

*Presented to
Senate
11-7-52*

DEPT. OF THE SENATE
No. 1000
10 SEP 1952
John Edwards
CLERK OF THE SENATE

1951-52.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

FIRST REPORT

from the

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

relating to

THE PEKING PEACE CONFERENCE.

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THE PEKING PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Rt. Hon. R G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.,
Minister of State for External Affairs,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA.

Sir,

I. Introduction.

The Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs has noticed persistent propoganda in this country favoring the so-called Peace Conference to be held in Peking in September.

2. This propoganda follows a set pattern and seeks to persuade the public to accept two propositions.

3. The first proposition is that this Conference is spontaneous; that it springs from the independent action of eleven prominent Chinese who desire to gather together representative citizens from all lands so that they may meet with mutual goodwill, hear each others views, and seek a pathway to peace; that these talks have been convened, and will take place, in an atmosphere quite free from political, religious, or racial bias.

4. The second proposition is that Australia should, even if the first proposition is doubtful, send a delegation to the Conference; that such a delegation could assist a peaceful solution of our troubles if the Conference were genuine, or expose the Conference if it were not genuine.

5. The Committee believes that these propositions have been adopted to some extent by many open-minded, peace-loving Australians, particularly professional men and churchmen, and the Committee therefore considers that it is in the public interest to analyse these propositions in the light of known facts.

II. Examination of First Proposition.

6. The answer to the proposition that the Peking Peace Conference is a spontaneous movement is best given by presenting the history and parentage of it. A full and detailed history is given in Annexure A, but a short account is given here for the sake of continuity.

7. This history began in September, 1947, when Russia established the Cominform as a successor to the Comintern (Communist International) to aid international aggressive Communism. At the first meeting of this re-established arm of the Russian Government it was decided to push a propaganda line designed to show that Russia desired peace and all countries resisting Russian aggression were warmongers.

8. As the result of this decision a "World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace" was held at Breslau in 1948. At the meeting, "National" peace committees were established in various countries.

9. Then in 1949 a "World Peace Congress" was held at Paris and here a "World Peace Committee" was established. This Committee consisted of 138 members - 30 of them were delegates from the Soviet Union and its satellites, 58 were known and open Communists of the Thornton-Sherkey type, and 36 were Communist sympathisers of a type easily recognisable in this country.

10. The World Peace Committee was placed under the control of a "Permanent Bureau" of twelve. Seven of the twelve, including the Secretary, were known and open Communists, and five were indistinguishable from Communists in word or deed. From then onwards this World Peace Movement was under the complete control of this Communist executive, which was subsequently expanded to eighteen and called the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council. This Executive called meetings of World Peace Congresses, or Councils, in Warsaw in 1950, in East Berlin in 1951, and in Vienna in the same year.

11. At the Vienna Conference it was decided to call a Conference of Asian and Pacific peoples. The

Peking Peace Conference is the result of that decision.

12. The invitation to attend the so-called Peace Conference itself contains clear evidence of bad faith. It states as a fact that in Korea "even inhuman bacteriological warfare has been resorted to" - an allegation which has been emphatically and categorically denied by the United Nations. It is notorious that impartial investigation of this allegation has been rejected by the Communists. (See the text of the Invitation Cable from Peking - Annexure B.)

13. It is therefore clear that there is no spontaneous movement. Here, rather, is a Conference owing its existence to a decision of the Communist Executive of the Communist dominated "Peace Movement", which has its headquarters inside Communist territory and which in turn owes its existence to a decision of the Russian Government.

14. The first proposition advanced by the organisers of this Conference is therefore false.

III. Examination of the Second Proposition.

15. The second proposition is that Australia should in any case send a delegation since that delegation could assist if the Conference were genuine or expose the Conference if it were not genuine; further, that sending a delegation might do some good and could do no harm.

16. The first comment the Committee desires to make on this proposition is that neither the Australian Government nor any Australian organisation can send any delegation to Peking.

17. The reason for this is that at the Preparatory Conference held in Peking in June it was decided that the number of delegates to the Conference proper be limited. The number of Australians admitted will therefore also be limited.

18. The choosing of the individuals who would make up this limited delegation is in the hands of the Preparatory Committee now sitting in Peking. (See Annexure C.)

19. In short, the Communists will decide the make-up of any delegation leaving Australia, and consequently Australia can send no delegation - and certainly not the "impartial, strong, and well-briefed" delegation which is usually suggested.

