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## THE ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE (ASC)

## Summary.

1. The Asian Solidarity Committee (ASC) is a new, major Communist front organization, conceived and created by the World Peace Council (WPC).

X It is the first front to be organized on a regional basis, ~~but~~ rather than based ~~on~~ <sup>on the basis of</sup> a profession, class, group or issue. In a sense it might be termed a front for a front, since it seemed originally destined to replace the WPC in Asia and Africa. As it has developed, however, its work appears rather to be supplemental to that of the WPC, or perhaps it is the first step in the reorganization of the "peace" movement on a regional basis.

with considerable success

X 2. The ASC has endeavored, ~~and has succeeded in considerable measure,~~ to bring into (include in) its ranks numbers of non-Communists, although Communist control is ensured by the presence of Party members and fellow-travellers in key positions. The fact that ~~participation~~ <sup>participation</sup> by members of ~~the~~ legislative bodies of Asian governments has been sought and in some cases achieved may indicate plans to win for the ASC a quasi-official status in these countries, to exert the influence of the ASC upon the formulation of government policies, and even to appear to speak for such governments.

X 3. The purposes of the ASC are to provide an environment in which ~~non~~ Communists can win acceptance by non-Communist nationalist forces, to exploit the issues of independence, neutralism and anticolonialism in support of Sino-Soviet foreign policy goals, and to aid in the elimination of Western influence in Asia and Africa. The targets are non-Communist nationalist intellectuals <sup>political leaders,</sup> and workers who may be vulnerable to the appeals of an ostensibly non-Communist organization based on traditional themes of racial pride and unity, neutralism and hostility to the West.

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THE ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

I. ORIGIN

The Asian Solidarity Committee (ASC) originated in April 1955 in New Delhi, India, at a conference which originally was called <sup>t</sup>The Asian Conference for Relaxation of International Tension, a title later changed to <sup>t</sup>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 World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension, held in Stockholm in June 1954. 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 of 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 <sup>Stockholm</sup> Stockholm in June 1954 and a plenary session of the World Peace Council in November of the same <sup>e</sup> 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,  
June 1954

The relaxation of international tension was a prominent subject at a WPC meeting in Budapest in June 1953 and has continued to be featured in WPC propaganda. ~~This World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension~~

~~was a noticeable departure from previous~~

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~~"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.\*~~ 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

taken at a meeting of representatives of various French political parties in

May 1954. The project was then taken up by representatives of pacifist

*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 forces in many countries. Invitees were promised nothing would be published*

concerning the meeting except by unanimous consent of the delegates. Head-

quarters, set up in Stockholm prior to the meeting, issued no statements.

Mr. ~~Q1~~ Duncan Jones, former secretary of the British peace committee but

at the time of the meeting a full-time WPC employee ~~was~~ serving in the

~~with~~ temporary Stockholm office, answered no ~~phone~~ calls, received no

visitors, and made none of the usual strident Communist propaganda statements.

Speeches at the conference were much more restrained than at pre-

vious "peace" meetings. Although nothing was said in any way critical of the

Soviet Union, an attempt was made to appear ~~an~~ 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, editor of the WPC publication

Horizons<sup>5</sup>, had given concerning the near-failure

\* Of the twenty individuals chosen to act as the official committee for the event, five were from Communist-controlled countries, and seven more had

*It was to insure WPC sponsorship, although care was taken*

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of the Vienna Peoples for Peace Congress in December 1952 --  
~~that the organization would have to adopt new methods and speak~~  
 a new language if it ~~were~~<sup>was</sup> to be successful in attracting new  
 audiences. The general resolutions of the Relaxation Conference  
 repeated the main Communist themes: peaceful coexistence, admis-  
 sion of Communist China to the UN, a ban on tests and use of atomic  
 weapons, limitation and control of armaments, expansion of East-  
 West trade, cultural exchange, "free" elections for Korea, and  
 resumption of negotiations on Germany. In addition, appeals were  
 addressed to the UN on Guatemala (much in the headlines at the  
 time), and to the Summit Conference demanding a cease-fire in  
 Indochina.

~~the~~<sup>this</sup> World Conference for the Relaxation of International

Tension marked a high point in Communist efforts to enlist non-  
 Communist support for a program whose hidden purpose is to further  
 Soviet international designs. It succeeded to a greater extent than  
 such meetings had ~~done~~ for several years, although, surrounded with  
 secrecy as it was, it is difficult to determine the full extent of  
 non-Communist participation. Among the 200 delegates claimed by  
 the Communists (150 is probably nearer the truth) were many promi-  
 nent persons not generally associated with the WPC or the Com-  
 munist movement. For instance, there were ~~16~~<sup>sixteen</sup> Diet members in the  
 Japanese delegation of ~~40~~<sup>forty</sup> persons. Nevertheless, the attendance  
 was a disappointment to the organizers, as is revealed in one of

the resolutions

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the resolutions which stated "the participants of this Meeting . . . regret that the invitation sent out by the organizers has not been more widely followed in certain circles of certain countries. They agree to make known in their respective countries the conclusions to which they have been led and they decide to instigate at the beginning of the year 1955 a new Meeting which should be still larger than this one. The Meeting charges its Bureau and

✓  
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yes

Secretariat to make all useful arrangements." ~~(Note: No such meeting has been organized yet).~~  
*As yet this new meeting has not materialized.*

X

Instead of focusing attention on the ~~dissemination~~ <sup>dissemination</sup> of mass propaganda after the usual pattern of peace meetings, this conference was both experimental and organizational in nature-- trying out a new form of camouflage, and laying down a different approach to future activities, particularly in Asia. Asians and their problems were prominently featured both in person and discussions.

Although it was not an official ~~announcement made by the conferees as a body~~ <sup>resolution, a "communiqué" issued</sup> ~~announcement~~ <sup>announcement of the plan for an Asian Conference to</sup> ~~Relax International Tensions~~ <sup>no underline</sup> Tass reported, as early after the conference

caps?  
no

as 28 June, a statement of Professor Yoichi Fukushima, leader of the Japanese delegation, that the Indian, Chinese, and Japanese delegations had met separately and discussed in principle the proposal for an All-Asian conference at which measures aimed at the alleviation of tension in Asia could be considered. On August, <sup>24</sup>

~~the~~ Akahata, the official organ of the ~~CP~~ <sup>JCP</sup>, announced that Asian

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delegates

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delegates to the Stockholm conference were calling an "Asian Peace Congress" in India in November. The leader of the Indian delegation, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru (relative by marriage of the Prime Minister), upon her return to New Delhi, confirmed that "on the initiative of the Indian delegation", the conference had decided to explore the possibilities of holding a conference of Asian countries in order to create a climate of peace based on the Panch Shila--the five principles agreed upon by Nehru and <sup>CHOU</sup>Chou En-lai. She stated that the Stockholm meeting "was not sponsored by Communists."

