

June 15, 1954

Documents on Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference

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Summary:

A collection of reports and resolutions from the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference held in Chinhae, Korea, June 15-June 17, 1954.

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DOCUMENTS ON ASIAN PEOPLES'
ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

Chinhae, Korea

June 15-17, 1954

Central Liaison office

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST League

Seoul, Korea

P R E A M B L E

This brief collection of documentary materials and speeches constitutes a living history of the Chinhae Conference of Anti-Communist Peoples. That historic Conference led to the formation of the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League and to the dawn of new hope for the early defeat of the enemies of free man.

The sole objective of those who have associated themselves with this movement is to bring about Asian unity for the defense of democratic ideals and principles. Great progress has already been made, and we are looking forward to the day when all Free Asian Governments will stand together with the same common resolve.

These documents are the work of many men and women of many countries. Some were written individually, some collectively. But they all have the common denominator of being expressions of belief in the inherent dignity and freedom of man. That is why they are worth reading and worth repeating. And that is why they contain some of the most potent weapons that can be used against our enemies.

This is the record of what free men and free women have been trying to do to combat the barbarians of our time. It is our fervent hope that their words and deeds will point the way for others, so that Communism and all its evils will be swallowed up by those to whom truth and justice and liberty are more precious than life itself.

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PART TWO Principles of the Organization of Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League

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PART ONE

SUMMARY RECORDS

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-
COMMUNIST CONFERENCE
Chinhae, Korea

PROVISIONAL
APACC/SR. 1

Distr. RESTRICTED
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE OPENING SESSION

Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea
on Tuesday, 15 June 1954, at 9.30 a.m.

CONTENTS

1. One minute of silent prayer for all freedom-loving peoples who have fought and died in the fight against international-Communism.
2. Address of Welcome: His Excellency, President Syngman Rhee, Republic of Korea.
3. Responses to the President by the spokesman of each national delegation, in alphabetical order.
4. Thanks for the remarks of the spokesman of each national delegation, by His Excellency, President Syngman Rhee.
5. Congratulatory message from the Korean National Assembly.

Chairman: Mr. Young P. Lee, The Republic of Korea.

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AS THIS RECORD WAS DISTRIBUTED AT 16.00 HOURS ON 15 JUNE 1954, THE TIME-LIMIT FOR CORRECTIONS WILL BE 16.00 HOURS ON 16 JUNE 1954.

The opening session was called to order by Chairman Young P. Lee, Chief Delegate of the Republic of Korea.

All the attendees rose up to one minute of silent prayer for all freedom-loving peoples who have fought and died in the fight against international Communism.

Mr. Lee introduced President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea, who received a standing ovation from the Delegates, guests, and press corps. (Text of Mr. Lee's introductory remarks have been distributed as a separate document).

President Syngman Rhee welcomed the delegates and spoke of the Free Asian fight against Communism. (The text of President Rhee's address has been distributed as a separate document.) The President then spoke extemporaneously to the spectators and press corps, urging them to help Free Asia achieve the objectives of the Conference by refraining from any interference with the work of the Delegations. The President emphasized that the Delegates and the Conference have nothing to conceal, but must have a chance to work quietly and diligently.

Mr. Lee introduced spokesmen for each Delegation, in alphabetical order, for responses to the remarks of President Rhee.

The first speaker was Mr. Ku Chin Kang, Chief Delegate of China. He said his delegation was honored to be present and to listen to such an inspiring speech. Paying his respects to the anti-Communist determination of the President and the Korean people, he declared that he believes this Conference represents a fine beginning for an anti-Communist front of Asian peoples. He pointed out that since World War II, Asia has been the battleground in the fight against the Communists. The fate of Asia hangs in the balance, he declared, but there is new hope for the peoples of Asia. He added that China was going to offer its frank and true views for discussion at the Conference. (The text of Mr. Ku's remarks will be distributed later).

The second speaker was Mr. Yap Tin Sing, Chief Delegate of Hongkong and Macao. He expressed gratitude for the great speech of President Rhee, and saluted the anti-Communist war efforts of the President, the ROK Army, and the Korean people. The conference feels the great responsibility imposed upon it, he said, and the success or failure of the meeting will determine the future of Asia. He expressed confidence the Conference will result in an anti-Communist Asian Alliance, and eventually in an Asian Federation. Mr. Yap said he hoped the Conference would adopt resolutions urging the Free World to outlaw all Communist organizations, and all actions of the Geneva Conference.

The third speaker was Miss Michaela Montemayor, Delegate of the Philippines. She pointed out that since 1951 the Philippines has been sending troops to help in Korea's fight against Communism. The ties between the two countries are therefore very close, she said, and Korea's cause is the same as that of the Philippines. The menace of Communism is very great, but it can be overcome through the united efforts of free people, she added. She concluded with the wish that Korea may have many more years of faithful leadership from that great friend and patriot, President Rhee.

The fourth speaker was Tsai Chang, Chief Delegate of Ryukyu. He said that Korea today represents the crystallization of the freedom fight of President Rhee, the Korean Army and people. Ryukyu suffered slavery under the Japanese for 80 years, until the end of World War II, he said. Now Ryukyu is determined to become free and independent, and to establish a state that can determine its own destiny. To do so, he said, Ryukyu will draw on the experiences and processes of Korea. Ryukyu is also interested in establishing an anti-Communist Alliance. Mr. Tsai said that to sit and look on indifferently would be to commit suicide and invite extinction.

