



Speech by
WU HSIU-CHUAN
at the
United Nations
Security Council
November 28, 1950

PEOPLE'S CHINA

STANDS FOR
PEACE

Note to the Reader

This pamphlet contains, in slightly abridged form, the text of the speech of Mr. Wu Hsiu-chuan, representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, before the United Nations Security Council meeting at Lake Success, New York, on November 28, 1950.

Because of the historic import of the debate now taking place in the U.N., which involves the central, all-decisive question of world peace or world war, because relatively few have had the opportunity to become acquainted with the case placed before world opinion by this spokesman for the 475,000,000 people of China, because, also, of the fury with which American government leaders attacked this speech and the manner in which it was distorted in the press, we believe that it is a public service to make this important statement of China's peace policy available in pamphlet form.

Its significance has been even further enhanced by President Truman's reference to the use of the atom-bomb in Korea and Manchuria, which has evoked a storm of world protest. The heightened danger of World War III only serves to underscore the life-or-death urgency of immediate negotiation of a peace settlement on the basis of complete equality, with People's China assuming her rightful place in the United Nations as a great power.

The title of this pamphlet, as well as the sub-heads, are the publisher's.

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ON THE INSTRUCTIONS of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I am here in the name of the four hundred and seventy-five million people of China to accuse the United States Government of the unlawful and criminal act of armed aggression against the territory of China, Taiwan. . . From now on, when I speak of Taiwan, it shall include the Penghu Islands. I wish to invite the attention of the members of the Security Council to this fact. This is my concrete mission here. I have brought with me the charge levelled by the Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government of China, Mr. Chou En-lai, who sent a cable to the United Nations on November 11. I have the Chinese text of that cable with me. At the end of that cable it is stated:

“. . . in view of the gravity of the two questions of armed intervention in Korea and aggression against China's Taiwan by the United States Government and in view of the fact that the two questions are closely related, it would be most proper that the Security Council combine the discussion of the accusation raised by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China against armed aggression on Taiwan by the United States Government and the discussion of armed intervention in Korea by the United States Government, so that the representative of the People's Republic of China when attending the meetings of the Security Council to discuss the 'Complaint against armed aggression on Taiwan,' may raise at the same time the accusation against armed intervention in Korea by the United States Government."

But, item 2 (b) on the agenda of the Security Council is not in conformity with the wording of the cable of Mr. Chou En-lai, the Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government. There is not the slightest resemblance between these two, and for this reason the representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China will, of course, not participate in the discussion of item 2 (b) of the agenda.

This charge brought by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China of aggression against Taiwan by the United States Government should have been lodged by the delegate to the Security Council of the People's Republic of China as a permanent member of the Security Council. However, owing to the manipulation and obstruction by the United States Government, the lawful delegates of the People's Republic of China have been and are still being excluded from the United Nations and, for that reason, I must first of all protest to the United Nations for allowing even to this day the so-called "delegate" of the Chinese Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique to sit unashamedly here and to arrogate to himself the right to represent the people of China. Members of the Security Council, this is a state of affairs that the Chinese people cannot possibly tolerate.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the establishment of the Central People's Government on October 1, 1949, solemnly declared to the whole world that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government to represent all the people of China. In the past year the tremendous achievements of the People's Republic of China in military, economic, political and cultural fields have eloquently proved to the world that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the people of China.

The Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique, which opposes the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, has long ceased to exist on the mainland of China. In the more than four years of war since the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique launched the full-scale civil war in July, 1946, with the support of the United States Government, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has annihilated Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary armies totalling 8,070,000 men and liberated all the territories of China except for Tibet and Taiwan. During the past year, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has united all of its people in various walks of life, has established local governments on all levels throughout the country and has effectively controlled the mainland of China.

The Central People's Government, as a government of China, is unprecedented in Chinese history in the sense that it is unified, stable and supported by the people. Even the enemy of the Chinese people cannot but admit this fact. Furthermore, the Kuomintang reactionary government has long since collapsed and ceased to exist. Even its remnant elements have also been driven out of the mainland of China by the people of China. At present, it is only owing to the armed protection of the United States that they are maintaining their precarious existence in Taiwan.

However, they have long been renounced by the Chinese people and they no longer have any grounds, *de jure* or *de facto*, to represent the Chinese people. The so-called "delegates" to the United Nations of the Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique are nothing but the personal tools of a handful of fugitive elements that will soon be entirely eliminated. They have absolutely no qualification whatsoever to represent the Chinese people.

Since November 15, 1949, the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai, has repeatedly demanded that the United Nations expel the so-called "delegates" of the Chinese Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique from all the organs and meetings of the United Nations and admit the delegates of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. But until now, in spite of the vigorous support of the U.S.S.R. and other countries for the seating of the delegates of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the affirmative votes of the sixteen Member States of the United Nations, namely, Afghanistan, Burma, Byelorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, yet, owing to the manipulation and obstruction of the United States Government, the United Nations still refuses to admit our lawful delegates. As a result, the so-called "delegates" of the Chinese Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique are still sitting on the Security Council and in other organs of the United Nations. Against this, we cannot but lodge a grave protest.

I would like to remind the members of the Security Council that so long as the United Nations persists in denying admit-

tance to a permanent member of the Security Council who represents 475 million people, it cannot make lawful decisions on any major issues or solve any major problems, particularly those which concern Asia. Indeed, without the participation of the lawful delegates of the People's Republic of China, representing 475 million people, the United Nations cannot in practice be worthy of its name. Without the participation of the lawful delegates of the People's Republic of China, the people of China have no reason to recognize any resolutions or decisions of the United Nations.

Therefore, in the name of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I once more demand that the United Nations expel the so-called "delegates" of the Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique and admit the lawful delegates of the People's Republic of China.

The members of the Security Council will recall that Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, on August 24, lodged a charge with the United Nations Security Council that the United States Government had committed armed aggression against China's territory, Taiwan. But the United States Government used every means to obstruct the discussion of this just accusation by the Security Council. It was only because of the righteous stand of the Soviet Union representative who was President of the Security Council during August, and the support of other countries, that the charge by the People's Republic of China against United States armed aggression in Taiwan has now been placed on the agenda of the Security Council; although because of the opposition of the United States, it was given its present imperfect form: "Complaint of Armed Aggression against Taiwan (Formosa)."

