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Stop the Wars that are now Going On.

Mr. Kuo Mo-Jo.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow delegates,

Wars are now going on in Asia. At the very moment I am speaking here, many people in Korea, Viet-Nam, Khmer, Pathet Lao and Malaya are shedding their blood and losing their precious lives.

So, let me come straight to the point of the question. All people of goodwill throughout the world are urgently demanding that the wars now going on be stopped. We know that this is the urgent demand of the people of goodwill in the United States.

In a dispatch dated November 13 from San Francisco, J.M. Roberts an Associated Press news analyst, reported that he had received many letters on the recent U.S. election, all from women. He said that one such letter from Mrs. Albert Moore of Youngstown, Ohio, was typical of the sentiment expressed in all these letters. Here are some excerpts from Mrs. Moore's letter.

"When we went to the polls, we had a carload of women, all Democrats, voting Republican because their understanding was that Eisenhower was going to Korea to end the war. Carload after carload of women went to the polls for the very same reason, so you don't need much imagination to see where he got his votes. Six million women in America put Ike in with that understanding."

We believe these remarks are absolutely true. The facts indicate that it was because of his equivocal promise to go to Korea himself, if elected, in an effort to "find some formula for ending the Korean war," that General Eisenhower won many votes.

This new fact, which is known to the whole world, is eloquent evidence that the American people, just like the people of the rest of the world, are urgently demanding peace and the termination of all existing wars.

Of all the wars that are now going on, the Korean war is the one that is most seriously threatening world peace.

The war now being waged in Korea by the United States government under the banner of the United Nations has lasted for two and a half years. The U.S. armed forces in Korea have resorted to every kind of cruel method, employing in great quantities all types of weapons of mass destruction - such as bacteriological weapons, gas and napalm bombs - in fact every such weapon except the atomic bomb. Since July this year, the U.S. air force has conducted wanton bombing of seventy eight peaceful cities in the Northern part of Korea. Every one who personally visited Korea has come away greatly shocked, believing that the devastation there is without any parallel in history. Delegates to this Congress can get some idea of the real situation in Korea from pictures and films brought here by the Korean and Chinese delegations. The gravity of the calamities is so terrible that words are inadequate to describe them.

What is the situation at the front? Let me give a recent example.

Taking advantage of the 7th session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York, General Van Fleet, Commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, launched on October 14, 1952 the biggest offensive since October 1951. Fighting was fiercest over the two heights covering three square kilometers in the neighbourhood of Sangkumryung, North of Kumhwa. The two heights are located on the armistice line as defined in the draft Armistice Agreement. To seize these two heights, General Van Fleet called on two divisions - the U.S. Seventh Division and the Second division of Syngman Rhee's Army. Also thrown into the battle were over 100 tanks, and the reserve artillery units of the U.S. Eighth Army which had seldom been put into action. The offensive lasted over a month. The artillery ammunition fired each day averaged 24,000 rounds, while the highest figure was nearly 300,000 rounds in one day. U.S. aeroplanes made a daily average of sixty-three sorties while the highest figure was more than 250 sorties. As many as 500 heavy bombs were dropped in a single day. As a result, the top of the Sangkumryung hill is reported to have been levelled off by six feet, and the rocks to have broken into fragments for a depth of three feet.

Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates; Have there been many such shocking records in the military history of the world? You may be worried about the outcome of the struggle for these two heights. Miraculous as it may sound they are still in the hands of the Korean and Chinese forces despite the one-month old offensive launched by the United States armed forces, which have lost over 24,000 men in killed and wounded. During that time the U.S. 25th Division replaced the Seventh Division, Syngman Rhee's Ninth Division replaced his Second Division and the Commander of the 2nd Division was dismissed. Indeed, the U.S. forces came to regard the Kumhwa Battle as a bottomless pit. An Associated Press dispatch dated November 2 said that the battle ".... will likely only raise the bill and show no further gains."