*R*  
*a*  
(2) Plenary Session of the <sup>World Peace Council</sup> (WPC) November 1954

Perhaps partially to maintain the fiction that the June meeting was not a WPC activity, ~~only~~ a month later ~~in July~~

invitations were issued by the WPC for a plenary session in November, also to take place in Stockholm. Again, Asian <sup>problems</sup> were prominent, ~~two~~ <sup>as these</sup> items <sup>of</sup> the agenda <sup>indicate:</sup> concerned:

- (a) The situation in various parts of Asia as a result of foreign pressure and the establishment of a system of blocs and war coalitions; and,
- (b) A resolution on the situation arising in the dependent and semi-dependent countries as a result of foreign pressure and the system of military blocs and coalitions.

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In addition, the agenda suggested by this session of the council for a "Great World Assembly of the Forces for Peace" to be held in May 1955 (actually held in <sup>Helsinki</sup> June 1955) devoted

three of its four items to Asian subjects:

- (a) U.S. intervention in <sup>Southeast</sup> South-East Asia;
- (b) The struggle against colonial regimes;
- (c) Peaceful coexistence; and, the "five principles" governing relations between China, on the one hand, and India and Burma on the other.

This important WPC session ~~also~~ made no official announcement of an Asian conference, but Romesh Chandra (Central Committee member of the Indian CP, member of the WPC Bureau, and former editor of Crossroads, <sup>Indian Communist Publication</sup>), revealed at a dinner party, given for the Indian delegation during the Conference by the Chinese mission in Stockholm, that an "Asian Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension" would be held in New Delhi in February or March 1955. Arrangements for it were in the hands of an Indian Preparatory Committee and "other Asian people."

- (3) The Conference of Asian Countries, 6 - 10 April 1955, New Delhi, India.

After some preliminary national appointments, a preparatory group met in New Delhi 9 - 10 February 1955 to set up a Secretariat, a date and venue, and to outline the aims and objectives for the Conference of Asian Countries. This group, which named Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru <sup>as</sup> chairman, consisted of representatives from Burma, Ceylon, India, Japan, North Korea, and Syria. New Zealand reportedly

was represented by

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*When how did name of group?*  
*as this meeting was now becoming known*  
*as*  
*of this meeting*

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was represented by an "observer". Two Israel delegates who came were "persuaded" not to attend lest their presence dissuade Arab delegates. *from participating in the conference* Messages of support were received from ~~the~~ Chinese People's Republic, Indonesia, Israel, North Vietnam and the Soviet Union. From the origin of the project, the composition of the committee, the agenda drawn up, the statements issued, and especially the timing, it soon became evident that the Conference was designed as a Communist propaganda ~~event~~ <sup>device</sup> to exploit the theme of Asian unity and to do what it could to produce an atmosphere favorable to Communist aims at the Afro-Asian Conference *held in Bandung the following week* (~~to be held at Bandung the next week~~) as an immediate target, while also creating a permanent organizational unit for future Communist campaigns.

It was decided that "the aim of the Conference would be to afford an opportunity for an exchange of views on the common problems affecting Asia. Such an exchange of views would assist in securing greater common understanding and close contact in all fields among the people of Asia, and would thus help in lessening present world tension. It would assist in creating that climate of peace for which we all yearn."

The Conference would aim, above all, to help in bringing about a greater understanding of the problems of Asia and to further a peaceful and cooperative effort, in common with other countries of the world, in solving these Asian problems. To this end, the

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*no intent?  
not to, but I believe the short negotiated outcome at beginning would make the para. look odd.*

Conference would

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Conference would place at the head of its agenda a discussion  
of the Five Principles of the <sup>Panch Shilas</sup> ~~recent~~ joint declaration of the

Prime Ministers of India and China, namely:

- (1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- (2) Non-aggression;
- (3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs;
- (4) Equality and mutual benefit; ~~(4)~~
- (5) Peaceful co-existence.

✓  
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The Conference would plan concrete steps to secure an intelligent understanding and appreciation of these principles among the peoples of Asia, with a view to securing their acceptance by all countries of Asia and the world, so that they may form a solid foundation for peace and security. )

Political questions to be considered were:

- Colonialism and foreign interference in the internal affairs of Asian countries,
- The admission of the People's Republic of China to its rightful place in the UNO,
- The prohibition and control of weapons of mass destruction,
- The danger to Asia from military alliances and pacts which divide the countries of Asia,
- Racial discrimination,
- Discrimination against Asians in the matter of immigration, etc. and the problems of equal rights for immigrant citizens.

Cultural questions

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Cultural questions:

- The study of the common cultural heritage of Asian countries with a view to reviving and strengthening old cultural ties,
- The preservation of ~~our~~ national cultures,
- The development of cultural exchanges between the countries of Asia.

Economic and social questions:

- The development of trade relations between Asian countries, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit;
- The economic development of Asian countries and the raising of living standards;
- The status of women and the protection of children.

Finance:

As decided at Stockholm, all delegates will pay for their board and lodging in Delhi and also make a small contribution towards the general expenses of the Conference.

Invitations for the Asian conference were extended to 21

countries to which Three (Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey) did not reply, although some reports claimed that Turkey ~~was~~ not invited. Of

the remaining 18 countries, 15 sent representatives to the conference—

India (50), Red China (40), Japan (39), USSR (14), Syria (10), North Vietnam (9), North Korea (6), Lebanon (5), Mongolia (5), Ceylon (5), Burma (5), Pakistan (3), Egypt and Sudan (3), Jordan (2), -- total, 196.

Indonesia, Laos, and either Nepal or Sudan (some reports conflict)

did not attend. It was reported that the Indonesian delegation was never showed up.

stopped by the refusal of the Government to allow any money to be taken

out of the country. These figures do not include "guests" or staffs

(the latter were

Finance:

The Stockholm conference had decided that "all delegates will pay for their board and lodging in Delhi and also make a small contribution towards the general expenses of the Conference." Mrs. Nehru was able to get some contributions of this sort, but a relatively large deficit was financed from some unknown source.

Invitations for the Conference of Asian Countries were extended to prominent people and members of peace movements in 21 twenty-one countries.

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*of almost entirely*

(the latter ~~were~~ noticed to consist of Communists or fellow travelers).

No roster was ever issued, so the attendance was made known mainly through press accounts and conference hand-outs.

*As a result of influential contacts*  
~~Through the blandishments of Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru and other~~

~~Influential~~ contacts, the Conference took on a somewhat official

*Prime Minister*  
coloring until Nehru himself clearly showed his disapproval of the publicity given to his participation of prominent Congress Party members. ~~drawn into its publicity.~~ *Some* observers

believe that Nehru allowed himself to be ~~implied~~ *persuaded* by Mrs. Rameshwari

Nehru into granting permission for the Conference and ~~only~~ *only realized* later the

full implications ~~inherent in~~ *of* its timing, purpose, and composition. ~~It~~  
*It would have been difficult for him to*  
was faced with the difficulty of ~~forbidding~~ a meeting purportedly pro-

moting his own ideas of Panch Shila, ~~and~~ On the other hand, the pos-

*India* ~~existed~~ *of a Communist meeting and even as a preview of the Indian position at Bandung.*  
sibility that the Conference might be interpreted as ~~reflecting or~~ *a semi-official endorsement by*  
influencing India's policy at Bandung. ~~He~~ *Nehru* allowed ~~the meeting to be held~~ *the meeting to be held* but

publicly announced that "the conference is in no way related to the Afro-

Asian Conference to ~~be~~ *be* held in Bandung, or to the Colombo Powers--it is

being held under non-official auspices, and the Government of India

has no precise information on the countries invited to participate."