After instigating the puppet government of Syngman Rhee in South Korea to start the civil war in Korea, President Truman of the United States made a statement on June 27, 1950, in which he declared that the United States Government had decided to prevent by force the liberation of Taiwan by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. At the same time the United States armed forces on the order of President Truman began the full-scale, open invasion of Taiwan to carry out the policy of the United States Government of preventing by force the liberation of Taiwan by the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, in a statement issued on June 28, 1950, pointed out that the statement by President Truman on June 27, together with the actions of the United States armed forces constituted armed aggression on Chinese territory and a gross, total violation of the United Nations Charter. The Chinese people cannot tolerate such barbaric, illegal and criminal acts of aggression by the United States Government.

The case for the charge filed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China against the United States Government is irrefutable.

Formosa Is Part of China

People with the slightest common sense know that Taiwan is an inseparable part of the territory of China. Long before Christopher Columbus discovered America, the Chinese people were already in Taiwan. Long before the United States achieved its own independence, Taiwan had already become an inseparable part of the territory of China. Precisely because of this irrevocable historical fact that Taiwan is China's territory, civilized nations of the whole world have never conceded that the occupation of Taiwan by imperialist Japan during the fifty-year period from 1895 to 1945 was justifiable. Moreover, the people of Taiwan have always opposed the rule of Japanese imperialism. During the fifty years under Japanese imperialist rule, the people of Taiwan lived like beasts of burden and underwent all the sufferings of a subject people. But during these fifty years the people in Taiwan had never ceased conducting a dauntless struggle against the alien rule of Japanese imperialism and for their return to the Motherland. They had never ceased their heroic struggle against Japanese imperialism. The people in Taiwan have written with blood and fire into the pages of history that they are a member, an integral part, of the great family of the Chinese nation. Even the White Paper, *United States Relations with China*, compiled by the United States Department of State, has to admit:

"The native population for 50 years had been under the rule of a foreign invader and therefore welcomed the Chinese forces as liberators. During the Japanese occupation the prin-

cial hope of the people had been reunion with the mainland.”
(UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH CHINA, p. 308.)

Precisely because Taiwan is an inseparable part of China, the Cairo Declaration jointly signed on December 1, 1943, by the Governments of China, the United States of America and the United Kingdom explicitly stipulated that “it is their”—the three great Powers’—“purpose . . . that all territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China.”

Taiwan is an integral part of China. This is not only an unshakable historical fact, but also one of the main aims for which the Chinese people unitedly fought against imperialist Japan. . . . As one of the principal provisions concerning the unconditional surrender of Japan, this solemn international commitment was again laid down in the Potsdam Declaration which was signed jointly on July 26, 1945, by China, the United States and the United Kingdom, and was subsequently adhered to by the Soviet Union. Section 8 of the Potsdam Declaration, which provides the terms of the unconditional surrender of Japan, states:

“The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the Islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.”

On September 2, 1945, Japan signed the Instrument of Surrender, the first article of which explicitly provided that Japan accept—I am quoting from the original wording—“the provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on July 26, 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.” When the Chinese Government accepted the surrender of the Japanese armed forces in Taiwan and exercised sovereignty over the Island, Taiwan became, not only *de jure*, but also *de facto*, an inalienable part of Chinese territory, and this has been the situation as regards Taiwan since 1945. For that reason, during the five postwar years from 1945 to June 27, 1950, no one has ever questioned the fact that Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory, *de jure* or *de facto*.

This state of affairs was so clear that even President Truman

of the United States could not but admit it. On January 5, 1950, as a part of his statement, he said:

"For the past four years the United States and the Allied Powers have accepted the exercise of Chinese authority over the island.

"The United States has no predatory designs on Formosa or on any other Chinese territory. . . . Nor does it have any intention of utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present situation. The United States Government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China."

That is the end of a quote from the statement of President Truman. That is to say, even he admitted that Taiwan is Chinese territory.

Thus it can be seen that there is no room whatsoever for the slightest doubt that Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory. Nevertheless, the United States Government had the audacity to declare its decision to use armed force to prevent the liberation of Taiwan by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, and to dispatch its armed forces in a large-scale, open invasion of Taiwan.

U.S. Armed Forces Invade Formosa

The fact that the United States has used armed forces to invade Taiwan requires no investigation because the United States Government itself has openly admitted this fact. In announcing the aforementioned decision, President Truman first ordered the United States Seventh Fleet to invade our territorial waters around Taiwan. Since then, the United States Government has never denied the fact that the United States Seventh Fleet invaded Chinese territory, Taiwan. The United States armed forces have not only invaded Chinese territory, Taiwan, but have also violated China's territorial waters and territorial air along and within our coastline, conducting active reconnaissance and patrols. According to a dispatch filed by the *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent at Taipei on July 24:

"The Fleet has a beat extending from Swatow in South China to Tsingtao in North China, a thousand-mile coastline. . . ."

At the same time, the United States Government has never denied the invasion of Taiwan by the United States Thirteenth Air Force. These United States naval and air units which invaded Taiwan, jointly with the United States aggression forces in Korea, have extended and are still extending their acts of aggression beyond Taiwan to the territorial waters and territorial air of China's mainland. I shall deal further with these facts later on.

Having declared and put into operation the policy of armed aggression against Taiwan, President Truman sent General MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East, to Taiwan to confer clandestinely with Chiang Kai-shek on concrete measures for using Taiwan as a base from which to wage war against the Chinese people. MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek decided that the land, naval and air forces of the United States and those of Chiang Kai-shek should be placed under the unified command of MacArthur for the "joint defense" of Taiwan. On his departure from Taiwan for Japan on August 1, MacArthur openly declared:

"Arrangements have been completed for effective co-ordination between the American forces under my command and those of the Chinese Government."

By which he meant the Kuomintang reactionary remnant clique.

