

Dates of Meeting:

11-08-1954

Type of Meeting:

33rd CPGC meeting

Place of Meeting:

Beijing

Attendance:

Mao Zedong, Vice Chairman Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, and Li Jishen, and members Li Lisan, Lin Boqu, He Xiangning, Liu Bocheng, Peng Zhen, Nie Rongzhen, Zhou Enlai, Dong Biwu, Luo Ronghuan, Wu Lanfu, Xu Teli, Cai Chang, Ma Yinchu, Chen Yun, Guo Moruo, Deng Xiaoping, Gao Chongmin, Shen Yanbing, Chen Shutong, Huang Yanpei, Cai Tingkai, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Zemin, Zhang Zhizhong, Li Zhuchen, Zhang Bojun, Zhang Xiruo, Long Yun

Thirty-two people in total.

Attending this meeting were Li Weihan, Jiang Guangnai, Zhang Naiqi, Liu Ningyi, Deng Yingchao, Liang Xi, Shao Lizi, Luo Longji, Xu Guangping, Huang Qixiang, Xu Deheng, Chen Qiyu, Li Siguang, Li Dequan, Wu Yaozong, Standing Committee members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Political committee members Luo Ruiqing, Chen Shaoxian, Huang Shaohong, Li Fuchun, and other related persons Qi Yanming, Qu Wu, Mei Gongbin, Xin Zhichao, Sun Qimeng, Zhou Jianren, Li Chunqing, Guan Ruoluan, Wu Han, Lai Ruoyu, etc. totaled more than forty people.

Major Agenda Items:

Foreign affairs Taiwan & "5 principles

Speeches/Reports:

Zhou Enlai: **Speech** "Recently, the United States and traitor Chiang Kai-shek negotiated in Taipei and Washington to create a joint defense pact. At the same time, the United States, the aggressor, is trying to create a "Northeast Asian Treaty Organization." If any foreign aggressors dare to hinder the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan, if they dare to infringe upon our sovereignty and violate our territorial integrity, if they dare to interfere in our internal affairs, they must take all the grave consequences of such acts of aggression upon themselves."

Premier Zhou said that the US aggressor clique, for the purpose of seeking global hegemony, had always pursued the policy of force for arms expansion and war preparation and continuously instigated and organized various aggression oriented military groups in Asia and Europe so as to create tensions for its own benefits. Their aggressive acts were even more undisguised in Asia. The US aggressor clique launched the war of aggression against North Korea and intensified its intervention in Indo-China. In the meantime, the US sent military forces to invaded China's territory of Taiwan. The US clique's policy of aggression was the root cause of threat to peace in Asia and in the world. In light of the international situation then, particularly the situation in Asia, and by following the guidelines for foreign policy of the New China formulated by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), Premier Zhou Enlai creatively initiated and put into practice the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Thereafter, China stepped on the international stage with a brand-new posture in the world by attending the Geneva Conference and the Asia-African Conference and fully demonstrated the distinct characteristics of new China's diplomacy, namely love for peace, opposition to imperialism and colonialism, and support to the struggle for national independence and liberation waged by the suppressed nations.

"it would be possible to establish more and wider areas of peace in Asia and to prevent these areas from being reduced to hotbeds for the aggressive circles of the United States to make war and organize antagonistic military blocs."

"to take determined action with regard to the liberation of Taiwan so as to safeguard China's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Zhang Zhizhong, Zhang Bojun, Li Jishen, Huang Yanpei, Guo Moruo, Chen Qiyu, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Luo Longji. In their speeches, they unanimously endorsed and supported Premier Zhou Enlai

Other Decisions and/or Actions:

- to convene the 1st NPC on September 15, 1954.

Remarks:

1. In his analysis of the 1954 Geneva agreements, Zhou explained unambiguously the basic rationale behind his diplomatic manoeuvres to achieve the neutralization of Indo-China. What interested him most was not the creation of a communist state on China's southern borders. Instead, his chief concern was to ensure that there would be no western military bases anywhere near the southern rimlands of China. Furthermore, he stressed what positive

effects a "neutralized" Indo-China would have on overall Asian and international stability. Zhou observed that through mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, the three Indo-Chinese states could develop friendly relations among themselves and with France and enter into peaceful co-operation with their neighbouring countries. Against this background, it would then be possible to establish "an area of collective peace in Indo-China and its surrounding countries." If favourable international conditions prevailed, Zhou reasoned, such an area of collective peace would be further enlarged so that the South-east Asian countries and countries throughout Asia would be able to enjoy peaceful co-existence free from outside interference.