

**IRRESISTIBLE  
HISTORICAL TREND**



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*PUBLISHER'S NOTE*

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STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(October 29, 1971)

At its 26th Session, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted on October 25, 1971 by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all the organizations related to it. This represents the bankruptcy of the policy of depriving China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations obdurately pursued by U.S. imperialism over the past 20 years and more and of the U.S. imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas" in the United Nations. This is a victory of Chairman Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line in foreign affairs and a victory for the people of the whole world and all the countries upholding justice.

The Governments of Albania, Algeria and the other sponsor countries have made outstanding contributions in this struggle. Many friendly countries, especially the Royal Government of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have over a long period of time made unremitting efforts for and played an im-

portant role in the restoration of the legitimate rights of our country in the United Nations. The Chinese Government and people express their hearty thanks to the governments and people of all the friendly countries which uphold principle and justice.

The outcome of the voting at the present session of the U.N. General Assembly reflects the general trend of the peoples of the world desiring friendship with the Chinese people. At the same time, it indicates that the one or two superpowers are losing ground daily in engaging in truculent acts of imposing their own will on other countries and manipulating the United Nations and international affairs. All countries, big or small, should be equal; the affairs of a country must be handled by its own people; the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world; the affairs of the United Nations must be handled jointly by all its member states — this is the irresistible trend of history in the world today. The restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is a manifestation of this trend.

However, not reconciled to their defeat, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are continuing to spread the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and are frenziedly pushing their scheme of creating "an independent Taiwan" in a wild attempt to continue to create "one China, one Taiwan" which is in effect tantamount to "two Chinas". While instigating the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique to hang on in some specialized agencies of the United Nations, they are even vainly attempting to let the Chiang Kai-shek clique worm its way back into the United Nations under the name

of a so-called "independent Taiwan". This is a desperate struggle put up by them, and their scheme must never be allowed to succeed. The just resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly must be speedily implemented in its entirety. All the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique must be expelled from the United Nations Organization and all its bodies and related agencies.

Aggression and interference in other's internal affairs are incompatible with the U.N. Charter. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people have consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the oppressed nations and peoples in their just struggles to win national liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destinies. The Chinese people have suffered enough from imperialist oppression. China will never be a superpower bullying other countries. The Government of the People's Republic of China will soon send its representatives to take part in the work of the United Nations. The People's Republic of China will stand together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and justice and, together with them, struggle for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries and the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

SPEECH BY CHIAO KUAN-HUA, CHAIRMAN OF THE  
DELEGATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF  
CHINA, AT THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE  
26TH SESSION OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(November 15, 1971)

Mr. President,

Fellow Representatives,

First of all, allow me, in the name of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, to thank Mr. President and the representatives of many countries for the welcome they have given us.

Many friends have made very enthusiastic speeches expressing their trust in as well as encouragement and fraternal sentiments for the Chinese people. We are deeply moved by this, and we shall convey all this to the entire Chinese people.

It is a pleasure for the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to be here today to attend the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and take part together with you in the work of the United Nations.

As is known to all, China is one of the founding members of the United Nations. In 1949, the Chinese people

overthrew the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and founded the People's Republic of China. Since then, the legitimate rights of China in the United Nations should have gone to the People's Republic of China as a matter of course. It was only because of the obstruction by the United States Government that the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations were deprived of for a long time and that the Chiang Kai-shek clique long repudiated by the Chinese people was able to usurp China's lawful seat in the United Nations. This was a gross interference in China's internal affairs as well as a wilful trampling on the Charter of the United Nations. Now such an unjustifiable state of affairs has finally been put right.

On October 25, 1971, the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution restoring to the People's Republic of China all its lawful rights in the United Nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all the organizations related to it. This proves the bankruptcy of the policies of hostility towards the Chinese people and of isolating and imposing a blockade on them. This is a defeat of the plan of the U.S. Government in collusion with the Sato government of Japan to create "two Chinas" in the United Nations. This is a victory for Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. This is a common victory for the people all over the world.

Upholding principle and justice, the 23 sponsor countries of the resolution, Albania, Algeria, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania,

Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia have made unremitting and fruitful efforts to restore China's legitimate rights in the United Nations; many friendly countries which supported this resolution have also made contributions to this end. Some other countries have expressed their sympathy for China in various ways. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express heartfelt thanks to the governments and people of all these countries.