At this display of official hostility, S.K. Patil and a group of Con-

gressmen from Bombay withdrew from the Conference just before it opened,

saying they had taken for granted that it had the approval of the Prime

Minister. Part of the Japanese delegation publicly expressed their

disappointment that the conference was not handled as they had been led

to believe it

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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 others had no official status and could ~~only~~ only profess to do so. This latter group consisted chiefly of 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 in the luxurious surroundings of one of New Delhi's finest~~ ~~hotels~~ launched into effusions of praise for Panch Shila, Asian solidarity, and peace; ~~denounced~~ <sup>denounced aggression,</sup> ~~of~~ foreign intervention and the "bellicose French and interventionist Americans", <sup>and</sup> ~~aggression~~ military alliances formed "under the aegis of Western Powers", <sup>It also</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>declared</sup> ~~the~~ declaration of the Asian people's desire to be saved from their "self-styled friends."

Statements made by members of the Conference covered many favorite Communist themes. René Capitant, a French "guest", proposed that the headquarters of the United Nations be moved to Geneva to escape US domination. Dr. Dawalibi of Syria, speaking for the combined Arab delegations, marked the

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conference as the unification of Arab and Asian efforts in the struggle against imperialism. The Arabs felt that they had gained tangible success at the conference. As-Salah, member of the Jordanian Parliament, and a known Communist, upon his return home spoke enthusiastically of their having forced the expulsion of an Israeli delegation which had already reached New Delhi. (This referred to the Preparatory Committee. Four Israelis attendd the Conference itself, two of them members of MAKI, the Communist Party of Israel.) As-Salah declared that the Arab <sup>g</sup>overnments 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 ~~s~~ cause, the Communists would have stolen their thunder. Dr. Anup Singh (India), former professor at Catholic and American Universities in Washington, <sup>former</sup> 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 Irian, Taiwan, Goa, Malaya, Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia, and "other parts of Africa"), abolition of military pacts, removal of foreign troops (claiming there are seven hundred 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 (~~Par~~ par-

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Chinese Academy of Science; Vice Chairman, Standing Committee of the

National People's Congress; ~~Q~~ Vice President, WPC), concentrated

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on Taiwan as the greatest threat to peace and made many allegations of American aggression. Japanese speeches called for mobilization of public opinion (~~well-worn WPC cliché~~) against atomic bombs and were strongly critical of the West, especially the <sup>US</sup> ~~U.S.~~, whose aid program was allegedly designed to increase the economic dependency of Asia. Mikhail Nesterov, USSR, (~~as would be expected~~) declared <sup>that</sup> unrestricted trade would serve the cause of peace.

These sentiments were embodied in resolutions presented under six headings--political, economic, scientific, social, cultural, and religious--the last being ~~case~~ <sup>cast</sup> in the form of an appeal. One of these resolutions <sup>supported by the ~~two~~ Israeli Community</sup> expressed support for the Arab people against "the aggressive policy of the ruling circles in Israel." *Another announced the creation of the Asian Solidarity Committee.*

B. SPONSORSHIP *(lower case)*

*Whose*  
~~The~~ Conference of Asian Countries at New Delhi, from 6 to 10 April 1955, was the apparent (at least the immediate) sponsor of the Asian Solidarity Committee, although it is seen from the preceding account that the <sup>original initiative</sup> ~~real sponsor-~~ship came from the WPC. After definite preparations for the conference were underway, no public mention was ever made of any WPC connections; ~~and~~ indeed, there had been <sup>very little</sup> ~~none~~ officially from the beginning. However, WPC affiliates in the area were instructed to send representatives to the conference.

C. AIMS and PURPOSES *(lower case)*

The aims and purposes officially outlined for the Asian Solidarity Committee were contained in a resolution passed by the Conference of Asian Countries

as follows

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as follows: "The members of the Presiding Committee and Secretariat of the Conference constitute themselves into a committee to maintain liaison between the various national committees in Asian countries, formed to support the conference and its decisions. This committee shall be called the Asian Solidarity Committee. The members of the committee will be responsible for ensuring the popularization of the resolutions of the conference in their own countries, through national committees to be set up for the purpose by the preparatory committee in each country. 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 possibility of setting up a permanent Asian Secretariat at some suitable time within three months, consisting of representatives of Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Soviet Union and the Arab countries."

The Communist press outlined the aims of the national committees in the participating countries to be (1) to solve common problems of Asian nations through collective action based on the Five Principles of Peace; (2) to strengthen friendship and intercourse among these nations; and (3) to contribute to world peace by abolishing colonialism in Asia and establishing a free, independent, and peaceful Asia and Africa.

These are the words which could be said to be sung to a current Communist tune. The real Communist purpose in setting up an Asian Solidarity Committee was to organize a ready channel to popularize

Communist propaganda

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Communist propaganda throughout Asia and Africa and to create an organizational unit for the Communist campaign to destroy 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" 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.

## II. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OFFICERS

### A. Headquarters Organization

The Headquarters of the Asian Solidarity Committee <sup>is</sup> in New Delhi, India, and its liaison work <sup>is</sup> entrusted to ~~our~~ <sup>the</sup> Indian ~~friends~~ <sup>is</sup>. This was <sup>one of the Chinese Communist members of the World Peace Council,</sup> announced as a permanent location by LIU Ning-i on 7 February 1956.