In fact, so far as the armed interventionists are concerned, not only the Battle of Kumhwa but the entire Korean battlefield as well is a bottomless pit. This two-year-old war, has cost the U.S. some 20,000 million dollars in direct military expenditure. And the casualty figures are just as startling. The U.S. Defence Department on December 10 announced the total casualties of the United States armed forces as 127,658. According to an Associated Press dispatch dated 14th of this month the total casualties of the United Nations Forces were 364,370. Of course these figures can hardly be expected to reveal the true picture and they fall far short of the reliable figures issued by the Korean-Chinese side. According to a joint Communiqué issued by the Supreme Command of the Korean and Chinese forces, the total casualties of "United Nations Forces" up to November 15 of this year had reached upwards of 660,000 among whom nearly 300,000 were members of the U.S. armed forces.

The Korean war, is therefore, a really serious problem. It profoundly affects the interests of the peoples of the world. It is not without reason that the people of the United States are deeply concerned with this matter. It is also not without reason that people of goodwill throughout the world are deeply concerned with it, and that they have long been urging a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

KUO MO-JO.

After more than one year's persistent effort, a draft armistice agreement covering sixty-three clauses was reached and even details regarding the wording have been worked out by both parties in the negotiation. Once this draft Armistice agreement is signed, the catastrophe in Korea will cease immediately and the soldiers of the United States, Britain, France and of the other countries which participate in the Korean war will be spared the fate of getting killed or wounded by the thousand each week. But the United States is not interested at all in such a conclusion. It deliberately threw up a fresh obstacle in the way, by refusing to solve the problems of war-prisoner repatriation in accordance with existing international treaties.

In this connection, allow me to review the question of the repatriation of war prisoners which has dragged on for a year without any agreement being reached. As a matter of fact, this question should have presented no difficulties at all. According to internationally accepted rules of war, especially the Geneva Convention of 1949, the belligerent parties should repatriate.....

KUO MO-JO.

Like the peace-lovers of all other countries, the peoples of Korea and China are devoted to the cause of peace. For the sake of defending their own land and preserving peace in the Far East and throughout the world, the peoples of Korea and China could not but put up resistance to U. S. armed intervention in Korea. When the U. S. plans to swallow up Korea were smashed and the U. S. armed forces retreated to the neighbourhood of the 38th Parallel, the peoples of Korea and China, acting in conformity with the desire of all the peoples of the world for peace, responded at once to the Soviet proposal calling for negotiations for an armistice in Korea notwithstanding the fact that Taiwan, which is Chinese territory, was still under U. S. occupation and that the question of the unification of Korea was not yet settled.

Seeing that this war is not as easy as its Generals had thought, and also feeling the pressure of world opinion, the United States Government was forced to accept on July 10th, 1951, the proposals for negotiating an armistice in Korea.

It is, however, to be regretted that the U. S. Government and its Generals lacked the sincerity necessary for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. In the course of the negotiations the U. S. side made trouble at every turn, deliberately complicated the issue, and used every means to delay and stall the progress of the talks. Besides, it resorted to endless provocation and intimidation to violate the agreement on the neutral zone at the conference site and employed its so-called military pressure, carrying out wanton bombing of peaceful installations and inhabitants. Furthermore, what has been particularly intolerable is that, after the defeat of their "Summer offensive" and "Autumn offensive" last year, they went to the length of treating the Korean and Chinese peoples as targets for bacteriological weapons. Such criminal acts are not yet ended, in spite of the endless wave of vigorous protests from the peace-loving peoples of the world, international organisations, just-minded scientists and religious leaders and in spite of the publication of the comprehensive report of the International Scientific Commission on the findings of its investigations on the spot. During the past year or more, the U. S. military has played numerous tricks. But in order to meet the pressing demand of the world's people - and to enable the Korean problem to be solved peaceably on a just and reasonable basis, the Korean and Chinese side has from first to last exerted the greatest patience and steadfastness in conducting the negotiations, while at the same time holding firmly to principle.