Twenty-six years have elapsed since the founding of the United Nations. Twenty-six years are but a brief span in human history, yet during this period profound changes have taken place in the world situation. When the United Nations was first founded, there were only 51 member states and now the membership has grown to 131. Of the 80 members that joined later, the overwhelming majority are countries which achieved independence after World War II. In the past 20 years and more, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have waged unflinching struggles to win and safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and oppression. In Europe, North America and Oceania, too, mass movements and social tides for the change of the present state of affairs are rising. An increasing number of medium and small countries are uniting to oppose the hegemony and power politics practised by the one or two superpowers and to fight for the right to settle their own affairs as independent and sovereign states and for equal status in international relations. Countries want inde-

pendence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, this has become an irresistible trend of history.

Human society invariably makes constant progress, and such progress is always achieved through innumerable revolutions and transformations. Take the United States, where the United Nations headquarters is situated. It was owing to the victory of the revolutionary war of 1776 led by Washington that the American people won independence. And it was owing to the great revolution of 1789 that the French people rid themselves of the yoke of feudalism. After mankind entered the 20th century, the victory of the 1917 Russian October Socialist Revolution led by the great Lenin opened up a broad path to freedom and liberation for the oppressed nations and peoples of the world. The advance of history and social progress gladden the hearts of and inspire the peoples of the world and throw into panic a handful of decadent reactionary forces who do their utmost to put up desperate struggles. They commit armed aggression against other countries, subvert the legal governments of other countries, interfere in other countries' internal affairs, subject other countries to their political, military and economic control and bully other countries at will. Since World War II, no new world war has occurred, yet local wars have never ceased. At present, the danger of a new world war still exists, but revolution is the main trend in the world today. Although there are twists and turns and reverses in the people's struggles, adverse currents against the people and against progress, in the final analysis, cannot hold back the main current of the continuous development of human society. The world

will surely move towards progress and light, and definitely not towards reaction and darkness.

Mr. President and fellow representatives,

The Chinese people have experienced untold sufferings under imperialist oppression. For one century and more, imperialism repeatedly launched wars of aggression against China and forced her to sign many unequal treaties. They divided China into their spheres of influence, plundered China's resources and exploited the Chinese people. The degree of poverty and lack of freedom suffered by the Chinese people in the past are known to all. In order to win national independence, freedom and liberation, the Chinese people, advancing wave upon wave in a dauntless spirit, waged protracted heroic struggles against imperialism and its lackeys and finally won the revolution under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we, the Chinese people, defying the tight imperialist blockades and withstanding the terrific pressure from without, have built our country into a socialist state with initial prosperity by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and through self-reliance. It has been proved by facts that we the Chinese nation are fully capable of standing on our own feet in the family of nations.

Taiwan is a province of China and the 14 million people who live in Taiwan are our fellow-countrymen by flesh and blood. Taiwan was already returned to the motherland after World War II in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation, and our compatriots in Taiwan already returned to the

embrace of their motherland. The U.S. Government officially confirmed this fact on more than one occasion in 1949 and 1950, and publicly stated that the Taiwan question was China's internal affair and that the U.S. Government had no intention to interfere in it. It was only because of the outbreak of the Korean war that the U.S. Government went back on its own words and sent armed forces to invade and occupy China's Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, and to date they are still there. The spreading in certain places of the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" is a conspiracy to plot "an independent Taiwan" and continue to create "one China, one Taiwan", which is in effect to create "two Chinas". On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, I hereby reiterate that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory and the U.S. armed invasion and occupation of China's Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits cannot in the least alter the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over Taiwan, that all the armed forces of the United States definitely should be withdrawn from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits and that we are firmly opposed to any design to separate Taiwan from the motherland. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and no force on earth can stop us from doing so.

Mr. President and fellow representatives,

The Chinese people who suffered for a long time from imperialist aggression and oppression have consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported all the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles to win freedom and liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own



destiny. This position of the Chinese Government and people is in the fundamental interests of the peoples of the world and is also in accord with the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

The U.S. Government's armed aggression against Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos and its encroachment upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of these three countries have aggravated tension in the Far East, and met with strong opposition of the people of the world, including the American people. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the peoples of the three countries of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and firmly support the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and the 7-point peace proposal put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The U.S. Government should withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its armed forces and the armed forces of its followers from the three countries of Indochina so that the peoples of the three countries may solve their own problems independently and free from foreign interference; this is the key to the relaxation of tension in the Far East.