20. It is possible that a non-Communist minority would be included by the Communists in any delegation they sent to Peking. It is even possible that, provided they assured themselves of an overall majority at the Conference, they might send a delegation from Australia with a non-Communist majority.

21. That would make no difference to the outcome of the Conference. With the agenda decided in advance, with an assured majority to prevent it being changed and to control debate, no question could be discussed unless the Communists so desired. And there would be nothing to "expose", because the result would be achieved by ostensibly normal Parliamentary procedure.

22. The Committee points out that all Conferences so far held have been stage-managed in this way, and that when such stage-managing is not assured the Conference is not held. As an example of this, we point out that when the Attlee Government in Great Britain refused visas to some prominent stage-managers a Conference which was to have been held at Sheffield was called off and transferred to Warsaw.

23. At such Conferences nothing can be gained, or even discussed, by non-Communists.

24. No democratic influences can pass from the Peking Conference to the Chinese people, since Communists now control all news channels in China, nor can any effective appeal be made to Chinese intellectuals who

are now being purged and subjugated by the Communist machine just as all free Russian intellectuals were dealt with many years ago.

25. It is quite futile therefore to look to the Peking Conference as giving any opportunity for establishing relations with China, other than on Communist terms.

26. It is noteworthy that the second proposition referred to above is being enthusiastically sponsored in Australia by some sources which can be identified as Communists.

27. This second proposition is also false.

IV. Conclusion.

28. Having shown that this proposed Conference is entirely Communist in origin, will be completely dominated by Communists, and will be able to achieve nothing, the Committee now expresses an opinion on why a Conference has been called - or what the reason for it is.

29. The Committee does not believe that this reason is a desire for peace.

30. For if the Chinese desire peace the way to it is simple. That way is to withdraw the troops, arms, and support now being given by the Chinese to rebels in Indo-China and in Kuching. Further, to withdraw the so-called volunteer troops from China who alone make possible the continuance of the Korean War. There would then be no actual fighting in progress - for it should be noted that the Chinese are in every case fighting outside China - and the way would be open for a peaceful settlement by a Conference of Governments within the framework of the United Nations.

31. But the Communists will not do this. Instead, they persist in military aggression, refuse all proposals for international policing of disarmament, and continue to use their press and radio to stir up hate.

32. Annexure D gives some examples of this hate campaign spewed forth at the very time when the Preparatory "Peace" Conference was being held in Peking in June.

33. But if there is no desire for peace, what then is the reason for calling the Conference?

34. The Committee considers the reasons are fairly clear. They are to provide a forum to pass resolutions and make allegations against the "Western democracies.

35. Their aim is to confuse the peoples of the democracies and to cause disaffection between them and their Governments - to weaken their support for the United Nations which is the one true hope of peace, and thereby to weaken the military position of the United Nations Forces which are at present resisting aggression in various parts of the world.

36. This aim is helped in direct proportion to the numbers of non-Communists who associate with this movement or attend this Conference.

37. For the Communists, through the power to pick delegates and to decide the agenda, can completely control the Conference to their ends, and the presence of non-Communists at such a Conference can only serve to add propaganda value to it and to confuse the people of the democracies.

38. The Committee affirms its belief that the way to peace does not lie through such Conferences, but only through the United Nations organisation which every peace-loving man and woman should unwaveringly support.

39. Finally, the Committee draws attention to a Joint Declaration issued by the Preparatory Conference (see Annexure E) and signed by Thornton, Burton, and the other Australian delegates. This Declaration states

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that the Chinese guerillas fighting against the Crown in Malaya are making a great contribution to the cause of peace and are fighting for national liberation. The Committee considers the Attorney-General might examine this document to ascertain whether there has been any infringement by the Australian signatories of our law against sedition or treason.

R.S. RYAN,
Chairman.

Parliament House,
CANBERRA.

20th August, 1952.

PEKING PEACE CONFERENCE: BACKGROUND.

The "Peace Conference" of the Asian and Pacific regions to be held in Peking during the last week of September, 1952, is an integral part of the Communist "peace campaign" of which the following have been the landmarks:-

September, 1947, the first meeting of the Cominform declared that the people of the world could be rallied to the cause of peace to prevent war.

August, 1948, World Congress of Intellectuals in Wroclaw.

April, 1949, World Peace Congress established World Peace Committee with a permanent bureau and "national peace committees".