And this is what Chiang Kai-shek said:

"Agreement has now been reached between General MacArthur and myself on all the problems discussed in the series of conferences held in the past two days. The foundation for a joint defense of Formosa and for Sino-American military co-operation has thus been laid."

In league with its puppet, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique, the United States Government, which has invaded and occupied Taiwan, has thus cast the gauntlet of war before the Chinese people.

Long before June 27 of this year the Government of the United States, through its puppet Chiang Kai-shek, had already carried out all kinds of aggressive activities against Taiwan, including acts of armed aggression. Now, of course, the United States Government is even more reckless than ever before. The United States Thirteenth Air Force has already

established a so-called "Advanced Command Headquarters in Formosa"—according to a Taipei broadcast on August 10—and this "Advanced Command Headquarters in Formosa" is operating at the Air Force Headquarters of the Kuomintang bogus regime, also according to a broadcast from Taipei on August 7. The United States Seventh Fleet has set up a so-called "Naval Liaison Staff" in Taiwan. In order to facilitate unified command of its naval and air aggression forces in Taiwan the United States Government sent there an official Military Mission entitled "United States Far East Command Survey Group in Formosa." This "Survey Group" was reportedly recalled to Japan on October 3 and, to all appearances, it seemed that it had been disbanded. But everyone knows that this is nothing but a trick and an attempt by the United States Government to delude others. The United States armed forces, their commanding officers and military command posts are still there now in Taiwan.

Taiwan, as I have said, is an inseparable part of the territory of China. The invasion and occupation of Taiwan by the armed forces of the United States Government constitutes an act of open, direct armed aggression against China by the Government of the United States.

There is not the slightest justification for the United States Government's invasion and occupation of Taiwan. Yet, to carry out that aggression, the United States Government had to somehow find a justification. Thus, we have the story that "the status of Taiwan is not yet determined" and that, therefore, the armed occupation of Taiwan by the United States cannot be regarded as invasion and occupation of Chinese territory by the United States. Can you call this a "justification"? Is not that the "justification" that they are trying to use? Did not President Truman declare, at the time of issuing the order for armed aggression against Taiwan, that

"The determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, a peace settlement with Japan, or consideration by the United Nations?"

U.N. Pulling Chestnuts Out of Fire for U.S.

President Truman declared that the so-called question of the status of Taiwan must await consideration by the United

Nations. After the People's Republic of China had charged the United States with armed aggression against Taiwan before the United Nations, the United States Government indicated that it would welcome consideration and investigation by the United Nations in regard to the question of Taiwan. The United States representative at the fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly introduced the so-called "Question of Formosa," and made use of its voting machine in the General Assembly to put this matter on the agenda. All these moves of the United States Government aim at stealing the name of the United Nations to legalize its illegal acts of armed aggression against Taiwan and to consolidate its actual occupation of Taiwan.

My Government has protested in strong terms to the United Nations General Assembly, resolutely opposing the inclusion of the so-called "Question of Formosa" concerning the status of Taiwan on the agenda of the General Assembly. Whatever decision the United Nations General Assembly may take on the so-called question of the status of Taiwan, whether it be turning over the island to the United States to administer openly under the disguise of "trusteeship," or "neutralization," or whether it be procrastinating by way of "investigation" and thereby maintaining the present state of actual United States occupation, it will in substance be stealing China's legitimate territory and supporting United States aggression against Taiwan in opposition to the Chinese people. Any such decision would be unjustifiable and unlawful. Any such decision would in no way shake the resolve of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan, nor would it prevent action by the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan.

I wish to call the attention of all those countries which are prepared to follow the United States on this action to the following: Do not be taken in by the United States of America. Do not pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States, because if you support United States aggression you must bear the consequences of your actions.

The status of Taiwan was determined long ago. The question of the status of Taiwan simply does not exist. However, one question does exist regarding Taiwan, and that is the question of the armed aggression of the United States Government against the territory of China, Taiwan. Therefore,

to argue that because the peace treaty with Japan has yet to be concluded, the status of Taiwan remains undetermined and must await consideration by the United Nations is to make a mockery of history and of realities, of human intelligence and of international agreements. To argue thus is to make a mockery of the United Nations Charter. This is a preposterous farce, unworthy of refutation, in which Truman makes a mockery of Truman himself.

Next, I should like to say a few words about the absurd argument that United States aggression against Taiwan is aimed at safeguarding security in the Pacific. The United States Government has persistently circulated a fabrication to the effect that United States aggression against Taiwan is a "temporary measure" arising from the Korean war, and is intended to "localize" the Korean war and safeguard security in the Pacific. Therefore, according to the United States Government, "the determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific."

The civil war in Korea was created by the United States—but in no sense whatsoever can the civil war in Korea be used as a justification or pretext for United States aggression against Taiwan. I repeat: In no sense whatsoever can the civil war in Korea be used as a justification or pretext for United States aggression against Taiwan.

Members of the Security Council: Is it conceivable that, because of the Spanish civil war, Italy was entitled to occupy the French territory of Corsica? Is it conceivable that civil war in Mexico would confer upon the United Kingdom the right to occupy the State of Florida of the United States? This is utterly absurd and inconceivable.

In fact, the United States Government's policy of armed aggression against Taiwan, like its policy of armed aggression against Korea, had been decided upon long before the United States created the civil war in Korea. Six days before the outbreak of the Korean civil war—that is, on June 19, 1950—the *New York Times* wrote the following in an editorial:

"It would seem, then, that the retention of some sort of bases for defending Japan was an imperative. On the other hand, the old idea of three or four relatively isolated bases is, of course, nonsense. . . ."

"It may well be for reasons such as these that General Mac-

Arthur is, according to recent reports, ready to urge a co-ordinated defense pattern for the whole of the Western Pacific, and not merely for Japan alone. This revives the question of what should or can be done about Formosa. There is a substantial body of opinion to the effect that the Island can be held and that, although it is late, it is not too late. . . .

"A vigorous defense program, on a regional basis, would therefore involve political decisions of the first order. It could require a reversal of our position on Formosa."

