

Appeal and Resolutions of the First Session of the World Peace Council

(Berlin, February 21-26, 1951)

Kuo Mo-jo's Speech at the World Peace Council

People's ★ ★ ★
人民中国 **China**

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CONTENTS

Appeal and Resolutions of the World Peace Council

<i>Appeal for the Conclusion of a Pact of Peace</i>	3
<i>Resolution on the United Nations</i>	3
<i>Resolution on the Peaceful Regulation of the German Problem</i>	3
<i>Resolution on the Peaceful Settlement of the Japanese Problem</i>	4
<i>Resolution Concerning the United Nations Decision Unjustly Condemning the People's Republic of China as "Aggressor" in Korea</i>	4
<i>Resolution on the Peaceful Regulation of the Korean Problem</i>	4
<i>Resolution on the Struggle for Peace in Colonial and Dependent Countries</i> ..	4
<i>Resolution on Organisational Questions and Extension of the Peace Movement</i>	5
Kuo Mo-jo's Speech at the World Peace Council	6
China Supports the Appeal and Resolutions of the World Peace Council	10

Appeal and Resolutions of the World Peace Council

Appeal for the Conclusion of a Pact of Peace

To fulfil the hopes cherished by millions of people throughout the world, whatever may be their view of the causes that have brought about the danger of a world war;

To strengthen peace and safeguard international security;

We demand the conclusion of a pact of peace among the five great powers: the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France.

We would consider refusal to meet to conclude such a pact, by the government of any of the great powers whichever it might be, as evidence of the aggressive design on the part of the government in question.

We call upon all peace-loving nations to support the demand for this pact of peace, which should be open to all countries.

We set our names to this appeal and we invite all men and women of good will, all organisations that hope for peace, to add their names in its support.

The appeal was signed by: President of the World Peace Council Frederic Joliot-Curie (France), Vice-Presidents Pietro Nenni (Italy), Gabriel Darbousier (Black Africa), Bernal (Britain), Alexander Fadeyev (U.S.S.R.), Leopold Infeld (Poland), Kuo Mo-jo (China) and a long list of peace champions from Australia, Algeria, Black Africa, Britain, Brazil, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, China, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Syria, Switzerland, Sweden, Tunisia, Thailand, U.S.S.R., the United States, Uruguay, the Union of South Africa, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia.

Resolution on the United Nations

The World Peace Council has taken note that the United Nations has failed to reply to the address of the second World Peace Congress as though the proposals for the maintenance of peace advocated by the representatives of hundreds of millions of human beings did not concern it.

Since the adoption of that address, the United Nations has disappointed the hopes peoples had placed in it still further and has raised this disappointment to its climax by the resolution condemning China as an "aggressor."

It has sanctioned and covered by its authority the systematic destruction in Korea by the American armed forces of almost a million human beings, including old people, women and children, crushed or burned in the debris of their towns and villages.

The World Peace Council resolves to dispatch to the United Nations a delegation comprising: Signor Nenni (Italy), Mme. Isabelle Blume (Belgium), Mrs. S. O. Davies (Great Britain), Mrs. Jessie Street (Australia), Mr. d'Astier de la Vigerie (France), Nikolai S. Tikhonov (USSR), Mr. Wu Yao-tsung (China), Mr. Hromadka (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Dar-

boussier (Africa), Senor Pablo Neruda (Chile), General Jara (Mexico), Mr. Paul Robeson, Rev. Uphous, (United States), Dr. Attal (India).

This delegation shall be charged to demand of the United Nations:

1. That it consider the various points in the address of the World Peace Congress and various resolutions adopted at this session of the World Peace Council and express its opinion on each.

2. That it return to the role assigned it by the charter, namely that it should serve as an area of agreement between governments and not as an instrument of any dominant group.

This decision of the World Peace Council will have the support of hundreds of millions of men and women who have the right to maintain a vigilant watch to ensure that high international organs do not betray their mission of safeguarding peace.

Resolution on the Peaceful Regulation of the German Problem

Violating the will of peoples on whose behalf the peace treaties were signed which contain a cate-

gical decision concerning the disarmament of Germany, the militarist and Nazi forces are being revived. This restoring of the armed forces and of the war industry of Germany represents a most serious danger of another world war.