October, 1949, first meeting of the World Peace Committee in Rome.

29th October, 1949, Cominform resolution: "organization and consolidation of the forces of peace should now become the pivot of the entire activity of the Communist parties".

March, 1950, second plenary meeting of the World Peace Committee launched "Stockholm Appeal" demanding the banning of atomic weapons and of "the mass extermination of populations".

November, 1950, Second World Peace Congress: move from Sheffield to Warsaw, World Peace Council established. (Mr. Kuo Mo-jo was already at that time a member of the permanent committee of the World Peace Movement).

February, 1951, first session of World Peace Council launched appeal for "Five Power Peace Pact" and "approved the proposal for the organization of a conference of the countries of Asia and the Pacific to discuss problems arising out of the rearmament of Japan and to seek a peaceful solution of present conflicts".

October, 1951, All-India Peace Council suggested that China be entrusted with the task of organising such conference.

November, 1951, second session of World Peace Council recommended that all friends of peace in Asia and the Pacific area including the peoples of Japan convene a regional peace defence conference at the earliest suitable date. The purpose of the conference should be to achieve a peaceful solution of the Japanese problem and thereby remove serious threat to world peace".

July, 1952, third session of World Peace Council passed resolutions for the termination of the Korean conflict and the preparations of a new treaty with Japan, calling on "all the peoples of Asia to mobilise all their strength" for the Peking "Peace Congress" in September, 1952.

July, 1952, World Peace Council decided to summon a World Peace Congress (the third) in Vienna in December, 1952.

2. On 21st March, 1952, a cable was sent by eleven Chinese "nominated" as sponsors of the Peking Peace Conference, to the Australian Committee for Peace in the Pacific. The cable expressed the hope -

- (a) that Australia would take part in the joint sponsoring of the Peace Conference to be held in September; and
- (b) that Australia would appoint delegates to a preparatory Conference which was to take place in May. The cable requested that replies in both cases be sent to the Chinese sponsors before 10th April.

3. The Australian Committee for Peace in the Pacific seems to have been originally established about May, 1951 to oppose ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty. It was then known as the "Non-ratification of Japanese Peace Treaty Committee". Early in 1952 its name was changed to "Committee for Peace in the Pacific" when the Australian Government ratified the Peace Treaty. The Publicity Officer of the Committee stated on 18th May that no one on the executive of the Committee was a Communist.

4. The Hsinhua News Agency in Peking reported on 17th May that "the Australian Peace partisans" had on 3rd April cabled their decision to send delegates to the Preparatory Conference. The report also noted that eight persons had been nominated on 13th May as Australian sponsors for the Peace Conference in September.

5. Five Australian delegates went to the Preparatory Conference on 28th May. Three of these delegates were members of the Committee for Peace in the Pacific, Rev. van Eerde, Mr. A.T. Gietzel and Miss Ada Bromham. The other two delegates were Dr. S. Macindoe and Dr. Burton, who was described by the Communist News Agency in Peking as "leader of the Delegation".

6. The Conference issued a "Joint Declaration", proposals for the preparation of the full peace conference in September, and a "Bulletin".

7. On 28th June a conference called by the Australian Committee for Peace in the Pacific resolved to set up a national sponsoring committee, to send an Australian delegation to the September Conference.

INVITATION CABLE FROM PEKING20th MARCH, 1952

A call for the convocation of a Peace Conference for Asia and the Pacific regions: -

In the present international situation, the safeguarding of the peace of Asia and of the Pacific regions has become an important factor in safeguarding the peace of the world. The resurgence of Japanese militarism has been accelerated by the signing of both the San Francisco unilateral peace treaty with Japan, and the recent U.S. - Japanese Administrative agreement. The armistice negotiations in Korea have been protracted and stalled and recently even inhuman bacteriological warfare has been resorted to. The expansionists who attempt to dominate the world have established military bases at many places in Asia, in preparation for unleashing another aggressive war on a larger scale.

On account of all of this, the security and peace of the nations in Asia and in all the Pacific regions have been seriously threatened and the peoples of Asia and of the Pacific regions are confronted with the danger of another armed aggression.

But on the other hand, the broad masses of Asia and of the Pacific regions are eagerly demanding and longing for peace. Just like the peoples of other nations of the world, they feel the greatest anxiety about the worsened international situation and the menace of war.

The peoples of Asia and of the Pacific regions have not quite recovered from the wounds inflicted by the distress which Japanese imperialism brought them during World War Two, and the painful experiences are still fresh in their memory.