To date, Korea still remains divided. The Chinese People's Volunteers have long since withdrawn from Korea but up to now the U.S. troops still remain in south Korea. The peaceful unification of their fatherland is the common aspiration of the entire Korean people. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the 8-point programme for the peaceful unification of the fatherland put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in April this year and firmly support its just demand that

all the illegal resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the Korean question be annulled and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved.

The essence of the Middle East question is aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples by Israeli Zionism with the support and connivance of the superpowers. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against aggression and believe that persevering in struggle and upholding unity the heroic Palestinian and other Arab peoples will surely be able to recover the lost territories of the Arab countries and restore to the Palestinian people their national rights. The Chinese Government maintains that all countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice have the obligation to support the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and no one has the right to engage in political deals behind their backs bartering away their right to existence and their national interests.

The continued existence of colonialism in all its manifestations is a provocation against the peoples of the world. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the people of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) in their struggle for national liberation, and resolutely support the people of Azania, Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle against the white colonialist rule and racial discrimination. Their struggle is a just one, and a just cause will surely triumph.

The independence of a country is incomplete without economic independence. The economic backwardness of the Asian, African and Latin American countries is the

result of imperialist plunder. Opposition to economic plunder and protection of national resources are the inalienable sovereign rights of an independent state. China is still an economically backward country as well as a developing country. Like the overwhelming majority of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, China belongs to the third world. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the struggles initiated by Latin American countries and peoples to defend their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect the resources of their respective countries. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the struggles unfolded by the petroleum-exporting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as various regional and specialized organizations to protect their national rights and interests and oppose economic plunder.

We have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence should be taken as the principles guiding the relations between countries. The people of each country have the right to choose the social system of their own country according to their own will and to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own country. No country has the right to subject another country to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. We are opposed to the imperialist and colonialist theory that big nations are superior to the small nations and small nations are subordinate to the big nations. We are opposed to the power politics and hegemony of big nations bullying small ones or strong nations bullying weak ones. We hold that the affairs of a given country must be handled

by its own people, that the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world, and that the affairs of the United Nations must be handled jointly by all its member states, and the superpowers should not be allowed to manipulate and monopolize them. The superpowers want to be superior to others and lord it over others. At no time, neither today nor ever in the future, will China be a superpower subjecting others to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying.

The one or two superpowers are stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations and vigorously developing nuclear weapons, thus seriously threatening international peace. It is understandable that the people of the world long for disarmament and particularly for nuclear disarmament. Their demand for the dissolution of military blocs, withdrawal of foreign troops and dismantling of foreign military bases is a just one. However, the superpowers, while talking about disarmament every day, are actually engaged in arms expansion daily. The so-called nuclear disarmament which they are supposed to seek is entirely for the purpose of monopolizing nuclear weapons in order to carry out nuclear threats and blackmail. China will never participate in the so-called nuclear disarmament talks between the nuclear powers behind the backs of the non-nuclear countries. China's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. China develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear

weapons and proposed to convene a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has on many occasions declared, and now on behalf of the Chinese Government, I once again solemnly declare that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. If the United States and the Soviet Union really and truly want disarmament, they should commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is not something difficult to do. Whether this is done or not will be a severe test as to whether they have the genuine desire for disarmament.

We have always held that the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. China has always had the sympathy and support of the people of various countries in her socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is our bounden duty to support the just struggles of the people of various countries. For this purpose, we have provided aid to some friendly countries to help them develop their national economy independently. In providing aid, we always strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries, and never attach any conditions or ask for any privileges. We provide free military aid to countries and peoples who are fighting against aggression. We will never become munition merchants. We firmly oppose certain countries trying to control and plunder the recipient countries by means of "aid". However, as China's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we have provided is very limited, and what we provide is mainly political and moral support. With a population of 700

million, China ought to make a greater contribution to human progress. And we hope that this situation of our ability falling short of this wish of ours will be gradually changed.

