

Real

THE ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE ~~(ASC)~~

Just draft

I. ORIGIN

Asian Solidarity Committee
 The (ASC) ~~was~~ originated in April 1955 in N. Delhi, India, at a conference which ~~was first~~ ^{originally was} called "The Asian Conference for Relaxation of International Tension" ^{a title} but later changed to "The Conference of Asian Countries", ~~in order~~ to dissociate it from its actual sponsor, the Communist World Peace Council (WPC). *the first suggestion of such an Asian meeting, to be convened by the Asian delegates to the earlier meeting, was made at the* for a meeting to be organized by the Asian delegates ^{made} to the World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension held in Stockholm in June 1954; and an Asian meeting was discussed again at a WPC meeting in November of that year in the same city.

A. Historical Background

The historical background ~~that led to~~ the Conference of Asian Countries which, in turn, created the Asian Solidarity Committee, is best covered in descriptions of two preceding WPC events, the World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension in Stockholm in June 1954 and a plenary session of the World Peace Council in November of the same year. To these will be added an account of the Conference of Asian Countries in April 1955.

(1) World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension

The relaxation of international tension was a prominent subject at a WPC meeting in Budapest in June 1953 ^{had} and continued to be featured in WPC propaganda up to and since the Stockholm ^{meeting of} June 1954. ^{This} meeting under that title. The World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension was a noticeable departure from previous

"peace" meetings which openly fulfilled their role as propaganda events. It was obvious that the Communist policy for this conference was to make no direct propaganda out of it and to conceal the WPC sponsorship, although care was taken to insure WPC control,

(footnote)

()* Of the twenty individuals chosen to act as the official committee for the event, five were from Communist-controlled countries, and seven more had connections with Communist front organizations. The meeting was reportedly first proposed by WPC Vice President Pietro Nenni at a WPC session in Vienna in

November 1953 but the first organizational steps for the gathering were ~~attributed to~~ ^{carried out} a meeting of representatives of various French political parties in May 1954, ~~then~~ ^{The project was then} taken up by representatives

of pacifist forces in many countries. Invitees were promised nothing would be published concerning the meeting except by unanimous consent of the delegates. Headquarters, set up in Stockholm prior to the meeting, ~~held to dead silence.~~ ^{issued no statements.} Mr. Duncan

Jones, former secretary of the British peace committee but ~~now~~ ^{temporarily} a full-time WPC employee ^{in departmental office,} answered no phone calls, received no visitors, and ~~issued~~ ^{made} none of the usual strident Communist ~~phrases.~~ ^{propaganda statements.}

Speeches at the conference were much more restrained than at previous "peace" meetings. Although nothing was said in any way critical of the Soviet Union, an attempt was made to appear impartial and to avoid blatant abuse of the West except in a few cases. Actually, the proceedings seemed to be the first reflection of a warning Pierre Cot, had given ^{concerning} the near-failure

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to believe it would be. It was clear that, although the gathering was termed a "Conference of Asian Countries", only delegates from Communist states were officially appointed and entitled to speak for their countries; ~~the~~ ^H the others had no official status and could only profess to do so. This latter group ^{constituted} ~~were mostly~~ rank-and-file Communists or prominent fellow travelers. Leading figures of the Indian CP came to New Delhi but stayed in the background. One Indian paper reported that "the Conference irritated the Government, disappointed its sponsors, and embarrassed the people associated with it" because of the increasingly obvious Communist domination and guidance.

After this inauspicious start, the Conference, with Mrs. Nehru presiding, ^{went on} proceeded in the luxurious surroundings of one of New Delhi's finest hotels. It launched into effusions of praise for Panch Shila, Asian solidarity, and peace; denunciation of foreign intervention, ^{and} the "bellicose French and interventionist Americans", aggression, military alliances formed "under the aegis of Western Powers" ~~(not even a casual reference to the Sino-Soviet military pact), and colonialism (no sign of the incongruity of presence in this "anti-colonial" company of Russia, imperialist of Eastern Europe, and China, attacker of Tibet); and~~ declarations of the Asian ^{people's} ~~people's~~ desire ^{their} to be saved from ~~the~~ self-styled friends."

Statements made by members of the Conference covered many favorite ~~Some of the~~ sentiments expressed included a request ~~by~~ René Communist ~~to~~ ^{proposed} Capitant, French "guest", that headquarters of the United Nations be

moved to Geneva

US
moved to Geneva to escape ~~U.S.~~ domination. Dr. Dawalibi speaking for

the combined Arab delegations, marked the conference as the unification
of Arab and Asian efforts in the struggle against imperialism.

The Arabs felt they had gained tangible success at the conference. As-Salah, member of the Jordanian parliament, Neblus deputy and known Communist, upon his return home spoke enthusiastically

of their having forced the expulsion of an Israeli delegation (this referred to the Preparatory Committee for Israel's 2 of them attended the conference itself, 2 of them members of MAA, the Communist Party of Israel) which had already reached New Delhi. He said that the Arab Governments should encourage such conferences as affording an opportunity to propagate the Arab cause on a world-wide scale. In fact, it was intimated that if the delegates returned from Bandung with less to show for the Arab cause, the Communists would have stolen their thunder. Dr. Anup Singh (India), former professor at Catholic and American Universities in Washington, Public Relations Officer of the Indian Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the chief Indian delegate to the UN Commission on Korea, listed eight world problems affecting Asia and called for their solution in terms consistent with Communist objectives: banning and control of atomic weapons, end of colonialism and foreign interference (citing Indochina, West Iran, Taiwan, Goa, Malaya, Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia, and "other parts of Africa"), abolition of military pacts, removal of foreign troops (claiming there are 700 ~~U.S.~~ bases in Japan), admission of Red China to the UN and to the Security Council, normalization of diplomatic relations, unification of Korea, and the end of racial discrimination (particularly in South Africa). Kuo Mo-jo, concentrated the most prominent delegate (President, Chinese Academy of Science, Vice Chairman, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice President, WPC) on Taiwan.

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Communist propaganda throughout Asia and Africa and to create an organizational unit for the Communist campaign to destroy ~~the~~ ^{Western} power and influence in Asia. Soviet representation in the Secretariat was intended to keep the Soviet foot in the Asian door (especially at the time when the USSR was excluded from the Bandung Conference) and, at the same time, to place the USSR in the forefront as a promoter of unity and cooperation among Asian nations.