The fifth speaker was Mr. B. Chuang, Chief Delegate of Thailand. He expressed appreciation for the warm welcome of the Republic of Korea and of President Rhee. The Thai people and government are entirely anti-Communist-- 100 per cent, he declared. That is why Thai troops were sent to Korea to fight against Communism. He asserted that the two main problems of the Conference are (1) How to set up the organization, and (2) How to make it large and strong.

The sixth and last speaker was Mr. Nguyen Van Tam, Chief Delegate of Vietnam. He declared that measures against Communism must be taken now, because the imperialistic ambitions of the Communist world are without limit. He pointed out that the pattern of aggression had taken China, and then been directed against Korea and Vietnam. Whose turn will it be tomorrow? he asked. We cannot wait and see our friends fall into peril one by one, he said. The reason for the Communist victories to date can be found in our failure to unite. This Conference marks a change, he continued, because compromise with Communism is unthinkable. He concluded with the statement that the Communist aim to dominate the world and to throttle liberty will never be altered.

Enthusiastic applause greeted the responses of each Delegation spokesman. President Rhee then expressed thanks for the remarks of the spokesmen. He said he was especially happy to have Mr. Nguyen Van Tam, the former Premier of Vietnam, at the Conference. The President pointed out that the Vietnam and Indo-Chinese situation is critical, and that Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have the full sympathy of Korea. He said the Koreans will do all they can to help, and repeated the ROK offer to send two or three divisions to Indo-China. We must keep in mind that we are one for all and all for one, he said. Unless we all get together, we shall be destroyed, he declared. "I know this Conference, small as it is, will be a great and mighty force in the anti-Communist crusade. The people of Asia are ready to extend themselves for their own interests in the affairs of Asia. We are tired of being trampled by mighty

military powers. We are not going to be a football in world affairs". The President pointed out that the Communists are our own People, and asked why we must fight them. Because, he answered, Soviet Russia seeks domination of the whole world. He said we are not anti-Communist, but pro-Democratic. when the peoples of Asia stand together, he asserted, we shall triumph. "I thank God we have this mighty start here. God bless you all. From now on I'll keep away from you, but my heart is with you. Anytime you want to know anything that I can tell you, please let me know."

The President was applauded again, and left the Conference.

Mr. Whang Sung Soo of the ROK Delegation read a congratulatory message from the Korean National Assembly, and called attention to other messages of congratulation.

The Opening Session then was adjourned by Mr. Lee at 11:15 a.m.

from

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-
COMMUNIST CONFERENCE
Chinhae, Korea

PROVISIONAL
APA CC/SR. 2
16 June 1954

Distr. RESTRICTED
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIRST
AND SECOND SESSIONS

Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea
on Tuesday, 15. June 1954, at 1:45 p.m.

CONTENTS

1. Decision that voting will be by Delegations, with the Chief Delegate casting the votes.
2. Agreement to elect one Temporary Chairman and seven Vice-Chairmen (these to be the Chief Delegates of the countries other than that of the Chairman). Agreement to elect a Secretary-General.
3. Acceptance of Robert's Rules of Order and the standard rules of international procedure as the rules and procedures of the Conference.
4. Agreement to tape-record the official proceedings.
5. Reading of congratulatory messages.
6. Division of the Hongkong and Macao delegations into two separate delegations.
7. Formalization of the Temporary Program Committee, composed of the Delegation Chiefs, and adoption of the Program Committee's report on the agenda.
8. Approval of a plan to appoint both the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Organization.
9. Address by Mr. Ku Chin Kang, the Chief Delegate of China.

<u>PRESIDING DELEGATE</u>	Mr. Whang Sung Soo	The Republic of Korea
<u>CHAIRMAN</u>	Mr. Lee Young P.	The Republic of Korea

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AS THIS RECORD WAS DISTRIBUTED AT 9.30 HOURS ON 16 JUNE 1954 THE TIME-LIMIT FOR CORRECTIONS WILL BE 9.30 HOURS ON 17 JUNE 1954.

The First Session was called to order by Mr. Whang Sung Soo of Korea, acting at the request of Mr. Lee Young P. of Korea.

Mr. Jose M. Hernandez of the Philippines moved the election of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary-General for all sessions. The motion was seconded by Mr. Mariniano G. Abad of the Philippines.

Mr. Ku Chin Kang of China asked Mr. Lee Young P. of Korea to report on Monday's discussions.

Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines explained his motion. He said he favored a single Chairman rather than a rotation plan.

Mr. Abad of the Philippines arose to a point of order. He asked whether voting was to be by Delegates or Delegations. He suggested that the Presiding Officer, Mr. Whang of Korea use his discretion. Mr. Whang ruled that voting would be by Delegations, and there was no objections.

Mr. Yap Tin Sing of Hongkong moved that the Chairmanship be rotated among the Delegations.

Mr. Abad of the Philippines pointed out that there was a motion on the floor.

Dr. Clarence Ryea of Korea moved to amend the motion of Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines to provide for a Temporary Chairman, seven Vice-Chairmen, and a Secretary-General. Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines accepted the amendment and seconded it.

Mr. Hu of China said that he was in favor of a suggestion by Mr. Phra R. Nides of Thailand that the Chairman be chosen from the Korean Delegation.

Mr. Abad of the Philippines said this would be out of order because it would amount to a preconceived election.

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Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines said that the Conference was pressed for time and that it was important to have only one Chairman for the sake of continuity.

The amended motion to have a Temporary Chairman, seven Vice-Chairmen, and Secretary-General was passed unanimously on roll-call vote.

Mr. Ku of China nominated Mr. Lee of Korea for Chairman.

Mr. Lee of Korea withdrew.