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction the growth of the peace-loving forces in Germany and the success of the Essen Peace Congress. It greets all friends of peace in Germany who jointly with all peace-loving trends are preparing to carry through a referendum which will express the will of the German people concerning the remilitarisation of their country and the conclusion of a peace treaty meant to put an end to the existing threatening situation.

The World Peace Council calls upon all countries most immediately threatened to unite in a mighty protest so that millions of men and women compel their governments to conclude in the current year a peace treaty with a peace-loving and unified Germany whose demilitarisation, ensured by international agreement, would be the best guarantee of peace in Europe.

Resolution on the Peaceful Settlement of the Japanese Problem

Implementing the decisions of the second World Peace Congress, the World Peace Council resolutely condemns the remilitarisation of Japan carried out by the occupation power despite the will of the Japanese people.

The World Peace Council considers it necessary to organise in Japan and in the pertinent countries of Asia, America and Oceania a country-wide poll on the remilitarisation of Japan and on the conclusion of a peace treaty with a demilitarised, peace-loving Japan.

The World Peace Council condemns any attempt to conclude a separate peace treaty with Japan. It considers that the peace treaty must be the subject of negotiations between the People's Republic of China, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain and subsequently must be adopted by all countries concerned. After the conclusion of a peace treaty, the occupation forces must immediately be withdrawn from Japan. The Japanese people must be guaranteed a democratic and peaceful existence.

All overt and secret military organisations and institutions must be banned and the entire industry switched onto a peace footing.

The World Peace Council calls upon the friends of peace in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area, including Japanese friends, to come together in the nearest future for a peaceful regional conference in defence of peace to really implement the peaceful settlement of the Japanese problem, thus to remove the serious danger of war in the Far East.

Resolution Concerning the United Nations Decision Unjustly Condemning the People's Republic of China as an "Aggressor" in Korea

The World Peace Council recalls the definition of the concept of aggression adopted by the second

World Peace Congress: "Aggression is a criminal act on the part of that state which first employs armed force against another state under any pretext whatever" and declares the decision adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, declaring the People's Republic of China an "aggressor" in Korea, as unjust and illegal.

This decision is a serious obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem; it creates the threat of expanding the war in the Far East and thereby the danger of the outbreak of another world war.

The World Peace Council demands of the United Nations the annulment of this decision.

Resolution on the Peaceful Regulation of the Korean Problem

With the aim of the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem the World Peace Council demands the immediate calling of a conference of all countries concerned.

We appeal to all peace-loving people in all countries to demand that their governments support the immediate calling of the afore-mentioned conference.

The World Peace Council resolutely maintains the opinion that foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea so that the Korean people will be able to decide for themselves their internal affairs.

Resolution on the Struggle for Peace in Colonial and Dependent Countries

The United Nations Charter, based on the right of nations to self-determination, aroused great hopes in colonial and dependent countries. On this question, however, as in many others, the United Nations, camouflaging violence and oppression, for the purpose of holding peoples in the state of colonial dependence and oppression, disappointed the hopes reposed in it.

Such a state of affairs aggravates the danger of a new world war.

The World Peace Council exposes false propaganda seeking to present a new world war as a road towards self-determination of colonial and dependent peoples. It maintains that the united struggle of all peoples for peace constitutes the decisive factor in the struggle of colonial and dependent peoples for the right to self-determination.

Proposals for a peaceful regulation of the Korean conflict and other important problems in Asia (Taiwan, Viet-Nam, Malaya) and a peaceful settlement of the German and Japanese questions, as well as the peaceful moves of certain Asian-Arab and other peace-loving countries, simultaneously facilitate the preservation of peace and the assertion of the right of nations to self-determination.

The mounting resistance of the colonial and dependent peoples to aggression, oppression, strangulation of their freedom, to the inclusion of their countries into aggressive pacts, to the formation and utilisation of indigenous military units against other peoples, to the maintenance of foreign troops on the territory of their countries, to the granting of strategic bases, to the appropriation of their coun-

tries' raw materials, to the depreciation of their cultural values, and to measures of racial discrimination—constitutes a natural contribution to the cause of preserving peace.

The World Peace Council acclaims the solidarity of all people in the struggle against a war threatening the whole of humanity.

Resolution on Organisational Questions and Extension of the Peace Movement

The World Peace Council at its session in February 1951 in Berlin, having examined with satisfaction the work accomplished in pursuance of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, has recognised the need for developing this activity on a still broader scale.