Except for a handful of aggressors, there are no peace loving people who wish for war, and there are no good honest people who do not long for peace. This constitutes an important factor which makes it impossible for the people of Asia to eliminate the threat of war, to safeguard peace. This also makes us believe that another world war is avoidable.

It must be pointed out that peace cannot be awaited and that peace has to be won by the peace-loving peoples in unity. The peace in Asia and in the Pacific regions can be assured if the peoples of Asia and the Pacific regions are mobilised to strive for peace.

The solemn task that lies before us is this: that we must, in close unity, oppose the re-arming of Japan by the United States, in order to safeguard the security of Asia and of the Pacific regions; that we must oppose the intervention of any nation in the internal affairs of another nation, in order to safeguard the independence and integrity of nations as well as to secure the peaceful coexistence of nations with different systems; and that we must insist upon the peaceful settlement of the existing conflicts, in order to restore and develop the normal trade relations and the interflow of culture among nations.

In view of the situation as stated above, we, the undersigned, consider it a matter of urgency and great significance to convoke a peace conference for Asia and the Pacific regions, at a suitable time in the immediate future, in order to have a comprehensive

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comprehensive exchange of opinions on the problems of safeguarding the interests of peace, and to seek for appropriate measures for their solution.

Already in 1951, this proposal was put forward in Asian nations and in other nations of the world who strive for the cause of peace. In the course of its discussions and examinations, this proposal has been enthusiastically endorsed by the broad peace-loving masses of Asia and of the Pacific regions and they have been unanimously in favour of immediately taking steps to carry it out.

The leaders of the cause in India have suggested that this conference should be held in Peking.

The Chinese people enthusiastically welcome the idea of convoking this conference in Peking to safeguard peace, and consider it their bounden duty to issue immediately a call for this conference jointly with peoples of all nations who love peace and stand for justice.

On the preparation for and the convocation of this conference we take the liberty of putting forward the following proposals for consideration.

1. The delegates to the conference should come mainly from the nations in Asia and in the Pacific regions, representing circles as wide as possible and irrespective of race, social stratum, religious belief and different political views.

All the people who are in favour of peace and oppose war should be welcomed, including scientists, educators, men of letters, scholars, professors, art workers, journalists, trade union leaders, leaders of peasants movements, youths, students, women's leaders, workers of the peace movement and other peace loving persons.

2. The nations in Asia and the Pacific regions should appoint persons of their respective nations who have made contributions in the cause of peace and who are distinguished and are really peace loving, to participate in the joint sponsoring of this conference.

The following eleven persons have been nominated as sponsors on behalf of the People's Republic of China: -

SOONG Ching-ling; KUO Mo-jq; PENG Chen; CHEN Shu-tung; LI Szu-Kuang; MA Yin-Chu; CHANG Hsi-jo; LIU Ning-i; TSAI Chang; MAO Tun; and LIAO Cheng-chih.

It is hoped that your country will take part in the joint sponsoring of this conference and that the list of sponsors from your country will be sent to us by wire before the Tenth of April.

3. The nations in Asia and in the Pacific regions should at once set up preparation committees in their respective nations in order to proceed with the preparations for participation in the conference and to propagandize extensively the momentous significance of a peace conference for Asia and the Pacific regions, so as to promote a better understanding of it among the broad masses.

The preparation committee for the participation of the People's Republic of China in the peace conference for Asia and the Pacific regions has already been formed, with LIAO Cheng-chih, LIU Ning-i in charge. It is requested that constant contacts should be maintained with them.

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4. Preparatory Conference should be convoked in Peking at a suitable time. It is hoped that your country will appoint delegates to this conference and that the list of your delegates will be sent to LIU Ning-i before the Tenth of April.

We are eagerly waiting for you to give us your views on and in response to our call, and proposals, at your earliest convenience.

SOONG Ching-Ling Chairman of the Chinese People's Relief Administration.

KUO Mo-jo Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee in Defence of World Peace and against American Aggression.

CHEN Shu-tung Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee in Defence of World Peace and against American Aggression.

LI Szu-kuang Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences.

MA Yin-chu President of the University of Peking.

CHANG Hsi-jo Chairman of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

LIU Ning-i Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Labour.

TSAI Chang President of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles.

LIAO Cheng-Chih Chairman of the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE.Text of Proposals adopted by Preparatory Meeting.