Mr. President and fellow representatives,

In accordance with the purposes of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations should play its due role in maintaining international peace, opposing aggression and interference and developing friendly relations and cooperation among nations. However, for a long period the one or two superpowers have utilized the United Nations and have done many things in contravention of the United Nations Charter against the will of the people of various countries. This situation should not continue. We hope that the spirit of the United Nations Charter will be really and truly followed out. We will stand together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice and work together with them for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries and for the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

TELEGRAM FROM CHI PENG-FEI, ACTING  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TO U THANT, SECRETARY-  
GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

His Excellency Secretary-General U Thant  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York

I have received your telegram of October 26 informing me that at its 26th Session the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted on the 25th of October the resolution restoring to the People's Republic of China all its rights in the United Nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it.

I have also noted that you have notified all the bodies and related agencies of the United Nations of this resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and believe that the above-mentioned resolution will be speedily implemented in its entirety.

I now inform you that the Government of the People's Republic of China will send a delegation in the near future to attend the 26th Session of the General Assembly

of the United Nations. The name list of the delegation will be sent to you later.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Chi Peng-fei

*Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the People's Republic of China*

Peking, October 29, 1971

TELEGRAM FROM CHI PENG-FEI, ACTING  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TO U THANT, SECRETARY-  
GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

His Excellency Secretary-General U Thant

United Nations Headquarters

New York

I have the honour to inform you that the composition of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is as follows:

Chairman of the delegation: Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China;

Vice-Chairman of the delegation: Huang Hua;

Representatives: Fu Hao, Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Chen Chu;

Alternate representatives: Tang Ming-chao, An Chih-yuan, Wang Hai-jung (f), Hsing Sung-yi, Chang Yung-kuan.

I will inform you later of the date of departure of the delegation of the People's Republic of China.

Highest consideration.

Chi Peng-fei

*Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the People's Republic of China*

Peking, November 2, 1971

TELEGRAM FROM CHI PENG-FEI, ACTING  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TO U THANT, SECRETARY-  
GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

His Excellency Secretary-General U Thant  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the People's Republic of China has appointed Huang Hua as the permanent representative (ambassadorial rank) and Chen Chu as the deputy representative (ambassadorial rank) of China on the Security Council of the United Nations.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Chi Peng-fei

*Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the People's Republic of China*

Peking, November 2, 1971

STATEMENT OF CHIAO KUAN-HUA, CHAIRMAN  
OF THE DELEGATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
OF CHINA, AT NEW YORK AIRPORT

(November 11, 1971)

It is a pleasure today for the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China to come to New York to attend the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. We express deep thanks to the representatives of the United Nations Headquarters, the representatives of various countries and all friends who have come to meet us.

The Chinese people and the peoples of the world have always been friendly. The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the establishment and development of normal relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and has all along supported the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles to win freedom and liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destiny. Following the established policies of the Chinese Government, our delegation will work jointly in the United Nations with the representatives of all the countries that love peace and uphold justice for the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

The people of the United States are a great people and there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of China and the United States. We would like to take this opportunity to convey our good wishes to the people of all walks of life of New York City and the American people.

## IRRESISTIBLE HISTORICAL TREND

— *Renmin Ribao* (*People's Daily*) Editorial,  
October 28, 1971

The so-called "important question" draft resolution of the United States was defeated on October 25 at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, and the draft resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that body was adopted by an overwhelming majority. This proclaimed the utter bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist policy of permanently depriving China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and of the U.S. imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas" in that organization. It is a victory for all countries upholding justice in the United Nations and for the people of the whole world.

Many friendly countries have made unremitting efforts for years to restore to China her legitimate rights in the United Nations. At the current U.N. General Assembly Session, the 23 co-sponsors — Albania, Algeria, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of

Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia — and many other friendly countries spoke out of a sense of justice and upheld principles, rendering our country valuable support. We extend our heartfelt thanks to all the governments and people who have upheld justice in this struggle.

The U.N. General Assembly vote shows that calling for friendship with the Chinese people is the general trend and popular feeling among the world's people. This is a historical trend no force on earth can hold back.

The vote also reflects the resistance and opposition of ever more countries to the truculent acts of U.S. imperialism in imposing its will on others in the United Nations. It is becoming more and more difficult for one or two superpowers to manipulate and monopolize this organization.