The World Peace Council recommends all national committees to spread with greater energy and to popularise on a broad scale the Address to the United Nations which should penetrate everywhere and should reach the conscience of every man and woman. The World Peace Council appeals to all to display initiative in this question on a national and international scale.

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction the adoption of laws against war propaganda in a number of countries. It urges the national committees to take measures for drafting bills for the defence of peace and against war propaganda which should be submitted to parliaments in different countries. The national committees should inform public opinion about this in order to obtain broad popular support of these measures. It urges the national committees to mobilise public opinion for exposing and boycotting all sorts of publications, written statements, speeches, films, radio broadcasts etc. containing appeals for war.

It recommends that the national committees carry on an extensive educational campaign with the participation of thousands of people of goodwill who in each country will tirelessly expose the lies serving the preparations for war.

It instructs the Bureau to take measures for setting up of an information bureau at the Secretariat to issue objective information and accurate data exposing the mendacious and distorted reports aimed at keeping up the war psychosis.

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction that the contact established in pursuance of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress with numerous associations and collective groups has made it possible to develop and expand still more the movement for peace.

The Council adopts the following decisions:

1. To continue negotiations with the World Government Movement in different countries in order to ascertain on what question an agreement could be reached and joint actions carried out, encouraging mutual participation in conferences and congresses.

2. It is desirable to organise on equal lines the meeting proposed by the Quakers on the basis of documents and resolutions with the object of finding terms for joint actions.

3. It is important to acquaint churches with the resolutions adopted at the present session of the

Council and to ask them to support these resolutions. On behalf of the Bureau, Chairman Joliot-Curie has sent letters to the highest church bodies informing them about the resolutions of the Second World Peace Congress on disarmament. Several replies to the letters received are evidence of the interest aroused by this information.

4. It is necessary to develop the contact with the movements in favour of neutrality existing in different countries in order that they should actually strive for the preservation of peace.

5. To find ways for co-operation with the pacifist movements and all other groupings in so far as this contact and co-operation will serve the cause of peace.

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction the initiative and proposals concerning the organisation of international conferences which will enable the authoritative representatives of the public in different countries to exchange views and to settle some problems jointly in the interests of world peace. Such conferences will make it possible to attain a new contact and further expansion of the movement of peace supporters.

In this respect the Peace Council:

1. Approves the convocation in Paris or Brussels in the shortest possible time by the Franco-Belgian Comitée against the remilitarisation of Germany, of a conference of the peoples of European countries whose governments have signed the Atlantic Pact, with the participation of the German people in the conference. The object of this conference is to examine questions concerning the struggle against the remilitarisation of Germany and a peaceful settlement of the German problem.

2. Approves the proposal for the organisation of a conference of the countries of Asia and the Pacific with the object chiefly of discussing questions regarding the struggle against the re-arming of Japan, and questions regarding a peaceful settlement of the conflicts now taking place, as well as holding popular polls in the Asian and Pacific countries concerned regarding the remilitarisation of Japan and the conclusion of a peace treaty with her in the current year.

3. Instructs the Bureau to support the organisation of regional conferences: A. of the countries of the Near East and Northern Africa, B. of Scandinavian countries.

4. Recommends the Secretariat to examine the question of organising such conferences: A. for countries of Black Africa, B. for the countries of North America and Latin America (this conference can be held in Mexico in August).

The World Peace Council urges the national committees of the countries concerned to apply their utmost efforts for the greatest success of these conferences.

The World Peace Council decides to convene in the Soviet Union in the summer of 1951 an international economic conference—of economists, technicians, industrialists, businessmen and trade union leaders of all countries—for restoring economic relations and raising the living standard of peoples. The conference's agenda will consist of: A. the possibilities for improving the living conditions of the peoples in the middle of the 20th century provided peace

is preserved. B. the possibilities for improving economic relations among the countries.

In pursuance of the decision of the Second World Peace Congress concerning cultural relations, the World Peace Council instructs the Bureau to render every support in organising a conference of medical men proposed by well-known medical men of France and Italy. This conference will be held in Italy in the current year and will be devoted to the problem of struggle against the pernicious influence of the preparations for war on the protection of the health of the popular masses. The Council instructs the Secretariat to study and assist in holding international conferences to discuss the problems of the development of national culture and international cultural co-operation provided peace is preserved: writers, artists, scientists and cinema workers to hold in 1951 a conference of writers and workers in art.