An item in the *New York Post* on June 27 went further to say:

"Before Johnson and Bradley went to Japan, the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff had agreed upon a Far Eastern policy including the following two points: (1) No peace treaty with Japan for the next five years, (2) adoption of all measures to prevent Formosa from falling into Communist hands."

A despatch from Tokyo in the *New York Herald Tribune* of June 25 vividly revealed the specific details of this decision:

"A firm stand by the United States on Formosa would, according to Supreme Headquarters, have a 90 per cent chance of deterring Communist invasion because the Chinese themselves are not ready for a head-on tilt with American power. . . .

"Headquarters officials believe that the Communists could be deterred from even starting an attack on Formosa if swift action were taken along about the following lines:

"A strong public pronouncement should be made by the United States that in the light of Soviet participation in Chinese military preparations and in the light of changed world conditions, the final disposition of Formosa—which was a former Japanese possession—must await a Japanese peace treaty. Until a treaty has been concluded, Formosa would be under American or United Nations jurisdiction. This pronouncement should be coupled with the despatch of a large-scale military mission to Formosa with a limited supply of equipment. The amount of aid would be comparable to that given the Greek Government in its fight on guerrillas. There have also been suggestions that the military mission should be supplemented by a show of naval strength. One officer contended that the presence of a single aircraft carrier would

certainly deter the Communists from attacking for a long time to come."

No further evidence on this point would appear necessary. Such important accounts regarding the United States Government have never been refuted by that Government and therefore must be accepted as reliable. What we have quoted above is already sufficient to show that the United States Government had decided upon its policy of armed aggression against Taiwan long before it created the war in Korea. Even the concrete steps to be taken in executing this policy, such as the issuance of a strong pronouncement, a show of naval strength, the despatch of military missions, and so forth, had been decided upon. The creation of civil war in Korea by the United States Government was designed solely to furnish a pretext for launching armed aggression against Korea and against our territory, Taiwan, and for tightening its control in Viet-Nam and in the Philippines. Clearly, in carrying out aggression simultaneously against Korea and Taiwan under the pretext of the Korean civil war, which was of its own making, the United States Government has vastly extended the scale of the Korean war.

U.S. Plots War Against China

The series of provocations following the aggression against Korea and Taiwan by the United States armed forces have fully proved this point. The United States Government is carrying the flames of aggressive war to China according to plan.

Far from localizing it, this is on the contrary extending the Korean war. The Chinese people have consistently supported all proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and for genuinely localizing the Korean war. The Chinese people also fervently hope for security in the Pacific area. But the Korean war has been extended, and security in the Pacific has been shattered. Who has been extending the Korean war? Who has shattered security in the Pacific? Have Chinese armed forces invaded Hawaii of the United States, or have United States armed forces invaded Taiwan of China? As everyone knows, there are no Chinese armed forces between Hawaii and the United States mainland. It is precisely because the United States committed aggression simultaneously against

Taiwan that the Korean war has been vastly extended. It is precisely because the United States armed forces traversed five thousand miles of ocean to commit aggression against Korea and Taiwan that security in the Pacific has been shattered. It is the United States armed aggression, launched under the pretext of "maintaining security in the Pacific," that has shattered the security of the Pacific.

All the deceptions and lies that have been repeated too many times by Messrs. Truman, Acheson, Austin and the like, to the effect that the United States aggression against Taiwan is a "temporary measure" arising from the Korean war, aimed at "localizing" the Korean war, and "maintaining security in the Pacific," etc.—all such deceptions and lies are outweighed by a few voluntary confessions of General MacArthur. In his message to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States on August 28, General MacArthur flagrantly admitted that the United States regarded Taiwan as "the center" of the United States Pacific front, "an unsinkable aircraft carrier," and that the United States must control Taiwan in order to be able to "dominate with air power every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore."

From this it can readily be seen that the United States armed aggression against Taiwan is definitely not any "temporary measure" arising out of the Korean war, but rather a premeditated plan that had been decided upon long before the civil war in Korea was created. The United States armed aggression was directed toward vastly extending and not toward "localizing" the Korean war, toward seeking "to dominate every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore," and not toward doing any such thing as "maintaining the security of the Pacific." The United States armed aggression has outrageously shattered the security in the Pacific.

Further, the United States Government perversely argues that the United States armed invasion and occupation of Taiwan was designed to affect the military "neutralization" of Taiwan. The United States Government attempted to use this hypocritical slogan as its "justification" for armed aggression against Taiwan, in order to deceive the people all over the world and particularly the American people; but the people in the United States and throughout the whole world clearly understand that the liberation of Taiwan, which the

Chinese people are determined to carry out, is entirely China's domestic affair, and that no deceptive slogans can conceal the fact that this action on the part of the United States Government constitutes armed intervention in China's domestic affairs. Let the American people pause to consider, if a country dispatches its naval fleet between Hawaii and the United States mainland, divides up American territory and prevents the United States Government from exercising sovereignty there, while at the same time alleging that such action has been taken for the military neutralization of Hawaii so as to safeguard security in the Pacific, would the American people tolerate that?

Let the American people further pause to consider the situation at the time when President Lincoln was mopping up the remnant forces of the Southern slave owners. If a foreign power had suddenly stepped in and occupied the State of Virginia by armed force, while alleging that this was designed for the military neutralization of Virginia so as to safeguard the security of the American continent, would not the American people have considered this a flagrant intervention in the domestic affairs of the United States? Would not the American people have considered this armed occupation of the United States?

The armed invasion and occupation of Taiwan by the United States Government is an act of aggression in that it is flagrant intervention in China's domestic affairs and armed occupation of Chinese territory. It is an open and wanton act of provocation against all the 475,000,000 Chinese people.

The Chinese people cannot tolerate this unlawful and criminal act of direct, armed, aggressive war against China by the United States Government. Neither will the American people, in our belief, approve of such criminal provocation. This is because such action on the part of the United States Government is also detrimental to the interests of the American people. Can there be a single one of the peace-loving American people who is willing to serve as cannon fodder and to die just because his Government has decided to invade Taiwan which is 5,000 miles away from America? The outrageous action of the United States Government in committing unjustified armed aggression against Taiwan has aroused the indignation of all righteous people the world over. No lies or deceit concerning

the future status of Taiwan can dispel this indignation. As a result, the United States Government has been compelled to resort to even bigger lies in order to cover up its outrageous aggression.