~~"Asian solidarity" has become a rallying point for Asian propa-~~

~~"Asian solidarity" is a concept with which the Communists hope to supplement and reinforce the "peace" theme which, long equated with the defense of the Soviet Union had lost much of its appeal. Asian solidarity, against the West and in support of liberation movements as well as other forms of anti-colonialism, is a rallying cry which International Communism has clearly stated it would hereafter exploit at every opportunity.~~

~~recognize that the Communists must eventually admit that only one country~~

~~Western colonial control in Asia is coming to an end.~~

~~in Asia--Malaya--remains under Western colonial control. However, the theme of "anti-colonialism" remains valid for areas of Africa, and~~

d. Specific Identification.

The Asian Solidarity Committee should not be confused with the Liaison Bureau for Asia and Pacific Regions. The latter organization was set up by the WPC-sponsored Peace Congress for Asia and the Pacific Regions held in Peking in October 1952 and is openly acknowledged as an organizational unit of the WPC, with headquarters in Peking. As has been pointed out, while the Asian Solidarity Committee is also a creation of the WPC, the Council has gone to great lengths to conceal that fact,

to make it appear
and ~~claims it~~ as a separate entity, which was conceived and implemented by Asians, many of whom are non-Communists. However, Li^u Ning-i is Secretary General of both the Liaison Bureau and of the Chinese Solidarity Committee, Senator Makumoto is Vice President of LBAPR and Japanese member of ASC Secretariat and there are ~~numerous~~ others who have dual membership in the solidarity committees and the WPC.

12. Organizational Structure and Officers.

A. ~~Headquarters~~ Headquarters Organization.

The ~~site~~ ^{new location,} of the Asian Solidarity Committee is in India, and its liaison work "Entrusted to our Indian friends". This was announced as a permanent location by Li^u Ning-i on 7 February 1956.

The structure of the organization, ~~as~~ ^{well as} its aims, was set forth in the resolution adopted by the Asian Conference, quoted under a previous heading. The resolution specifically stated that "the Asian Solidarity Committee will consist of the members of the Presiding Committee and the Secretariat of the Conference...." The Indian members of the Secretariat of the Conference are entrusted with the responsibility for the time being of coordinating the work of the committee and exploring the possibilities of setting up a permanent Asian Secretariat at some suitable time within three months, consisting of representatives from Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Soviet Union and the Arab countries." So far as is known at present, the permanent Secretariat has not yet been named.

Since no roster of the Asian Solidarity Committee has been officially issued, at least in the West, it is necessary to identify its membership from

available information

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Methru
H. C. Methru (India)

- Democratic Party Leader in the Upper House of Indian Parliament; former minister in Jodhpur State.

Mr Youren (New Zealand) ~~Farmer~~ - designated as an "observer."

Thakin ~~Maung~~ *Ray* Maung (Burma)

Secretary General of Burmese Peace Committee; United WPC Headquarters + USSR.

Theja Gunewardene (Ceylon)

- Chief organizer and Vice President of the Association of Women's Institutes. Visited the US on a Leader Grant. ✓

Lee Mong Gee (North Korea)

Pak Chong-ae (Pak Den-ai) (North Korea)

- Very influential Soviet-Korean leader; Stalin Prize winner; Vice Chairman of Korean Labor Party (CP); WPC member.

Dr Mustafa Amin (Syria)

~~Hain Jai No (North Korea)~~

HAN Sol-ya - Chairman, Korean National Peace Committee.

(North Korea)

A later report named Liu Ning-i of China, and ^{Masanosuke Ikeda,} Mrs Tomi Kora, and Jiichiro Matsumoto of

Japan as also serving on the "presiding" committee. Other prominent presiding chairmen

were Kuo-Mo-jo (later selected as chairman of the Chinese Asian Solidarity Committee),

Vice President of the WPC; President of the Chinese Academy of Science; official of the

and before, p 12

National People's Congress), K.S.Kalelkar (member of the Indian National Congress), and

Marouf el-Dawalibi (former Prime Minister of Syria). The actual composition of the Preparatory

Committee (which presumably became the Asian Solidarity Committee) was further confused by the

arrival in New Delhi of the Chinese and Soviets after the close of the meeting, ^{They} but who remained

there to work for the conference. These included Chen Shen Yu, (Chinese writer), and Colonel

Nikolai Semenovitch Tikonov (^{member of the Soviet Union of Writers,} ~~writer~~, chairman of the Soviet Preparatory Committee, ~~and member~~ of

the WPC Bureau), A.V. Sofronov (former editor of Ogonek, ~~organ of the CPSU Central Committee~~),

and Oleg Skalkin (Pravda representative in New Delhi). In addition, two Israeli delegates

reportedly came for the meeting but were persuaded not to attend lest their presence dissuade

~~Arab delegations from participating in the Conference.~~ There was ~~also~~ a reliable report that the WPC had asked ~~the~~ ^{its} branches to see that their representatives were in New Delhi for the Preparatory meeting ^{and} ~~remained~~ ^{remained} to assist in the work of the Conference. The branches agreed on condition that the Preparatory Committee bear the expense of the delegates' prolonged stay. Their names were not published; they probably served on the various "staffs."

The Secretariat for the Conference, as announced from New Delhi, (~~"as had been suggested in Stockholm"~~), consisted of representatives from six countries -- India, Burma, China, Japan, Pakistan, and the USSR. ^{for this body} ~~Note: The Stockholm "suggestion"~~ had listed Indonesia instead of Burma, # which was probably changed due to the absence of Indonesia from the Preparatory meeting.

However, Indonesia was added to the list of the Permanent Asian Secretariat. Later, it was announced that an Arab representative would be "co-opted" into the Secretariat. So far, the known Secretariat members are # A.V. Sofronov, -USSR;
Rameshwari Nehru - India;
Hatanaka Masaharu -Japan;
Chen Shen-yu - China.

This leaves Burma, Pakistan and Indonesia to be accounted for. According to the resolution establishing this Secretariat, the ^{names of the} Indian Secretariat "entrusted" with the liaison work with the parent body should be added to the above list. ~~They are as follows:~~

~~Mrs Rameshwari Nehru, 4-President. Adviser to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, former president of the All-India Women's Conference.~~

~~Syed Nausher Ali -General Secretary. Congress Party member of Parliament; former Minister of the Bengal Government; former Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.~~

~~Secretaries :~~

~~Dr. Anup Singh Congress Party member of Parliament; former chairman of the UN Commission to Korea.~~

~~Dr Choithram Gidwani Praja Socialist Party member of Parliament; president of the All-India Refugees Association; former president of the Sind Provincial Committee of the Congress Party.~~

~~Mrs Violet Alva Congress Party member of Parliament; Vice President of the International Women Lawyers Association; former editor of Begum.~~

~~Treasurer: H.C. Mathur Deputy leader of the Democratic Party in the Upper House of the Parliament; former minister in Jodhpur State.~~

B National Committees.