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

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available information about the Preparatory Committee <sup>which became the</sup> Presiding Committee, for the Conference of Asian Countries. It had been announced that representatives sent by national preparatory committees to the February 1955 gathering of this group in New Delhi would serve as the Conference Committee. These representatives presumably spent much of the intervening time in New Delhi working for the April Conference, and several of them presided at various sessions of the Conference. As listed by the New Delhi press, these representatives were:

- Relative by marriage*
- Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru (India) - ~~Wife of an uncle (or cousin)~~ of the Prime Minister; President and adviser of the Rehabilitation Board of the Ministry of Rehabilitation; social worker; delegate to WPC; *former president of the All-India Women's Conference.*
- h*
- Dr. Chaitram Gidwani (India) - President of the All-India Refugee Association; former president of the Sind Congress Party Committee; *Praja Socialist Party member of Parliament.*
- Gurmukh Singh Mussafir (India) - Congress Party representative from Amritsar in the House of the People; *S* social worker and journalist.
- Dr. Anup Singh (India) - Member of Indian National Congress; former professor at the Catholic and American Universities in Washington, D.C.; former Public Relations Officer of the Indian Embassy there; *former chairman of the UN Commission to Korea.*
- Ramesh Chandra (India) - Member of the Central Committee of the ~~CP~~; *Communist Party of India; (Hinduist)* editor of Crossroads; member of the WPC Bureau. *(SP?)*
- Pandit Sunderlal (India) - Editor of pro-Communist Naya Hind; led Goodwill Mission to China in 1951; WPC Bureau member.
- Syed Nausher Ali (India) - Former president of the Indian Seamen's Union; former member <sup>and speaker</sup> of West Bengal Legislative Assembly; *former Minister of the West Bengal Government; Congress Party member of Parliament.*
- Gurmukh Nikal Singh (India) - Principal of Sri Ram College of Commerce; speaker Delhi State Legislature Assembly. *we*
- Violet Alva (India) - Member of Parliament, Congress Party; Vice President of the International Women Lawyers Association; former editor of Begum.

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- H. C. Mathur (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 Lay Maung (Burma) - Secretary General of Burmese Peace Committee; visited WPC Headquarters and USSR.
- Theja Gunewardene (Ceylon) - Chief organizer and Vice President of the Association of Women's Institutes; visited the US on a ~~Leader~~ *State Department grant*.
- LEE Mong-Gee (North Korea) - *g*
- Info in the* PAK Chong-ae (~~PAK Bong-ae~~) (North Korea) - ~~Top-level Korean Communist leader; Main Asiatic Russia; Deputy Chairman Korean Labor Party (CL); Chairman of Korean Democratic League of Women, (WIDF affiliate); WPC Bureau; Stalin Peace Prize winner.~~
- Dr. Mustafa Amin (Syria)
- HAN Sol-ya (North Korea) - Chairman, Korea National Peace Committee.

A later report named LIU Ning-i of China and Mrs. *KORA Tomi*, ~~Tomi Kora~~.

*le* IKEDA MASANOSUKE ~~Ikeda~~, and *MATSUMOTO* ~~Matsumoto~~ 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~~ *of China*),

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)~~ *which* presumably became the Asian Solidarity Com-

mittee) was further confused by the arrival in New Delhi of the Chinese and

Soviets after the close of the meeting. They remained there to work for the

conference. These included CHEN Shen ~~Chen~~ *Chen* (Chinese writer), Colonel Nikolai

Semenovich Tikhonov (chairman of the Soviet Preparatory Committee, member

of the Union of Soviet Writers *u* and of the WPC Bureau), ~~and~~ *and* A. V. Sofronov

(former editor of Ogonek), and Oleg Skalkin (Pravda representative in New

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see that their representatives were in New Delhi for the Preparatory meeting and that they remain to assist in the work of the Conference. The branches agreed on <sup>the</sup> 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  $\phi$  for the Conference, as announced from New Delhi, consisted of representatives from six countries: India, Burma, <sup>Communist</sup> China, Japan, Pakistan, and the USSR. [Note: The Stockholm "suggestion" for this body 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, <sup>HATANAKA</sup> ~~MASAHARU Hatanaka~~ Japan, and 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: President, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru; General Secretary, Syed Nausher Ali; Secretaries, Dr. Anup Singh, Dr. Choithram Gidwani, and Mrs. Violet Alva; and Treasurer, H. C. Mathur.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~B. National Committees

National preparatory committees for the Conference of Asian Countries were established generally throughout the area. The Conference resolved that the original preparatory committees should be responsible for setting up the national Asian Solidarity Committee<sup>s</sup>. It is probable that the preparatory committees themselves will form at least the nucleus of the national ~~Solidarity~~ Solidarity Committees, as happened in the cases of the seven such Committees officially formed so far: Japan, <sup>Communist</sup> China, India, USSR, <sup>Korea</sup> North Vietnam, ~~Burma~~, ~~and North Korea~~ <sup>Vietnam,</sup> and Burma.

1. Japan

The Asian Solidarity Committee of Japan (ASCJ) was established on 31 October 1955 in accordance with the resolution passed at the Conference of Asian Countries. Preparations to organize a solidarity committee in Japan started in July 1955 <sup>at</sup> ~~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 Hiroshima, Japan, on the ~~10th~~ <sup>10th</sup> anniversary of the dropping of the bomb. The Rally, ~~an event~~ "suggested" by the Asian Conference, has become an annual event. 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 October 1955 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 (a) to promote friendship,

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good will 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:

~~stet~~ ~~NAGANO Kumsuke~~ - Lawyer; member International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL).  
 IYAMA Tahei - Chief of International Committee of Dai Nippon Marine Industry Association (Dai Nippon Suisan Kai).

## Business Bureau Chief:

DAN Tokusaburo - member, Japan Peace Protection Committee; WPC member.

## Advisers:

KUHARA Fusanosuke - Chairman, People's Council for Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with China and the USSR (Nitchu Nisso Kokko Kaifuku Kokumin Kaigi).  
 KATAYAMA Tetsu - Supreme adviser of Japan Socialist Party (JSP); WPC member; *advisor to Japan-China Friendship Association.*  
 MATSUNAGA Yasuzaemon - Chairman of the Board of Tokyo Electric Power Company (Tokyo Denryoku K. K.).  
 HOSOKAWA Karoku - Japan Communist Party (JCP) member.

## Committee Representatives:

KITAMURA Tokutaro - Liberal Democrat Party (LDP) member.  
 NARAHASHI Wataru - LDP member.  
 MATSUMOTO Jiichiro - JSP member; WPC member; *President, Japan-China Friendship Association.*  
 KAZAMI Akira - JSP member; WPC member; *advisor to Japan-China Friendship Association.*  
 YAMAGUCHI Kikuichiro - LDP member; World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) member.  
 OTANI Eijun - LDP member.  
 AKI Koichi - Hitotsubashi University professor  
 NAKABE Kenkichi - President of Taiyo Fishery Company.

Note -

type officers and members of various committees

descriptions, center of page ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YAMAMOTO

YAMAMOTO Kumaichi - Secretary General of the International Trade Promotion Association (Kokusai Boeki Sokushin Kyokai), Japanese affiliate of the International Committee for the Promotion of Trade (ICPT); *advisor to Japan-China Friendship Association.*

NAGANO Kunisuke - ~~Lawyer; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) member.~~

HIRANO Yoshitaro - Secretary General of the Japan Peace Protection Committee; member, WPC, WFSW, and IADL.