The World Peace Council instructs the Secretariat to support the idea of convening in the future conferences of teachers, journalists, sportsmen etc. It proposes to consider a form of support which could be given to the initiative of youth and student organisations in holding a big world festival in defence of peace in Berlin from August 5 to 19, 1951.

The World Peace Council decides to set up at the Council an international cultural relations commission which will meet periodically. It recommends to set up without delay at each national committee a cultural relations commission which would promote trips, if possible mutual, with the object of streng-

thening the cause of peace as well as the exchange of periodical publications and cultural exhibitions. It instructs the Bureau to study the question of establishing a cinema centre with the task of stimulating and co-ordinating the production and distribution of films in defence of peace, exposing in every way possible the use of the cinema for war propaganda.

The Council recommends the Secretariat to do everything necessary in order that all peace-loving scientists should propose to include in the charters of international and national scientific organisations of which they are members, the demand to use their scientific discoveries solely for peaceful purposes.

The Council appeals to all national committees to pay the most serious attention to the collection of funds for the World Peace Council. Success of this campaign will be a new proof of devotion of the peoples to the cause of peace. This will enable our movement to carry out its mission still more effectively.

The fulfilment of all these measures will positively promote the expansion of our movement which should be conducted on the basis of decisions defining our stand with regard to the problems of peace, with the help of a broad educational campaign among all sections of the population in each country. This broad campaign should create the foundations for a free and honest discussion as well as for joint action in defence of peace.

(The Council also adopted 2 other resolutions on the magazine *In Defence of Peace* and the Peace Prize).

Kuo Mo-jo's Speech at the World Peace Council

The following is the full text of the speech made by Kuo Mo-jo, head of the Chinese Delegation to the World Peace Council, on Feb. 22 in Berlin:

The events which have taken place in the world since the 2nd World Peace Congress met in November last year have even more clearly proved the truth that the peoples throughout the world want peace and that only a minority want war.

However, the few imperialist aggressors who only want war but not peace have failed to learn their deserved lesson from the new changes taking place in the world. They are still indulging themselves in the craze for war. Having invaded China's territory, Taiwan, and China's neighbour, Korea, the American imperialists not only have no intention of ending their military venture but are attempting to expand this aggressive war and to spread the flames of war to the whole world. They are expanding their military budget to an unlimited extent and are speeding up their preparations to launch a world war; they are taking the most speedy steps to re-arm West Germany and Japan so that they may serve as their accomplices in the aggressive war; and they are binding Britain, France and other capitalist countries tightly to their war machine.

The peoples of China, Korea, the Soviet Union and other countries in Asia and the world all hope for an early conclusion of the Korean war and for genuine peace. Not long ago, representatives of 12 countries, including India and Egypt, sub-

mitted a proposal to the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. China has always advocated a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. On January 17, 1951, Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, on behalf of the Chinese people, cabled to the Political Committee of the United Nations a Four-Point Peace Proposal. He proposed the holding of a Seven-Nation Conference including China, U.S.S.R., Britain, U.S.A., France, India and Egypt to negotiate the conclusion of the Korean war, the withdrawal of American armed forces from Taiwan and other questions concerning peace in the Far East. On January 22, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, in his reply to the Memorandum of the Indian Ambassador to China, explicitly pointed out: "If the principle that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea has been accepted and is being put into practice, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility to advise the Chinese volunteers to return to China." But the U.S. Government insisted on invading Korea and Taiwan and opposed persistently all reasonable peace proposals. With threats and inducements, it compelled the majority of the member states of the United Nations to reject the proposal of India and 11 other countries, and adopted instead America's

extremely unreasonable, shameful and reactionary resolution, slandering China as an "aggressor" in Korea. This slammed the door on settling the Korean question through peaceful negotiations. This stubborn action of the U.S. Government bent on going its own way further exposes the American imperialist ambitions for aggression; it once again proves itself to be the deadly enemy of the Chinese and Korean peoples—the deadly enemy of world peace.