National preparatory committees for the Conference of Asian Countries were established generally throughout the area, ~~names of some of these are appended.~~ The Conference resolved that the original preparatory committees should be responsible for setting up the national Asian Solidarity Committees. It is probable that the preparatory committees themselves will form at least the nucleus of the Solidarity Committees, as happened in the cases of the ~~only~~ ^{seven} three such Committees officially formed so far--in Japan, China, ~~and~~ India, ^{USSR, Burma, N. Korea,} ~~USSR, North Vietnam,~~

1. Japan.

* Asian Solidarity Committee of Japan (ASCJ) (Nihon Ajia Rentai Iinkai.)

The ASCJ was established on 31 October 1955 in accordance with the resolution passed at the Conference of Asian Countries (~~Ajia Shokoku Kaigi~~). Preparations to organize a solidarity committee

in Japan started in July 1955 in a meeting of 114 representatives from various circles, but the matter was deferred because of the World

Rally for Banning Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in August 1955 in ~~Japan~~. However, with the assistance of Anup Singh (India),

Gidwani (India), LIU Ning-i and HSIEH Ping-hsin (China), and Eugene

Zhukov (USSR), all of whom attended the aforesaid Rally, the ASCJ

was finally formed on 31 Oct 55 at a meeting held at the Josui Kaikan

in Kanda, Tokyo. In line with the aims outlined in the resolution

made in New Delhi, the ASCJ proposed ~~to~~ (a) ^{to} promote friendship,

~~and~~ goodwill and normalization of diplomatic relations with nations

of Asia and Africa; and (b) ^{to} help solve mutual problems of Asian

and African nations, particularly their liberation from American and

British colonialism.

Co-Chairmen:

NAGANO Kunisuke and IYAMA Taihei - Chief of International Committee of Dai Nippon Marine Industry Association (Dai Nippon Suisan Kai)

Business Bureau Chief:

DAN Tokusaburo, member of Japan Peace Protection Committee; ^{wpc member}

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Here you mistake of matter to the standard Agency practice on Japan's Chin Hiroshima, and both anniversary of the dropping of the bomb. (an exhibit suggested by the Commission which then become an exhibit)
names - should of back to put all of them in copy last name first

Advisers:

- KUHARA Fusanosuke - chairman of the People's Council for Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with China and the USSR (Nitchu Nisō Kokko Kaifuku Kokumin Kaigi)
- KATAYAMA Tetsu - Supreme adviser of ~~JSP~~ ^{Japan Socialist Party} WPC member
- MATSUNAGA Yasuzaemon - Chairman of the Board of Tokyo Electric Power Co. (Tokyo Denryoku K.K.)
- HOSOKAWA Karoku - ~~JCP~~ ^{Japan Communist Party} member

Committee Representatives:

- KITAMURA Tokutaro - Liberal Democrat Party (LDP) member
- NARAHASHI Wataru - LDP member
- MATSUMOTO Jiichiro - ~~Japanese Socialist Party (JSP)~~ ^{member} WPC member
- KAZAMI Akira - ~~JSP~~ ^{member} WPC member
- YAMAGUCHI Kikuichiro - LDP ~~member~~ ^{90 years} World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) member
- OTANI Eijun - LDP member
- AKI Koichi - Hit~~ts~~subashi University professor
- NAKABE Kenkichi - president of Taiyo Fishery Co.
- YAMAMOTO Kumaichi - Secretary General of the International Trade Promotion Association (Kokusai Boeki Sokushin Kyokai) ~~to~~ ^{Japanese affiliate of} the International Committee for the Promotion of Trade (ICPT)
- NAGANO Kunisuke - lawyer; ~~IA DL~~ ^{International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) member}
- HIRANO Yoshitaro - Secretary General of the Japan Peace Protection Committee, WPC, WFSW, IADL member
- KAWASAKI Natsu - Adviser of the Japanese Society for the Protection of Children (Nippon Kodomo o Manoru Kai) ~~to~~ ^{Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) affiliate; WFSW member}

2. Asian Solidarity Committee of China.

^{cap} Liu Ning-i, member of ~~WPC~~ ^{WPC} Bureau, Vice President of ~~WFTU~~ ^{the World Federation of Trade Unions}, member of Chinese Peace Committee, made a lengthy speech to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) (the organized united front in China) on 7 February 1956 in which he proposed the formation of the Asian Solidarity Committee of ~~China~~ ^{China} "as commissioned by the China Preparatory Committee for the Asian Countries Conference." The Committee of which he was the Secretary General was thus sponsored by the CPPCC rather than by the ~~Party for Peace Committee~~ ^{Communist Party}. Present at the meeting which set up the ~~Committee~~ ^{Committee} were Chou En-lai, the vice chairmen, and delegates to the Second Plenary session of the CPPCC, totaling over a thousand persons.

in context of ~~affairs~~

Indian Preparatory Committee by October 1954. Although it has been announced (by Liu Ning-i, for one, in the previously-mentioned speech to the CPPCC on 7 February 1956) that a permanent Asian Solidarity Committee had been formed for India, ^{in Germany, 1956, as follows: insert list} no official list of its membership is available. ^{Some members of the Indian} However, the Preparatory Committee for the Asian Countries Conference has continued to be active, ^{at the following sessions!} and it can be assumed that they comprise the permanent committee, as follows:

- Dr. Zakir HUSSAIN Member (nominated) Council of States; Vice-Chancellor Aligarh University; respected educator; has in past praised Red China.
- Dr. G. MAHAJANI Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University
- R.N. AGGARWAL President, Delhi Municipal Committee. At time of election attacked by Communist as "big business" stooge and supporter of extreme right-wing RSS.
- Gurmukh Nihal SINGH Chief Minister, Delhi State
- Mrs. Ammu SWAMINADHAN Congress MP from Madras; returned from visit to Red China in 1954 with praise for regime and conviction West exaggerating Communist peril.
- S.V. RAMASWAMY Congress MP, Madras
- P.S. Rajgopala NAIDU Member Council of States, Independent, Andhra
- Uma Charan PATNAIK Independent MP, Orissa
- V. Parameswaran NAYAR MP, United Front of Leftists, Travancore-Cochin
- J.V.K. VALLABHRAO Member Council of States, Andhra
- Ramananda DAS Congress MP, West Bengal; member General Council Congress-sponsored INTUC; attended ILO Conferences at San Francisco (1948), Geneva (1951).
- Balwant Sinha MEHTA Congress MP, Rajasthan; welfare worker
- Dr. Saifuddin KITCHLEW Long-time Congress Muslim stalwart, active peace-fronter. Known to Dept.
- ~~Pandit SUNDERLAL~~ ~~See Embeco 230, March 2, 1956~~
- Bhupesh GUPTA Member Council of States, West Bengal, Communist; member CPI Central Committee
- Pandit Chatur Narain MALVIYA Congress MP, Bhopal; All-India Peace Council official
- Amarnath VIDYALANKAR Congress MP, Punjab; State President INTUC; member trade-union delegation to Red China, 1954.