On July 19, 1950, the President of the United States in his message to Congress said:

"In order that there may be no doubt in any quarter about our intentions regarding Formosa, I wish to state that the United States has no territorial ambitions whatever concerning that island, nor do we seek for ourselves any special position or privilege on Formosa."

We Chinese are a people accustomed to "listening to words and observing deeds." The United States armed forces have invaded the territory of China, Taiwan. Yet the United States President asserted that the United States Government harbors no territorial ambitions concerning Taiwan. Shall we, then, believe in the "words" of the United States Government—or in its "deeds"? Here we have a situation where, having invaded another country's territory, the aggressor states he has no territorial ambitions on that territory. What then, is meant by "territorial ambitions"? Let him not make a mockery of the common sense of humanity. The supreme manifestation of territorial ambitions toward any particular state surely is the invasion of its territory. This action of the United States armed forces in invading Taiwan eloquently proves that the United States not only harbors territorial ambitions toward China's territory, Taiwan, but already is realizing them. The real intention of the United States is as MacArthur has confessed—to convert Taiwan into the center of the United States Pacific front for the purpose of dominating every Asiatic port from Vladivostock to Singapore.

In his letter of August 25, to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Austin, the United States delegate to the United Nations, stated: "The United States has not encroached on the territory of China, nor has the United States taken aggressive acts against China." Very well. Where then have the United States Seventh Fleet and the Thirteenth Air Force gone? Can it be that they have gone to the planet Mars? No. The United States Seventh Fleet and Thirteenth Air Force have not gone elsewhere. They are in Taiwan. Can it be that what is referred to as the Seventh Fleet and Thirteenth

Air Force simply are not armed forces of the United States? No. The Seventh Fleet and Thirteenth Air Force are without doubt the Seventh Fleet of the United States and the Thirteenth Air Force of the United States. Then where is the point at issue? Can there be any aggressive act on earth more outrageous than that of invasion and occupation of another country's territory? It was only such fascist regimes as the German and the Japanese who did not admit that the invasion and occupation of China's Manchuria or the annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia were acts of aggression. We cannot tolerate this kind of trickery by the United States Government. We all live in a real world. And we are living after the victory of the anti-fascist war. No amount of sophistry, lies and fabrication can alter the ironclad fact that the United States armed forces have committed aggression on the territory of China, Taiwan.

The armed aggression of the United States Government on our territory, Taiwan, is not accidental. It is the inevitable consequence of the United States Government's policy of aggression against China to interfere in China's internal affairs and to seek exclusive domination over China—a United States imperialist policy of long standing.

In the entire history of China's foreign relations, notwithstanding the fact that the peoples of the United States and China have always maintained friendly relations, the American imperialists have always, in their relations with China, been the cunning aggressor.

U.S. Imperialists Never Friends of China

The American imperialists have never been the friends of the Chinese people. They have always aligned themselves with the enemies of the Chinese people. They have always been the enemies of the Chinese people. However shamelessly the American imperialists claim to be friends of the Chinese people, the historical record which distinguishes friend from foe cannot be altered.

Before the Second World War, because of the advantage gained by other imperialists in China, the American imperialists adopted what was known as the "Open Door" and "Equal Opportunity" policy, which though ostensibly different from

the policies of the other imperialist powers, was in fact an aggressive policy aimed at sharing the spoils with other imperialists.

After the Second World War, mainly because of the efforts and sacrifices of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union in the Second World War, the power of Japanese imperialism in China was smashed, and that of the other imperialists in China weakened. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the United States Government stepped up the execution of its policy of sole dominance over China. But the difficulties in realizing this policy were formidable, for those who favored this policy were only the Kuomintang reactionary clique, while the entire Chinese people opposed it. Therefore, in order to carry out their policy, it was necessary for the American imperialists to support the Kuomintang reactionary clique and to oppose the Chinese people with all their power.

After the surrender of imperialist Japan in 1945, the United States Government immediately adopted a policy of open intervention in China's internal affairs, using every means to smooth the way for the Kuomintang reactionary clique to launch a bloody civil war to slaughter the Chinese people. The United States Government mobilized 113,000 men of its naval, ground and air forces to make landings in the major ports of China, to grab important strategic points from which the Kuomintang reactionary clique could launch the civil war and to assist the Kuomintang reactionary clique by transporting one million troops to the fronts on which the civil war was to be launched. Moreover, the United States Government equipped, at one time or another, 166 divisions of Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary army, as the main force for the invasion of the Chinese people's liberated areas; it helped Chiang to equip nine squadrons consisting of 1,720 aircraft, supplied the Chiang navy with 757 vessels, gave material and financial aid to Chiang in the amount of over six billion U.S. dollars, although the United States Government admits only one-third of this figure. It is only because of the large-scale aid it received from the United States Government that the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang reactionary clique dared and was able to carry out a civil war against the people unprecedented in China's history for its scale and cruelty and to slaughter with United States arms several millions of the Chinese people. During

Chiang Kai-shek's bloody civil war against the Chinese people, apart from the United States Government's sending over 1,000 military advisers to Chiang Kai-shek to plan the civil war, United States troops stationed in China in fact participated directly in the civil war, and invaded the Chinese people's liberated areas more than forty times. During this period, the United States Government and the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang reactionary clique signed all kinds of unequal treaties and agreements which reduced China to the status of a colony and military base of the United States. These included such military agreements as the "Aviation Agreement" and "Naval Agreement," and such economic treaties and agreements as the "Sino-American Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation," the "Bilateral Agreement between China and the United States," and the "Sino-American Agreement on Rural Reconstruction."

