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LIU NING I
CHINA

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLECTIVE PEACE
AND SECURITY IN ASIA

Peace can be safeguarded so long as the peoples unite to struggle for it in concerted action.

Further confirmation of this can be found in the international situation for the past half year following the Berlin Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace.

If I remember correctly, when we met at Berlin in May the Geneva Conference had been in session for a month. At that time, the enemy of peace was doing everything within its power to obstruct and destroy the work of the Geneva Conference so as to prevent the talk on the peaceful unification of Korea from making any progress whatever. The warlike elements were howling: "Let's pack up the Geneva affair quickly. The important thing is to form a war bloc in South-East Asia".

As for the European Army plan, it goes without saying, they wanted to have it ratified by all means.

However, the wheels of history did not keep to the road charted by the warlike elements. The policy of strength ran into a blank wall once again. The Geneva Conference finally arrived at agreement on the question of armistice in Indo-China. The flames of war which burned for eight long years in Asia were extinguished.

After this, owing to the opposition of the peoples all over the world, especially the French people, the European Army plan aimed at reviving German militarism was declared bankrupt.

The international situation as a whole was beginning to relax.

Nevertheless, we should not feel content and relax over these achievements but rather should be more vigilant and work even harder so as to further consolidate and develop our work for Peace. The conclusion of SEATO, the London and Paris agreements, and the brewing of a U.S.-Chiang Kai-Shek treaty of military alliance, which are recent developments, have all shown that the enemy of peace is not willing to give up but, on the contrary, is attempting to maintain the tensions which may lead to war. That the World Council of Peace is meeting now to examine and discuss the various urgent questions related to world peace and seek means of solving them is of great significance.

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As for questions concerning Asia, our Indian friends have already made a profound analysis. What I am going to talk about is these same questions.

Everybody admits the fact that the Geneva Conference, which reached an agreement on the armistice in Indo-China, has given new hope to the peoples of Asia. The armistice agreement not only ended another hot war in Asia but also created favourable conditions for establishing an area of peace there. The Asian peoples have strengthened their belief that they could establish common peace and security by relying on their own efforts and through sincere negotiations, and, on this basis, defend their own national independence and development as well as their own economy and culture. The concrete manifestation of this new hope is found in the five principles defined in the two joint declarations of the Chinese and Indian, Chinese and Burmese Prime Ministers namely, mutual respect for one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in one another's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

Prime Minister Chou En-Lai of our country pointed out in his first speech at the Geneva Conference: "The nations of Asia should consult among themselves with a view to assuming mutual obligations providing for joint measures to safeguard peace and security in Asia." Now, the idea contained in the two words "peaceful co-existence" has developed into five simple and clear principles which are heartily supported by all sections of the Asian peoples. The idea of peaceful co-existence has become a tremendous force and its five principles have become the links that unite the various countries of Asia and their peoples.

Last June, Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-Lai visited New Delhi and Rangoon. In October, the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru visited Peking and met President Ho Chi-minh in Hanoi. Now, the Prime Minister of Burma, Mr. U Nu is already on his way to China.

A Chinese Government Trade Delegation has visited Indonesia and India and has signed trade agreements with them respectively. The Sino-Burmese trade agreement has also been signed in Peking.

On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the National Day, October 1st, many foreign guests visited Peking. In addition to the leaders of the Governments and outstanding personalities of cultural and scientific circles from the Soviet Union and other Peoples Democracies, there were delegations from trade unions, womens, youth, cultural and peace organisations from India, Indonesia, Burma, Pakistan,

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Ceylon, Japan and other Asian countries.

The delegation from Japan, including parliamentary members of the Japanese Diet, from all government and opposition parties, visited China and a delegation of the Chinese Red Cross Society headed by Mme Li Teh-chuan visited Japan and received a warm welcome from the Japanese people.

It is unprecedented in the history of Asia that the governments and peoples of the important countries of Asia have such close contacts and frequent visits. This is certainly not an accidental thing. For today the Asian peoples have felt a common menace, namely, division and war and they have a common demand that is, Peace and co-operation.

All people of good will are discussing collective peace and security whether in New Dehli, Rangoon, Peking, Jarkarta, Hanoi, Colombo, Tokio or Karachi.