It is very clear that in compelling the majority of the members of the United Nations to adopt illegally the proposal to slander China, the U.S. Government is aiming at whitewashing its aggression against Korea and China, and finding a pretext to further extend military action. This is a new intimidation and threat to China, Korea and other nations in Asia and the world. Representatives of the countries forming the majority in the United Nations knew very well the danger of this American proposal and that its adoption would inevitably encourage American aggression and entail the danger of dragging all mankind into war; yet they submitted to the dictates of the United States. This is really an unprecedentedly shameful chapter in the history of the United Nations.

By submitting to the will of the U.S. Government and acting against the hope of the peoples of the world, the countries forming the majority in the United Nations have made it unable to undertake its responsibility for safeguarding the security and peace of mankind and have openly made the United Nations into a tool of the U.S. Government for carrying out aggressive war.

The cause of the fight for world peace cannot but rely on the efforts of the peoples of the various countries themselves.

No matter how desperately the American invaders struggle, no matter what turns and twists there may be in the development of the Korean war, the peoples of China and Korea, with the sympathy and support of the peoples all over the world, will assuredly win the final victory and liberate the whole of Korea. The 30 million people of Korea are now in an abyss of suffering; among them many women have lost their husbands, many husbands have lost their wives, many children have lost their parents and many parents have lost their children. The calamities and woes brought to the Korean people by the American invaders are deep and grave. We call upon all the peace-loving peoples of the world jointly to assist the Korean people. At present the Korean people are in urgent need of medical equipment for the wounded and dying and of various materials for restoring peaceful life. To help the Korean people defeat the American aggressors is one of the chief tasks today of the peoples of the world in the struggle for lasting peace and against aggressive war.

While, on the one hand, launching the aggressive war against Korea, the American Government on the other hand is actively preparing for a still greater war on a world-wide scale. Truman sent Eisenhower to Western Europe, in an attempt to organise over one million troops in Western Europe,

and especially to illegally re-arm Western Germany. Truman also sent Dulles to carry out activities in Tokyo, to plot a separate peace treaty with Japan with the main purpose of re-arming Japan. The re-arming of Western Germany and of Japan are important steps in America's preparation for a new war. Western Germany and Japan have become the two wheels for America's new war in the future; no matter how desperately America itself expands armament, the new war chariot must be equipped with these two wheels before it can be set in motion.

The Chinese people know that the peoples of the Western European countries vigorously oppose the organisation of the North Atlantic allied force by Eisenhower. Wherever Eisenhower went, peace-loving people there rose up en masse against him. Everywhere they shouted: "Clear out, Eisenhower!"

Eisenhower attempts to revive German fascism, but it is not easy to bring the dead back to life. Germany has changed, the German people have founded their own Democratic Republic, the people of Western Germany have tasted enough of war. They know that war is profitable only to a few big capitalists and brings extremely great calamities and woe to the people, and therefore they oppose the re-arming of Western Germany and are absolutely unwilling to become America's cannon fodder. We believe that the peoples of the European countries can completely smash America's intrigue to re-arm Western Germany and smash Eisenhower's intrigue to organise the North Atlantic allied force.

I should report to you that in the East, the United States is actively arming Japan just as she is arming Germany in the West.

Before the Second World War, Japanese imperialism was the most brutal and malignant aggressor in the East.

The Japanese imperialist aggressive policy was directed mainly against China. The Chinese people's struggle to resist Japan was also the earliest to start. In 1937 when the Japanese aggressors launched a large-scale aggressive war against China, the Chinese people, regardless of all sacrifice, finally rose up and unswervingly carried on eight years of war of resistance against Japan. During these eight long years, the Chinese people endured a bitter life which was almost beyond human endurance. The calamities and woe to which we were subjected by Japan started during our grand-fathers' generation. Chinese children who are more than five years of age are able to make accusations against Japan for the calamities she brought to China. Countless cities and villages were destroyed by the guns of the Japanese brigands, and countless numbers of happy homes were broken up. During these eight years' war of resistance against Japan, China suffered a loss of over 10 million lives throughout the country and public and private properties sustained a loss to the value of about 50 billion U.S. dollars according to incomplete estimates. The losses sustained prior to 1937 and the

numerous indirect damages are difficult to estimate. But the Chinese people did not simply lament over their misfortune. We proved apt in fighting the enemy who oppressed and enslaved us. China's best sons and daughters went to war and did not hesitate to shed their blood one after another and fought to the end. Finally, we won the victory in the war against Japan.