Mr. Ryee of Korea nominated Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines.

Mr. Abad of the Philippines proposed an Honorary Chairmanship for Korea.

Mr. Phra R. Nides of Thailand said he favored Korea and that it was international practice to elect a chairman from the host country.

Mr. Tsai Chang of Ryukyu said he favored Korea for the chairmanship.

Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines withdrew and moved the election of Mr. Lee of Korea by acclamation. Mr. Phra R. Nides of Thailand seconded.

Mr. Lee of Korea was elected chairman by acclamation and assumed the duties of presiding officer.

Mr. Ryee of Korea moved and Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines seconded that all Chief Delegates, except the Chairman, be elected Vice-Chairmen by acclamation.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the Chief Delegate have elected Vice-Chairmen by acclamation.

Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines nominated Dr. Choi Kyu Nan of Korea as Secretary-General. Dr. Choi was elected by acclamation.

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Mr. Phra R. Nides of Thailand moved the adoption of standard international procedure (later clarified as including Robert's Rules of Order) as the rules and procedures of the Conference. Mr. Ku of China seconded. The motion was carried without dissent.

Mr. Lee suggested the sessions could be tape-recorded if there were no objections. There were none.

Mr. Whang of Korea read congratulatory messages to the Conference.

Mr. Ryce of Korea suggested the separation of Hongkong and Macao into two separate delegations. There being no objections, the Chairman so ordered.

Mr. Ku of China moved that the Temporary Program Committee be formalized as the Program Committee, consisting of all the Chief Delegates. Mr. Hernandez amended the motion include adoption of the Temporary Program Committee's report on the agenda, and Mrs. Lee Chien of Macao seconded. The motion as amended was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hernandez of the Philippines moved that the Chairman appoint Committees on Resolution and Organization. Mr. Ryce of Korea seconded with the suggestion that each delegation submit to the Chairman the name of the delegate for the Resolution Committee and one delegate for the Organization Committee. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Conference recessed briefly before continuing with the Second Session, which originally was to have occupied the entire afternoon.

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Only one of the eight scheduled speakers - Mr. Ku of China was heard. (The text of Mr. Ku's speech will be available later.)

His address included the following points:

1. A demand that the United Nations declare Soviet Russia an aggressor and oust her from the world organization. He said the U.N. would be signing its death warrant if it did not do so.
2. Insistence that any conference encouraging aggression and selling out Asia should be stopped.
3. Opposition to the Communist plot to partition the territories of Asian nations and to create puppet regimes.
4. A call for the peace and freedom-loving peoples of Asia to unite and lay the foundations for security in this area.
5. Permanent organization of an Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist front, and full cooperation in cultural, economic, and social activities.
6. An effective embargo against the Communists.
7. Coordinated use of manpower and resources in the fight against Communism.
8. A pledge that the Republic of China and Free Chinese everywhere will dedicate themselves to a cooperative effort to destroy Communism and to rescue the hundreds of millions of people on the Chinese mainland.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:20 p.m.

ASIAN PROGRESS ~~ANTE-~~
COMMUNIST CONFERENCE
Chinhae, Korea

PROVISIONAL
APACC/SR. 3
17 June 1954

Distr. RESTRICTED
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE THIRD SESSION

Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea
On Wednesday, 16 June 1954, at 9:30 a.m.

CONTENTS

1. Agreement to prepare a place of honor for President Syngman Rhee and invite him to attend as many of the conference sessions as he can.
2. Address by Yap Tin Sing, Chief Delegate of Hongkong.
3. Address by Mr. Whang Sung Soo of Korea.
4. Address by Mrs. Lee Chien, Chief Delegate of Macao.
5. Address by Jose M. Hernandez, Chief Delegate of the Philippines.
6. Address by Teai Chang Delegate of Ryukyu.
7. Address by Phra R. Nides, Chief Delegate of Thai.
8. Address by Nguyen Van Tam, Chief Delegate of Vietnam.

<u>CHAIRMAN</u>	Mr. Lee Young P.,	The Republic of Korea
<u>PRESIDING OFFICER</u>	Mr. Ku Chin-Kang	The Republic of China

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The meeting was called to order by Chairman Lee Young P. of the Republic of Korea at 9:30 A.M.

Mr. Phra R. Nides, chief delegate of Thailand, moved that a place of honor be prepared for President Syngman Rhee and that he be invited to attend as many of the Conference sessions as he can.

Mr. Jose M. Hernandez, Chief delegate of the Philippines, seconded the motion. Mr. Ku Chin Kang, Chief delegate of China, supported the motion with the understanding that the Conference is of the people, and that President Rhee's views would be welcomed in informal discussions. Mr. Nides of Thailand concurred. The motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. Lee of the Republic of Korea said there would be no further mimeographing of the full minutes provided no delegation objected. There was no objection.

At Mr. Lee's request, Mr. Ku of China, one of the seven Vice-Chairman, took over as presiding officer.

The Conference then resumed the series of addresses by spokesmen for the various delegations.

The first of today's addresses was by Mr. Yap Tin Sing, Chief Delegate of Hongkong, (The text of Mr. Yap's address will be available later.)

The second speaker was Mr. Whang Sung Soo of Korea. He briefly reviewed the course of Communist aggression against Korea, and said the Communists are waiting to attack again. Korea has pledged itself to unify the country or die, he said and hopes that the unity of free Asia will help make such unification possible.