KAWASAKI Natsu - Adviser of the Japanese Society for the Protection of Children (Nippon Kodomo o Manoru Kai), Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) affiliate; WFSW member; *vice president of Japan-China Friendship Association.*

2. China

LIU Ning-i, member of the WPC Bureau, Vice President of the World

Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), <sup>and</sup> member of the <sup>China</sup> Chinese Peace Committee,

made a lengthy speech to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Con-

ference (CPPCC) (~~the 1st session~~ <sup>instrumentality of the</sup> organized united front in China) <sup>Communist</sup> on 7 February

1956, in which he proposed the formation of the Asian Solidarity Committee of

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 Communist Party or Peace

Committee. Present at the meeting which set up the permanent committee were

CHOU En-lai, the vice chairmen, and delegates to the Second Plenary session

of the CPPCC, totaling over a thousand persons.

21 (cont)

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Cap

<sup>KUO</sup>  
~~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 eighty-one persons "from all walks of life."

The list of committee member s and officers, which includes several

<sup>central committee members</sup>  
CCP <sup>LIAD</sup> <sup>LIU</sup> ~~Li~~ao Cheng-chih and ~~Li~~ao 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 promote their claims to leadership in Asia.

*[Handwritten scribbles and arrows pointing to the list of names below]*

<sup>KUO</sup>  
Chairman: ~~Kuo~~ Mo-jo, WPC member - <sup>Minister of Culture</sup>  
Vice Chairmen: <sup>MAO</sup> Mao Tun, <sup>(SAEN Yen-ping)</sup> WPC member; <sup>LI</sup> ~~Li~~ Te-chuan; <sup>LIAD</sup> Liao  
Cheng-chih, WPC member; <sup>LIU</sup> ~~Li~~ao Ning-i, WPC and WFTU  
member; <sup>HU</sup> ~~Hu~~ Ko-ping  
Secretary General: <sup>LIU</sup> ~~Li~~ao Ning-i

Committee Members:

<sup>TING</sup> <sup>TAO</sup> <sup>HSIEN</sup> <sup>WANG</sup>  
Ting Hsi-lin; Tao Ching-pan; Hsien Hsiieh-wen; Wang Yün-sheng;  
<sup>WANG</sup> <sup>T' IEN</sup> <sup>PAI</sup> <sup>YÜEH</sup>  
Wang Yün-hsing; T'ien Fu-ta; Pai Lang; Yüeh Sung-sheng;  
<sup>SUN</sup> <sup>TA</sup> <sup>CH'I</sup> <sup>LIU</sup>  
Sun Hsiao-ts'un; Ta P'u-sheng; Ch'i Pai-shih; Liu Ning-i;  
<sup>LIU</sup> <sup>LIU</sup> <sup>CH'ENG</sup> <sup>LI</sup>  
~~Li~~ao Ko-ping; Liu Lin-jui; Ch'eng Fang-wu; Li Chu-ch'en;  
<sup>LI</sup> <sup>LI</sup> <sup>LI</sup> <sup>TU</sup>  
~~Li~~ Wei-kuang; Li Te-chuan (WPC); Li Fu-jen; Tu Kuo-hsiang;  
<sup>YANG</sup> <sup>CHOU</sup> <sup>CHOU</sup> <sup>CHI</sup>  
Yang Han-sheng; Chou Shu-chia; Chou Kang-ming; Chi Hsien-lin;  
<sup>LA</sup> <sup>CHIN</sup> <sup>CH'EN</sup>  
La-min i-hsi chu-chen (sic); Chin Yüeh-lin; Ch'en Wen-kuei;  
<sup>CH'EN</sup> <sup>CH'EN</sup> <sup>CH'EN</sup> <sup>CH'EN</sup>  
Ch'en Pai-shen; Ch'en Ch'i-yu; Ch'en Ching-yü; Ch'en Han-sheng (WPC)  
<sup>SU</sup> <sup>HOU</sup> <sup>YÜ</sup> <sup>NAN</sup>  
~~Su~~ Pu-ch'ing; Hou Te-pang (WPC); Yü P'ing-po; Nan Han-ch'en (ICPT);

*Taken with names underneath  
the committee members*

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## SHIH

Shih Ju-chang; ~~Cha Kan Ko Ken~~/ Cha kan ko ken (sic);~~HU~~ MAO MAO CHAO  
Hu Tzu-ang; Mao I-sheng; Mao Tun (WPC); Chao P'u-chu;CHAO CHENG CHENG NI  
Chao I-min (WPC); Cheng Chen-to; Cheng Sen-yü; Ni Fei-chün;F KAO JUNG  
Hsia-su...-mo-tse-jen-to-chi (sic); Kao Ch'ung-min; Jung I-jen;CHANG CHANG CHANG CHANG  
Chang Kuang-tou; Chang Chih-jang; Chang Yen; Chang Jui-fang;CHANG CHANG LIANG MEI  
Chang Yüeh-hsia; Chang Chün-hsiang; Liang Hsi; Mei Lan-fang;MEI CHANG CHUANG HSÜ  
Mei Kung-pin; Chang Tz'u-kung; Chuang Ming-li; Hsü Kuang-p'ing;HSÜ HSÜ KUO FU  
Hsü Pao-chü; Hsü Te-heng; Kuo Mo-jo; Fu Lien-k'un;F TIANG FENG HUANG  
Hsi-jao-chia-tso (sic); Tiang Hsiao-tan; Feng Yu-lan; Huang Chang-shui;HUANG YANG  
Huang Chi-hsiang; Yang Hsien-tung;WEN LIAO NING HSIUNG  
Wen Chi-tse; Liao Ch'eng-chih (WPC); Ning Wu; Hsiung Fu;PAO HSIEN HSIEN SAI  
Pao Erh-han; Hsien Ping-hsin; Hsien Min-kuang; Sai Fu-ting;TAI LAN I  
Tai Ai-lien; Lan Ling; I Mei-hou. \*3., India

Letters on official stationery were emanating from a well-set up

February

\* These names are as given by NCNA in a broadcast on 7 February 1956.  
~~Telecodes have been checked.~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Indian Preparatory Committee by October 1954. A permanent Asian Solidarity Committee was formed for India in February 1956, <sup>which includes</sup> Some members of the Indian Preparatory Committee for the Asian Countries Conference, have continued to be active. It consisted of the following persons:

## ← Officers (Secretariat):

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru - President  
 Syed Nausher Ali - General Secretary  
 Dr. Anup Singh - Secretary  
 Mrs. Violet Alva - "  
 Dr. Choitram Gidwani - "  
 Romesh Chandra - "  
 Harish Chandra Mathur - Treasurer

## Committee Members:

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. ~~M~~ N. Aggarwal - President, Delhi Municipal Committee; at time of election attacked by Communists as "big business" stooge, ~~and supporter of extreme right-wing RSS.~~ <sup>full name?</sup>  
 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~~ Front of Leftists, Travancore-Cochin.  
 J. V. K. Vallabhrao - Member, Council of States, Andhra.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

see  
 notes  
 pp. 21 & 22

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *International Union Congress*  
*Labour Organisations*

- Ramananda Das - Congress MP, West Bengal; member, General Council Congress-sponsored (INTUC); attended ~~the~~ Conferences at San Francisco (1948), Geneva (1951). *full name?*
- Balwant Sinha Mehta - Congress MP, Rajasthan; welfare worker.
- Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew - Long-time Congress Muslim stalwart; active peace-frontier; ~~known to Department.~~
- Pandit Sunderlal - WPC member.
- Bhupesh Gupta - Member, Council of States, West Bengal; Communist; member, ~~the~~ Central Committee *Communist Party of India*
- Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya - Congress MP, Bhopal; All-India Peace Council official; *general secretary India-China Friendship Association*
- Amarnath Vidyalankar - Congress ~~MP~~ MP, Punjab; State President, INTUC; member, trade union delegation to Red China, 1954.