The text of the proposals for the preparation of a peace conference is as follows:-

- "(1) Place for peace conference of the Asian and Pacific regions : Peking, China.
- (2) Conference date : Last Week in September, 1952.
- (3) Number of delegates : Total number of delegates shall not exceed 500. Number of delegates from each country shall be decided upon through consultation between the preparatory committee and country concerned.
- (4) Finances : Total expenditures shall be shared by all countries. Possible donations shall be solicited if necessary.
- (5) Delegations of all countries shall appoint one committee member each to form preparatory committee for the conference. The Preparatory Committee shall have its office in Peking. Committee members shall not be required to station themselves in Peking all the time, so that they may hasten forward preparatory work in their respective countries. Persons to be appointed as committee members shall not be limited to delegates attending this preparatory conference.

A secretariat shall be set up under the Preparatory Committee, to take care of preparatory work. Persons to be Secretary-General and Deputy Secretaries-General of the Secretariat shall be decided upon by the Presidium of the Preparatory Conference.

- (6) Topics for discussion in conference :
 - (a) to safeguard independence, freedom and peace of the peoples of the Asian and Pacific region; to oppose expansion of armaments and war preparations; to prohibit war clamouring and propaganda inciting racial hatred; to abolish any suppression of peace propaganda; to demand freedom for peace movement; to prohibit use of atomic bacteriological and chemical weapons; to oppose bombing and massacre of non-combatants and civilians; emphasise observance of international law.
 - (b) To develop equal, mutually beneficial and normal international economic relations and cultural exchange; to oppose blockade and embargo; to improve the people's livelihood; to promote welfare of women and children.
 - (c) To oppose remilitarisation of Japan and to oppose use of a base for aggression, in order to eliminate serious threat to peace in the Asian and Pacific regions".

ANNEXURE "A"

PRESS EXTRACTS.

1. "The bestial face of American imperialism, the most rapacious gangsterish imperialism of modern time, is more and more clearly revealed before the peoples of the world. American imperialists by perpetrating monstrous unheard of crimes are following the path of Hitler's tyranny, the path of bloody banditry.

"In the sinister task of deceiving the masses, the American warmongers are following the criminal example of Hitler's Fascists. Slander and lies, hypocrisy and demagogy, zoological racialism and cannibal neo-Malthusianism, the violation of all principles of honour and morals - all these were in the arsenal of Hitler's Fascists; all these are now serving the rapacious aims of the American imperialists."

(Pravda editorial
4th June, 1952)

2. The president of the Chinese Red Cross alleged on 12th June that Americans were subjecting prisoners of war to "such inhumanities as starvation, whipping, torture, hanging, strangulation, poisoning ... and using them as objects for testing chemical, atomic and bacteriological weapons."

(Peking radio)

3. "Every pound sterling made by British businessmen in Malaya is saturated in blood. For four years British imperialism has been waging war against the Malayan people - one of the dirtiest wars in history."

(Pravda article
17th June, 1952)

4. "Komsomol organisations are called upon to work, permeated with the militant Bolshevik Party spirit, in order to inculcate in youth a burning irreconcilable hatred towards the sworn enemies of the Soviet people, the American-English imperialists, initiators of a new war.

"In study groups and political schools, during lectures, addresses and talks, it is necessary to expose daily the bestial nature of American imperialism, the aggressive bandit character of its policy.

"It must be explained to youth that in the organisation of all military attacks against the U.S.S.R. by the enemy, in the past or now, in the preparation of a new war against our Motherland, the principal role belongs to the American imperialists."

(Young Bolshevik,
February, 1952 - article
entitled "The Education of
Youth in the Spirit of Love
towards the Soviet Motherland")

Joint Declaration issued by Preparatory Meeting.

Peking, June 6:- Following is a declaration of the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions :

We, the 47 delegates from 20 countries of Asia, Australasia, South America and North America, meeting in Peking from June 3rd to 6th, 1952, in the Preparatory Conference for a Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, hereby issue an urgent call to the peoples of the Asian and Pacific Regions: We call on the people of the various countries in these areas to unite, strengthen and extend the movement for safeguarding peace.

We come from different countries and speak different languages. Although we are of different political views and religious beliefs, nevertheless we represent the common will to strive for peace of people of countries in the Asian and Pacific regions. We understand profoundly that people demand peace and abhor war. They are against aggression and will never commit acts of aggression against others. They ask for commercial intercourse and oppose embargoes and blockades. They desire mutual understanding and friendly relations and do not want to be obstructed and barred from meeting each other. They need a prosperous life and abhor atom bombs, germ bombs and chemical weapons.