The old Japan—the Japanese Empire—which had invaded Asia died in August 1945. China, the Soviet Union, America and Britain, then Allies, commissioned MacArthur to control Japan in the post-surrender period. The objective of undertaking control over Japan, that is, the task of MacArthur, was to implement the terms of Japan's unconditional surrender, or, in other words, to implement the Potsdam Proclamation, which was signed by China, America and Britain with the participation of the Soviet Union, and which was accepted by Japan unconditionally at the time of its surrender. This Potsdam Proclamation was written with the blood and tears of the peoples of the world and through the sacrifice of tens of millions of lives in eight years of war. Throughout the five and a half years since August 1945, our attitude, policy and principles with respect to Japan have been consistently the same: the realisation of the Potsdam Proclamation. What we ask for of MacArthur who has been commissioned by the Allies to control Japan is also the same: the realisation of the Potsdam Proclamation!

The Potsdam Proclamation has nothing harsh to ask for from Japan, it has only two fundamental principles: demilitarisation and democratisation.

During the past five and a half years, MacArthur's activities in Japan have completely violated the two above-mentioned principles. He tore up the Potsdam Proclamation and replaced it by the selfish imperialist policy of America alone. After the war, American imperialism has taken the place of Japanese imperialism in the Far East. It has modeled itself after Japan's aggressive policy—the simultaneous carrying out of the continental policy and oceanic policy south and north, invading Korea and China's Taiwan, intervening in the internal affairs of Viet-Nam and the Philippines, and, with the main objective of conquering China, and hastily establishing America's "co-prosperity sphere." However, America feels acutely that its own strength is inadequate and so it attempts to use Japan as its accomplice in aggression. MacArthur has become a Japanese emperor of American nationality. He protects the remnants of Japanese fascism, fosters Japanese militarist strength, and oppresses the Japanese people's democratic forces. Japan has not been demilitarised but, on the contrary, has been re-armed. Japan has not been democratised but, on the contrary, has been fascisised!

How many troops has Japan at present? To what extent has the U.S. armed Japan? Before the war, the Japanese standing army consisted of not more than 17 divisions, about 230,000 strong and the police force of the whole country totalled only 65,000 men. After the war, the name of the standing army was dropped, but there have come into

existence three kinds of police force: the National Police of about 30,000 men, who are fully equipped like regular troops; the Local Police of about 95,000 men and the National Police Reserve of 75,000, which is a kind of open Japanese army in another guise. These three kinds of police force alone constitute an armed force of 200,000 men. Besides, there is a secret underground force, "The Reclamation Corps", which is composed of more than 120,000 demobilised army men who have been sent to various places by the Demobilisation Bureau of the Japanese Government to reclaim land but who are still organised according to the military system. What do they actually "reclaim"? They are mainly building airfields, bases for the U.S. Air Force. Their leaders are notorious, young fascist generals and colonels, who are still being addressed as commander of this or that unit or commander so and so.

Besides the army, there is the navy. The Japanese Maritime Security Bureau is equipped with about 300 naval vessels, and is not only actively engaged in building new warships but also in actively repairing old ones. The destroyers, cruisers, and battleships that were sunk at Kure and other sea ports in Japan, are now being salvaged by order of the U.S. and some of them have been brought to the surface while others have been or are being prepared for floating. Since the outbreak of the Korean war, MacArthur, furthermore, has ordered the Yoshida Government to enlarge the strength of the Japanese Maritime Security Bureau from 8,600 to 16,600 men.

Another aspect of the arming of Japan is that of converting Japan into America's military base including naval harbours, airfields, military highways, and various auxiliary installations of naval and air bases. In a word, the United States is turning Japan into a military stronghold. The United States is repairing and enlarging the naval harbours in Japan. For instance, tens of millions of U.S. dollars have already been spent and several more hundred million U.S. dollars will be spent in constructing Yokosuka naval seaport. The U.S. retains in Japan over 200 old airfields, some of which have been, or are being enlarged; and most noteworthy is that many big new airfields have been constructed, the most well-known one being situated in Aomori Prefecture Mizawa with a runway as long as 9,500 feet—the headquarters of U.S. jet planes in the Pacific. A string of airfields that runs from Hokkaido to Kyushu constitutes a network of military bases for attacking the Asian mainland.