*first mentioned*  
*p. 17 -*  
*Should be listed as*  
*Communist Party of*  
*India?*

~~Indian Nat'l Trade Union Congress~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

24

last names -  
(last name)  
care

include name?  
yes

- Chandhary Choudary HYDER HUSEIN - Congress MP, Uttar Pradesh.
- Begum Qudsia ZAIDI
- Major General S.S. SOKHEY - ~~See Embdes 930, March 1, 1955~~
- Mrs. Hannah SEN - Well-known education and social welfare worker; well-inclined toward ~~US~~ and West; has expressed resentment at being pressured into the Conference by her friend, Mrs. Nehru.
- Mrs. Manmohini SEHGAL
- B.D. JOSHI - Communist labor leader in Delhi State; elected to Legislative Assembly on Socialist ticket, later expelled from Party.
- Dr. Joseph C. KUMARAPPA - Social worker; Gandhian; ~~US~~ ~~Embdes~~; attended Moscow Economic Conference, 1952, and Berlin Peace Conference, 1952.
- Dr. Mulk Raj ANAND - Well-known Communist <sup>unist</sup> author; Vice-President, All-India Peace Council; attended WPC at Berlin, 1954.
- Barada UKIL - General Secretary, Lalit Kala Academy.
- B.T. CHALIHA - MP, Assam.
- Hira Singh CHINARIA - Congress MP ~~Delhi~~ <sup>Rajia and East Punjab.</sup>
- Maulana HIFZUR REHMAN - Congress MP, Uttar Pradesh.
- ~~Dr. Gyan CHAND - See Embdes 930, March 1, 1955~~
- Mrs. Gyan (Anasuyabai) CHAND - Attended Women's International Democratic Federation Congress; Committee member, All-India Cultural Conference.
- Satyendra Narayan MAZUMDAR - Member, Council of States; CPI; West Bengal. <sup>with India</sup>
- Mrs. Sushima SEN (GUPTA) - Congress MP, Bihar. <sup>sp out</sup>
- RADHA RAMAN - Congress MP, Delhi; V-P Delhi Congress Committee; member, ~~India~~ India-China Friendship Association.
- Nettur P. DAMODARAN - Congress (former KMP) MP, Madras; <sup>sp</sup> V-P Tellicherry Branch of India-China Friendship Association.
- Fakruddin ALI AHMEN - Member, Council of States, Assam.
- B. DAS - Congress MP, Orissa.
- Prof. Satyen BOSE - Member (nominated), Council of States; outstanding theoretical physicist; Dean of Faculty of Science, University of Calcutta; active in ~~India~~ Indian-China Friendship Association; attended WPC at Budapest, 1953.
- Mrs. Bonily KHONGMEN - Congress MP, Assam.
- C. Krishnan NAIR - Congress MP, Delhi; ~~President Delhi FCC~~

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full name?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(last names  
lower case)

has this ally  
been identified  
before? X  
MLA?  
name given  
list

- P.G. SHAH - Anthropologist.
- \*Kakasaheb KALELKAR - Member (nominated), Council of States; long-time social worker; Chairman, Backward Classes Commission; attended World Pacifist Conference in Tokyo, 1954.
- Bheeka BHAI - Congress MP, Rajasthan.
- Narayan Sadoba KAJROLKAR - Congress MP, Bombay; scheduled caste leader.
- Barkat ULLAH KHAN - Member, Council of States; Congress, Rajasthan.
- Dr. M. MUJEEB - Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia (Muslim school); visited Red China as member, goodwill mission.

- B. SANYAL - Principal, Art Section, Delhi Polytechnic.
- Shankar Lal JAIN - ~~Member~~ <sup>provisional</sup> Member, Legislative Assembly.
- H.K.L. BHAGAT - Congress MLA, Delhi; self-styled progressive with "leftist" leanings.
- Dr. RISHI - ~~Member~~ <sup>provisional</sup> Member, Provincial Legislative Assembly.
- D.R. MAHAJAN - Principal, Law College, Jullundur.
- BRAJESHWAR PRASAD - Congress MP, Bihar; long-time advocate of Delhi-Moscow-Peking axis.

- Ram NATH
- Shiv Charan GUPTA - Congress MLA, Delhi; Vice-President State Congress Committee; <sup>fill out</sup> ~~secretary of New-Delhi Branch, India-China Friendship Association.~~
- ONKAR NATH - Member, Council of States; Congress, Delhi (resigned April 18).
- Diwan CHAMAN LAL - Member, Council of States; Congress, Punjab; former Indian Ambassador to Turkey; defended Jomo Kenyatta.

- Feroz CHAND - Journalist, one-time editor of Times of India; holds strong anti-American views.
- J.N. SAHNI - Free-lance journalist; ~~US alumnus; outwardly friendly toward Americans.~~

- N.R.M. SWAMI - Commonweal Party MP, ~~from~~ Madras.
- ~~Dr. Meghnad SAHA~~ - Independent MP, West Bengal; Professor of Physics at University of Calcutta; politically leftist; connected with All-India Cultural Conference & Peace Festival 1952, Peking Peace Conference, Indo-Soviet Cultural Friendship Association, All-India Peace Council. Attended 16th Session UNESCO in US in 1954.

- ~~Dr. B.N. GANGULI~~ - Professor of International Trade, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi; President, Delhi branch of <sup>was delegate</sup> ~~...~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. The Soviet Union.

This committee was set up in May 1956--a delay possibly to allow non-Communist countries to set up committees before the organization became too openly associated with the Sino-Soviet bloc. Significantly, its headquarters is in Moscow, although it is staffed principally by individuals from Soviet Asia.

← Chairman: Mirza Tursun-Zade, writer of the Tadzhik SSR.

Secretary: A. Sofronov, chief editor of the newspaper Ogonek.

Members: P. # Azimov, rector of the University of the Turkmen SSR.

M. Ruezov, writer of the Kazakh SSR.

Z. Babakhanov, ~~deputy chairman of the religious guidance of~~ <sup>deputy chairman of the religious guidance of</sup> ~~of the Moslems of Central Asian Kazakhstan.~~ <sup>of the Moslems of Central Asian Kazakhstan.</sup>

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 Studies of the USSR Academy of Science.

K. Konduchalov, 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. Topchibashev, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR.