Today, however, the ardent aspirations of 1,600 million people in the Asian and Pacific regions are menaced by the spectre of war and military preparations.

In Korea, cease-fire on a just and reasonable basis so long and urgently demanded by all peace-loving peoples in order to end the terrible suffering of the Korean people and to open the road to a peaceful settlement of the problems in the Far East, is being delayed while the use of ever more horrible weapons of indiscriminate slaughter threatens to spread hostilities. Elsewhere too, as in Vietnam and Malaya, existing military conflicts in Asia are taking heavy toll in lives and treasure of people and jeopardize peace of other lands.

In Japan, imposition of the separate treaty and military pact in violation of existing international agreements and of the will of the Japanese people for full independence and a peaceful life secured by a genuine peace treaty, is bringing new hardships to the Japanese people and threatens peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions with resurgence of aggressive Japanese militarism which wrought such great devastation on these peoples in the World War II, while presence of foreign troops on Japanese soil threatens to involve the Japanese people in new wars.

Throughout the Asian and Pacific regions, sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations are being jeopardized by aggressive pacts which burden the people with armaments and stationing of foreign troops on their soil. These pacts deprive the people of material resources needed for their own welfare and economic development. Widespread military preparations and existing military conflicts as in Vietnam and Malaya are bringing ever greater oppression of movements for national liberation and for the defence of national independence. These movements, by seeking to end national oppression and national enslavement, make a great contribution to peace for co-existence of nations. In the name of military strategy, barriers are increasingly being raised to prevent free economic and cultural exchange between nations which is so necessary for prosperity and mutual understanding of peoples.

We believe that by acting together for peace, peoples of the Asian and Pacific countries can change this situation. They can bring to an end all present and potential conflicts in Asia and can push back the menace of war. By turning their common will for peace into a united force for the defence of peace, they can win conditions of peace which will assure full national independence and will bring to an end disastrous consequences of military preparations which they now suffer. They can assure peaceful

co-existence of nations with differing political and economic systems, based on equality between nations and of right of peoples to settle their own affairs without outside interference. They can win the application of the principles and spirit of the United Nations Charter which demands peaceful settlement of differences between nations and reaching of agreement between great powers. They can put an end to the wasteful armaments race through international disarmament and through banning of atomic, bacteriological, chemical and all other weapons of mass destruction. They can tear down barriers to world trade and to free cultural exchange between all peoples.

Peace cannot be awaited. It has to be won by peace-loving peoples in unity.

Joined with the peace-loving peoples in all other regions of the earth who share the same aspirations, the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions can win the victory of peace over war.

To help achieve this great goal, we call on all peace-loving individuals and social organisations in various countries in the Asian and Pacific regions, irrespective of political views, religious beliefs, nationalities or professions, to unite on an ever wider basis under the guidance of the preparatory committees which have already been formed or are going to be formed in their respective countries, to hold discussion on the aforementioned problems and to elect their representatives to peace conference of the Asian and Pacific regions which will be held in Peking within a short time, in order to work out an effective programme for consolidating peace and security in these regions.

We further call upon all peace-loving peoples and organisations in other parts of the world to give us their enthusiastic support and valuable opinions.

Peoples of various countries in the Asian and Pacific regions have already demonstrated great strength of their unity in enthusiastically responding to the call to sponsor and prepare for a peace conference of the Asian and Pacific regions. They are already conscious of their strength which is still growing and expanding. They are therefore fully confident of victory of the movement to safeguard peace.

If peace can be ensured in the Asian and Pacific regions it will contribute immensely to world peace.

Let us unite still more closely and on an ever broader basis! Let us act determinedly in unison and still more firmly shoulder the lofty task of safeguarding peace!

Human reason and international justice will undoubtedly triumph over brute force of aggression and war!

