

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE  
Berlin 23 - 28 May, 1954

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Mr. Chairman and dear friends,

It is timely and important that we are gathered here to discuss the subjects on the agenda as outlined by the Bureau of the World Council of Peace and to redouble our efforts to safeguard peace and security in the world, while the Geneva Conference is in progress and is leading the way to the easing of international tension and the solving of the immediate problems endangering world peace.

Today, I am speaking in the name of an Asian people because we, people of Asia, are in grave danger of war and live in fear, anxiety and poverty, imposed upon the entire people of Asia by the aggressive actions of American imperialists.

It is a well known fact that for centuries, the countries of Asia were dominated, and its people enslaved, by all types of colonialists.

This state of affairs was the result of the aggressive imperialist policy pursued by some states. But this policy has already discredited itself. At present the failure of the attempt to pursue the out-dated policy of colonisation becomes more and more obvious.

The people of Asiatic countries have achieved great success in their struggle for independence and liberation from foreign domination. Since then radical changes have taken place in Asia. The fundamental political changes in Asia have found their supreme expression, first of all in China, with its

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population of 500 million.

The Peoples Republic of China has been established and firm foundations of the Peoples democratic regime have been laid there. The social, economic and political changes that are taking place in China, rank among the greatest events in history.

At present the role of China occupies a special position in international affairs.

At the same time, the United States government is openly pursuing an aggressive course in regard to the Chinese Peoples Republic. The aggressive attitude of the United States is affecting the whole situation in present-day Asia.

They seized the island of Tai Wan and made the remnants of Chiang Kai-Shek's clique masters of the island. They seek by all the means in their power to prevent the Chinese Peoples Republic from taking its legitimate seat in the United Nations Organisation.

To make the whole situation still worse, the American warmongers are extending their encroachment on the national independence of the Asian countries; interfering in the internal affairs of these countries; setting up military bases everywhere and forcing other countries to sign military agreements. They are intervening openly in the war in Indo China, openly working for the setting up of an aggressive bloc in Asia and in the Pacific; rearming Japan and reviving militarism. They are forcing military aid on Pakistan and dragging her into an aggressive bloc; planning the occupation of Burmese soil by Kuo Min Tang troops and creating strained relations between Burma and Thailand because of the fight against Kuo Min Tang aggression. The American warmongers are producing atomic and

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hydrogen weapons of mass destruction and testing them in the Pacific Ocean, and are forcing others to strengthen the blockade and embargoes on trade and are taking a hostile attitude towards independent sovereign states in Asia, particularly towards the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China.

The main responsibility for these aggressive actions rests with the ruling circles of the United States of America.

All these plans openly reveal the intention of imperialist power to set up the nations of Asia against each other.

The hostile policy of the United States in regard to the Chinese Peoples Republic is impeding the solution of the present day problems of Asia.

This aggressive policy has no prospects whatever, for it is in conflict with the entire course of historical development in Asia and elsewhere, and constitutes under present conditions the main obstacle to the settlement of the present day Asiatic problems in conformity with the principles of freedom and national rights of the people.

The threats, spouting incessantly from the mouth of U.S. warlike leaders, show that the U.S. imperialists are not only intensifying their campaign in Asia but are also striking their hardest to spread the existing conflagration and to kindle new conflagrations.

All this shows that the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their war plans to encircle and provoke the Peoples Republic of China, to smash the People's liberation forces and to seize the region for their exclusive exploitation.

For this purpose the U.S. ruling circles are

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striving their hardest to scratch up a Pacific war organisation by any means. Thus U.S. imperialist machinations have taken place in a concrete and collective form.

On the other hand the U.S. ruling circles are facing great difficulties. The first is the growing strength and prestige of the Peoples Republic of China. The second is the growing movement of the peoples of Asia for liberation which has compelled the government in the region to be wary of association with the U.S. imperialist plans. Thirdly the contradictions among the imperialist powers have not been abated.

At the same time, the policies pursued by the governments of India, Indonesia and Burma, of opposing the spread of the war of aggression and advocating the peaceful settlement of the Indo-Chinese and Korean question, have directly struck a serious blow against the aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialists. These policies fully contributed to the peace of South-East Asia and of the whole world.

The attempts made by the United States warmongers to organise a military alliance in the South-East Asia region, are criminal activities on the part of the United States for spreading war of aggression undermining peace in Asia and enslaving the Asian people. These activities will undoubtedly meet with determined opposition by the people of the whole of Asia.

In this situation the countries of Asia should consult among themselves with a view to seeking common measures to safeguard peace and security in Asia by assuming obligations mutually and respectively. The people of Asia are now coming to see which road leads to genuine security and which is a trap in the guise of blocs, pacts and similar plans.