The third speaker was Mrs. Lee Chien, Chief Delegate of Macao. She drew attention to the fact that Macao is a window through which free people can see what the Communists are doing, and the Communists can

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look out at the Free World. Mrs. Lee declared that Communism is losing ground rapidly not only in Macao but in Mainland China proper. She urged blocking of the loopholes through which the Communists are getting strategic materials. There is new hope for a united Asian front against the enemy as the result of this Conference, she said.

The fourth speaker was Jose H. Hernandez, Chief Delegate of the Philippines. Mr. Hernandez declared that military operations, and social and economic reforms, have virtually liquidated Communism in the Philippines. Those who are left are only wandering marauders--poorly organized and demoralized. "Communism is on the run in the Philippines mainly because of our abiding faith in God," he said. He also praised the role of Pres. Magsaysay, in fighting the Communists and in encouraging Philippines democracy. He concluded with an appeal: "Long live Asia for freedom."

The fifth speaker was Tsai Chang, Chief Delegate of Ryukyu. He reviewed Ryukyu's fight for independence and expressed hope of support for a free and independent country.

The sixth speaker was Rhra R. Nides, Chief Delegate of Thai. Mr. Nides paid tribute to President Rhee's strong fight against Communism, and to the great courage of the Korean people. He said there are no Communists in Thailand and no underground. He said he believes that a Thailand united with other free Asian nations can summon strength sufficient to turn back the enemy. He urged action against the Communists first, then talk. "Do it or die," he said. "If you do it you won't die. How to do it? We must do it in a team. We can do it in this moment if we are joined, do it with courage. Asia for all the free world and all the free world for Asia."

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The seventh and final speaker was Nguyen Van Tam, Chief Delegate of Vietnam. He said there were two elements in the growth of the Vietminh Communist movement: nationalism and the fight against the class system. He said nationalism was directed against the French. He reviewed the Vietnam fight against the Chinese Red supported rebels, and said that reforms are in progress to unite all the Vietnamese peoples. He expressed confidence that free world action can save Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-
COMMUNIST CONFERENCE
Chinhae, Korea

PROVISIONAL
APACC/SR. 4

Distr. RESTRICTED
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FOURTH SESSION

Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea
on Wednesday, 16 June 1954, at 2:10 p.m.

CONTENTS

1. Announcement of the Committee on Permanent Organization.
2. Announcement of the Committee on Resolutions.
3. Discussion of organization.
4. Remarks by President Syngman Rhee.
5. Decision to establish a Central Liaison Office in Korea.
6. Reference of proposals on principles to committee.
7. Unofficial expression of sentiment for separate Peoples' and Government conferences in the future,
8. Expression of thanks for the advice and counsel of President Rhee.

Chairman: Mr. Lee Young P. The Republic of Korea

Vice-Chairman and Presiding Officer: Mr. Jose M. Hernandez Republic
of the Philippines

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Temporary Chairman Lee Young P. of Korea called the Fourth Session to order at 2:10 p.m. Photographers were permitted three minutes to take pictures.

The Committee on Resolutions was announced as Mr. Hu Chien-Chung of China, Mr. Chang Tien-ye of Hongkong, Mr. Lee Won Chul of Korea, Mr. Yu Chien Tong of Macao, Mr. Marió T. Gathonton of the Philippines, Mr. Phra R. Nides of Thailand, and Mr. Le Quang Ho of Vietnam,

Jose M. Hernandez, the Chief Delegation of the Philippines, took the chair at the request of Mr. Lee of Korea. The Delegates began a discussion of the agenda subpoints under "Objectives of the organization" and "Work of the organization." Two of the proposals were recommended to committeemen and a third was under discussion when it was suggested that all the proposals be considered and voted upon en bloc. It was later decided to recommend all the proposals, together with those made by the China and Philippines delegations, for committee consideration.

President Syngman Rhee, who was invited to the Conference at the Third Session, arrived and received a standing ovation. A place of honor had been reserved for him beside the Chairman.

The President spoke to the Conference during a 20-minute recess. He suggested that the Conference avoid becoming bogged down in too many details. Citing the difficulties involved in each specific item, he pointed out that general rules often will not apply to all countries.

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"You are here to solve a great world problem--Communism," he said.

"The Communists seek to conquer the whole world. . . and make it one world under their control.

" we must fight ideologically and militarily. The Communists say, 'If we fail to win the world ideologically, then we'll conquer it by military force.

"How do I know? See how many of the peoples of the world have fallen to the Communists. Pretty soon France, England, and the United States will fall into the same pattern.

"From now on we must get together. That means power, strength, and might. Militarily and ideologically we must fight Communism; there is no other way out."

But we haven't much time, the President said. "We can't do anything if everyone expects to get something for himself out of it." He pointed out that China, north Korea, and Indo-China are already gone.

"I have been telling Americans," he said, "that first you'll give up Southern California, and then Northern California, and then the White House. Then there will be peace. But if that is the peace we want, we can have it now".

President Rhee said Communists must be fought in homes, churches, organizations, communities--everywhere.

"The Communist is no longer my brother," he declared. "He is a beast."

"Let us start all over again in unison and act together." he continued. "The Communists are powerful because they are organized. . . . Falseness, robbery, and plundering are their principles. We stand on our principle of the freedom of man. We are willing to give up our lives for freedom. We have goods to sell; Communism hasn't. The Communists have only evil. We can win over the Communist followers, and that is why I hope you won't spend too much time on details."

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But the President reminded the Conference that he was expressing only his personal views, and that the Delegates should be guided by their own convictions and by majority vote.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Acting Chairman Hernandez of the Philippines expressed the view that the Delegates would have to decide whether the Committee on Organization was to recommend objectives or a constitution and bylaws.