KUO MO-JO.

all prisoners of war immediately after the cessation of hostilities, and prisoners of war may in no circumstances renounce their rights to be repatriated. The same provisions are clearly set out in Clauses 51 and 54 of the draft Armistice Agreement which has been agreed to by both sides. Clause 51 stipulates clearly: "All prisoners of war held in the custody of each side at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective shall be released and repatriated as soon as possible. The release and repatriation of such prisoners of war shall be effected in conformity with lists which have been exchanged and have been checked by the respective sides prior to the signing of this Armistice Agreement." Clause 54 also stipulates: "Within this time limit (i.e. a time limit of two (2) months after this Armistice agreement becomes effective) each side undertakes to complete the repatriation of all the prisoners of war in its custody at the earliest practicable time." However, the U.S. military utterly refused to observe these conventions and the agreements and pacts they have signed. They fabricated various kinds of pretexts on the question of war prisoners' repatriation. At first they raised the exchange of war prisoners on a "one for one basis". Later, in order to make their proposal sound better, they changed their tune to "voluntary repatriation" or "non-forcible repatriation." Recently at the U.N. General Assembly meeting they juggled the words to read "repatriation not effected by force". It is alleged that among the prisoners of war there are some who do not want to return to their own homeland and that the U.S. army cannot compel them to do so by force and must respect their "free will". In order to fabricate some basis for this, the U. S. army carried out so-called screening among the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war to decide who were willing to be repatriated and who were not. As a result there occurred, in the camps on the Kojé and Cheju Islands, large-scale massacres of prisoners of war, which constitute an atrocity without precedent in history and which have shocked the whole world. Large numbers of Syngman Rhee's and Chiang Kai-shek's agents were used by the U. S. side among the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war to compel the prisoners to write statements in blood, to affix their fingerprints to such statements or to tattoo their bodies with perfidious phrases against their motherland - all to show their "unwillingness" to be repatriated. When the prisoners of war refused to do these things, the U.S. forces suppressed and butchered them by brute force. Many thousands of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war have thus perished or have been wounded. Such atrocities against war prisoners have not only been admitted by Brigadier Generals Colson, and Dodd, former Commandants of U. S. camps for war prisoners, but have also been revealed before the whole world by American and British newspaper correspondents, as well as by the reports of those prisoners of war who managed to escape from the American prisoners of war camps. They were also admitted as plain truth by the International Red Cross Committee, which is trusted by the U. S. government.

The pretext about respecting the free will of the prisoners of war is utterly ridiculous. If the U. S. Government and its Generals really want to respect people's free will, why don't they respect the free will of the twenty million Korean people by letting the Koreans solve their problem by themselves.

KUO MO-JO

Therefore, what the United States calls "voluntary repatriation", "non-forcible repatriation" and repatriation not effected by force" means nothing but forcible detention.

However, from April this year, when the U.S. put forward the principle of "voluntary repatriation" in violation of international conventions, up to the end of October, the United Nations forces suffered 176,626 casualties on the battlefield. Of these casualties the U. S. forces accounted for 77,093 men and the British, Canadian, French, Turkish and other forces 5,300. On this average, the U. N. forces suffer 25,232 casualties each month, among which are 11,013 U. S. and 757 British, Canadian, French, Turkish and other casualties. Everything that has happened on the Korean battlefield in the past few months points to the conclusion that if the war is not brought to an immediate end and the U. S. offensive is allowed to go on, then the casualties of the U.N. forces will increase, not decrease, month by month.

For its effort forcibly to detain 33,000 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, the American side has already paid a heavy price.

But why is it the U. S. Government is still sticking to this attempt? Obviously, it is because the U. S. Government and its Generals have no sincerity at all for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem on a fair and reasonable basis and they are only interested in continuing and extending the Korean war. Knowing perfectly well as they do that the Korean and Chinese side will never accept their preposterous proposal which violates international pacts and humanitarian principle by force, they use this as a pretext for prolonging the war and deliberately creating tensions in the international situation so as to intensify their armament drive and war preparations. The more the armament drive and war preparations are intensified, the more will those countries under the influence of the United States lose their sovereign independence and their economic rights and the more will be the profits of the American multi-millionaires.