No matter what or how large their differences may be in their political systems, religious faith, way of living and customs, the Asian countries have one thing in common - they all realise that they can obtain peaceful co-existence based on the five principles.

A similar warm welcome by all the peace-loving peoples was given to the joint declaration issued by China and the Soviet Union in Peking when the Soviet Government delegation visited our country on our National Day. It declared that the two countries will continue to base their relations with the countries of Asia and the Pacific, and also with other states, on the strict observance of the five principles "which open up broad possibilities for fruitful international co-operation". This declaration has explained that China and the Soviet Union are willing to live side by side peacefully with all countries on the basis of the five principles, and express the hope that all other countries will also co-exist peacefully with one another.

The Sino-Soviet joint declaration regarding the question of Japan sincerely and frankly asks the Japanese people to free themselves from the position of foreign dependence, take to the road of regeneration of their country, establish normal relations with other countries, primarily with China and the Soviet Union, two great neighbours, and carry on broad economic co-operation and cultural intercourse. But the U.S. is following the policy of war in actively rearming Japan, reviving Japanese militarism and dragging her into the aggressive bloc thus seriously menacing peace in Asia and in the world.

Thinking in terms of the interests of the Japanese people, we have every reason to

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believe that the five principles of peaceful co-existence will be accepted by the Japanese people. This is proved by the fact that Mr. Suzuki, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party (Left), upon returning to Japan after a recent visit to China, said that he will endeavour to start a movement for supporting the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

The vital interests and the pressing demands of the Asian peoples are to be free from foreign aggression and have their national independence ensured, to be free from falling into hostile military blocs aiming at division and war, and to promote peace and co-operation between nations; to be free from colonial exploitation and enslavement and to seek economic and cultural development as well as exchange in these fields. The five principles of peaceful co-existence are in accordance with these interests and can satisfy these demands. No matter how the Asian countries differ in their historical background and present circumstances, the application of the five principles is surely capable of bringing these countries peace and security, prosperity and happiness.

There have been new developments in the situation of peace in Asia, but this does not mean that there is no longer the menace of war and aggression. The United States warlike clique has continued its attempt at intervention against New China in three directions, Taiwan, Korea and Indo-China and to threaten peace in Asia. Now that the flames of war have been put out one after the other in Korea and Indo-China, the United States has intensified the use of Chinese traitorous elements who have fled to Taiwan to extend the war of molestation and destruction against China's mainland and her islands along the coast and intensified the plotting to transform Taiwan into a military stronghold for controlling Japan and invading South-East Asia.

The United States fleet is still stationed in the Taiwan Strait and Taiwan has become the nest of traitors and pirates. Since 1950, the Chiang Kai-shek traitor clique, supported and encouraged by the United States, has made a total of 8,220 air sorties on the mainland, and a total of 67 merchant ships belonging to Britain, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Portugal, Holland, Panama, Greece, West Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union, of which more than forty ships are British, have been intercepted and attacked. These pirates kidnapped Soviet merchant seamen to Taiwan and merchant seamen of Poland to the United States. On November 7 and 8 a total of 50 air sorties of U.S. military planes invaded in six batches the territorial air along the coast of Chekiang Province, which constituted once again a serious encroachment on Chinese territory. The U.S. Assistant-Secretary of State, Robertson, who commutes between Taiwan and Washington, is preparing for the signing of a so-called "Mutual Security

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"Defence Pact" with the Chiang Kai-shek traitor clique in an attempt to occupy Taiwan indefinitely. If this "defence pact" is concluded, it must further increase tension and worsen the situation in the Far East.

Taiwan is Chinese territory. This is an indisputable fact. The liberation of the Chinese territory, Taiwan Province, and the islands of the Chinese sea coast, is a matter of Chinese sovereignty and is her internal affair.

Now certain people have voiced such strange ideas as the so-called putting Taiwan under the trusteeship of the United Nations, the neutralisation of Taiwan, and forming a "sovereign state" in Taiwan.

These people, disregarding the rights and wrongs of international law and bowing to force and violence, are attempting in this way to maintain a temporary "peace", but actually they are attempting to legalise the U.S. occupation of Taiwan, leading to the permanent alienation of Chinese territory and the enslavement of the Chinese people in Taiwan Province. There is another utterly unreasonable version which goes so far as to say that the liberation of their own territory of Taiwan Province by the Chinese people constitutes an act of "aggression" against Taiwan. This will help us to understand why the overthrow of the legal government of Guatemala by U.S.-organised armed forces is called "defence of liberty". Such a strange definition which declares black is white can probably be found only in the U.S. State Department.