Insert list of officers (Secretariat) X

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X

Insert list of officers (Secretariat)

X Mrs Rameshwari Nehru - President	for cabinet the 3rd time!
Syed Nausher Ali-General Secretary	
Secretaries: Dr Anup Singh-Secretary	
Mrs Violet Alva - secretary	
Dr Choitram Gidwani -secretary	
Romesh Chandra - secretary	
Harish Chandra Mathur - Treasurer.	

Perhaps partially as a result of the plans for this conference in Cairo, an Egyptian branch of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has been created. The following individuals have been reported as included in its membership.

Egyptian section of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee which had not been reported before and in which the following people have been mentioned:

Anwar Sadat, # Secretary General of the Islam Conference and editor

Khalid Muhyi-al-Din, editor

Taha Husayn, leading literary and cultural figure; anti-USA

Ahmad Baha-al-Din, leftist editor

Muhammad Tahmi al-Sayyid, member of National Assembly and a legal adviser to Nassir

Muhammad Hasana^a Haykal, editor

Yusuf Saba^{al-}?, former naval officer, author, critic, editor of Resalia

Abd-al-Qadir Hatim, deputy and director of the information department

Muhammad Fuad Jalal, deputy, strong supporter of friendship with Russia

Muhammad Fahmi al-Sayed

Muhammad Hassana^{lassane}, editor of Al Ahram in Haykaw

Ihsan Abd-al-Kuddus, editor of pro-Communist Rose al-Yusuf

Ahmad Baha-al-Hafiz, deputy

Zakariya Lutfi Gomaa, anti-USA intellectual.

Since the above was written, the proposed Cairo conference of the Asian Solidarity Committee, originally scheduled for October, 1957, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ has been postponed to 26 December-1 January, 1958.

A preparatory meeting for this conference, now labelled the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, began in Cairo on 21 October. It was attended by representatives of at least 21 of the 30 countries expected to be

~~APPENDIX~~

~~APPENDIX: Information which became available after completion of the paper)~~

The Cairo conference of the Asian Solidarity Committee (now broadened to the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee) mentioned above was postponed until 26 December 1957-1 January 1958.

A preparatory meeting for this conference began ^{on} 21 October in Cairo attended by representatives of at least 21 of the 30 countries expected to be represented at the conference.

Some of the members of this preparatory committee were:

Anwar Sadat (Egypt) - Chairman

Anup Singh (India) - Vice Chairman and Chairman of the subcommittee to study the agenda

" A Japanese " -- Vice Chairman

Yusuf al-Sib'ali (Egypt) - Chairman of the subcommittee for administrative arrangements.

Tang Ming-Shou (China) - WPC member - member of Chinese National Assembly.

Ali Buzu (Syria) - deputy

Abdullah al-Rimawi (Jordan), former Minister of State.

Salah al-Din Saljuqi (Afghanistan) Ambassador to Egypt

Yusuf al-Roweissi (Tunisia)

Yeghaw, Myo Myint (Burma) - General Secretary of the Burmese Peace Council

P. Azimov (USSR)

Khalid Muhyi-al-Din (Egypt), editor

Muhammad Hasana^an Haykal (Egypt)

Toko Saburo Dan (Japan)

Huot Sambath (Cambodia), former Minister of Education

Suat Belge (Turkey)

The agenda drawn up by this preparatory committee for the

~~The a~~ December conference includes the following items:

- 1) A review of the present international situation and its effects on the Afro-Asian peoples.
- 2) Opposition to imperialism and the attainment of the peoples' right of independence and sovereignty.
- 3) War in Algeria.
- 4) The banning of the use of atomic weapons ~~and testing~~ ^{the halting} of atomic tests.
- 5) Racial discrimination and segregation
- 6) Support of economic and technical cooperation among the Afro-Asian peoples.
- 7) Greater cultural exchanges between Asian and African countries.
- 8) Other matters submitted by delegates.

~~Preparations for this conference appears to have been the occasion for setting up an~~

The Soviet Union

4. The ~~Soviet~~ Committee for the Solidarity of the Asian Countries. *at country*

This committee was set up in May 1956 *a delay* and *to set up committee* significantly, its headquarters is in *the Soviet* Moscow although it is staffed principally by *individuals from Soviet Asia* central Asian Soviets as follows: *the Soviet*

- Chairman - *Mirza* M. Tursum-Zade, writer of the Tadzhik SSR
- Secretary - A Sofronov, chief editor of the newspaper Ogonek
- P. Azimov, rector of the University of the Turkmen SSR
- M. Ruezov - writer of the *KAZAKH* Kazakh SSR
- Z. Babakhanov, deputy chairman of the religious guidance of Moslems of Central Asian Kazakhstan
- T. Berdeyev - president of the Turkmen Academy of Science
- B. Bultrikova - Minister of Social Insurance of the Kazakh SSR
- A. Guber - director of the Institute of *Oriental* Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Science
- K. Konduchalov - (~~public works~~?) Kirgiz SSR
- M. Nesterov - chairman of the presidium of the All-Union Chamber of Commerce
- K. Satpayev - president of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR
- S. Sevunts - writer of the Armenian SSR
- N. Tikhonov - writer
- M. U. Topchibaşev - vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR
- D. Hodzhayev - chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Uzbek SSR
People's Artist
- A. U. Khorava - people's artist of the USSR, Georgian SSR
- K. Yulvashev - architect, member of the Academy of Sciences of the Tadzhik SSR
- B. Yunysalyev - rector of the University of the Kirgiz SSR
- S. Yunusov - vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR

North Korea

5. ~~The Korean Committee for the Solidarity of Asia-~~

Formed in May 1956, this Committee is comprised of 35 members, "including cadres of various political parties, social organizations, and workers of science, culture and art."