Mr. Mariniano G. Abad of the Philippines suggested that the Committees screen and process the recommendations of all Delegations and then report.

President Rhee responded that the Conference should decide the main issues first. He suggested that constitutions, charters, and by-laws are difficult to agree upon, and that details usually solve themselves and sometimes destroy harmony if they receive too much emphasis.

The President expressed belief the principal emphasis should be on the national organizations, with clearly stated main principles for all to follow and with loose communication.

Acting Chairman Hernandez endorsed the views of President Rhee, and Miss Montemayor suggested that the whole Conference, rather than the permanent Organizations Committee, consider the problem.

Mr. Ku Chin-Kang of Chian suggested three points: (1) Appreciation for the views of President Rhee and agreement in principle; (2) doubts as to the full accomplishment of objectives unless the national organizations were drawn closely together; (3) time for consultation among the delegates.

Mr. Hernandez restated the views of the President and Mr. Tsai Chang Chi, Chief Delegate of Ryukyu, said he believed the international organization should be a strong one.

Mr. Phra R. Nides, Chief Delegate of Thailand, said the Conference was fortunate to have the guidance of President Rhee. He said that the Delegates were arriving at a common platform of anti-Communism.

Dr. Hwang Kuo-Su was appointed temporary chairman of the Organization Committee, and the Conference was recessed pending a meeting of that group.

The Conference reconvened at 5:45 p.m. Organization Committee Chairman Hwang reported on the meeting of his group. He said that the question was one of the nature of central organization. He said the Committee had recommended unanimously to establish a central liaison office in Korea to coordinate the work of the various national and local organizations. Another Committee meeting was scheduled for 8 p.m.

President Rhee observed that "this Conference is a lot better than Panmunjom and said he believed the solution a good one.

Mr. Nides of Thailand moved acceptance of the Organization Committee's report and Miss Montemayor of the Philippines seconded. The motion carried without dissent.

Mr. Hwang of Korea moved that the Organization Committee accept the agenda statements on principles. Miss Montemayor seconded, and the motion was passed unanimously. Chairman Hernandez suggested that proposals submitted by China and the Philippines also be considered, and there was no objection.

President Rhee said he would like the opinions of the Delegations on a Pacific alliance. "How far have we gone and where do we stand?" he asked. He expressed the opinion that a Government-level conference could be held. The President said he feared that not all countries would be able to attend a mixed Government-level and Peoples'-level Conference, but pointed out that two separate conferences might be held. He asked for the views of Delegates on whether it would be preferable to hold a single conference or two separate ones.

Mr. Abad of the Philippines said that he could not speak for his Government, and that such a matter would have to be discussed on the Government-level.

Mr. Ku of China said that his Delegation represented people and that it was not in a position to commit the Government. He also favored two conferences

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because the Peoples' movement was just getting started, and because it could have wider scope than anything done at the Government level. As an illustration of this, he pointed out that this Conference has representatives from People whose Government could not be represented at such a gathering. Finally, he said, the People can exercise their influence to push their Governments along faster.

In a straw poll, six delegations expressed themselves in favor of separate conferences and one favored a joint conference.

Mr. Nides moved and Miss Monterayor seconded a vote of thanks for the President's advice and counsel, and for the Korean delegation's service in working out the plan for the Central Liaison Office. The motion was passed unanimously,

The President said he thought it was the Conference that should be thanked.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-
COMMUNIST CONFERENCE
Chinhae, Korea.

PROVISIONAL
APACC/SR. 5

Distr. RESTRICTED
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTH SESSION

Held at Admiral's Quarters, Chinhae, Korea
on Tuesday, 17 June 1954, at 11:55 a.m.

CONTENTS

1. Unanimous adoption of Principles for the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League.
2. Adoption of resolutions.
3. Approval of a plan to have an emblem.
4. Concluding remarks.
5. Adjournment of the Conference.

Chairman: Mr. Young P. Lee The Republic of Korea

Vice-Chairman and Presiding Officer: Mr. Phra R. Nides
of Thailand

Any corrections to this record should be submitted in duplicate in the official language within twenty-four hours to the Secretariat, House No. 817 Admiral's Quarters. Corrections should bear the appropriate symbol number and be enclosed in an envelope marked "URGENT".

AS THIS RECORD WAS DISTRIBUTED AT 10.00 HOURS ON 18 JUNE 1954 THE TIME LIMIT FOR CORRECTIONS WILL BE 10.00 HOURS ON 19 JUNE 1954.

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The Fifth Session of the Conference convened at 11:55 a.m. after a morning devoted to final drafting activities by the Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions. Chairman Young P. Lee of Korea asked Mr. Phra R. Nides, the Chief Delegate from Thailand, to preside.

Mr. Huang Kuo-Su, Chairman of the Permanent Organization Committee, read the report of his Committee. It took the form of Draft Principles for the organization of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League.

Mr. Jose M. Hernandez of the Philippines moved acceptance of the document, and Mrs. Lee Chien of Macao seconded. The motion was passed unanimously, without discussion, and the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League came into existence. (Copies of the Principle are available in a separate document.)

Mr. Jimmy wei of China reported for the Resolutions Committee. Five resolutions were introduced. One was held in advance and one was sent back to the Resolutions Committee for the removal of statement duplicating the Principles. The Resolutions Committee subsequently performed that task. Three other resolutions were adopted unanimously. (Copies of the Resolutions and available in a separate document.)

Mr. Mariniano G. Abad moved that the league adopt an anti-Communist emblem. The motion was passed.

Mr. Hernandez moved that the Temporary Officers be held over to the next Convention, and interpreted his motion to mean that such Officers would approve the selection of a Liaison Officer and Secretary. The motion was passed unanimously.