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It should be pointed out that the occupation of Taiwan by the U.S. Government, the protection of Chiang Kai-shek's traitor clique and the armed intervention are not only acts of aggression against our territorial sovereignty and interference in our internal affairs, but also increase the danger of war in the Far East, as well as add to the international tensions, and prevent China and other countries concerned from enjoying the benefits of Peace. It should be pointed out that the Chiang Kai-shek traitor clique derives its livelihood by scheming to start a world war. This small group of traitors is not only the public enemy of the Chinese people, but also the public enemy of the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the whole world.

In order to ease tension and eliminate the menace of war against China, the United States must withdraw all its armed forces from Chinese territory and stop its intervention in China's internal affairs. In the event that the United States intervention in China's internal affairs should develop into an overall conflict in the Far East, the United States shall be held wholly responsible.

The Chinese people's opposition to U.S. intervention in and occupation of Taiwan or to interference in China's

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internal affairs, is fixed and unchangeable. The struggle of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan is also a struggle to defend world Peace.

The results of the Geneva Conference have facilitated a further relaxation of international tension. But the U.S. Government and its puppet, the Syngman Rhee clique, in the discussion of the peaceful solution of the Korean question adopted an insolent, unreasonable and obstructive attitude, refused negotiation and were afraid of reaching agreement. Finally the United States Government manipulated part of the participants at the Conference into issuing a so-called "Joint Declaration", thus leaving the Conference stranded without being able to fulfil the task of the peaceful solution of the Korean question. The Chinese people believe that it is absolutely necessary to solve the question of peaceful unification of Korea at the earliest possible time under conditions that would guarantee the unity of Korea and safeguard Peace in Asia and in the world.

The Korean question has not been struck off the Agenda of the Geneva Conference. So long as the Korean question is not solved, and the U.S. army is not withdrawn and the Syngman Rhee clique still howling about the "Northern drive", the flames of war in Asia may one day be rekindled. The settlement of the question of Indo-China has set a good precedent for the peaceful solution of the Korean question. The peaceful unification of Korea can be speedily realised as soon as foreign troops are withdrawn and a general election of all the Korean people is carried out under the supervision of a Neutral Nations Supervisory Committee. To reopen the Conference to discuss the peaceful solution of the Korean question at the earliest possible time is the demand of the Korean people, the Chinese people and also a common demand of the Asian peoples.

The Asian peoples are closely following the developments in Indo-China after the Geneva Conference. The carrying out of the armistice agreement in Indo-China for the past four months, generally speaking, has been satisfactory. The Viet-Nam People's Army has evacuated South Viet-Nam, the soldiers of the Resistance Army of Cambodia have finished the work of demobilisation on the spot and the Vietnamese volunteer personnel have withdrawn from Cambodia and Laos. However, there are cases of sabotaging the armistice agreement. The

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made-in-the-U.S.A. Manila Pact has included Laos, Cambodia and the Southern part of Viet-Nam within the so-called "protection" sphere of SEATO. This is clearly the worst act of sabotaging the Geneva agreement. Furthermore, the Franco-U.S. talks held in Washington last September resulted in a decision that the United States will give economic and military aid directly to the member states of the French Union in Indo-China. The United States also obtained the right to train troops of the Southern part of Vietnam. This means that the United States warlike clique, disregarding the provisions of the Geneva agreement, is continuing to intensify its military intervention in South Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia. All the countries which participated in the Geneva Conference on the question of the restoration of Peace in Indo-China are obliged to ensure the thorough execution of the Geneva agreement. Therefore, the French people and the peoples of Asia who are directly interested in the peace in Indo-China will not tolerate any act of sabotage of the Geneva agreement.