Han Sol-ya member of Parliament

Chairman - Han Sol-ya, also Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee

Vice Chairman - Paek Na-Un, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
and

Paek Tong-Kun, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society

General Secretary - Chang So-Hwan, Vice Chairman of the Korean Democratic Youth League

North Vietnam

6. ~~The Vietnam Committee for Asian Solidarity-~~

Founded in October 1956, this Committee has 49 members with the following officers:

Chairman - Ton Quang Phiet, Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee

Vice Chairmen - Dr. Nguyen Van Huong, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the Conference of Asian Countries in New Delhi.

Dr. Nguyen Vien Hai

Xuan Thuy, member of the Politburo of the Lao Dong Party (CP) *(Communist)*

Mme. Nguyen Thi Thuc Vien

7. ~~The Asian Solidarity Committee of Burma~~

An "organizational committee" for this group was reported in the newspaper Burman in March 1957. The only officer named was

Secretary General of the Organizational Committee - U Hla Djo, attorney

nationality? 8. *During a visit to Indonesia in September 1956, Soekarno Blumner, a Belgian national and active member of the VPC, urged the formation of an Indonesia Committee for Asian Solidarity.*

9. *An Asian Solidarity Committee of Ceylon is also reported to exist.*

Friends of Soviet Union member of Indian Cultural Delegation to Red China, has written sympathetically of Red Chinese economy

~~Chandhary Hyder Hussain~~ Congress Party member Parliament

c. Relations with Other Communist Fronts and with National Communist Parties.

The Asian Solidarity Committee aspires to be considered non-political and makes claims of being representative of all ~~ways~~^{ways} of life and of all shades of opinion. It especially seeks non-Communists (prominent ones) to exploit as members. However, it is thoroughly in the control of active Communists and fellow travelers connected with the Communist front organizations. Members of all the major Communist fronts (WPC, IUS, WFDY, WIDE, IABL, IOJ, CPIT, WFSW, and the "friendship" societies) can be found on the lists of the various Asian Committees.

The ASC relationship with the WPC has been pointed out in the historical

account of the origin of ASC. Asian members of the WPC are on the Solidarity Committees almost to a man. *Some dozen persons active in the*

Asian Committees *are on the WPC Bureau itself, two are in the WPC Secretariat*, indicative of Asian importance in the Communist time-table. *Additional ASC members are active in the national peace committees.*

To illustrate the inter-relationship of the Asian Committees and other Communist fronts, the following specific examples are cited:

Liu
Li-Ning-i, Vice President of the WFTU and member of both the WPC and CPIT Bureaus, Secretary General of the WPC Liaison Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Regions, is concurrently General Secretary of the Asian Solidarity Committee for China. Further involvement with the WFTU was evident when S.A. Dange, an Indian Vice President of the WFTU, entertained labor delegates to the Asian conference in the name of the New Delhi Trade Union Council (a "new" organization suspected of having been created for the occasion)

Persons with similar memberships in other fronts include:

- Nguyen Cong Hoa (N. Vietnam) - member of Vietnamese Labor Confederation *the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and*
- Liu Chang-sheng (China) - member of Vietnamese Labor Confederation, active *in WFTU a Secretary of the W.F.T.U.*

To the dozen Asian Solidarity Committee members already serving on the WPC Bureau, the WPC meeting in Colombo in 1957 added five more. Three of these joined the two already ~~ing~~^{ing} members of the WPC secretariat. Additional ASC members are active in the national peace committees. *News of the Solidarity Committees is reported regularly in the WPC Bulletin.*

Dr. Gyan Chand - India-China Friendship Association

Sahib Singh Sokhey - Stalin Peace Prize winner 1953; member WCD-WSFW-(retired Indian Army doctor); Chairman International Student Relief Committee of IUS WPC Bureau

Nguyen Thi Thuc Vien (N. Vietnam)- Vice President of the Union of Vietnamese Women (WIDF affiliate)

Nguyen Xran Thuy (N. Vietnam) - Chairman of the Association of Vietnamese Journalists (IJJ); active in Vietnam-China and Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Societies; member of WPC

^K Pa^K Den Ai - Chairman of Korean Democratic League^U of Women (WIDF); WPC Bureau; Stalin Peace Prize winner

Hoang Minh Chinh - (N. Vietnam) - Executive Committee of WFDY

Kha Van Can (S. Vietnam) - active in Chinese and Soviet Friendship Societies

Tomi Wada Kora (Japan) - Vice President of the All-Japan Women's Federation (WIDF)

Diwan Chaman Lal (India) - IADL member

^{Yasuni} Kaoru Yausi (Japan) - IADL member - WPC

^{Nagano Kunisaki} Nagano Kunisaki - IADL "

Tetsuhiko Tozawa (Japan) - IADL member - WPC - WSFW

^{Hirano Yasutaro} Hirano Yasutaro - IADL "

Nettur P. Damodaran - officer of the India-China Friendship Society

Satyen Bose - officer of the India-China Friendship Society

B.N. Ganguli - President Friends of Soviet Union.

^{Yoichi Furushima} Yoichi Furushima - WSFW -

The close relationship of the ASC with the Communist Party is shown in the same manner. Communist Party members are present in all the Solidarity Committee lists. Most of the Chinese and Soviet members are Communists^{Party members} many of high level caliber.

A few are claimed not to be Party members as in the case of Colonel Nikolai Semenovich Tikhonov. He was an officer in the Imperial Russian Army, but supported the Bolsheviks during the Revolution and has represented Soviet peace and cultural causes abroad since the 1930s. Examples of active Party members in other Asian Committees are:

Bhupesh Gupta - member of the Central Committee of the Indian Communist Party

Romesh Chandra - member of the Central Committee of the Indian Communist Party

Dr. Mulk Anand - member of the CPI

Pak Den Ai (North Korea) - Vice Chairman of the Korean Labor Party (CP)

Nguyen Xuan Thuy (North Vietnam) - Member of the Politburo of the Lao Dang Party (CP)

Hoai Thanh (North Vietnam) - member of the Permanent Committee of the Lien Viet Front

Hoang Minh Chinh (North Vietnam) - member of the Permanent Committee of the Lien Viet Front

Le Dinh Tham (North Vietnam) - Vice Chairman of the Lien Viet Front.