China is one of the founding members of the United Nations. After the Chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and founded the People's Republic of China in 1949, it was both natural and right for the Government of the People's Republic of China, the sole legal representative of China, to have its legitimate seat in the United Nations. However, in the last twenty-odd years, China was deprived of her legitimate rights only because of the unreasonable obstruction by U.S. imperialism. This year, the United States again ganged up with Japan and fabricated two absurd draft resolutions in a vain effort to create a situation of "two Chinas" in the United Nations. To carry out this scheme, it resorted to various tricks to retain the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the United Nations. But all U.S. efforts were of no avail: only a pitifully few countries followed at its heels. One resolution was defeated and

the other annulled following the passing of the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries. The United States thus suffered a big defeat. One U.S. news agency even said, "It was considered the worst U.S. defeat in U.N. history."

The reactionary Sato government of Japan has been busy exerting itself to serve the U.S. plot of creating "two Chinas" in the United Nations. Disregarding the strong opposition of the Japanese people of all strata, it not only made Japan a co-sponsor of the U.S. draft resolution but also did its utmost to canvass votes. However, all the Sato government's efforts were fruitless, except for more clearly revealing its ugly features in remaining stubbornly hostile towards the Chinese people.

It has been announced that the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique were expelled from the United Nations. But U.S. imperialism is still forcibly occupying China's Taiwan Province and the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries continue to spread the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined". With their connivance and support, a handful of plotters for "an independent Taiwan" have been carrying out unbridled activities. There are indications that the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are stepping up their scheme of a so-called "Taiwan independence movement", vainly trying to sever Taiwan Province from China. So long as the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries carry on with their plot, the Chinese people will not for a single day cease their struggle against the "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" schemes. The Chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory Taiwan! Taiwan will certainly return to the embrace of the motherland!



DRAFT RESOLUTION OF ALBANIA, ALGERIA AND  
OTHER COUNTRIES CALLING FOR THE RESTORA-  
TION OF CHINA'S LAWFUL RIGHTS IN THE U.N.  
AND THE EXPULSION OF THE CHIANG GANG  
ADOPTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJOR-  
ITY AT THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The U.N. General Assembly concluded its debate and voted on the question of "restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" on the evening of October 25. By an overwhelming majority of 76 votes to 35, with 17 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from all U.N. organs. Before voting on this draft resolution, the United States and the reactionary Sato government of Japan had put up a desperate struggle, demanding that the U.N. General Assembly should first vote on the so-called "important question" resolution they had manufactured, *i.e.*, the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the U.N. is "an important question" requiring adoption by a two-thirds majority vote. The General Assembly rejected this so-called "important question" resolution 59 votes to 55, with 15 abstentions. As a result of the

voting on the two resolutions, the "dual representation" resolution, also concocted by the United States and Japan, became useless.

Prolonged warm applause burst out when the resolution of Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries was adopted and the U.S.-Japanese resolution defeated. This is a victory for the world's people and the complete bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist plot to use the U.N. to push its power politics and stubbornly prevent the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the U.N., thus dealing a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas" in the U.N. and carve out China's sacred territory Taiwan. It reflected the feelings of the people of the world and the current of the times. It bore out the fact that most of the countries, with the exception of a handful of U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, recognize that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory.

Debate on the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the U.N. began on October 18. During a week's debate, representatives of about 80 member states spoke at the General Assembly. Their speeches clearly show that the U.S.-Japanese plot to create "two Chinas" has become more and more unpopular and the world's people and all countries upholding international justice are vehemently opposed to any tricks of the United States and a handful of its followers to continue to prevent the restoration of all legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N., and demand an immediate return of China's seats in the U.N.

to the Government of the People's Republic of China — the lawful representative of the 700 million Chinese people — and the expulsion from all U.N. organs of the Chiang Kai-shek clique's representatives who have illegally usurped the seats.

In their speeches, the U.S. and Japanese representatives tried their utmost to plug and defend the two draft resolutions they had devised, aimed at creating "two Chinas". But their deceptive propaganda and absurd arguments were forcefully unmasked and refuted by the majority of the representatives. These representatives pointed out that the essence of the two draft resolutions jointly concocted by the United States and Japan is to create "two Chinas" de facto in the United Nations so as to permanently separate China's territory and occupy China's territory Taiwan Province by force. Therefore, these resolutions were unacceptable. They sternly pointed out that there is only one China in the world, the People's Republic of China, and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and all arguments such as "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan", "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and similar arguments are illegal, absurd and entirely untenable.