According to the statistical data compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the profits of the U.S. Corporations rose from U. S. \$ 27,600,000,000 (dollars) in 1949 (before the unleashing of the Korean war), to U. S. \$ 41,000,000,000 in 1950 as the result of the Korean war, which was launched in June that year and increased further to \$ 42,900,000,000 (dollars) in 1951. As estimated in the Annual Economic Review published by the Economic Advisory Committee, under the President of the United States, the profits of U.S. corporations for 1952 will reach U.S. \$46,000,000,000. Herein lies the basic reason why the U. S. government does not care about the cessation of hostilities.

But apart from causing large numbers of deaths and wounded, what good has it done to the American people? The total profits of U.S. corporations rose from U.S. \$ 3,300,000,000 in 1938 to U.S. \$ 42,900,000,000 in 1951, a thirteen fold increase. The burden of direct taxation carried by the American people in the year 1952 - 1953 increased twelve fold as compared with the year 1937 - 1938. Is it not clear that it is the people who foot the bill.

KUO MO-JO

Some kind-hearted international friends do not seem to understand the truth of the matter. They feel that concessions can be made to the proposals of the U.S. government and its generals in order to avoid further bloodshed. To act this way would be playing into the hands of the U.S. government and its generals.

It is worth while to recall some events which occurred twenty years ago. At that time some governments adopted a policy of appeasement towards Hitler and the Japanese militarists who repeatedly violated international law and humanitarian principle. What was the result? It led to the outbreak of World War II, in which millions upon millions of human lives were lost and an incalculable amount of property was destroyed. The wounds of that war in some countries have not yet been healed to this day.

The peoples of Korea and China have learnt much from this historical lesson, because they were the chief victims of the appeasement policy towards Japanese militarism. They have suffered greatly over a long period, therefore they can never yield to the unreasonable demands of the U.S. government and its generals. Any yielding would inevitably lead to a further expansion of the war and bring greater disaster to the world.

The attempt of the U.S. government and its generals to prolong and extend the war is not only revealed in their position on the question of the repatriation of war prisoners in the Korean armistice talks; it has also been made crystal clear by the whole global policy which they are carrying out. For some time, they have been actively pursuing a policy of armaments expansion and war preparations, a fact that is known to the whole world. Take, for instance, the direct military appropriations of the United States. In 1937 - 38, the direct military expenditures of the U.S. amounted to U.S. \$1,000,000,000 - or 14% of the total national budget. But in the current financial year, 1952 - 1953 U.S. military expenditure has reached the sum of U.S. \$58,200,000,000 - or 74% of the total national budget. Apart from this, the U.S. Government is expanding its military bases everywhere throughout the world; concluding military pacts and alliances; encroaching without any scruple on the independence and sovereignty of other nations; and deliberately applying blockades and embargo in order to establish its monopoly, force down prices and throw the production and the economies of other countries into a state of crisis. At the same time, it is fostering the remnants of Nazi Germany in the West and the remnants of militarist Japan in the East, endeavouring to drive both of them into the position of advance forces in a third world war so as to "let Asians kill Asians" and Europeans kill Europeans.

KUO MO-JO

In the face of these all too obvious facts, not only the peoples of the East, who, having endured great sufferings, maintain the utmost vigilance in respect to the war policy of the United States Government; but also many people in the countries of the West which have not fully recovered from the wounds of World War II have also become alert. The October 18, 1952 issue of the American Magazine Collier's carried an article under the title "Why It Pays Off to Hate America", written by its Paris correspondents Mr. Seymour Freidin and Mr. William Richardson. These correspondents wrote: "All over Western Europe, the United States is undergoing a withering non-communist verbal attack that shocks, bewilders and alarms every American who hears it". Many practical examples are given in the article to bear this out. I think our friends from the West know these much better than I do. So I do not wish to go into details here.