Liao Cheng-chih - Deputy Director United Front Dept, C C P,

3. ACTION PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTATION.

Although a main function of these Asian Solidarity Committees will be the popularizing of Soviet projects and bringing Soviet-Communist propaganda into contact with all levels of the various populations, specific events have taken place which offer an indication of how the programs will be implemented.

a) Indian Asian Solidarity Committee Activities

~~(a)~~ The Indian Committee held an All-India Conference for Asian Solidarity in Hyderabad 21-23 October 1955, "on the eve of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva. . . which gave 'Indian public opinion' the opportunity to make its point of view on international problems known to the Foreign Ministers at Geneva." Because of her illness, Mrs. Nehru's presidential address was read by Dr. Anup Singh. In it she pointed out the still standing issues in Asia as attempts to sabotage the cease-fire agreements in Indo-China and Korea, mounting tension in the Middle East, growing instances of colonialism and racialism in Africa, continued Portuguese occupation of Indian territories, the question of the restoration of Taiwan to the Chinese People's Republic, China's rightful place in the United Nations, and restoration of sovereign rights to Japan. She declared that a "Geneva-style conference" such as proposed by Prime Minister Nehru to discuss Far Eastern questions "would go a long way towards solving the pressing problems of Asia and would put an end to foreign domination and interference in the internal affairs of Asia. . . "

(Note: A summit, or at least, a foreign minister level, conference on Asia is certain to be pressed by all the Solidarity Committees.)

A letter, signed by some twenty "eminent" writers read as follows ". . . An All- India Conference of Asian Solidarity is being convened by Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru and the Indian Solidarity Committee to consider ways and means to implement the program outlined by the Asian Conference in New Delhi. It has been suggested that a number of Indian writers meet on this occasion in Hyderabad in order to discuss the possibility of calling a conference of Asian writers, for which much feeling exists not only among the various sections of opinion in our country but also among the intelligentsia of the different countries of Asia. . . . For hundreds of years the peoples of Asia have been subjected to foreign rule. . . our ties with our brothers of Asia have just begun to be renewed after having been severed under imperialist domination. . . (we must) pool our energies so that we can outline a program for immediate action and call a conference of Asian writers, such a conference is necessarily intended also to enable our many European friends to participate in our deliberations." *(This Conference of Asian Writers was convened in New Delhi in December 1956).*

⑤ "A Workers Midnight Rally for Asian Solidarity" was held 25 October 1955--of workers who could not attend the day-time sessions of the Conference. The Asian Solidarity Committee for India also participated in a "Peace Fortnight" 16-30 November 1955 in conjunction with the All-India Peace Council. The purpose was to popularize the Nehru-Bulganin declaration. On behalf of the Solidarity Committee, CChaudhary Hyder Hussain (Congress Party member of Parliament) sent a telegram to the Foreign Ministers in Geneva, demanding that negotiations result in agreement.

The ASC of India

Members of the Indian ASC were active in promoting the All-India Peace Conference for Disarmament, 23-26 December, 1955 in New Delhi. The meeting was held during a big industrial fair and while Parliament was in session in order that Communist-slanted discussions on economic and technical exchanges might have the fullest effect.

In the following February (1956), Mrs. Nehru, ASC President, addressed a letter to the various branches inviting them to "an emergency meeting, since the situation in Asia has taken a serious turn." She outlined this situation as consisting of moves to destroy the spirit of Bandung and Geneva, the "maneuver" of a SEATO Foreign Ministers' meeting in Karachi, efforts to expand the Baghdad Treaty, hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific, and aggravations of issues in Indo-China and Korea. ~~April~~ ^{early} May was the date suggested tentatively for this emergency meeting in one of 4 countries - Syria, Lebanon, Japan, or China, - ~~and~~ ^{at which time} the ASC hoped to begin preparations for the 2nd Asian Nations Conference. The ASC of Japan met immediately upon receipt of the letter and signified their concurrence with the plan, but stated their preference that the meeting should be held in India. No further information is available concerning the meeting.

On the domestic front, the Indian ASC has recommended to the ^{Lalita} Lalita Akademy that it follow its International Exhibition of Buddhist Art ~~next year~~ with an annual traveling exhibition of ancient and modern art of the various Asian countries. To the Sahitya Akademy and the National Book Trust, it recommended the translation of ancient and modern classics of Asian countries for publication in India, and likewise translations of the best Indian works into the various Asian languages. The ASC request to the Ministry of Education was that it give special attention to the writing of Indian history in the light of India's relationship with other Asian countries "to bring out the inter-Asian cultural ties established in the past, against the imperialist misinterpretations." The Committee also asked that schools for Asian and African studies be established in all universities, that there be an exchange of teachers, facilities for research scholars, and inclusion of Indian scholars in Government delegations to other Asian countries. Finally, the ASC recommended that a Permanent Cultural Section be set up in the Committee for implementation of these aims.

Japan Asian Solidarity Committee

The ASC of Japan, early in 1956, organized an Asian Solidarity Delegation to make a two-month tour of Asian and African countries " for the promotion of solidarity between the Japanese people and other people in Asia and Africa." This Delegation ~~has~~ ^{was} ~~been~~ ^{was} wine and dined extensively. The Committee also sent Japanese experts ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ geography to the geographical seminar held in India in January 1956 under the auspices of the IUS. The Committee has cooperated with other organizations (both Communist and non-Communist) to create a movement against US bases on Okinawa and to protest atomic tests in the Pacific. The Asian Countries Conference organized the first conference ^{in Hiroshima on 6 August 1955} in commemoration of ~~6 August in Hiroshima~~ on the 10th anniversary of the dropping of the bomb in 1945. ^{This event was repeated in August of 1956 and 1957} Another has been scheduled for 6 August 1956 in

~~Nagasaki~~ and it is clear that the day will be perpetuated as a Communist date. Other ^{plans} of the Japanese ASC include a 2-weeks Asian architect conference in Tokyo ~~next~~ ~~year~~; an Asian youth conference organized by the Japanese Council of Youth Organizations; invitations to Nehru, Mme Pandit, and Ko Mo-jo to visit Japan; and meetings to promote the exchange of cultures organized by fisheries, scientific, and cultural

Other Activities of Asian Solidarity Committees
Throughout 1956, Asian Solidarity Committees busied themselves variously in activities such as vigorous support of Egypt in the Suez conflict; continued stress of "insidious and vicious new colonialism of the United States" through military and economic aid to SEATO countries; meetings and declarations against atomic tests; denunciation of the "Eisenhower Doctrine; an Asian Writers Conference which failed to end in the new front envisaged by its originators-- however, a second ^{Asian} writers conference is now scheduled for the Soviet Union where control will be easier; and much "cultural exchange" and talk of the "Bandung spirit."

In fact, from the use made of the Five Principles, or Panch Shila, (signed by Chou En-lai and Nehru) ^{of Co-Existence} and ^{the neutralist theme} other occasions from the first conference of official representatives of Asian governments at Bandung in April 1955, an entirely false impression could be received that this conference was an activity of the WPC and the ASC,--- an impression which is apparently hoped will confuse the 2nd Conference of the Asian and African Countries ^{sponsored by the ASC} now scheduled to take place in Cairo 1-5 October 1957 with a 2nd Bandung conference ^{that} which the Soviet Union is known to greatly desire.