D. Hodzhayyev, chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Uzbek SSR.

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

*Why not  
clearly*

*See notes  
pp. 21 & 22*

*Article?  
from the...?*

*copy*

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5. North Korea

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

See Notes pp. 21 & 22

← Chairman: <sup>HAN</sup> Han Sol-ya, ~~was~~ Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

Vice Chairman: <sup>PAEK UN</sup> Paek Na-~~un~~, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

John

<sup>PAE KUN</sup> Tong-~~an~~, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society.

General Secretary: <sup>CHANG Hwan</sup> Chang So-~~Hwan~~, Vice Chairman of the Korean Democratic Youth League.

6. North Vietnam

Founded in October 1956, this Committee has forty-nine members, with the following officers:

← Chairman: Tong 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 (Communist) Party.

Mme. Nguyen Thi Thuc Vien

7. Burma

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

← U Hla Djo, Attorney, Secretary General of the Organizational Committee.

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*Indonesia*  
8. During a visit to Indonesia in September 1956, Isabelle Blume, a Belgian national and active member of the WPC, urged the formation of an Indonesia Committee for Asian Solidarity.

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

*C.F.* 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 walks of life and of all shades of opinion. It especially seeks non-Communists (prominent ones) to exploit as members. However, it is thoroughly <sup>under</sup> the control of active Communists and fellow travelers connected with the Communist

front organizations. Members of all the major Communist fronts (WPC, IUS, WFDY, WIDF, IADL, IOJ, GPIF, 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. <sup>all</sup> Asian members of the WPC are <sup>also</sup> on the

Solidarity Committees, ~~also to a man~~. 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 <sup>previously</sup> already

serving as 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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

other Communist fronts, the following specific examples are cited:

*LIU*  
 ← ~~Liu~~ Liu Ning-i, Vice President of the WFTU and member of both  
 X the WPC and ~~WPC~~ <sup>ICPT</sup> ~~Bureaus~~ <sup>?</sup>, 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 ~~has~~ was evident when S. A. Dange, an Indian Vice  
 President of the WFTU, entertained labor delegates to the Asian con-  
 ference in the name of the New Delhi Trade Union Council.

Persons with dual membership in other fronts include:

← Nguyen Cong Hoa (North Vietnam) - member of Vietnamese Labor  
 Confederation.

See Notes pp. 21 & 22

← *LIU*  
 ← ~~Liu~~ Liu Chang-sheng (China) - member of the All-China Federation  
 of Trade Unions and a <sup>former</sup> Secretary of the WFTU.

← Dr. Gyan Chand - India-China Friendship Association .

← Sahib Singh Sokhey - Stalin Peace Prize winner, 1953; member,

*WFSW - World Federation of Scientific Workers*  
*WCD - WSEW (retired Indian Army doctor); Chairman, World Congress of Doctors*

International Student Relief Committee of IUS; WPC Bureau *member, punctuation?*

← Nguen Thi Thuc Vien (North Vietnam) - ~~Chairman~~ of the Association

Vice President of the Union of Vietnamese Women (WIDE affiliate).  
of Vietnamese Journalists (IOJ); active in Vietnam-China

~~and Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Societies; member of WPC~~

~~Mrs. PAK Den-ai~~  
~~Mrs. PAK Den-ai~~

~~Mrs. PAK Den-ai - Chairman of Korean Democratic League of Women~~  
 Mme. PAK Chong-ae.

~~(WIDE); WPC Bureau; Stalin Peace Prize winner~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

← Nguyen Xran Thuy (North Vietnam) - Chairman of the Association of

Vietnamese Journalists (IOJ); <sup>active</sup> ~~Active~~ in Vietnam-China and <sup>affiliate</sup> ~~affiliated~~

Vietnam-~~S~~ Soviet Friendship <sup>Associations</sup> ~~Societies~~; member of WPC -

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

← Kha Van Can (South Vietnam) - ~~A~~ Active in Chinese and Soviet Friendship

<sup>Associations, Societies</sup>

<sup>KORA Tomi</sup>

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

Federation (WIDF) <sup>affiliate</sup>

Diwan Chaman Lal (India) - IADL member .

<sup>KAORU</sup>

~~Kaoru~~ Yasui (Japan) - IADL and WPC member .

~~Nagahskuhlsbtkit~~

<sup>NAGANO</sup>

Nagano Kunisuki - IADL member .

<sup>TOZAWA</sup>

~~Tetsuhiko Tozawa~~ (Japan) - IADL ~~member~~, WPC, and WFSW member .

<sup>HIRANO</sup>

Hirano Yoshitaro - IADL and WPC member .

Nettur P. Damodaran - ~~Officer~~ of the India-China Friendship <sup>Association</sup> ~~Society~~ .

Satyen Bose - ~~Officer~~ of the India-China Friendship <sup>Association</sup> ~~Society~~ .

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

<sup>FUKUSHIMA</sup>

~~Yaichi Fukushima~~ - WFSW member .

The close relationship of the ASC with the Communist Party is shown

in the same manner. Communist Party members are present ~~at~~ in all the

Solidarity Committee lists. Most of the Chinese and Soviet members are

Communist Party members, many of high level ~~caliber~~.

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*not* ← A few are claimed not to be Party members, as in the case of Colonel Nikolai Semenovitch 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 1930's.

Examples of active Party members in other Asian Committees are:

← Bhupesh Gupta - ~~Member of the Central Committee of the Indian~~

~~Communist Party~~ *(CPI) (CPI) Communist Party, India (CPI)*

*See Notes pp. 22 & 21*

← <sup>a</sup> Ramesh Chandra - ~~Member of the Central Committee of the Indian~~

~~Communist Party~~ *CPI.*

← Dr. Mulk Anand - ~~Member of the CPI.~~

~~Mme. PAK Chong-ae~~

~~PAK Dan-ga~~

← ~~Pak Dan-Ai (North Korea) - Vice Chairman of the Korean Labor~~

~~Party (CP).~~

*in sup. also see pp. 19 & 20*

Nguyen Xuan Thuy (North Vietnam) - ~~Member of the Politburo of the~~

~~Lao Dong Party (CP).~~

Huai 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 Chair/~~ Chairman of the Lien

~~Viet Front.~~

*LIAO*

~~Liao~~ Cheng-chih - Deputy Director, United Front Department, CCP; *member CCP Central Committee.*

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III ~~ACTION PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTATION~~

Although a main function of these Asian Solidarity Committees will be the popularizing of Soviet projects and bringing <sup>Sino-</sup>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.

*Activities of the Indian Committee*  
A. ~~Indian Asian Solidarity Committee Activities~~

The Indian Committee held an All-India Conference for Asian

Solidarity in Hyderabad, 21-23 October 1955, <sup>providing a propaganda platform for</sup> on the eve of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva, <sup>which gave 'Indian public opinion'</sup> Communist views on the Conference. ~~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 <sup>such as alleged</sup> attempts to sabotage the cease-fire agree-

ments in <sup>Indochina</sup> 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, <sup>Communist</sup> 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

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in the internal affairs of Asia..." <sup>Note: A summit, or at least foreign</sup>

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minister level, conference on Asia is certain to be pressed by all the

*for*  
^

of 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." [Note: This Conference of Asian Writers was convened in New Delhi in December 1956].