It is due to the efforts of the peoples of Korea and China that the attempts of the U.S. government and its generals have been frustrated on the Korean battlefield, and the extension of the war has been checked. Nevertheless, the U.S. government and its generals have not given up, and have shown no sincere desire to stop the war. The attitude adopted by the people of Korea and China towards the question of the repatriation of war prisoners is correct and just. The solution of the question of war prisoners must be based, and can only be based, on the terms of the Geneva Convention - not on any principles that violate international conventions.

If the U.S. government change its attempt at forcible detention of war prisoners and strictly abides by the provisions of the Geneva Convention signed by itself in relation to the repatriation of all war prisoners, thus arrives at a satisfactory solution of the problem, then the eager expectations of all fair-minded people throughout the world will be fulfilled. But if the U.S. government persists in its present attempt, it will find that the peoples of Korea and China will neither give in nor submit. For retreat and submission would only serve to encourage the U.S. government to violate international conventions and humanitarian principles, and to undermine the sovereignty and independence of other nations by armed intervention. If a country is allowed to trample underfoot with impunity international conventions which maintain international order, and to go back on the international obligations and responsibilities it has undertaken, then the calamities that are falling on the people of Korea and China to-day will, with little doubt, fall on the heads of the people in other lands tomorrow.

At present, the armistice talks in Korea are in a deadlock and the bloodshed is not yet ended. The whole world is deeply concerned about this problem. Recently, at the Seventh session of the U.N. General Assembly, the problem of a Korean armistice was the subject of heated discussion. Separate or joint proposals put forward by different countries reached a total of eleven.

KUO MO- JO

But these proposals can roughly be classified into two categories. The proposals in the first category, brushing aside the problem of cease-fire, centre around the issue of the repatriation of war prisoners. Although they admit, formally, that all war prisoners should be repatriated in conformity with the Geneva Convention, and even assert that they are opposed to the principle of "voluntary repatriation", yet in substance they declared it necessary "to avoid violence in repatriation or in sending prisoners home", and stated that war prisoners must be allowed to express to neutral states their "refusal to be repatriated". They pretend to have forgotten that these two views, which are, logically speaking, mutually exclusive, cannot exist side by side. They state that the war prisoners of both sides should be sent to a Commission composed of neutral states, which cannot give real protection to the prisoners and not straight to their own side for protection. They refuse to understand that once the captured personnel of the Korean and Chinese side is sent to the commission of neutral states, the American side will be able to make use of the agents mixed among the war prisoners, to blackmail those prisoners who are not without qualms because of the humiliating marks of tattooing and finger prints. Again they are of the opinion that war prisoners should be left to the custody of the United Nations. They shut their eyes completely to the fact that the United Nations is one of the two belligerent parties in the present Korean war.

It is even more regrettable that such important questions, just like a trial by default, are to be dealt with without the participation of the representatives of Korea and China. We must, therefore, clearly point out that all these proposals are nothing but the U.S. proposal in disguise. Not only are they incapable of stopping the existing war and solving the problem of war prisoners, but, on the contrary, they would be made use of by the U.S. Government and generals to help their plan aimed at the prolongation and extension of the Korean war. As a matter of fact, they have already so been made use of.

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KUO MO JO.

Proposals in the second category advocate the immediate cessation of all kinds of military operations pending a reasonable solution of the question of war prisoners' repatriation. Typical of this are the Soviet proposals. Mr. A.Y. Vyshinsky, Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., made two successive speeches, on November 10th and November 24th, proposing an immediate and complete cessation of hostilities in accordance with the draft armistice agreement already agreed upon by both sides, and the referring of the question of war prisoner repatriation to a "commission for the peaceful solution of the Korean question" composed of representatives from the U.S.A., Britain, France, U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China, India, Burma, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and South Korea. The commission should immediately take measures for solving the Korean problem in the spirit of enabling the Koreans to achieve their national unification by themselves under its supervision. No decision can be made in the commission without a two-thirds majority.