Furthermore, on the basis of these treaties and agreements, the United States Government secured in Kuomintang China many naval and air bases and gained control of the military, political, financial and economic branches of the Kuomintang Government. American goods flooded China's markets, causing China's national industries to fall into bankruptcy. The monopoly capitalists of the United States, through the four big families of Chiang, Soong, Kung and Chen, controlled the lifestream of China's economy. In fact the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang reactionary regime was nothing more than a puppet whereby American imperialism controlled China. The Chinese people are completely justified in entering all the tyrannical crimes of Chiang Kai-shek on the account of the American imperialists. The Chinese people will never forget their blood debt against the American imperialists. American imperialism decidedly cannot escape the grave responsibility which it must bear for all the crimes committed by the Chiang Kai-shek brigands against the Chinese people. The hands of the American imperialists are stained with the blood of the Chinese people. The Chinese people have every right to indict the United States Government for the bloody crimes of slaughtering the Chinese people and enslaving the Chinese nation through its puppet, Chiang Kai-shek.

However, all the efforts of the United States Government failed. A relatively complete record of this failure can be

found in the White Paper entitled *United States Relations With China*, compiled by the State Department of the United States. But the United States Government, still reluctant to admit that this is its final defeat, has converged for the time being all its activities of aggression against China to Taiwan Island, the lair of the Chiang Kai-shek remnant clique in its last desperate struggle.

Shortly after the Japanese surrender, the United States armed forces had already started making various preparations for aggression against Taiwan under the pretext of assisting the Kuomintang regime in "accepting surrender" and "repatriating war prisoners." What the United States did in Taiwan through the Kuomintang regime, just as what it did in Japan, was first of all to keep intact all Japanese fascist forces and military installations. During the second half of 1947, under the direction of the United States Government, Hasegawa Kiyoshi, former Japanese Governor of Taiwan and Yoshisuke Aikawa, former President of the Japanese Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, who was released by order of MacArthur from Lugamo Prison, as well as other notorious war criminals of the aggressive war against China, were sent to Taiwan under United States protection. They were sent there to participate in planning the construction of military bases in Taiwan and, under United States instructions, to help train Chiang Kai-shek's troops to slaughter Chinese people. During this period the United States successively established air-bases, liaison radio-stations and other installations in Taipei, Sungsan, Taichung, Tainan and Hsinchu Airfields. Military aircraft of the United States Thirteenth Air Force in the Pacific were sent out to photograph the topography of the whole of Taiwan Island and to make meteorological surveys. Furthermore, United States military aircraft were constantly stationed in the various airfields in Taiwan. Hsinchu Airfield, originally the largest air-base in Taiwan during the Japanese occupation, became after the Japanese surrender the base of the United States aggression forces—the Thirteenth Air Force.

Meanwhile, the United States gradually converted the ports of Keelung and Kaoshiung in Taiwan into its own naval bases. In the spring of 1948, Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., arrived in Taiwan with the United States West Pacific Fleet under

his command, and compelled the Kuomintang regime—which had intended to cover up the fact that it had sold China's seaports—to declare officially that Keelung as well as Tsingtao was a port open to the United States Navy.

U.S. Converted Formosa Into Base for War

From that time onward, vessels of the United States Navy have continually violated the territorial waters of our country around Taiwan and have been stationed in the various ports of Taiwan. In the port of Kaohsiung alone, at one time there were stationed as many as twenty-seven United States naval vessels. In regard to land forces, the United States "Joint Military Advisory Group" long ago sent a large staff of officers in active service to be stationed permanently on Taiwan. In accordance with the joint war plans of the United States and Chiang Kai-shek, this military staff is responsible for organizing, equipping and training the so-called "New Army" of the Kuomintang to be used to attack the Chinese people. Thus, the United States has in reality taken over the military role of Japan, put Taiwan under its control and converted it into a military base of the United States.

Economically, the United States Government and American monopolies such as Westinghouse Electric Company, Reynolds Metal Company, American Express Company and others, have, through various devices, jointly dominated Taiwan's main industries—electric power, aluminum, cement, fertilizer, and others—controlled the economic life of Taiwan, and actually reduced it to a colony of the United States. Under such conditions, it is natural that the United States will not lightly give up Taiwan. Consequently, in order to realize its aim to dominate Taiwan, the United States Government has long been engaged in a variety of vicious political conspiracies. The instigation by the United States of the "Taiwan Separation Movement" reached such a height of brazenness that an American Government official in Taiwan openly declared that if the people in Taiwan wanted to relieve themselves of China's rule, the United States was ready to help them. The Chinese people of Taiwan have witnessed with their own eyes all these conspiracies of the United States Government in league with the Kuomintang reactionary remnants. Hence,

in the last five years, they have repeatedly launched great national liberation movements directed against the United States Government and its puppets. The glorious uprising of the Chinese people of Taiwan on February 27, 1947, declared to the whole world that just as they had not accepted the rule of Japanese imperialism, so they would never accept the rule of United States imperialism. The people of Taiwan fervently demand their return to the fold of their already liberated Motherland and are at this very moment engaged in hard and heroic struggles for the liberation of Taiwan.

In 1949, the Chinese People's Liberation Army completed the liberation of the mainland of China. The vestiges of Chiang Kai-shek's clique fled to Taiwan to use it as a lair for their last desperate struggle. In spite of President Truman's hypocritical statement on January 5, this year, of "non-intervention in the Taiwan situation," the United States Government in fact intensified and stepped up its support for the Chiang Kai-shek remnant clique herded together in Taiwan. The United States Government continues, through the Kuomintang remnant clique, to try to prevent the People's Republic of China from liberating Taiwan, so that Taiwan may remain under the actual domination of the United States.

But why does not the United States Government continue this course of action—this relatively covert form of aggression through the Chiang Kai-shek puppet regime—instead of adopting the form of open and direct armed aggression to attain its objective of controlling Taiwan? There is only one reason—the growing might of the Chinese people and the imminent collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary remnant regime have made it impossible for any indirect form of aggression to ensure the attainment of the United States objective. Thus we can see that the United States act of open armed aggression against China's territory, Taiwan, is the inevitable outcome of the development of the United States imperialist policy of aggression against China, a policy of long standing.

The act of armed aggression against China's territory, Taiwan, by the United States Government serves only to prove once again to the Chinese people that United States imperialism regards with hostility all victories of the Chinese people and that it is the most deadly enemy of the Chinese people.