(Signed) Kuo Mo-jo, V. Kojevnikov, Liu Ning-yi, Duong Bach Lien, S. Tulark, Ada Bronham, G.R. van Eerde, A.T. Gietzelt, John W. Burton, S.L. MacIndoe, U Hla, U Myo Myint, U Thein Pe Myint, U Aya Kyi, U Hkun Hti, Thakin Lu Aye, Mary Jennison, U. Saranakara, Venturelli, Chen Shu-tung, Nan Han-chen, Wu Yao-tsung, Li Tch-Chuan, D.D. Kosambe, Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, Indulal Kanaiyalal Yagik, Suroso, Suwanti, Dutjornhoto, Tomi Kora, Kei Hoashi, Kisuko Miyagoshi, Bak Cheng Ai, Jon Dong Kiok, Chan Suat Hong, Eila de Gortan, Rafael Mendez Aguirre, Bazar Shirindib, Rewi Alley, H. Courtney Archer, M.A. Shakoor, Ghulam Mohammed Khan, Manuel Cruz, Prasert Suppoon thorn, John Adams Kingsbury, Hodjaev, Ivan Glushenko, Le Chan Phuong, John W. Darr, P.V. Gulyayev, Ernest Thornton, S.S. Yusuf (observer, signed on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress).

List of Delegates (except Australian and Chinese) to
Preparatory Meeting.

The following list is compiled from a Peking Radio
Broadcast of 29th May, 1952:

BURMA:

U Hla, writer and publisher, Special Council Member for Upper
Burma, All Burma Council for World Peace Congress, leader of the
delegation.

U Myo Mvint, Assistant General Secretary, All Burma Council for
World Peace Congress; Assistant General Secretary, Burma Trade
Union Congress.

Thakin Lu A, Vice President, Burma Trade Union Congress.

U Thein Pe Mvint, writer, film and stage director, Vice-
President, Burma-China Friendship Association.

U Khun Hti, representative of the Shan minority.

U A Kyi, industrialist, Vice-President, Burma-U.S.S.R. Cultural
Association.

CANADA:

Mary Irick Jennison, Executive Secretary, Canadian Peace Congress.

CEYLON:

Revd. V. Saranankara, Member of the Ceylon Peace Council;
Managing Editor, Navalokaya ("New World").

CHILE:

Jose Venturelli, painter, member of the Chilean Peace Committee.

INDIA:

Professor D. Kosambi, Vice-President of the All India Peace
Council; noted mathematician and archaeologist; leader of
the delegation.

Indulal Yagnik, executive member of the All India Peace Council;
peasant leader; cultural worker.

INDONESIA:

Suwarti, Member of Parliament; President, Indonesian Women's
Movement, deputy leader of the delegation.

Hartojo, Secretary of the Indonesian Peasants' United Front.

Surjonegoro, business man.

JAPAN:

Tomii Kora, Member of the Upper House.

Kei Hoashi, economist; former member of the Upper House.

Kisuko Miyagoshi, Member of the Lower House.

KOREA:

Bak Cheng Ai, Vice-President of the Korean National Peace Committee;
President of the Korean Democratic Women's League; Leader of the
Delegation.

Jon Dog Haisek, member of the Korean National Peace Committee.

/MONGOLIA.

MONGOLIA:

Bazar Shirindib, President of the Mongolian Committee for the Defence of Peace; President of Choibalsan University; historian.

NEW ZEALAND:

Rewi Alley, Educational worker.

H. Courtney Archer, educational worker.

PAKISTAN:

M. A. Shakoor, Vice-President, Karachi Peace Committee; Vice-President of the Pakistan-China Friendship Society.

Ghulam Mohamed Khan, Vice-President, Pakistan Peace Committee.

UNITED STATES:

John Adams Kingsbury, Chairman, National Council, American-Soviet Friendship Society.

U.S.S.R.:

Vadim Kojernikov, writer; member of the Secretariat, Soviet Writers' Union; leader of the delegation.

G. Hodjaev, President of the Trade Union Council, Uzbek Republics.

Ivan Glushenko, Professor of Biology.

VIET-NAM:

Doang Bach Lien, Member Central Executive Committee, Vietnam General Federation of Workers; leader of the delegation.

Le Chan Phuong, Council member, Viet-nam Women's Union.

Also in Peking to participate in the Preparatory Conference were the Revd. John W. Farr, and P.V. Gulyayev, Secretaries of the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council, A. Kolibanov, and E. Thornton, members of the Asian and Australasian Liaison Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The following additional list is compiled from a Peking Radio Broadcast of 2nd June, 1952:

MALAYA:

Chan Suat-hong, Primary School teacher.

MEXICO:

Eli De Cortari, leader of the delegation; member of the Permanent Committee of the Mexican National Peace Committee; Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy in the University of Mexico.