This proposal is sensible and reasonable and the governments of Korea and China have already agreed to it. The spirit manifested by the proposals is the substitution of peaceful negotiation for dictation by force. Nowadays, a mechanical majority can never solve any problem, and it is only by exhaustive and repeated negotiation and with the approval of both sides, that any just and reasonable solution of a problem is possible. Herein lies the reason why decisions to be adopted by the commission should have a two-thirds majority. Some may ask: will not the solution of the problem by this method be difficult? Yes, any attempt at negotiation requires a lot of patience. But, fortunately, according to the proposal of this category, military action is announced to have stopped beforehand, and under such circumstances the calamity will have ceased to spread and those concerned will be able to negotiate in an unruffled mood. Where there is sincerity to solve a problem, there is always a way out.

But, unfortunately, the U.N. once again turned down the Soviet proposal by its mechanical majority.

Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates! The point at issue is quite clear. The choice is between whether to effect a cease-fire in the first place and leave the question of the repatriation of war prisoners for reasonable settlement, or to use the question of the repatriation of war prisoners as a pretext for postponing a cease-fire in Korea indefinitely, whether to repatriate all the war prisoners in accordance with international conventions, or to apply force to manufacture pretexts for detaining war prisoners by force; whether to bring about a fair and reasonable settlement of the question through negotiation, or to make use of the voting machine to vote black into white; whether to look after the welfare of the overwhelming majority of the people, or to safeguard the profits of a handful of people. We have to make a wise choice. World public opinion is powerful. One and a half years ago, world public opinion brought about the opening of the armistice talks. If, in compliance with the fervent desire for peace of

KUO MO JO

the people all over the world, this Congress appeals to world public opinion for greater activity, we are confident that it will bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea.

I have dealt at length with the Korean war. With your permission I should like to mention briefly, the situation in respect to the war in Viet-Nam and the war in Malaya.

The war in Viet-Nam has been going on for seven years. Public opinion in France calls it "the dirty war". This very fact indicates that the French people, instead of supporting this war, have long demanded a halt to it.

As everybody knows, after the Japanese imperialists unleashed the Pacific War, the Viet-Nameese successfully liberated themselves from under the heel of the Japanese imperialists after long, hard struggles. By the agreement of March 6, 1946, + the French Government acknowledged the independence of Viet-Nam under the leadership of Chairman Ho Chih Minh. But later it repudiated these agreements and launched the war.

Monsieur René Pleven of France said in July, 1950 that what France is doing in Indo-China is what the United States is doing in Korea, and that they are two wings of one front. This serves to indicate that the war in Viet-Nam, like the war in Korea, is fraught with the danger of becoming a world war. As a matter of fact, this war is no less cruel than that in Korea. The policy of kill-all, loot-all, and burn-all is also being carried out in Viet-Nam. Napalm and incendiary bombs have likewise caused great destruction. The people of Viet-Nam, Khmer and Pathet Lao have been slaughtered in village after village. While the loss of life on the people's side has been heavy, the casualties inflicted on the French army during seven long years of war have amounted to 220,000 including 140,000 European and African soldiers. It is said that the French are losing officers in Viet-Nam faster than their military cadre schools can turn them out.

+ and the provisional agreement of September 14, 1946,

Mr. Kuo Mo-Jo.

The war is continuing because of the support of the U.S. Government. Up to the end of 1951, U.S. government aid to the French for military expenditure reached 22,000 million U.S. dollars. According to the British weekly, the "Observer" of June 15 this year, U.S. military aid to France for the purpose of "conquering" Viet-Nam alone will reach 450 million U.S. dollars in 1952. As our respected M. Pierre Cot has pointed out: "The war in Viet Nam would be concluded immediately if there were no American aid."

This war has met with stiff resistance on the part of the people of Viet-Nam. Like all other of the world's peoples, the people of Viet-Nam love peace and loathe war. They have been compelled to rise in arms to defend their very existence and their national independence. The people of Viet-Nam will continue the struggle in defence of their freedom and independence as long as foreign armed intervention takes place. Their struggle is part and parcel of the mighty movement in defence of world peace.