Finally, we want to point out the serious danger of the so-called "South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty" to the Peace in Asia. The signatories of this treaty, excepting the three Asian countries which have already signed military aid pacts with the United States, are not countries in Asia. Obviously, the organisation established by this treaty is only a military alliance of colonial powers. This military alliance supports the United States hostile policy against China and facilitates the United States aggression in all the Asian countries. As pointed out by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, this is "a sphere of influence controlled by great powers". This military alliance attempts to make the Asian peoples hate each other and slaughter each other. Furthermore, the United States will use articles in the Manila Pact related to the "prevention of subversive activities" to suppress the national movements of the Asian peoples and interfere in the internal affairs of these countries. As is well known, it is in fact the United States warlike clique itself that has been plotting subversive activities in certain countries. The United States will also use the articles concerning "economic measures" to grab strategic materials and enslave the peoples of South-East Asia. The United States, too impatient to wait for the ratification by signatory states of this treaty, is soon to call a conference of the treaty states in order to strengthen her control

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of these countries and this intensifies the menace to Peace in Asia.

The United States has already built up in Asia the aggressive ANZUS pact, the U.S.-Pakistan Military Aid Agreement and SEATO. Now the U.S.-Chiang Kai-Shek mutual security pact is being prepared. The United States is also preparing to organise a North-East Asia alliance which will drag in Japan. What we peoples of Asia demand is peaceful co-existence, whereas what the United States warlike clique is doing in Asia is division and war which is completely opposed to the interests of the Asian peoples.

Therefore, our immediate task at the moment is to unite more closely all the peace-loving countries and peoples in Asia in a common endeavour to remove the obstacles to the establishment and expansion of collective Peace and security in Asia.

The tasks before us are:

(1) Stop the United States occupation of Chinese territory in Taiwan, oppose the unreasonable interference in, and obstruction in any form of the liberation of Taiwan by the Chinese people. Oppose the policy of embargo harmful to trade between nations and stop the piracies which violate the freedom of navigation in the open seas. Restore to the Chinese People's Republic its legal position and rights in the United Nations and no longer tolerate the pretence of the Chiang Kai-Shek traitor clique to be representative of the Chinese people in the United Nations.

(2) Solve as soon as possible the question of peaceful unification of Korea on the principle of respect for the national rights of the Korean people and safeguarding Peace in Asia and the world by convening a conference with the participation of neutral nations from Asia, following the example of the solution of the Indo-China question in Geneva.

(3) Strictly observe the various agreements related to the armistice in Indo-China and stop all direct and indirect acts of sabotaging the armistice agreement.

(4) Resolutely oppose SEATO, the rearming of Japan and other plans for military blocs which serve the purpose of division and war. Mobilise the forces of

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Peace to prevent the ratification of any aggressive treaty of alliance or military pact.

(5) Extend the five principles of peaceful co-existence to all countries of Asia and to the countries outside Asia. Extend area of Peace and establish collective Peace and security. Promote the establishment of normal diplomatic relations and develop economic and cultural relations between all countries in Asia. Consolidate and further develop friendship among the peoples of Asia.

The Peace Movement in Asian countries has made new progress. Utmost efforts have been made by the Indian and Pakistan people in the movement opposing the U.S.-Pakistan military pact, by the Japanese people in the movement against hydrogen bomb experiments by the United States at Bikini, by the peoples of India, Indonesia, Japan, Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon and Korea in their activities which facilitated the armistice in Indo-China and by all the peoples of Asia in the movement against SEATO.

We Chinese people will do everything in our power, together with the peoples of Asia as well as the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, to establish collective Peace and security in Asia and in Europe.

The Chinese people oppose any attempt to rearm West Germany and to continue the policy of building military blocs in Europe, because this constitutes a serious menace to Peace in Europe and the world. We pledge our full support to the struggle of the European peoples against the revival of German militarism and for the peaceful unification of Germany by negotiation. The Chinese people fully agree with the support the note sent by the Soviet Government on November 13th to the countries of Europe, the United States and the People's Republic of China and maintain that to call an all-European conference at this juncture will contribute greatly to world Peace.

The Chinese people are also opposed to the existing colonialism in Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world, to any policy and to any interference in the internal affairs of the smaller countries.

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[Handwritten signature]
We wish to express our sympathy for, and our warmest greetings to the people in these areas, who are struggling for peace and national independence.

The peace-loving forces are already rising like a great tide all over the world. May all the people of goodwill unite and struggle valiantly to lessen the present international tension and to prepare for the meeting of Peace forces next year.

Already on the distant horizon there has appeared the mast-head of the great ship of collective Peace and security. Braving all storms it sails majestically on. Let us welcome it with rousing cheers.

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