Confronted by this unfavourable situation, the U.S. and Japanese representatives were tearing around, like ants on a hot pan, to put pressure on other countries and to deceive and win them over. Just a few minutes before the formal vote, the United States still instigated some countries to ask for a postponement of the vote, "in the hope that it might prevail upon a few still wavering members to support the American resolution" (according

to Reuter). But this manoeuvre of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries was rejected 56 votes to 53, with 19 abstentions, at the General Assembly. Then, the so-called "important question" resolution was voted down 59 votes to 55, with 15 abstentions. Western news agencies reported that "bedlam broke out when the result of the vote appeared on the electronic tabulating board showing that the American proposal had been defeated", that "the announcement of the vote was greeted by prolonged applause from the packed assembly hall" and was "applauded for two minutes", and that representatives of various countries friendly to China were "cheering, singing, shouting", "and some dancing in the aisles".

At this moment, the gloomy-faced U.S. representative George Bush rushed to the rostrum, trying to make a last-ditch struggle. He moved that the provision for the immediate expulsion from the U.N. of the representatives of the Chiang gang be deleted from the resolution sponsored by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries before being put to a vote. But this attempt of the U.S. representative was also foiled when his motion was blocked by the opposition of other representatives and ruled out of order by U.N. General Assembly President Adam Malik. Seeing that the situation was hopeless and it was impossible for the Chiang gang to hang on any longer, Chou Shu-kai, the Chiang gang's "foreign minister", had to announce his retreat from the U.N.O. and soon headed his underlings in their dismal departure from the assembly hall.

The resolution sponsored by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries then was put to a vote and adopted by an overwhelming majority, 76 votes to 35, with 17 absten-

tions. Resounding loud applause and cheers again burst forth in the assembly hall.

According to reports from U.S. news agencies, U.S. administration sources "were caught by surprise" and "expressed strong disappointment" in the face of the "worst U.S. defeat in U.N. history". In a statement after the vote, Bush said he "couldn't help but be affected" by the result of the vote. He said despondently that this is a "moment of infamy" and that "I am tremendously disappointed". But he had to admit that "no one can escape the fact, unpleasant though it may be, that the votes which have just been cast do, in fact, represent the views of the majority of U.N. members".

For more than 20 years, the United States used every trick to obdurately obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all its legitimate rights in the United Nations. However, it has lifted a rock only to drop it on its own feet, and has suffered repeated defeats and increasing isolation. In the 1950s, by putting its voting machine into action, the United States arbitrarily brushed aside the question of restoring to China its legitimate rights in the United Nations. Since 1961, when more and more countries expressed opposition to its tactics of "delaying the discussion", the United States again manipulated the voting machine and wilfully asserted that the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations was a so-called "important question" requiring a two-thirds majority vote to carry it. However, at the 25th Session of the U.N. General Assembly last year, a majority was in favour of the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 16 other countries calling for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China

in the U.N. and the expulsion of the Chiang gang. The U.S. scheme faced imminent total bankruptcy. Under such circumstances, the United States concocted an "important question" resolution and a "dual representation" resolution in collaboration with Japan at the current 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, thus openly coming out with their long-time plot of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan".

According to Western press reports, in order to push the "two Chinas" scheme at the current U.N. General Assembly Session, U.S. President Nixon personally wrote to the heads of state of many countries; "the United States is applying the full weight of its diplomacy in scores of foreign capitals"; William Rogers and George Bush scurried around and held more than 200 talks with representatives of more than 100 countries inside and outside the United Nations; "promises of U.S. favours, or hints of withdrawal of U.S. aid" were made as bribery or thinly disguised threats; some U.S. senators even threatened that the United States would reduce its funds to the United Nations if the resolution of Albania, Algeria and other countries was adopted. Japan also sent important personages to join its U.N. delegation and coordinated with the United States in the latter's vote-seeking efforts. However, although the United States and Japan had resorted to various tricks and racked their brains, their scheme to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" aimed at separating China's sacred territory was seen through by more and more countries and suffered a serious defeat.