It is known that the Soviet Union has endeavored to bring about a second meeting of the Bandung ~~Power~~ because the Communist bloc is in a good position to take advantage of such a conference. It is possible that the bloc's representation ^{from China and North Vietnam} would be increased by delegations from North Korea, Mongolia, and perhaps even the USSR (which was not invited to the first conference). The neutralist contingent might be increased by the addition of Ceylon and Burma (^{pro-West formerly}), Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Syria. Against this set-up, Pakistan, Turkey, Thailand, and the Philippines which have not been entirely unresponsive to bloc overtures, ~~may~~ might be reluctant to stand too firmly against Communist-neutralist proposals. The Communist delegates could be expected to come with concrete proposals of economic and technical aid and to press for extension of trade and cultural exchange - appealing moves designed to back up the bilateral approaches Moscow and Peking are making in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Chou En-lai, Bandaranaike, Norodom Sihanouk, Khalid Al-Azm, and Nasir have all spoken out in favor of a second Bandung conference.

The fact that this conference is held improbable for the near future may have contributed to the decision of the Asian Solidarity Committee to sponsor an apparent substitute to it at Cairo. A Good Will Mission from the ASC consisting of Dr Anup Singh, member of the Indian Parliament, Yang Shuo, Chinese novelist, Masaharu Hatanaka, Japanese journalist, and Antoli S. ~~Soviet writer~~, arrived in Cairo in February 1957 and announced that

~~aggression had strengthened the ties between the two peoples and the possibility which should bring Asian and African people together more often. President Nasir approved their plan to hold the 2nd Conference of Asian and African Countries in Cairo, promised complete cooperation and stated that a conference at this juncture would be very useful. It is reported that the Egyptian Peace Committee and/or the Egyptian Government will pay traveling and living expenses.~~

It is ~~reported~~ that the ~~conference~~ conference and the Islamic ~~delegates~~ delegates will participate with the conference, ~~and~~ An effort to include a strong African representation in line with the Committee's desire to expand from an Asian to an Afro-Asian movement will be made, bloc representatives will exploit the conference to establish closer identification of the Asian and African nations with Communist nations on such issues as anticolonialism, and to influence the conference to adopt position generally consistent with Communist policy. On the whole, the conference can be expected to serve as a platform for Sino-Soviet attacks on Western, particularly American, foreign p

from the labor field,
An effort was made after attracting some 200 Asian labor leaders to the May Day celebration in Peking in 1955 to organize a Confederation of Asian Trade Unions.

However, some of them, the Indians especially, became affronted at the obvious ruse to get them together and refused to cooperate, and the Confederation is still only a

"friendly association." Some of the other targets for these committees will be:

- (1) An Asian teachers' meeting.
- (2) ~~A Geneva-type conference on Asian problems. — etc~~

- (1) a "Geneva-type" conference on Asian problems;
- (2) an Asian collective security pact;
- (3) *an Asian Teachers meeting*
- (4) opposition to SEATO and the Baghdad Pact;
- (5) *an Asian Economic Conference*
- (6) more economic and political agreements between all Asian countries; (The Sino-Soviet bloc is conducting a determined and increasing drive to extend their influence by economic means in the non-Communist countries of the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Special emphasis has been laid on countries where the economic drive will have the most useful political effect--Egypt, India, Burma, Afghanistan. This is largely accomplished by offers of trade opportunities and technical and financial assistance.)
- (7) winning over the uncommitted states to neutralism, at least. The Bloc is clearly trying to set up India, the foremost of the neutral states, as the "6th great power" in world affairs-- which could be pursuant to Lenin's idea that a Moscow- New Delhi-Peking bloc would be invincible on the Eurasian continent.

2.

The first issue of The Asia-Africa Review, A Quarterly Magazine Devoted to Afro-Asian Resurgence and Solidarity, ^{the official organ of the Asian Solidarity Committee,} appeared in January 1957, published from the Asian Solidarity Committee office at 14 Janpath Barracks, New Delhi. The staff was listed as follows:

Editorial Advisory Board

Chairman - Mrs Rameshwari Nehru, New Delhi

Members - Kaka Kalelkar, M.P., New Delhi

Prof. M. Habib, Aligarh

Dr Gyan Chand, New Delhi

Maj. Gen S.S. Sokhey, New Delhi

Executive Editor - Feroz Chand, New Delhi

Contributing Editors

Shigeo Sato - Japan

Lin Sung Hak - Korea

Chen Han-Sheng - China

Suleiman

Munir Suleman - Syria

P.A. Vishnyakov - USSR

(~~The Asia-Africa Review is the official organ of the Asian Solidarity Committee~~)

The Review contained " News of Our Movement", a summary of the Movement's progress in various countries, some ^{fore casts} items of future issues, an editorial regarding the Committee by Mrs Nehru, An Asian Commentary, Notes for Discussion on the Cultural Problems of Asia and Africa, an editorial " About Ourselves", and articles on Asian questions.

" About Ourselves" stated that the original name for the ^{new review} press organ had been New Asia but ^{met} delegates, who had ~~attended the~~ while attending the Asian Writers' Conference, ^{in Decemr 1956} found ~~that~~ the consensus of opinion to be that the Asian Solidarity Movement must extend its scope to become an Afro-Asian movement. The ^{first issue of the} Review had already been written at that time, therefore the next number would have a more truly Afro-Asian character ^{emphasizing the theme currently engrossing} along the ~~par excellence~~ ^{lines} of both areas - the fight against colonialism and racialism.

"The Asian Commentary" included some paragraphs about the need of translators and reported that the International Federation of Translators (FIT) had convened a session of the International Conference of Asian and Middle East Translators (ICAMET) on the occasion of UNESCO's first Asian meeting. Among the recommendations coming out of this ICAMET sessic was ~~that~~ that international organizations such as UNESCO

4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS AS A COMMUNIST AGENCY.