Concluding remarks were made by Mr. Lee of Korea. Thanks were extended to President Syngman Rhee, the Korean Delegation, and the People of Korea by Mr. Nides of Thailand, Mr. Huang of China, and other delegates.

Mr. Nides adjourned the meeting and the Conference at 1:05 p.m.



PART TWO

PRINCIPLES

Chinhac
17th June 1954

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

(as adopted unanimously)

PERAMBLE

We, the Peoples of Free Asia, met together in unfettered Assembly, do hereby pledge our lives, our property, and our honor to an unceasing fight for truth and justice, for freedom and for the suppression of all those forces seeking the enslavement of man and the enchainment of nations. We solemnly promise that we shall never rest until the earth has been made safe from Communist or any other aggression, and until the self-determination of all nations is assured.

Ours is a call to all free peoples everywhere to join with us in repelling the Godless Communists, and in beginning the erection of a world system that will assure our children and our children's children that aggressors can never again steal into their lands and their homes. We are wholly convinced aggressive totalitarianism can be stopped, rolled back, and eventually eradicated. This we must do, because the world can never endure half slave and half free. It must be one or the other, and our choice lies unalterably on the side of freedom.

Free Peoples of Asia, unite! Seek the help of your fellowmen in East and West, and persuade them to join with us in this great crusade. Fight Communism or any other aggression as individuals and as nations. Fight it on all levels and in all theaters of war. Penetrate the Bamboo and Iron Curtains to bring hope to those held in bondage behind them, and to establish a free underground that can strike against international Communism. Win over all those, whether peoples or governments, who falsely believe that neutrality is possible in this struggle for the survival of civilization. Attempt, also to educate who are siding with the enemy because of ignorance and lying propaganda. Bring the full weight of public opinion to bear upon Governments to the end that they, all, will stand for all the principles herein set forth.

Long Live Asia for Freedom! Long Live Freedom for All the Peoples and Nations of the Earth!

CHAPTER I - OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1. We shall:

- a. Alert all peoples to the menace of Communism.
- b. Enlist all peoples in the war against Communism.
- c. Mobilize all freedom-loving women against Communism.
- d. Expose Communists and fellow travelers wherever they may be found; in education, society, rural areas, labor, and the economic sphere.
- e. Fight Communism in every way, and with every means at our command, wherever and whenever we find it.

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Article 2. We shall expose the Soviet Union as the instigator, supporter, and principal advocate of international Communism, and shall urge upon our Government and all other Free Governments a resolute stand against the Soviet heart land of totalitarianism.

Article 3. We shall seek the cooperation of our own and of all friendly Governments in pushing the fight against Communism at all levels, from the home to the battlefield.

Article 4. We shall promote the circulation of cultural materials and propagate anti-Communist ideologies throughout the world.

Article 5. We shall strengthen economic cooperation among Free Peoples, and urge the enforcement of a strict embargo against the Communist areas.

Article 6. We shall exchange publicity materials among ourselves and with all others who oppose Communism, and shall conduct psychological warfare against the Communists.

Article 7. We shall attempt to enlarge our own anti-Communist movements to include all those who are fighting Communism anywhere in the world.

Article 8. We shall encourage the establishment of anti-Communist organizations and forces everywhere, so that all may know the truth about the totalitarian aggressor.

Article 9. We shall advocate that the Communists not only be prevented from making further advances, but be compelled to give up all that they have taken by aggression.

Article 10. We shall stand squarely for firm guarantee of collective security to maintain peace and prevent aggression from any source. To this end we recommend and shall work for an alliance of Free Asian nations.

Article 11. We shall do all within our power to persuade our Governments to resist any further attempts at imperialism and colonialism by non-Asian or Asian powers.

Article 12. We shall urge that our Government maintain close and friendly relations with the democratic Western powers, especially the United States, but always within the limits of Free Asia's area of potentiality and interest.

Article 13. We shall seek our own peace and prosperity through mutual cooperation and collaboration and thus effect a fair division of responsibilities and potentialities. We pledge mutual assistance, mutual confidence and social and cultural exchanges.

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Article 14. We shall urge the establishment of an anti-Communist organization by the Governments of all democratic and free States of Asia.

Article 15. We shall promote the economic, social, cultural, educational and spiritual welfare of our own Peoples thus sterilizing the principal breeding ground of Communism and other totalitarian ideologies.

Article 16. We shall not content ourselves with fighting aggression and the destruction of the individual, ~~but shall build our own constructive ideology upon the~~ foundation of freedom for all men and brotherhood among all the peoples of the earth.

CHAPTER II. STRUCTURE.

Article 17. The name of the organization shall be Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League.

Article 18. We shall set up the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League at the local level in each Asian member-nation and establish liaison and coordination among them, the Central Liaison Office being located in Korea.

Article 19. There shall be a Liaison Officer and Secretary in the Central Office.

Article 20. The name of the local organization shall be Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League of (or in) with the name of the nation or locality to follow; or just use a bracket with the name of the nation or locality inserted. In exceptional cases, different names may be used to suit local conditions.

Article 21. The form of the local organizations shall be left to their discretion taking into account the special conditions existing in each nation or locality but aiming at a strong, effective and growing organization to fight Communism.

CHAPTER III. FISCAL

Article 22. That each national or local organization shall contribute voluntarily to the best of its ability to the cost of the Central Liaison Office in Korea.

CHAPTER IV. SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Article 23. No permanent officers shall be elected at this time but temporary officers elected at this Conference shall be held over pending the convening of the next Conference.