The situation in Malaya also attracts the attention of all peace-lovers. Malaya is likewise a country which was delivered by its own people from the hands of the Japanese imperialists. However, in June 1948, the British Government launched a war against the people of Malaya. Into this war, Britain has thrown military and police forces, approximately 400,000 strong, together with new war-planes and other weapons. In the past four years and more, 7,000 Malaysians have been imprisoned without trial, more than 22,000 Malaysians have been deported and 500,000 people out of a total population of 6,000,000 have been concentrated in over 400 so-called New Settlement Villages surrounded by electrified barbed-wire entanglements.

Speaking at the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific regions on October 7th., 1952, our respected friend, Mr. Ivor Montagu disclosed the following deeds in Malaya: destruction of crops, use of chemical weapons, razing of village property, collective punishment, torture of prisoners, defilement of the dead. Some of these deeds have been boastfully admitted by the authorities responsible.

What does the so-called collective punishment mean? It is a savage way to suppress the Malayan people invented by General Sir Gerald Templar, the British High Commissioner in Malaya. Being unable to secure the military information he needs from the peaceful residents of the village, Sir Gerald Templar proceeds to punish all the residents, at times even razing the village to the ground and sending all the villagers to concentration camps. Our friends in Europe have heard of the names of the ravaged villages such as Tanjong Talim and Permatang Tinggi. Mr. Montagu has well described them as: "The heroic villages of Permatang Tinggi and Tanjong Talim, ranking with Lidice..."

For this ruthless suppression of the Malayan people General Templar has earned the name of the "Malayan Tiger". People find it hard to believe that Templar and his higher officers belong to the same nation as William Shakespeare, Francis Bacon and Isaac Newton.

Mr. Kuo Mo-Jo.

But what have been the results of these brutal methods? They are not successful. Templar claimed that he could win an easy victory if only he could win co-operation from a fraction of the population. But is there any substantial fraction of the people co-operating with him? If that were possible he would have no need to invent such measures, such "collective punishment"? Human beings are human beings and they only want to associate with human beings. Human beings do not desire to associate with tigers.

It is quite understandable why the British Government want to carry on this war, and why they have continued it over a period of more than four years. Malaya is rich in strategical materials, accounting for nearly one-half of the world's rubber output and one-third of the world's tin output. Malaya is called Britain's mint for making U.S. dollars. After 1948, the profits of British rubber and tin corporations had increased seven-fold. But, unfortunately for the British rulers, this state of affairs has not lasted long. This British "dollar mint" is already tending to collapse because of the destruction of war, excess exploitation of labour, deterioration of labour productivity, closing down of factories and because of blows caused by U.S. policy of embargo and price control.

To sum up, the Malayan war is being carried on under the control of the United States Government and with its support. It is not supported by the British people or by the peace-loving people of the whole world.

For a long time, peace-loving people all over the world have eagerly demanded the immediate termination of all the wars in progress.

On December 15th., 1949, the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress - the predecessor of the World Peace Council - met in Paris. In its "Appeal for World Peace", it pointed out that the aggressive wars in Malaya and Viet-Nam must be stopped, and that this could be realised by initiating direct negotiations with international support.

After the outbreak of the Korean war, the Second Peace Congress held in Warsaw, in its appeal to the United Nations adopted on November 22nd., 1950, also urged the peaceful termination of the Korean war and the stopping of the war in Viet-Nam.

Following its establishment by the Warsaw Congress, the World Peace Council, in its Plenary Sessions held respectively in February and November 1951, and in July, 1952, adopted resolutions regarding the questions of Viet-Nam and South East Asia.

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, which took place in Peking in October, 1952, likewise adopted a resolution on the Korean question. In its "Appeal to the Peoples of the World", "Address to the United Nations" and "Resolution on the National Independence Question" it repeatedly mentioned the termination of the Korean war and the ending of the war in Viet-Nam, Malaya and in other regions.

+ the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and at its Plenary Session held in November 1951, it also adopted other resolutions,