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A "Workers Midnight Rally for Asian Solidarity" was held 25

October 1955 -- *for* workers who could not attend the day-time sessions of the Conference. *was held 25 October 1955.* The Asian Solidarity Committee for India also participated

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Peace Council. The purpose was to popularize the Nehru-Bulganin  
A. declaration. On behalf of the Solidarity Committee, Chaudhary Hyder  
Hussain (Congress Party member <sup>the Indian</sup> of Parliament) sent a telegram to the  
Foreign Ministers in Geneva, demanding that negotiations result in agreement.

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 <sup>best</sup> ~~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  $\gamma$  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 <sup>Indochina</sup> ~~Indo-China~~ and Korea. April or early May was the  
date suggested tentatively for this emergency meeting in one of four countries--  
Syria, Lebanon, Japan, or China--at which time the ASC hoped to begin pre-  
parations for the <sup>second</sup> ~~2nd~~ Asian Nations Conference. The ASC of Japan met  
immediately upon receipt of the letter and signified their ~~whole~~ concurrence  
with the plan, but stated their preference that the meeting should be held in India.

No further information is available <sup>that this meeting was ever held.</sup> concerning the meeting.

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On the domestic front, the Indian ASC has recommended to the Lalita Akademy that it follow its International Exhibition of Buddhist Art 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 ~~Min~~ Ministry of Education was that it gave 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 ~~to~~ other Asian countries. Finally, the ASC recommended that a Permanent Cultural Section be set up in the Committee for implementation of these aims.

*Activities of the Japanese Committee*  
 B. ~~b. 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 was ~~wined and dined~~ <sup>entertained</sup> extensively. The Committee

also sent Japanese experts to the geographical seminar held in India in January  
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1956 under the auspices of the IUS. The Committee has cooperated with other

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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 the 10th anniversary of the dropping of the bomb in 1945. This event was repeated in August of 1956 and 1957, and it is clear that the day will be perpetuated as a Communist date. Other announced plans of the Japanese ASC include a two-week Asian architects conference in Tokyo; an Asian youth conference organized by the Japanese Council of Youth Organizations; invitations to Nehru, Mme. Pandit, and <sup>KUB</sup> ~~Ke~~ Mo-jo to visit Japan; and meetings to promote the exchange of ~~a~~ culture, organized by fisheries, scientific, and cultural circles in Japan.

*Activities of other National Committees*  
 C. c. Other Activities of Asian Solidarity Committees

Throughout 1956, Asian Solidarity Committees busied themselves in activities, such as vigorous support of Egypt in the Suez conflict; continued ~~stress~~ <sup>on</sup> "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,~~ <sup>however,</sup> 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."

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hundred 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 <sup>s</sup> ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> ~~became~~ <sup>organize</sup> affronted at the obvious ruse to <sup>get</sup> ~~get~~ them

~~together~~ and refused to cooperate. The Confederation is still only a

"friendly association."

Some of the other targets for these committees will be:

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 ~~and~~ 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, <sup>such as</sup> ~~such as~~ Egypt, India, Burma,

Afghanistan. This is largely accomplished by offers of

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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.

*Insert*  
*D. D.*

The Asia-Africa Review

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 Jangp<sup>n</sup>ath Barracks, New Delhi.

The staff was listed as follows:

← Editorial Advisory Board :

- Chairman - Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, New Delhi
- Members - Kaka Kalelkar, <sup>MP</sup>~~M.P.~~, New Delhi
- Prof. M. Habib, Aligarh
- Dr. ~~CA~~ Gyan Chand, New Delhi
- Maj. Gen. S. S. Sokhey, New Delhi

Executive Editor - Feroz Chand, New Delhi

- Contributing Editors - <sup>SATO</sup> Shigeo ~~Sato~~ - Japan
- <sup>LIN</sup> Lin Sung Hak - Korea
- <sup>CHEN</sup> Chen Han-Sheng - China

Munir Suleiman - Syria

P. A. Vishnyakov - USSR

The Review contained "News of Our Movement," a summary of the

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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 review had been New Asia, but delegates who had met while attending the Asian Writers' Conference, in December 1956, found 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 both areas--the fight against colonialism and racialism.

IV. <sup>CAPS</sup> *Potential Effectiveness of the Asian Solidarity*  
~~ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS AS A COMMUNIST~~  
~~AGENCY~~ *Committee*

X The establishment of the Asian Solidarity Committee accentuates a trend already evident in <sup>Sino</sup> 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) Exchanges and visits at all levels of society, to propagate the

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and "shared experience" (without mentioning the traditional conflicts), especially with Communist China and the USSR.

(2) To shift attention subtly from war, as emphasized in the

~~'Peace' campaigns / to this / etc~~

"peace" campaigns, to this "shared experience" and thus to make the Solidarity Committee appear as quasi-official spokesman for the new "concert" in Asia.

(3) ~~(k)~~ To ~~perhaps~~ create a sort of Asian 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 Com-

munist cause in such a Conference ~~as~~ was done in New Delhi).

(4) ~~In keeping with the tactic of exchange, to~~ call for Asian con-

ferences 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 ~~ASC's~~ <sup>ASC's Solidarity Committee</sup> increasingly with parliamentary demo-

cracy in Asia, as a means of influencing and penetrating ~~formal~~

governments of the area, <sup>memberships or representatives of</sup> 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 <sup>since</sup> of Soviet foreign policy and Soviet

internal economic practices.

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(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 <sup>Soviet</sup> Soviet orbit countries appear as the true proponents of Asian freedom and progress.

With its able leadership among all types of persons capable of far-reaching contacts and influence, the Asian Solidarity Committee has launched a propaganda campaign that could prove as deadly to the cause of <sup>the</sup> 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, and Syria, a loss not due entirely to the Solidarity Committees, of course, but certainly ~~aided and abetted~~ <sup>their activities</sup> 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 <sup>on</sup> of "enslavement" by colonialism. The present Communist twist of <sup>his thesis</sup> it into "new colonialism" helps to <sup>create</sup> ~~retain~~ credibility for Communist propaganda and to ~~hinder the efforts~~ <sup>to assist</sup> of former Western colonial powers to champion <sup>in the development of</sup> ~~viable~~ <sup>stable</sup> democratic governments in ~~former~~ colonial areas. ~~viable governments which also have a hopeful degree of popular support.~~

To this end Communist propaganda may be expected to invoke such

~~as attacks upon the~~ <sup>such as</sup> remaining enclaves of Western colonialism ~~in~~ <sup>and</sup> upon ~~the~~ American bases in Asia, Goa, Irian, ~~and Okinawa~~; the "threats" to peace in Korea, Taiwan, and

V/ Vietnam; the "menace" of Western economic penetration to the inde-

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