establish normal economic relations, conclude trade agreements, hold international exhibitions of industrial and agricultural products and should promote various kinds of contact with one another with regard to trade and economic matters.
3. To appeal to the United Nations to take immediately necessary measures for the removal

of all artificial barriers to international trade which were put into force in violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter, and for the promotion of the development of normal trade between nations.

4. To respect the right of the people of all countries to freely choose for themselves their economic institutions and to oppose the infringement on this right; to work against the foreign economic domination of most of the countries in these regions for warlike purposes and to favour the independent development of the economies in these countries so that the people can devote their creative efforts to peaceful constructive activity.
5. To recommend that the delegates attending this Conference publicize widely among the people of their respective countries the content of this Resolution and urge them to work together for the promotion of international economic co-operation under peaceful conditions.
6. To recommend to the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions, which will be set up following this Conference, that it should maintain close contact with the Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, and that it should consider measures for the implementation of this Resolution.

Peking, October 12, 1952

RESOLUTION ON INTENSIFYING THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE CONCLUSION OF A FIVE POWER PEACE PACT

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions declares its full support for a Pact of Peace between the Five Great Powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Great Britain and France.

More than 600 million people have signed the Appeal launched by the World Peace Council. Among them are hundreds of millions in the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

The settlement of all issues by peaceful negotiation, instead of force, is essential in the vital interest of all peoples. Whether our nation be large or small, whether we live in town or country, no matter how we make our living, no matter the nature of our social system or what our political opinions or religious beliefs—we all need peace.

The conclusion of a Pact between the Five Great Powers is the essential task to which all peace-loving humanity must set its hand.

Such a Pact could put an end to the wars now raging, and lift from mankind the terrible shadow of a third world war. It could dispel the horrors of germ warfare and the atom bomb. It could lift the

burden of armaments from the backs of the peoples, and end trade barriers so that they may freely exchange the fruits of their labour. It could end the encroachments on their lands and liberties by others, opening the way to independent nationhood for all, and enabling each people to live its own chosen life. It could restore to the United Nations its original purpose as a place for the nations to meet and to agree.

In peace, life will be full and happy, the soldiers return to their homes, the children be safe, and the tears of mothers be dried. Labour and skill, as well as the natural wealth of each country, will be used for human welfare and not for destruction. Each people will learn to know and respect the rich culture of its neighbour. Peace is the key to bread and liberty.

We call upon all the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, by the side of all other peoples, to make a great new effort, with the power and the love of peace that are in them, to bring the Appeal into every home it has not yet reached, so that the Five Power Peace Pact be achieved, and the demand for peace prevail.

RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND CHILD WELFARE

Today in this world women and children in many countries suffer hunger and death and pay a terrible cost for the inhuman actions of those who wage aggressive war. In Korea, Viet-Nam, Malaya and other countries more than half of the people killed in the aggressive wars now raging are women and children. We, the delegates gathered together at the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking, feel compelled by conscience to make known the sufferings of the women of this region as well as their heroic struggle for peace.

Women who give life are enemies of war. They constitute more than half of humanity. They are a powerful force in the fight of all people for the defence of peace and for national independence. Children are builders of the future.

We feel deep pride in the burning desire for a full independent life shown by those people who are being massacred today and who are suffering the miseries of war in their own territories. In the great acts of heroism, feats of labour and dauntless courage of women, particularly the Korean women, we find inspiration.

Theirs is the future.

We feel deep pride in the courage and endurance in the face of persecution and oppression of those peoples who are bearing the heavy burden of war preparation and are suffering from hunger and poverty. Their Governments are driving them to take part in aggressive wars against their fellow men. We are proud of the peoples' determination to safeguard the physical and moral well-being of their women and children from the sufferings brought about by war policies.

Their struggle cannot fail.

We feel deep pride in the magnificent achievements of those peoples in whom conditions of freedom and independence have released untold resources for creative peaceful life and among whom the women and children have won complete equality, security and peace.

They are our hope.

We are profoundly convinced that the time has come for the people of the whole world to assert their common will to bring about:—

—a just and peaceful settlement of all international disputes,

—the use of the world's vast resources for the welfare of the whole people,

—freedom of opportunity for all people and equality of status for women.

