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THE ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

November 1957

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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). It is the first front to be organized on a regional basis, rather than on the basis of 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.

2. The ASC has endeavored, with considerable success, to bring into 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 by members of 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.

3. The purposes of the ASC are to provide an environment in which Communists can win acceptance by non-Communist nationalist forces, to exploit the issues of independence, neutralism and anti-colonialism 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, political leaders, 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 the Asian Conference for Relaxation of International Tension, a title 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 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

(1) World Conference for the Relaxation of International Tension, June 1954

This conference 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 forces in many countries. 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.* Invitees were

* 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.

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promised nothing would be published concerning the meeting except by unanimous consent of the delegates. Headquarters, set up in Stockholm prior to the meeting, issued no statements. Mr. Duncan Jones, former secretary of the British peace committee but at the time of the meeting a full-time WPC employee serving in the 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 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, editor of the WPC publication Horizons, had given concerning the near-failure 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 was to be successful in attracting new audiences. The general resolutions of the Relaxation Conference repeated the main Communist themes: peaceful coexistence, admission 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.

This 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 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 prominent persons not generally associated with the WPC or the Communist

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movement. For instance, there were sixteen Diet members in the Japanese delegation of forty persons. Nevertheless, the attendance was a disappointment to the organizers, as is revealed in one of 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 Secretariat to make all useful arrangements."

As yet this new meeting has not materialized.

Instead of focusing attention on the dissemination 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 in discussions.

Although it was not an official resolution, a "communiqué" issued by the conferees announced the plan for an Asian Conference to Relax International Tension. Tass reported, as early after the conference 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 24 August, Akahata, the official organ of the JCP, announced that Asian 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

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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 CHOU En-lai. She stated that the Stockholm meeting "was not sponsored by Communists."

(2) Plenary Session of the World Peace Council (WPC),
November 1954

Perhaps partially to maintain the fiction that the June meeting was not a WPC activity, a month later invitations were issued by the WPC for a plenary session in November, also to take place in Stockholm. Again, Asian problems were prominent, as these items of the agenda indicate:

- (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.

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 Helsinki in June 1955) devoted three of its four items to Asian subjects:

- (a) US intervention in Southeast 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.

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This important WPC session made no official announcement of an Asian conference, but Romesh Chandra (member of the Indian CP Central Committee, member of the WPC Bureau, and former editor of Crossroads, Indian Communist publication), 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, as this projected meeting was now becoming known. This group, which named Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru as chairman, consisted of representatives from Burma, Ceylon, India, Japan, North Korea, and Syria. New Zealand reportedly was represented by an "observer". Two Israeli 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 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 device 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) 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

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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 Conference would place at the head of its agenda a discussion of Panch Shila, the Five Principles of the 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;
- (5) Peaceful coexistence.

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 UN;

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- 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:

- The study of the common cultural heritage of Asian countries with a view to reviving and strengthening old cultural ties;
- The preservation of 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:

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.

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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 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 profess to do so. This latter group consisted chiefly of rank-and-file Communists or prominent fellow-travellers. 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, launched into effusions of praise for Panch Shila, Asian solidarity, and peace; denounced aggression, foreign intervention and the "bellicose French and interventionist Americans", and military alliances formed "under the aegis of Western Powers". It also declared 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. Rene 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 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 attended the Conference itself, two of them members of MAKI, the Communist Party of Israel.) As-Salah declared that the Arab governments should encourage such conferences as affording an opportunity to propagate the Arab cause on a world-wide scale.

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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, former 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 (particularly in South Africa). KUO Mo-jo, the most prominent delegate (President, Chinese Academy of Science; Vice Chairman, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Vice President, WPC), concentrated on Taiwan as the greatest threat to peace and made many allegations of American aggression. Japanese speeches called for mobilization of public opinion against atomic bombs and were strongly critical of the West, especially the US, whose aid program was allegedly designed to increase the economic dependency of Asia. Mikhail Nesterov, USSR, declared that 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 cast in the form of an appeal. One of these resolutions supported by the two Israeli Communists 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

Thus the Conference of Asian Countries at New Delhi, from 6 to 10 April 1955, was the apparent (at least the immediate)

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sponsor of the Asian Solidarity Committee, although it is seen from the preceding account that the original initiative came from the WPC. After definite preparations for the conference were under way, no public mention was ever made of any WPC connections; indeed, there had been very little officially from the beginning. However, WPC affiliates in the area were instructed to send representatives to the conference.