I must further point out that the armed aggression of the

United States Government against the Chinese territory, Taiwan, is not an isolated affair. It is an integral part of the over-all plan of the United States Government to intensify its aggression, control and enslavement of Asian countries and the peoples of Korea, Viet-Nam, the Philippines, Japan, etc. It is a further step in the development of interference by American imperialism in the affairs of Asia.

During the five years after the War, General MacArthur, Commander-in-chief of United States forces in the Far East, has adopted a series of unlawful measures, abusing the power granted to him as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in Japan, and completely violating the Potsdam Declaration jointly signed by China, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the "Basic Post-Surrender Policy toward Japan" of the Far Eastern Commission. MacArthur arbitrarily sets free the Japanese war criminals whom the people all over Asia bitterly hate. He revives the power of Japanese fascism, suppresses the movement of the Japanese people for independence and liberation and refuses to bring about an early over-all peace treaty with Japan. He attempts to gain sole domination over Japan, to enslave the Japanese nation, and to reduce Japan to a United States colony as well as a United States base for a new aggressive war. This policy of the United States Government toward Japan damages not only the interests of the Japanese people but also the common interests of the Chinese people, the Korean people and the other peoples of Asia. The Chinese people cannot but strongly protest and resolutely oppose this reactionary policy of the United States Government. Since the Chinese people won their victory on the Chinese mainland, the United States Government has still more frantically carried out a policy of rearming Japan to oppose the Chinese people and the other Asian peoples. At present, the United States Government has not only turned Japan into its main base in the Far East in preparation for aggressive war, but it has already begun to use this base as a means to launch aggressive wars against a series of Asian countries. The headquarters of the United States Government for its aggression against Korea and Taiwan is in Japan.

Under the pretext of the Korean civil war, which was of its own making, the United States Government launched armed

aggression simultaneously against Korea and Taiwan. From the very outset, the United States armed aggression against Korea gravely threatened China's security. Korea is about 5,000 miles away from the boundaries of the United States. To say that the civil war in Korea would affect the security of the United States is a flagrant, deceitful absurdity. But there is only a narrow river between Korea and China. The United States armed aggression in Korea inevitably threatens China's security. That the United States aggression forces in Korea have directly threatened China's security is fully borne out by the facts.

U.S. Airforce Violations of Territorial China

From August 27 to November 10, 1950, the military aircraft of the United States aggression forces in Korea have, for ninety times, violated the territorial air of Northeast China, conducted reconnaissance activities, strafed and bombed Chinese cities, towns and villages, killed and wounded Chinese peaceful inhabitants and damaged Chinese properties. The details are set out in a separate list. This list has been translated into English and I hope that the Secretary-General will distribute it to the members of the Security Council.

Here I should point out in addition that from 10:30 A.M. on November 10 to 1:10 P.M. on November 14, within 100 hours, United States airplanes violated China's territorial air for as many as twenty-eight times.

On nine of these occasions they bombed and strafed. The total number of invading planes was 337 during those one hundred hours. In ten of these raids more than ten planes took part. On one occasion the number of invading planes was 68. Six Chinese persons were injured and over 168 houses were destroyed by bombing and strafing. During the five days from November 15 to November 19, United States airplanes again violated Chinese territorial air 33 times. The total number of invading planes was 218. Naval craft of the United States aggression forces against Korea opened fire on and forcibly inspected Chinese merchant shipping on the high seas on September 20.

All these acts of direct aggression against China by the United States aggression forces in Korea are an insolent provo-

cation which the Chinese people absolutely cannot tolerate. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has repeatedly lodged accusations with the United Nations demanding that it immediately take measures to stop such outrageous acts of the United States Government and to bring about the withdrawal of the United States aggression forces from Korea so that the issue may not assume more serious proportions. Although, because of the resolute support of the representative of the U.S.S.R., our charge was placed on the agenda of the Security Council on August 31, nevertheless, owing to the manipulation and obstruction of the United States Government, the Security Council has up until now refused to admit the representative of China to state the case and participate in a discussion of this item.

Now the United States forces of aggression in Korea are approaching our northeastern frontiers. The flames of the war of aggression waged by the United States against Korea are swiftly sweeping toward China. Under such circumstances the United States armed aggression against Korea cannot be regarded as a matter which concerns the Korean people alone. No, decidedly not. The United States aggression against Korea gravely endangers the security of the People's Republic of China. The Korean People's Democratic Republic is a country bound by close ties of friendship to the People's Republic of China. Only a river separates the two countries geographically. The Chinese people cannot afford to stand idly by in the face of this serious situation brought about by the United States Government's aggression against Korea and the dangerous tendency toward the extension of the war. The Chinese people has witnessed, with its own eyes, Taiwan fall prey to aggression and the flames of the United States war of aggression against Korea leap toward it. Thus stirred into righteous anger, the Chinese people is volunteering in great numbers to go to the aid of the Korean people. Resistance to United States aggression is based on self-evident principles of justice and reason. The Chinese People's Government sees no reason whatever to prevent voluntary departure for Korea to participate, under the command of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, in the great liberation struggle of the Korean people against United States aggression.

U.S. Imperialism Threatens All Asia

What is strange about that? The United States armed aggression against Taiwan is inseparable from its interference in the internal affairs of the Viet-Nam Republic, its support of the French aggressors and their Bao Dai puppet regime, and its armed attack on the Viet-Nam people. The people of the entire world know that France is the aggressor against Viet-Nam and that the Bao Dai regime is a typical puppet regime which cannot possibly win any confidence and support from the Viet-Nam people. In supporting this aggressor and this puppet regime against the people of Viet-Nam, the United States Government aims not only at aggression against Viet-Nam but also at threatening the borders of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people cannot but be deeply concerned with the unfolding of the aggressive plot of the United States Government against Viet-Nam.

In making Japan its main war base in the East, launching armed aggression against Korea and Taiwan, carrying out active intervention against Viet-Nam and tightening its control over other countries in Asia, the United States Government is systematically building up a military encirclement of the People's Republic of China, in preparation for further attack on the People's Republic of China, and to stir up a Third World War.