In the Korean war, America has given the fullest play to the role enacted by Japanese military bases in her aggressive cause. The headquarters of the American 5th Air Squadron are located in Nagoya and almost all American planes bombing the peaceful cities of Korea take off from air fields in Japan. Japan is not only the lair of the American air force in the war against Korea but also the home of the American fleet in the Far East, as well as a big army depot of the American army. After the Korean war broke out, American land forces were all transported from or via Japan. The military supplies which America used in Korea are also transported from or via Japan. Today, America is making use of

Japanese bases and throwing Japanese manpower and resources into her aggressive war in Korea. American planes that take off from Japan have already bombed China's Northeast. Tomorrow, America will possibly make use of all these to launch large-scale attacks against the continent of Asia.

The fostering of Japanese war industries should also be mentioned here. Japan is a small country and her people are leading a very hard life. She should and can develop her peaceful industry as permitted in the Potsdam Proclamation. The Chinese people welcome the development of Japan's peaceful economy and her commerce with the various Asian countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Moreover, the Chinese people hope that the Japanese people will be able to lead a very good and peaceful life. The Potsdam Proclamation has promised Japan: "We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation..." No one can deprive the Japanese people of their right of existence. But the American aim in Japan is both to destroy the country and enslave the nation. America wants Japan to become her colony and war base. America does not allow Japan to have an independent industry. Japanese industry can only become the Far Eastern branch of the American arsenal. That America has revised Japan's reparation plan five times is not in order to do a favour to the Japanese people but to preserve Japanese war industries and place them at the service of America's aggressive war.

Japan's peaceful industries are being stifled and the medium and small industrialists are struggling on the verge of bankruptcy. Japanese plants making military supplies receive American orders and produce arms and munitions for America.

Many Japanese soldiers have been discovered amongst American forces fighting in Korea. America uses Japanese manpower and resources to carry on aggression. This is what we can never tolerate and this is also what the Japanese people oppose. Batch after batch of Japanese war criminals are set free but Japanese patriots are thrown into prison one after another. The Yoshida Government is America's puppet. It betrays the nation and is against the people. The Japanese people are leading the life of slaves. The aggressive war and the preparations for a new war carried on by America are rapidly draining the blood of the Japanese people.

But the Japanese people have not spent the past five and a half years in vain, and have in actual life acquired many experiences and lessons. In the course of the five years all the malignant American attempts with regard to Japan have been exposed one after another by the people of the world and now, they stand nakedly exposed. The Japanese people do not submit to America, they are putting up resistance. They organise strikes of workers and students and hold mass rallies, parades and demonstrations. On May 30, 1950, there commenced in Tokyo a gigantic anti-American campaign. In spite of the fact that the American and Japanese reactionaries have dealt merciless blows to the Japanese people and that on June 6 all of the 24 members of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party were purged, the Japanese people still demand peace and oppose war and the re-arming of Japan. They

demand national independence and people's democracy and oppose the action of the Yoshida Cabinet in selling their country and suppressing Japanese democracy. The Japanese people also demand the conclusion of an over-all peace treaty and are against the signing of a unilateral peace treaty with America. This movement is not only continuing but also expanding and deepening. By November 19, 1950, more than six million peaceful Japanese people had signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

In summarising what has been said above, I submit on behalf of the Chinese people the following proposals to the World Peace Council:

1. That the World Peace Council condemn the actions of the United Nations General Assembly which has slandered the People's Republic of China as an "aggressor" and that the World Peace Council demand the immediate annulment of this disgraceful resolution and the adoption of the peace proposals of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China on Korean and Far Eastern questions.

2. That the World Peace Council propose to the Governments of the Soviet Union, France, Britain and the United States that a meeting of the foreign ministers of these four countries be convened to discuss the implementing of the Potsdam Proclamation, the liquidation of militarism in Germany and the elimination of divergences of opinion regarding the German question with a view to bringing about the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

3. That the World Peace Council propose to the Governments of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain the calling of a conference for discussing the Japanese question and the earliest conclusion of an over-all peace treaty with Japan in accordance with the Cairo Declaration, the Yalta Agreement and the Potsdam Proclamation.

4. That the World Peace Council call upon people all over the world, mothers, wounded soldiers and members of the families of those killed in the Second World War, to struggle in every possible way against the arming of Germany and Japan by the United States and to refuse to participate in any measures for arming Germany and Japan.