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The peace struggle, especially in the South East Asia regions, could immediately assume a specific form: a concrete organisation should be in advanced opposition to the U.S. Imperialist plan for war in the Pacific; a direct path for peace and liberation should be advanced in opposition to the U.S. plan to suppress the liberation forces. Finally, disagreements among the imperialists themselves, should be utilised to influence and to immobilise wavering countries.

At this moment, I deem it necessary to give an account of the Peace Movement in my own country so as to make a clear judgment on the struggle of peace forces in Asia.

The struggle for peace in Burma primarily assumes the form of resisting U.S. plans, for turning Burma into a military base for aggression on the Peoples Republic of China and E.C.A. penetration; hence these two become the main targets of the struggle.

The struggle, however, clashes with the interest of the government. The Peace Movement on the other hand, wants to draw in forces at present supporting the government. Hence the struggle against Kuomintang aggression and Economic Co-operation Assistance is mainly undertaken by the Peoples' United Front, which is an organ comprising of all parties and peoples organisations, except those which are run by U.S. funds.

The National Peace Committee concentrates on the movement for a Five Power Peace Pact; prohibiting atomic, Hydrogen and all other weapons of mass destruction for uninterrupted trade among all countries on the basis of mutual benefit; for cultural exchange among all people; in short,

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questions which are mainly concerned with promoting friendship among the peoples and an easing of international tension, and which will not involve direct clashes with the government.

Parliament is also a field for the peace struggle. In 1953 the peace fighters in Parliament could force a debate on the question of Kuomintang aggression on Burma and obtain unanimity with the Burmese Government in regarding Kuomintang aggression as an onslaught on Burma's independence and hence a threat to world peace. The Burmese Government had to act and complain to the United Nations Organisation, and in the U.N. Assembly the Kuo-Min-Tang aggressors and U.S. imperialist masters were isolated by unanimous denunciation of the aggression.

This tactic has borne fruit.

Firstly all the people are united in the struggle against Kuomintang aggression. As a result, at present, the Kuomintang aggressors are making a show of retreating while the civil war is being intensified. This plot is meant to divert the people's attention from Kuomintang aggression to the menace of Communism and thus split people's unity. However, since Kuomintang aggression still remains and will present a graver threat in the near future and since the people by experience do not believe in the menace of Communism, this plot will only fail.

Secondly, U.S. aid has been ended, though the industrial development plan drawn up by U.S. experts is to be carried out with the participation of U.S. and Japanese capital. This will also fail, because of the deepening economic stringency and peoples' dissatisfaction.

Thirdly, Burma has already concluded a trade agreement with the Peoples Republic of China and similar agreements with the Soviet Union are under negotiation.

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These successes spread the influence of the peace movement to all places and to all strata of the population.

The people of Burma are waging a struggle for peace whenever and where ever opportunity occurs. This is a relentless and dogged struggle and in measure with the tenacity and skill of the peace fighters and with popular support the struggle is frequently crowned with success.

Burma became twice a battlefield during the last world war and the whole country was reduced almost to ashes by U.S. bombardment and as a result of that, Burma was turned into a mass graveyard.

Naturally, the Burmese people hate war and love Peace. They are prepared to oppose all provocative acts of war and are determined to prevent war by all means and at all costs.

Therefore, we wish and demand immediately to conclude a Pact of Peace among the Five Great Powers which alone can guarantee World Peace.

We demand absolute prohibition of the use and testing of Atomic, Hydrogen and all other weapons of mass destruction and a reduction of armaments by all states.

We wish and demand to promote cultural exchange among the peoples and trade relations with all countries of the world, as means of strengthening the spirit of friendship and lessening of international tension.

We wish and urge that the Charter of the united Nations Organisation be respected by all state members i.e. to observe the rights of equality of all nations irrespective of their size, ideology or race.

We strongly demand that the Peoples Republic

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of China be admitted immediately to the rightful place in the U.N.O.

We wish and demand in accordance with the principles of the Potsdam declaration that a Peaceful, democratic and united Germany be re-established.

We call for an immediate end of war in Indo-China and for her full freedom and a guarantee against intervention by imperialist powers.

We call for immediate steps to prevent the resumption of hostilities in Korea and, to allow her independence as a united country able to decide its own future.

We condemn all acts of war provocation and hindrance to Peace, for which U.S. warmongers are solely responsible.

We sincerely wish that the Geneva Conference can establish Peace in Asia and bring about a Peaceful settlement of the Korean and Indo-Chinese questions and we fully support the proposals submitted by the representatives of the Korean Peoples' Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

In conclusion, we firmly believe that world Peace can be secured and must be achieved by the peoples of the world through the mighty motive force of our Peace movement.

Long Live World Peace!

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