The truth of the matter is not difficult to understand: After the Second World War, the United States imperialist policy on the Chinese mainland met with miserable failure. The great victory of the Chinese people's revolution points out to the oppressed peoples and nations throughout Asia the way of driving imperialism out of Asia and achieving national independence. It shows them with living facts that it is possible to defeat American imperialism, and, that without imperialist oppression, the Asian peoples not only can survive but will live a much better life. The great victory of the Chinese people's revolution has inspired and encouraged the oppressed peoples throughout Asia in their struggle of liberation for national independence. But American imperialism cannot resign itself to the shattering of its dream of exclusive domination over Asia, nor can it acquiesce in its withdrawal from Asia. Hence, American imperialism regards victorious

People's China as the most serious obstacle to its sole domination over Asia.

American imperialism is hostile to all liberation struggles of Asian peoples, and is particularly hostile to the great victory of the Chinese people. It has, therefore, resorted to the form of open and direct armed aggression to realize its fanatic design of attacking New China and dominating the whole of Asia. The American imperialists claim that the United States "defense line" must be pushed to the Yalu River, to the Straits of Taiwan and to the mountainous border regions between China and Viet-Nam, or the United States will have no security. This is the reason why, they claim, the United States has conducted armed aggression against Korea and Taiwan and intensified its intervention in Viet-Nam. But in no sense whatever can it be said that the Korean people's struggle for liberation, or the exercise of sovereignty by the People's Republic of China over its own territory, Taiwan, or the volunteering of the Chinese people to resist the United States and aid Korea, or the struggle for national independence of the Viet-Nam Democratic Republic against French imperialism and its puppets affect the security of the United States in North America five thousand miles away. The Chinese people, steeled by hardship and sufferings, know full well that the United States Government has taken this series of aggressive acts with the purpose of realizing its fanatic design of dominating Asia and the world. One of the master-planners of Japanese aggression, Tanaka, once said: *To conquer the world, one must first conquer Asia; to conquer Asia, one must first conquer China; to conquer China, one must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia; to conquer Manchuria and Mongolia, one must first conquer Korea and Taiwan.*

Ever since 1895, the course of aggression taken by imperialist Japan has exactly corresponded to the Tanaka plan. In 1895, imperialist Japan invaded Korea and Taiwan. In 1931, imperialist Japan occupied the whole of Northeast China. In 1937, imperialist Japan launched the war of aggression against the whole of China. In 1941, it started the war aimed at the conquest of all Asia. Naturally, as everyone knows, before it had realized this design, Japanese imperialism collapsed. American imperialism, by its aggression against Taiwan and Korea, in practice plagiarizes Tanaka's memorandum and

follows the beaten path of the Japanese imperialist aggressors. The Chinese people are maintaining a sharp vigilance over the progress of American imperialist aggression. They have already acquired the experience and learned the lesson from history as to how to defend themselves from aggression.

American imperialism has taken the place of Japanese imperialism. It is now following the old track of aggression against China and Asia on which Japanese imperialism set forth in 1894-1895, only hoping to proceed with greater speed. But after all, 1950 is not 1895; the times have changed, and so have the circumstances. The Chinese people have arisen. The Chinese people who victoriously overthrew the rule on China's mainland of Japanese imperialism and of American imperialism and its lackey, Chiang Kai-shek, will certainly succeed in driving out the United States aggressors and recover Taiwan and all other territories that belong to China. In the course of fifty-five years, as a result of the victories of the great Socialist October Revolution of the Soviet Union, of the Anti-Fascist Second World War, and of the great revolution of the Chinese people, all the oppressed nations and peoples of the East have awakened and organized themselves. Regardless of the savagery and cruelty of the American imperialist aggressors, the hard-struggling people of Japan, the victoriously advancing people of Viet-Nam, the heroically resisting people of Korea, the people of the Philippines who have never laid down their arms, and all the oppressed nations and peoples of the East will certainly unite in close solidarity. Yielding neither to the enticements nor to the threats of American imperialism, they will fight dauntlessly on to win the final victory in their struggle for national independence.

The armed aggression against the territory of China, Taiwan, and the extension of the aggressive war in Korea by the United States Government has multiplied a thousandfold the Chinese people's hatred and indignation against American imperialism. Since June 27, the thousands upon thousands of protests against this base act of aggression committed by the United States Government—raised by the various democratic political parties, people's organizations, national minorities, overseas Chinese, workers, peasants, intellectuals, industrialists and business men throughout China—have demonstrated the irrepressible wrath of the Chinese people. The Chinese people love peace. But if the United States aggressors should take this

as an indication of the weakness of the Chinese people, they would be making a grave mistake. The Chinese people never have been, and never will be, afraid of a war of resistance against aggression. Regardless of any military measures of obstruction by the United States Government, and no matter how it may arrogate for its purpose the name of the United Nations, the Chinese people are firmly determined to recover Taiwan and all other territories belonging to China from the grip of the United States aggressors. This is the irrevocable and immovable will of the four hundred and seventy-five million people of China. The United States must bear the full responsibility for all consequences that may arise from its invasion and occupation of Taiwan.

China's Proposals for Restoring Peace

In order to safeguard international peace and security and to uphold the sanctity of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Security Council has the inalienable duty to apply sanctions against the United States Government for its criminal acts of armed aggression upon the territory of China, Taiwan, and its armed intervention in Korea. In the name of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I therefore propose to the United Nations Security Council:

First, that the United Nations Security Council should openly condemn, and take concrete steps to apply severe sanctions against, the United States Government for its criminal acts of armed aggression against the territory of China, Taiwan, and armed intervention in Korea.

Second, that the United Nations Security Council should immediately adopt effective measures to bring about the complete withdrawal by the United States Government of its forces of armed aggression from Taiwan, in order that peace and security in the Pacific and in Asia may be ensured.

Third, that the United Nations Security Council should immediately adopt effective measures to bring about the withdrawal from Korea of the armed forces of the United States and all other countries and to leave it to the people of North and South Korea to settle the domestic affairs of Korea themselves, so that a peaceful solution of the Korean question may be achieved.