C. Aims and Purposes

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:

"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. 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.

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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 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 is in New Delhi, India, and its liaison work is entrusted to the Indians. This was announced as a permanent location by LIU Ning-i, one of the Chinese Communist members of the World Peace Council, 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 available information about the Preparatory Committee, which became the 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

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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:

- Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru
(India) - Relative by marriage 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.
- Dr. Cholthram 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; 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 Communist Party of India (CPI); editor of Crossroads; member of the WPC Bureau.
- Pandit Sunderlal
(India) - Editor of pro-Communist Naya Hind; led Goodwill Mission to China in 1951; WPC Bureau member.

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- Syed Nausher Ali
(India) - Former president of the Indian Seamen's Union; former member and speaker 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 of Delhi State Legislative Assembly.
- Violet Alva
(India) - Member of Parliament, Congress Party; Vice President of the International Women Lawyers Association; former editor of Begum.
- 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 State Department grant.
- LEE Mong-gee
(North Korea)
- Mme. PAK Chong-ae
(North Korea) - Top-level Korean Communist leader; born Asiatic Russia; Deputy Chairman, Korean Labor Party (CP); Chairman of Korean Democratic League of Women (WIDF affiliate); WPC Bureau; Stalin Peace Prize winner.

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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, IKEDA Masanosuke, and MATSUMOTO Jiichiro of Japan as also serving on the "presiding" committee. Other prominent presiding chairmen were KUO Mo-jo (later selected as chairman of the 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 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 remained there to work for the conference. These included CHEN Shen-yu (Chinese writer), Colonel Nikolai Semenovitch Tikhonov (chairman of the Soviet Preparatory Committee, member of the Union of Soviet Writers and of the WPC Bureau), A. V. Sofronov (former editor of Ogonek), and Oleg Skalkin (Pravda representative in New Delhi). There was a reliable report that the WPC had asked its branches to 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 the 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, consisted of representatives from six countries: India, Burma, Communist 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,

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Rameshwari Nehru, India, HATANAKA Masaharu, 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.

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 Committees. It is probable that the preparatory committees themselves will form at least the nucleus of the national Solidarity Committees, as happened in the cases of the seven such Committees officially formed so far: Japan, Communist China, India, USSR, North Korea, North Vietnam, 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 at 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 tenth anniversary of the dropping of the bomb. The Rally, "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

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the aims outlined in the resolution made in New Delhi, the ASCJ proposed (a) to promote friendship, 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:

- | | |
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| NAGANO Kunisuke | - 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:

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

- | | |
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| 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; adviser to Japan-China Friendship Association. |
| MATSUNAGA Yasuzaemon | - Chairman of the Board of Tokyo Electric Power Company (Tokyo Denryoku K. K.). |

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- 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; adviser 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.
- 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); adviser to Japan-China Friendship Association.
- HIRANO Yoshitaro - Secretary General of the Japan Peace Protection Committee; member, WPC, WFSW, and IADL.

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KAWASAKI Natsu

- Adviser of the Japanese Society for the Protection of Children (Nippon Kodomo wo Mamoru 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), and member of the China Peace Committee, made a lengthy speech to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) (instrumentality of the organized united front in Communist China) 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. 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 members and officers, which includes several CCP Central Committee members (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 promote further their claims to leadership in Asia.

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Chairman:

KUO Mo-jo - WPC member.

Vice Chairmen:

MAO Tun - Minister of Culture; WPC member.
(true name:
SHEN Yen-ping)

LI Te-ch'uan

LIAO Ch'eng-chih - WPC member.

LIU Ning-i - WPC and WFTU member.

HU K'o-ping

Secretary General:

LIU Ning-i

Committee Members:

TING Hsi-lin; TAO Ching-pan; HSIEN Hs'ieh-wen; WANG Yün-sheng; WANG Yüan-hsing; T'IENT Fu-ta; PAI lang; YÜEH Sung-sheng; SUN Hsiao-ts'un; TA P'u-sheng; CH'I Pai-shih; LIU Ning-i; LIU K'o-p'ing; LIU Lin-jui; CH'ENG Fang-wu; LI Chu-ch'en; LI Wei-kuang; LI Te-ch'uan (WPC); LI Fu-jen; TU Kuo-hsiang; YANG Han-sheng; CHOU Shu-chia; CHOU Kang-ming; CHI Hsien-lin; La-min i-hsi chu-chen (sic); CHIN Yüeh-lin; CH'EN Wen-kuei; CH'EN Pai-shen; CH'EN Chi-yu; CH'EN Ching-yü; CH'EN Han-sheng (WPC); SU Pu-ch'ing; HOU Te-pang (WPC); YÜ P'ing-po; NAN Han-ch'en (ICPT); SHIH Ju-chang; Cha kan ko ken (sic); HU Tzu-ang; MAO I-sheng; MAO Tun (WPC); CHAO P'u-chu; CHAO I-min (WPC); CHENG Chen-to; CHENG Sen-yü; NI Fei-chün; Hsia-su... -mo-tse-jen-to-chi (sic); KAO Ch'ung-min; JUNG I-jen;