We call on the women of all countries to unite in solidarity and support the struggles of the women of the Asian and Pacific regions to gain peace and full equality.

We call on all peace-loving women of the countries of the vast regions of Asia and the Pacific, irrespective of nationality, language, religious or political beliefs and social status, to unite together to adopt measures suitable to the specific condition of their own countries to work for world peace.

We call on women to strengthen their organizations in the struggle for peace, to build organizations in defence of children, and to keep close contact with one another.

We call on women's organizations to organize more and more women in the towns and countryside, to bring the understanding of this great struggle to the widest possible strata of women and to unite them more closely around the common aim of the women of all lands—the winning of a just and lasting peace.

In the name of all women, the givers of life, and of all children, the builders of the future, we present the following demands:

We demand that the aggressive war in Korea cease and a just settlement be made. We demand that the wars in Viet-Nam, Malaya and other countries be ended and all foreign troops be withdrawn from those countries.

We demand that atomic, bacteriological, and other mass annihilation weapons be outlawed and that propaganda leading to war be prohibited.

We demand that the Governments of all countries devote funds now allocated for war purposes to necessary social welfare, such as health and physical as well as moral well-being of women and children.

We demand that the Governments of all countries guarantee and promote the political, economic, educational and social rights of all women.

We demand of the Governments of all countries that they abolish all laws which discriminate against women and children and that they create the conditions necessary to guarantee to them complete equality, happiness and peace.

Peking, October 12, 1952

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE CONVOCATION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES FOR PEACE

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions in which the representatives of the peoples of 37 countries are taking part hereby solemnly declares:

We warmly support the call, issued by the Extraordinary Session of the World Peace Council held in Berlin, for a Congress of the Peoples for Peace in December 1952.

This regional Peace Conference here in session is, in fact, an important step towards the Congress of the Peoples for Peace.

We call on all sections of the people and all political, social and religious organizations of the countries in the Asian and Pacific regions, to redouble their efforts after the Conference to lay the groundwork for the forthcoming Congress of the Peoples for Peace.

Only two months remain before the date of the Congress. Let all delegates on their return take immediate action, side by side with the other supporters of peace in their respective countries, to rally people of all walks of life, on the widest possible basis, to push forward the preparatory work for the Congress of the Peoples for Peace. The paramount importance of the convocation of this Congress of the Peoples for Peace must be brought home to the men and women in every country, in every corner, in every city and village of these regions, and delegations with the widest possible basis of representation must be sent by them to this Congress of the Peoples which is of vital significance in the struggle to defend peace.

Peking, October 12, 1952

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PEACE LIAISON COMMITTEE OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS

In order to continue the work for peace so promisingly begun, the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions resolves to establish a permanent liaison body on the following basis:

- 1) That the title of the liaison body be "The Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions."
- 2) That the aims of the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions be as follows:
 - a) To make known the decisions of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions and to strive for their realization;
 - b) To strengthen the liaison between the peace movements of the countries of these regions;
 - c) To initiate and assist discussions on questions of peace of particular importance to our regions; and
 - d) To support the initiatives for world peace of the World Council of Peace and to maintain liaison with it for this purpose.
- 3) That the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions be elected by the plenary session of the Conference, and that the Chairman and a number of Vice-Chairmen be elected from among the Committee members.
- 4) That under the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions a Secretariat be formed with a Secretary-General and a number of Deputy Secretaries-General to carry out the day to day work, and to main-

tain contact with the peace movements of the countries in our regions as well as with all organizations and individuals devoted to the cause of peace.

- 5) That the members from particular countries represented on the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions and the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretaries-General may at any time be recalled or replaced after consultation by the peace organizations of the respective countries with the Peace Liaison Committee.
- 6) That, as its work may require, the Secretariat of the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions may set up subsidiary bodies and sub-committees to assist its work.
- 7) That the Secretariat of the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions may invite the services of a number of secretaries and liaison officers from countries in these regions, to assist in carrying out its work, after consultation with the peace organizations of the countries concerned.
- 8) That the expenses of the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions and its Secretariat be shared by the peace organizations of the countries in these regions, and that, when necessary, contributions may be invited.
- 9) That the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions and its Secretariat be located in Peking, China.

Peking, October 12, 1952