Rafael Mendez Amirre, Professor of the Polytechnical Institute; Professor of the Normal School for Teachers in Mexico; and Inspector of primary schools in Mexico City.

THE PHILIPPINES:

Manuel Cruz, Journalist.

INDIA:

Sardar Gur Bakhsh, Vice President of the All India Peace Council; noted writer.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO THE
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH,
CANBERRA.

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS,
"HEALTH, CANBERRA."

TELEPHONE NO. F 0411.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CANBERRA, A.C.T. 10 SEP 1952

19

In reply Please Quote
...PS: / 1796...

MEMORANDUM TO:

The Clerk of the Senate,
Parliament House,
Canberra, A.C.T.

DEPT. OF THE SENATE	
No.	1039
10 SEP 1952	
<i>John Edwards</i> CLERK OF THE SENATE	

Subject: Appointment - Dr. H.O. Lancaster.

It is desired that the attached papers relevant to the appointment of Dr. H.O. Lancaster as Medical Officer, 11124-1738, Third Division, School of Public Health and Tropical medicine, Sydney, be laid on the table of the Senate in accordance with Section 47 (2) of the Public Service Act.

a. g. metcalfe

(A. J. METCALFE)

Director-General of Health.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of Health.

Departmental No. 242.....

27th August, 1952.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Executive Council No. 41.....

SUBJECT.

APPOINTMENT - DR. H. O. LANCASTER.

~~Recommended for the appointment of the Hon. Dr. H. O. Lancaster to the Governor-General in Council.~~ The recommendation by the Public Service Board as per Certificate No. 52/1575 attached is submitted for the approval of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Approved in Council.

W. J. McKell
Governor-General.

3rd. Sept. 1952.

Minister of State for Health.

Filed in the Records of
the Council.

T. J. Collins
Secretary to the Executive Council.

- COPY -

No. 52/1575

File No. 52/1210(7)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

CANBERRA

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT 1922-1951

Section 47.

RECOMMENDATION TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

12 AUG. 1952.

Department H E A L T H

The Public Service Board recommends for the approval of the Governor-General the following:-

T h a t Henry Oliver LANCASTER (date of birth 1st February, 1913), who is not an officer of the Commonwealth Service, be appointed on probation as Medical Officer, \$1124-1738, Third Division, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Sydney (office re-classified by Certificate No. 52/1195 dated 18th June, 1952); such appointment to take effect on and from the date of this Recommendation.

T h e Public Service Board certifies that in its opinion there is no officer available in the Commonwealth Service who is as capable of filling the position as the person recommended for appointment.

(H. C. AVENT)
Acting Secretary
Delegate of the Public Service
Board.

The Right Honourable
The Minister of State for Health.

P. 73.

MEMORANDUM:

25 Feb. 1952.

The Secretary,
Public Service Board,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Subject: Dr. H.O. LANCASTER - Medical Officer,
£1124-£1738, School of Public Health
and Tropical Medicine, Sydney -
Permanent Appointment.

Dr. Henry Oliver LANCASTER has been temporarily employed in the Bacteriology and Pathology Section of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine since the 8th April, 1946, except for the period from 9th July, 1948 to 30th September, 1949 when he was in England on a Rockefeller Fellowship.

2. As Dr. Lancaster has proved to be a very valuable and capable officer at the School, it is desired that he be permanently appointed.

3. Dr. Lancaster (born 1.2.1913) graduated MB., BS. (Sydney) in 1936 and B.A. (Sydney) 1947 and was granted a Rockefeller Fellowship in Medicine (Vital Statistics) at the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, London in 1948/49. He served in the A.A.M.C. as Major (Pathologist) from 1940 to 1946.

4. As recent advertisements for base grade Medical Officers for the Quarantine Service attracted only one eligible applicant it is not thought that the advertising of this vacancy would attract any applications with superior qualifications and experience to Dr. Lancaster.

5. It is recommended, therefore, that pursuant to Section 47 of the Public Service Act, Henry Oliver Lancaster, be permanently appointed as Medical Officer £1124-£1738 (S) Third Division, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Sydney, vice F.J. Moss, resigned, at a commencing salary of £1366 (S) per annum. Dr. Lancaster who is at present in receipt of this salary, was last granted an increment on 4th July, 1951. His application is attached.

6. The appointment will not cause the ceiling employment figure for this Department to be exceeded.

(A. J. METCALFE)
Director-General of Health.