Article 24. The Constitution, by-laws and other details relating to the League shall be left to the next Conference but drafts and suggestions shall be exchanged through the Liaison Officer who shall attempt to correlate them and make specific recommendations for the next Conference.

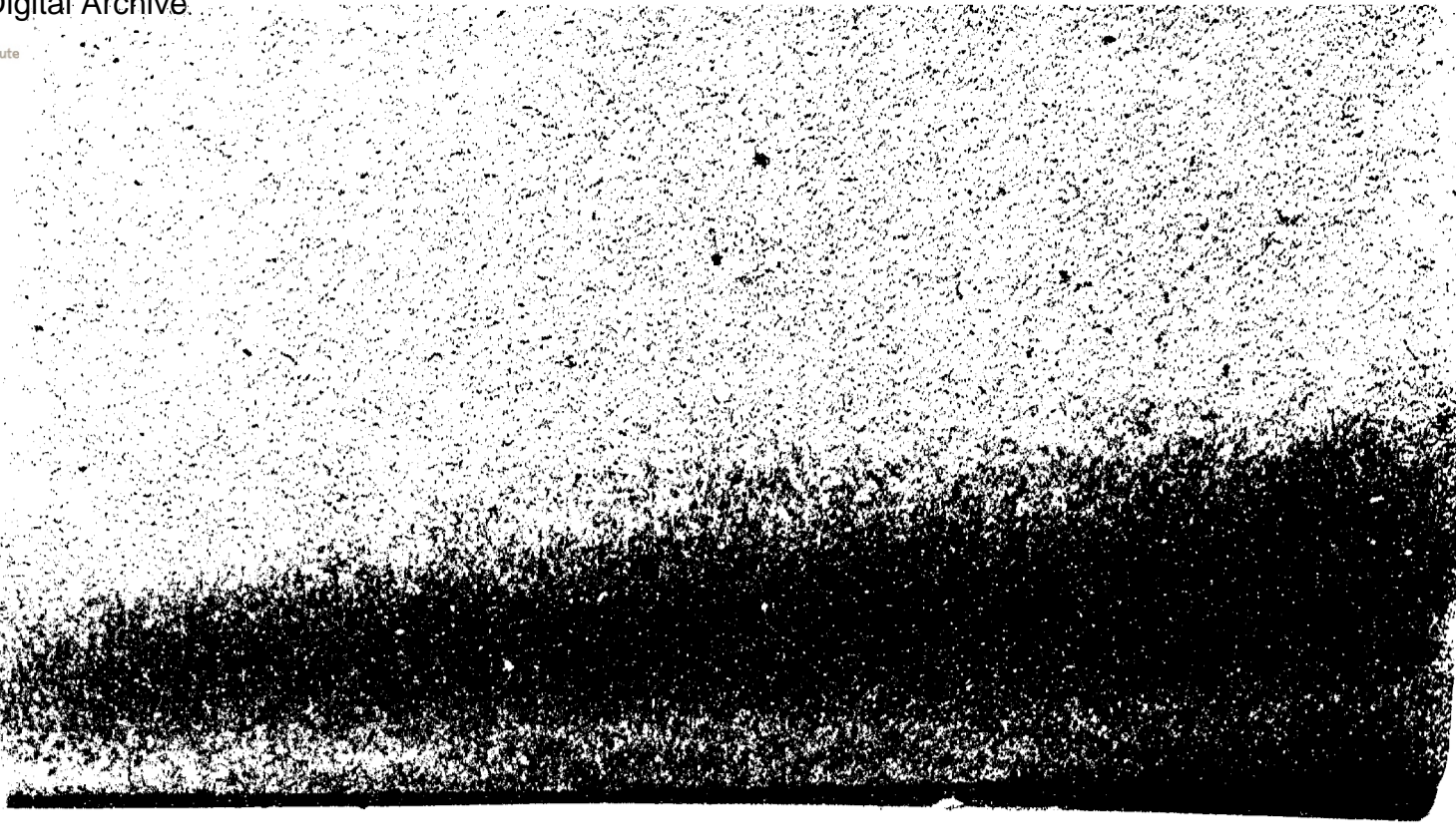
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Article 25. That the next Conference on an enlarged basis shall be held in Taipei not later than October of this year. The location of future Conferences shall be arranged on the basis of rotation.

CONCLUSION.

This is the time of decision for all people. Either they must stand with us for liberty, for the rights of the individual and for political democracy and self-determination; or they will disappear in the faceless anonymity of Marxist existence. Our choice is made and we beseech all others to join with us while they still have the chance to choose. Our cause is right, and with the help of our Maker, we have no slightest doubt that it will prevail.

To all the people of the world we say: JOIN US IN
THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM:



PART THREE

RESOLUTIONS

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION NO.1

We, Representatives of different Asian Peoples' Organizations in Conference assembled at Chinhae, Korea, Solemnly declare our firm determination to fight the evils of Communism at all levels and in all possible ways in our respective countries. To fight Communism effectively and ultimately to destroy it, we Asian peoples must be politically and economically free and independent.

We further declare our firm belief in the preservation of human dignity as the basic essential in our crusade against Communism, which we consider a negation of truth and of the inalienable rights of man. For this reason, we pledge ourselves to render mutual assistance to fellow Asians now under the grip of Communist imperialism to the end that we may supplant slavery with freedom, misery with happiness, violence with peace.

To carry out ~~mission~~ it is our intention to solicit the sympathetic cooperation and active participation of all freedom-loving peoples in the world in general, and of our respective Governments in particular.

Fifth Session, 17 June 1954.