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CHANG Kuang -tou; CHANG Chih-jang; CHANG Yen; CHANG Jui-fang; CHANG Yueh-hsia; CHANG Chün-hsiang; LIANG Hsi; MEI Lan-fang; MEI Kung-pin; CHANG Tz'u-kung; CHUANG Ming-li; HSÜ Kuang-p'ing; HSÜ Pao-chü; HSÜ Te-heng; KUO Mo-jo; FU Lien-k'un; Hsi-jao chia-ts'o (sic); T'ANG Hslao-tan; FENG Yu-lan; HUANG Chang-shui; HUANG Chi-hsiang; YANG Hsien-tung; WEN Chi-tse; LIAO Ch'eng-chih (WPC); NING Wu; HSIUNG Fu; PAO Erh-han; HSIEH Ping-hsin; HSIEH Min-kuang; SAI Fu-ting; TAI Ai-lien; LAN Ling; I Mei-hou.*

3. India

Letters on official stationery were emanating from a well-set-up Indian Preparatory Committee by October 1955. A permanent Asian Solidarity Committee was formed for India in February 1956, which includes some members of the Indian Preparatory Committee for the Asian Countries Conference. 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. Choithram Gidwani	-	"
Romesh Chandra	-	"
Harish Chandra Mathur	-	Treasurer

* These names are as given by NCNA in a broadcast on 7 February 1956.

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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. N. Aggarwal - President, Delhi Municipal Committee; at time of election attacked by Communists as "big business" stooge.
- Gurmukh Nihal Singh - Chief Minister, Delhi State.
- Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan - Congress MP, 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 Indian National Trade Union Congress; attended International Labor Organization Conferences at San Francisco (1948), Geneva (1951).

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- Balwant Sinha Mehta - Congress MP, Rajasthan; welfare worker.
- Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew - Long-time Congress Party Muslim stalwart; active peace-frontier.
- Pandit Sunderlal - WPC member.
- Bhupesh Gupta - Member, Council of States, West Bengal; Communist; member, Communist Party of India Central Committee.
- Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya - Congress MP, Bhopal; All-India Peace Council official; general secretary, India-China Friendship Association.
- Amarnath Vidyalankar - Congress MP, Punjab; State President, Indian National Trade Union Congress; member, trade union delegation to Red China, 1954.
- Chandhary Hyder Husein - Congress MP, Uttar Pradesh.
- Begum Qudsia Zaidi
- Major General S. S. Sokhey
- Mrs. Hannah Sen - Well-known education and social welfare worker; well inclined toward West; has expressed resentment at being pressured into the Conference by her friend, Mrs. Nehru.
- Mrs. Manmohini Sehgal

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- 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; attended Moscow Economic Conference, 1952, and Berlin Peace Conference, 1952.
- Dr. Mulk Raj Anand - Well-known Communist-line 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, Patiala and East Punjab.
- Maulana Hifzur Rehman - Congress MP, Uttar Pradesh.
- Mrs. Gyan (Anasuyabai) Chand - Attended Women's International Democratic Federation Congress; Committee member, All-India Cultural Conference.
- Satyendra Narayan Mazumdar - Member, Council of States; Communist Party of India member; West Bengal.
- Mrs. Sushima Sen (Gupta) - Congress MP, Bihar.

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- Radha Raman - Congress MP, Delhi; Vice President, Delhi Congress Committee; member, 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-China Friendship Association; attended WPC at Budapest, 1953.
- Mrs. Bonily Khongmen - Congress MP, Assam.
- C. Krishnan Nair - Congress MP, Delhi.
- 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.