5. That the World Peace Council initiate and help in holding conferences of people's representatives from various countries concerned in Europe and Asia for launching the movement against the arming of Germany and Japan by the United States.

Finally, we fully agree with and support the proposal for the conclusion of a peace pact between the Five Powers—the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France. We believe that all the 475 million people of China will surely give their warmest support to, and will be ready to fight for, the realisation of this proposal.

We believe that the sincere co-operation of these five states will really eliminate the danger of another war and ensure universal peace and security.

For the sake of the future of humanity let me convey congratulations in advance on the success of the World Peace Council Meeting. Long live peace in Asia, in Europe and in the world!

China Supports the Appeal and Resolutions Of the World Peace Council

The Chinese People's Committee in Defence of World Peace and Against American Aggression issued the following statement on March 2, 1951:

The first session of the World Peace Council held in Berlin has concluded victoriously. It issued a solemn appeal, demanding the conclusion of a peace pact among the five Great Powers in the world—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Great Britain and France. It passed nine important resolutions, including the proposals for the settlement by peaceful means of the German and Japanese problems. The appeal and these resolutions are concrete and effective steps to halt war and safeguard peace. They are the perspectives and goals of hundreds of millions of people in the world in their fight for peace.

We firmly support the appeal of the World Peace Council. The holding of a conference of the five Great Powers and the conclusion of a peace pact are pressing and necessary steps for consolidating world peace and safeguarding international security. The Soviet Union long ago made such a proposal in the United Nations. The People's Republic of China has consistently expressed its support for such a proposal. But it was rejected by the aggressive imperialist bloc.

The warmongers are actively preparing for war and expanding their aggression while crying for "peace." But support for war or peace is proved by facts and actions and is not a question for perverse argument. The appeal of the World Peace Council clearly says "we would consider refusal to meet to conclude such a pact, by the government of any of the Great Powers whichever it might be, as evidence of the aggressive design on the part of the govern-

ment in question." From now on, the eyes of the people the world over are fixed on the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France to see what action they will take.

We firmly support all the resolutions of the World Peace Council on the settlement of the German and Japanese problems by peaceful means. The proposals of this session of the World Peace Council are to oppose the re-armament of Germany and Japan by the American imperialists, to oppose the militarisation and fascization of Germany and Japan and to conclude an over-all peace treaty with Germany and Japan respectively in accordance with concluded international pacts and agreements. These proposals represent precisely the hopes of hundreds of millions of people in the world.

These resolutions of the World Peace Council advocate the settlement of the German and Japanese problems on the basis of a referendum in the countries concerned. The German problem should be solved by an "all German people's referendum," and the Japanese problem by "carrying out a country-wide poll" in Japan.

Peace is built on the basis of true democracy. Using true democracy to safeguard true peace is an absolutely fair and reasonable means, and it also represents the desire of the German and Japanese peoples. No government of any country can offer any pretext whatsoever to oppose this resolution.

We firmly support all resolutions of the World Peace Council on the peaceful settlement of the Korean

problem. They are just proposals conforming to reality, and capable of solving the problem. Basing itself on the definition that "Aggression is a criminal act on the part of that state which first employs armed force against another state under any pretext whatever," the World Peace Council holds that the United Nations' resolution slandering China as an "aggressor" is "unjust and illegal", and demands that the United Nations annul this resolution. This just voice of the World Peace Council is supported not only by the people in China, but it will also certainly meet with universal response from people throughout the world.

The World Peace Council demands "the immediate calling of a conference of all countries concerned" in order to solve the Korean problem in a peaceful way. It maintains that "foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea so that the Korean people will be able to decide for themselves their internal affairs." This is in complete conformity to the will of the Chinese people and precisely the goals of the Chinese people's movement to resist America, aid Korea and safeguard their homes and motherland.

The first session of the World Peace Council is a success. It has made great achievements. The appeal and resolutions of the session are the programme of action for all peace-loving people of the world. We fully accept all these new, historic appeal and resolutions and support them with all our might. We call on all the Chinese people to strive for the realisation of the great appeal and resolutions.

PUBLICATIONS ON NEW CHINA

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TITLES	PP	Standard Edition	Popular Edition	Cable Code
The Chinese People's Liberation Army	62	US\$0.30	US\$0.20	E 6
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