The establishment of the Asian Solidarity Committee accentuates a trend already evident in Soviet-Communist treatment of Asia and Africa. Coming at a time when both Moscow and Peking are making new, elaborate approaches to the area, especially to India and the Arab countries, this propaganda organization may be expected to cultivate all sorts of manifestations of unity and historic friendship between them and the Communist bloc. *This will be done through various devices, such as (1)* With its able leadership among all types of persons capable of *the Asian Solidarity Committee* far-reaching contacts and influence, *it is launching a propaganda campaign*

insert ★

- 1) Through various devices, such as exchanges and visits at all levels of society, to propagate the notion that Asian countries do in fact have a common tradition and "shared experience" (without mentioning the traditional conflicts) - especially with Communist China and the USSR. *(1)*
- 2) To shift attention subtly from war, as emphasized in the "peace" campaigns, to this "shared experience" and thus to make the Solidarity Committee appear as quasi-official spokesman for the new "concert" in Asia. *Asian*
- 3) To perhaps create a sort of Security Pact if agitation for a Far Eastern Conference of the Geneva type is achieved (and through the ASC to plant delegates friendly to the Communist cause in such a Conference - as was done in New Delhi).
- 4) In keeping with the tactic of exchange, to call for Asian conferences of all types, high on the list of which is an Asian economic conference (one has already been unsuccessfully attempted), and a teachers' conference.
- 5) To identify the ASCs increasingly with parliamentary democracy in Asia, as a means of influencing and penetrating formal governments of the area; and to draw into them all social and political elements from the Asian countries.
- 6) To reorient the influential Socialist parties of Asia towards philosophical acceptance of Soviet foreign policy and Soviet internal economic practices.
- 7) To identify the USSR in the minds of Asians as an Asian country and through cultural exchange and publicizing economic aid to make the Soviet orbit countries appear as the true proponents of Asian freedom and progress.

that could prove as deadly to the cause of a Free World as open warfare. It is already evident that the West has lost some of its former friends in the area ⁱⁿ Thailand, Pakistan, Cambodia, ^{Sumatra} ~~and~~ not due entirely to the Solidarity Committees, of course, but certainly ^{at least} "aided and abetted" by them to an increasing extent. The disruptive potentialities of the organization are therefore very great. "Asianism" is used by the Communists to keep alive old animosities and to exclude and humiliate the West. Lenin used the concept of a unified Asia in his thesis of "enslavement" ^{by colonialism}. The present Communist twist of it into "new colonialism" helps to retain credibility for Communist propaganda and to thwart the evolutionary efforts of former western colonial powers to champion viable governments which also have a hopeful degree of popular support.

To this end Communist propagnada may be expected to invoke such canards as attacks upon the remaining enclaves of Western colonialism in Goa, Irian, and Okinawa; the "threats" to peace in Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam; the "menace" of Western economic penetration to the independence and development of the new Asian states; the "re-entry" of Japan into the Asian community; the "loss" of Asian culture and traditions. This type of propaganda may be "developing an anti-white ^{chauvinism} ~~chauvism~~ in nations of enormous populations, but no traditions of self-governem^{nt}, that is changing the course of history."

The list of committee members and officers, which includes several CCP func-

tionaries (e.g. Liao Cheng-chih and Liu Ning-i), and most of the prominent front personalities in China, is evidence of the importance which Peking attaches to the

ASC. The Chinese Communists can be expected to utilize the ASC to further ^{enhance} ^{promote} *claim to leadership in Asia.* their regional status, particularly their leading Communist status in Asia.

Kuo Mo-jo presided. It was declared that, in order to enhance further the friendly solidarity and peaceful coexistence among all Asian people, it had been considered necessary to set up an organization of a permanent nature. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to establish the Asian Solidarity Committee of China and approved a list of officers and a committee of ⁸¹ *add * insert eighty-one* persons "from all walks of life."

Chairman - Kao Mo-jo - *WPC member*

Vice Chairmen - Mao Tun, Li Te-chuan, Liao Cheng-chih, Liu Ning-i, *WPC member* Hu Ko-ping *WFTU member*

Secretary General - Liu Ning-i

Committee Members:

Committee this spelling

Ting Hsi-lin; Tao ^{WPC member} Ching-pan; ~~Wang Shueh-wen~~ *Hsin Hsi-shu-wen* Wang Yun-sheng;

Wang Yuan-hsing; Tien Fu-ta; Pai Lang; Yueh Sung-sheng;

Sun Hsiao-tsun; Ta Fu-sheng; Chi Pai-shih; Liu Ning-i;

Liu Ko-ping; Liu Lin-ju; Cheng Fang-wu; Li Chu-chien;

Li Wei-kuang; Li Te-chuan; ^{WPC member} Li Fu-chen; ^{WPC member} Tu Kuo-hsiang;

Yang ^{Han} ^{Shue} sheng; Chou ^{Shue} chia; Chou Kang-ming; Chi Hsien-lin;

~~Chen Wen-kuei; Yeh-lin; Chen Wen-kuei;~~ *Chen Wen-kuei*

Chen Pai-shen; Chen Chi-yu; Chen Ching-yu; Chen Han-sheng; ^{WPC member}

Su Fu-ching; Hou Te-pang; ^{WPC member} Yu Ping-po; ^{ICPT} Nan Han-chien; Shih Ju-chang.

^K ^(sic) ^{Izu} Cha Kan-ko-ken; ^{WPC member} Hu ^{WPC member} Tze-ang; Mao I-sheng; Mao ^{WPC member} Tun; Chao Fu-chu;

Chao I-min; ^{WPC member} Cheng Chen-to; Cheng Sen-yu; Ni Fei-chun;

Hsia-su; ~~mo-tse-jen-to-chi~~; Kao Chung-min; Jung I-jen;

Chang Kuang-tou; Chang Chih-jang; Chang Yen; Chang Jui-fang;

Chang Yueh-hsia; Chang Chun-hsiang; Liang Hsi; Mei Lan-fang;

Mei Kung-pin; Chang Tzu-kung; Chuang Ming-li; Hsu Kuang-ping;

Hsu Pao-chu; Hsu Te-heng; Kuo Mo-jo; Fu Lien-chang;

? Hsi-jeo chia-tso; Tang Hsiao-tan; Feng Yu-lan; Huang Chang-shui;

Huang Chi-hsiang; Yang Hsien-tung; Wen Chi-tse; Liao Cheng ^{WPC member} ^{chik} ~~fang~~;

Hsien-tung; ~~Wen Chi-tse~~; ^{WPC member} ^{Min} Siao Cheng-chih; Ning Wu; Hsiung Fu;

Pao Erh-hang; Hsieh Ping-hsin; Hsieh ~~Wen~~ ^{Min} kuang; Sai Fu-ting;

~~Tai~~ ^{AI} Ai-lien; Lan Ling; I Mei-hou.

3. Asian Solidarity Committee for India.

Letters on official stationery were emanating from a well set up

~~* This list of names, many of them phonetically spelled~~

* These names are as given by ^{WPC member} ^{MIN} ~~WPC member~~ in a broadcast on 7 Feb 1956. Telecodes have been checked.