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- Nettur P. Damodaran - Congress (former KMP) MP, Madras; Vice President, Tellicherry Branch of India-China Friendship Association.
- B. Sanyal - Principal, Art Section, Delhi Polytechnic.
- Shankar Lal Jain - Member, provincial Legislative Assembly.
- H. K. L. Bhagat - Congress member, provincial Legislative Assembly, Delhi; self-styled progressive with "leftist" leanings.
- Dr. Rishi - 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 member, provincial Legislative Assembly, Delhi; Vice President, State Congress Committee; executive of New Delhi Branch, India-China Friendship Association.
- Onkar Nath - Member, Council of States; Congress, Delhi (resigned).

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- 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.
- N. R. M. Swami - Commonweal Party MP, Madras.

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. 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 - A deputy chairman of an organization of the Moslems of Kazakhstan.

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- 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.

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S. Yunusov - Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.

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."

Chairman:

HAN Sol-ya - Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

Vice Chairmen:

PAEK Na-un - President of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

PAE 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.

6. North Vietnam

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

Chairman:

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

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Vice Chairmen:

Dr. Nguyen Van Huong - Head of the Vietnamese delegation to the Conference of Asian Countries in New Delhi.

Dr. Nguyen Viem 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.

8. Indonesia

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.

9. Ceylon

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

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 walks of life and of all shades of opinion. It especially seeks non-Communists

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(prominent ones) to exploit as members. However, it is thoroughly under the control of active Communists and fellow-travellers connected with the Communist front organizations. Members of all the major Communist fronts (World Peace Council, International Union of Students, World Federation of Democratic Youth, Women's International Democratic Federation, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Organization of Journalists, International Committee for Promotion of Trade, World Federation of Scientific Workers, 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. All Asian members of the WPC are also on the Solidarity Committees. 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 previously 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.

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

LIU Ning-i, Vice President of the WFTU, member of both the WPC and ICPT 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.

Persons with dual membership in other fronts include:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Nguyen Cong Hoa
(North Vietnam) | - Member of Vietnamese Labor Confederation. |
| LIU Chang-sheng
(China) | - Member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and a former Secretary of the WFTU. |

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Dr. Gyan Chand	- India-China Friendship Association.
Sahib Singh Sokhey	- Stalin Peace Prize winner, 1953; member, World Congress of Doctors-World Federation of Scientific Workers (retired Indian Army doctor); Chairman, International Student Relief Committee of IUS; WPC Bureau member.
Nguyen Thi Thuc Vien (North Vietnam)	- Vice President of the Union of Vietnamese Women (WIDF affiliate).
Nguyen Xran Thuy (North Vietnam)	- Chairman of the Association of Vietnamese Journalists (IOJ); active in Vietnam-China and Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Associations; member of WPC.
Hoang Minh Chinh (North Vietnam)	- Executive Committee of WFDY.
Kha Van Can (South Vietnam)	- Active in Chinese and Soviet Friendship Associations.
KORA Tomi (Japan)	- Vice President of the All-Japan Women's Federation (WIDF affiliate).
Diwan Chaman Lal (India)	- IADL member.
KAORU Yasui (Japan)	- IADL and WPC member.
NAGANO Kunisuki	- IADL member.
TOZAWA Tetsuhiko (Japan)	- IADL, WPC, and WFSW member.

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- HIRANO Yoshitaro - IADL and WPC member.
- Nettur P. Damodaran - Officer of the India-China Friendship Association.
- Satyen Bose - Officer of the India-China Friendship Association.
- B. N. Ganguli - President, Friends of Soviet Union.
- FUKUSHIMA Yaichi - WSWF member.

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 Communist Party members, many of high level. 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 1930's. Examples of active Party members in other Asian Committees are:

- Bhupesh Gupta - Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (CPI)
- Ramesh Chandra - Member of the Central Committee of the CPI.
- Dr. Mulk Anand - Member of the CPI.
- Mme. PAK Chong-ae
(North Korea)
- Nguyen Xuan Thuy
(North Vietnam) - Member of the Politburo of the Lao Dong Party (CP).

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- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 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 Ch'eng-chih | - Deputy Director, United Front Department, CCP; member, CCP Central Committee. |

III. ACTION PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTATION

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

A. Activities of the Indian Committee.

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, providing a propaganda platform for Communist views on the Conference. Because of her illness, Mrs. Nehru's presidential address was read by Dr. Anup Singh. In it she pointed out the standing issues in Asia, such as alleged attempts to sabotage the cease-fire agreements in Indochina and Korea, mounting tension in the Middle East, 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, Communist 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

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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 foreign minister level, conference on Asia is certain to be pressed for 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." [Note: This Conference of Asian Writers was convened in New Delhi in December 1956.]