Chinhae, Korea

ASIAN PEOPLES ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION NO. 2

PREAMBLE

We, Representatives of different Asian Peoples' Organizations in Conference assembled at Chiphae, Korea, solemnly declare our firm determination to fight the evils of Communism at all levels and in all possible ways in our respective countries. To fight Communism effectively and ultimately to destroy it, we Asian peoples must be politically and economically free and independent.

We further declare our firm belief in the preservation of human dignity as the basis essential in our crusade against Communism which we consider a negation of Truth and of the inalienable rights of man. For this reason we pledge ourselves to render mutual assistance to fellow-Asians now under the grip of Communist Imperialism to the end that we may supplant slavery with freedom, misery with happiness, violence with peace.

To carry out our mission it is our intention to solicit the sympathetic cooperation and active participation of all freedom-loving peoples in the world in general, and of our respective Governments in particular.

To adhere to this Resolution the following Articles should be borne in Mind:-

CHAPTER 1.

Article 1. We believe that the lowering of China mainland behind the Iron Curtain is the cause of aggressive threat to all the nations in Asian, particularly Korea and Indo-China. Without an integral Republic of China, there will be no peace and security in Asia. We fully support Korea in her strife for unification and Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in their struggle for territorial integrity which we pledge our full support for their realization.

Article 2. We believe that not only we cannot compromise with Communism but live together with it in co-existence.

Article 3. We believe that the peoples' Anti-Communist unity is a prelude to an anti-Communist unity of all Asian nation. There is an urge for Asian Anti-Communist front which will bring about an Anti-Communist crusade in Asia. We hope that the Asian and the Pacific nations must hasten to set up an organization for collective security, but we sincerely believe that any organization for collective security without the participation of the determinedly anti-Communist nations with effective strength will not produce practical results.

Article 4. We believe that only by democracy can we triumph over totalitarianism. The people of Asia must, under the principles of democracy and in accordance with their own historical background, geographical position, cultural tradition and the wishes of the people, choose and develop a political system and a form of life which will meet the needs of the people.

Article 5. We believe that Asia for the Asiatics is also the world's Asia. Asia is for the free world and the free world for Asia. Nations which respect independence, freedom and equality of the Asians are friends of Asians. We wish to cooperate with the other peoples of the world on the basis of equality to combat Communism. After liberating the people behind the Iron Curtain we will establish a free and prosperous Asia which would serve as a stabilizing factor for the world. This is entirely contrary to what the Soviet puppet, Chou En-Lai who shouted in Geneva, "Asia for the Asians" which is in fact, "Asia for the Russian Imperialists."

CHAPTER 11.

Article 1. All the Communist in any nation are the tools of Russian Imperialism and espionage organizations. As the Communist parties are not ordinary political parties, the Communists therefore cannot be regarded as the nationals of their own countries. We therefore call upon all free nations to outlaw the Communist parties and strictly prohibit Communist activities.

Article 2. The whole world knows clearly that it is Soviet Russia which menaced the world peace, shattered human well-being, provoked wars, slaughtered innocent people, ignored the United Nations' Charter and acted entirely contrary to the spirit and substance of the Charter. For these reasons we demand that the United Nations declare Soviet Russia as aggressor and withdraw her from the World Organization.

Article 3. Should the United Nations allow the Chinese Communist Regime, the Soviet Puppet, who has been condemned by the World Organization as an aggressor, to enter its chambers, the United Nations would not only be encouraging aggression, but would be committing a suicidal act by tearing up its own Charter and destroying its own principle.

Article 4. In the mind of the Soviet Imperialists and the Communist parties under their control throughout the world, "Peace is just an extension of war." The intention of Soviet Russia and her democratic camp and to enslave the Asian peoples. We therefore, hold that any conference which may encourage aggression and sell out Asia must be stopped. We fundamentally disrecognize the rights of such conferences to make any resolution which infringe upon the rights and interests of the Asian Nations.

CONCLUSION

We, the Asians, must not long remain half free and half enslaved. We will rely on our common belief and growing strenght of the Asian peoples' Anti-Communist alliance to shoulder the duties of fighting Communism in the Anti-aggression front of the world. We will not be subjugated to the brutal forces of aggression. We will march on steadfastly toward our common goal until our aim of eliminating Communist Imperialism is reached.

Fifth Session, 17 June 1954
Chinhae, Korea.

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION NO. 3

WHEREAS the United States is a champion of freedom throughout the world, and

WHEREAS the United States has no imperialistic or colonial ambitions in Asia or elsewhere in the world, and

WHEREAS the United States has given great help and assistance to Free Asian nations and all other countries seeking to preserve their freedom against Communist aggression,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

That the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference assembled at Chinhae extend deep and sincere thanks and appreciation to the United States, through President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and to the American people, for the friendship and help extended to Free Asians and all other Free Peoples.

Fifth Session, 17 June 1954.

Chinhae, Korea.

ASIAN PEOPLES' ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION NO. 4

WHEREAS the Republic of Korea, under the leadership of President Syngman Rhee, has taken the initiative to bring together in unity, friendship and mutual help, the Free Peoples of Asia;

WHEREAS President Syngman Rhee, and officials of the Republic of Korea, particularly the Korean delegation and the Korean People have gone out of their way to make the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference a success;

BE IT RESOLVED:

That a vote of thanks and appreciation be given to His Excellency the President, other officials concerned and the Korean peoples who have dedicated their time, efforts and capabilities toward the construction of this instrument of peace and liberty.

Fifth Session, 17 June 1954

Chinhae, Korea.