A "Workers Midnight Rally for Asian Solidarity" for workers who could not attend the daytime sessions of the Conference was held 25 October 1955. 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, Chaudhary Hyder Hussain (Congress Party member of the Indian 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,

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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 best 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 Indochina 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 preparations for the second 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 information is available that this meeting was ever held.

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 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.

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B. Activities of the Japanese 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 entertained extensively. The Committee also sent Japanese experts 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 the tenth 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 conference of Asian architects in Tokyo; an Asian youth conference organized by the Japanese Council of Youth Organizations; invitations to Nehru, Mme. Pandit, and KURO Mo-jo to visit Japan; and meetings to promote the exchange of culture, organized by fisheries, scientific, and cultural circles in Japan.

C. Activities of Other National Committees.

Throughout 1956 Asian Solidarity Committees busied themselves in activities, such as vigorous support of Egypt in the Suez conflict; continued stress on "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 [a second Asian writers conference, however, is now scheduled for the Soviet Union where control will be easier]; and much "cultural exchange" and talk of the "Bandung spirit".

In the labor field, an effort was made, after attracting some two hundred Asian labor leaders to the May Day celebration in Peking

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in 1955, to organize a Confederation of Asian Trade Unions. However, some of them--the Indians especially--were affronted at the obvious ruse to organize them 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 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, such as 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 "sixth 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.

D. The Asia-Africa Review

The first issue of The Asia-Africa Review, A Quarterly Magazine

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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:

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru (New Delhi)	-	Chairman
Kaka Kalelkar (MP, New Delhi)	-	Member
Prof. M. Habib (Aligarh)	-	"
Dr. Gyan Chand (New Delhi)	-	"
Maj. Gen. S. S. Sokhey (New Delhi)	-	"
Feroz Chand (New Delhi)	-	Executive Editor
SATO Shigeo (Japan)	-	Contributing Editor
LIN Sung-hak (Korea)	-	"
CH'EN Han-sheng (China)	-	"
Munir Suleiman (Syria)	-	"
P. A. Vishnyakov (USSR)	-	"

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The Review contained "News of Our Movement," a summary of the movement's progress in various countries, some forecasts of future issues, an editorial by Mrs. Nehru regarding the Committee, 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. POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

The establishment of the Asian Solidarity Committee accentuates a trend already evident in Sino-Soviet 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 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.
- (2) To shift attention subtly from war, as emphasized in the "peace" campaigns, to this "shared experience"

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and thus to make the Solidarity Committee appear as quasi-official spokesman for the new "concert" in Asia.

- (3) To create a sort of Asian Security Pact if agitation for a Far Eastern Conference of the Geneva type is successful (and through the ASC to plant delegates friendly to the Communist cause in such a Conference, as was done in New Delhi).
- (4) 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 Solidarity Committees increasingly with parliamentary democracy in Asia, as a means of influencing and penetrating governments of the area, and to draw into membership representatives of all social and political elements from the Asian countries.
- (6) To reorient the influential Socialist parties of Asia towards philosophical acceptance of Sino-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 Sino-Soviet orbit countries appear as the true proponents of Asian freedom and progress.

With its able leadership among all types of persons capable of farreaching contacts and influence, the Asian Solidarity Committee has launched a propaganda campaign that could prove as deadly to the cause of the 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

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abetted by their activities 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 on "enslavement" by colonialism. The present Communist twist of this thesis into "new colonialism" helps to create credibility for Communist propaganda and to hinder the efforts of former Western colonial powers to assist in the development of viable, democratic governments in former colonial areas.

To this end Communist propaganda may be expected to invoke such themes as attacks upon "remaining enclaves of Western colonialism", such as Goa and Irian, and upon American bases in Asia; 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; and the "loss" of Asian culture and traditions.

The Asian Solidarity Committee, with its national counterparts, is designed by the Communists as a new front organization to supplement the Peace movement, which seems to be losing some of its appeal, and the anti-colonial, national liberation themes which will decline in importance as the last remnants of old-style Western imperialism disappear. The immediate objective of International Communism in Asia being the elimination of Western influence and the alignment of Asian governments with the Communist bloc, rather than the immediate establishment of Communist governments, the issues of common race and geographical origins which the Solidarity movement exploits to unify Asians against the West are particularly useful for Communist purposes. The issues are especially well-suited to bridge the ideological and political gaps between Communist, neutralist, and anti-Communist Asian nations, thus implementing the Communist unity-of-action tactics on the international level.

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