This significant victory in foiling the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' plot to create "two Chinas" in the United

Nations was won by the Chinese people and the people of the world and friendly countries upholding international justice through a protracted joint struggle. But the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries will never be reconciled to their defeat; they continue to step up their criminal schemes of "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan", "the status of Taiwan remaining to be determined" and "an independent Taiwan". The Chinese people will continue to maintain high vigilance and fight together with the people of various countries to completely frustrate these schemes of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

(Hsinhua, October 26 and 27, 1971)

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION OF ALBANIA,  
ALGERIA AND 21 OTHER COUNTRIES AND THE U.N.  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTING RESULTS

The 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly voted on the question of "restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" at a meeting on the evening of October 25. The draft resolution jointly submitted by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries to the General Assembly was adopted 76 votes to 35, with 17 abstentions.

The text of the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and other countries reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the Charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the Charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

Decides to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations affiliated to it."

In accordance with the stipulations of the U.N. Charter and the Rules of Procedure of the U.N. General Assembly, the draft resolution has become a formal resolution of the U.N. General Assembly immediately after its adoption.

The 76 member states voting for the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries were Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The United States and Japan were among those which voted against the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and other countries.

Prior to this, the General Assembly voted down the "important question" draft resolution concocted by the United States in collusion with the Sato government of Japan by 59 votes to 55 with 15 abstentions. The 59 member states voting against the U.S.-Japanese draft resolution were Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

After the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and other countries was adopted and the afore-mentioned U.S.-Japanese draft resolution defeated at the General Assembly, another U.S.-Japanese draft resolution, the so-called "dual representation" draft resolution, which calls for admitting the People's Republic of China into the United Nations and according it the seat of a permanent member of the Security Council, while at the same time retaining the representation of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, was automatically killed at the General Assembly.

(Hsinhua, October 26 and 27, 1971)

## TAIWAN HAS BEEN CHINA'S SACRED TERRITORY SINCE ANCIENT TIMES

Lying off China's southeastern coast, Taiwan is its largest island. The close cultural and economic ties between Taiwan and the mainland date back to ancient times. In 230 A.D., during the period of the Three Kingdoms, the Kingdom of Wu dispatched Generals Wei Wen and Chukeh Chih, in command of over 10,000 troops, to "Yichou", China's Taiwan Province today. The Penghu Islands came under the jurisdiction of Chinchiang County in Fukien Province during the Southern Sung Dynasty in the 12th century, and became one of China's administrative districts. By the mid-13th century, a magistracy was set up in Penghu by the government of the Yuan Dynasty to exercise jurisdiction over Taiwan and other islands. This office was under the administration of Tungan County in Chuanchou Prefecture. From that time, Taiwan has formally been part of the dominion of China.

Since the Ming Dynasty, Taiwan and Penghu have been important strategic regions in China's coastal defence. During the 16th century, the Western colonialists began to scramble for possessions in the seas of the Orient. Japan joined in. In 1557, Portugal seized the possession of China's Macao and using it as a base, proclaimed Taiwan to be Macao's dependency in an attempt to invade and occupy the island. In the 17th century, naval supremacy

passed to the Dutch and British colonialists and Portugal's aggressive designs on Taiwan failed to materialize. The European colonial powers Holland and Spain invaded and occupied Tainan and Keelung in China's Taiwan Province in 1624 and 1626 respectively. With these two places as centres, they expanded their aggressive activities. China was thus robbed of its territory Taiwan for the first time. Thereafter, these two aggressors engaged in a bitter war of contention in northern Taiwan. In 1642 the Spaniards were defeated and withdrew from the island. Cheng Cheng-kung, a national hero who lived during the closing years of the Ming Dynasty, entered Taiwan in command of a big army in 1661. With the close co-operation of the local people, he rapidly drove out the Dutch aggressors and recovered Taiwan. In 1684, the government of the Ching Dynasty set up Taiwan Prefecture and placed it under the jurisdiction of the Taiwan-Amoy *Tao* of Fukien Province. In 1885, Taiwan formally became one of China's provinces.

For more than a thousand years, Taiwan Province has been developed principally by settlers from the coastal provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung together with the fraternal people of the Kaoshan nationality of Taiwan Province. To this day the overwhelming majority of the compatriots in Taiwan Province speak the south Fukien dialect or the Hakka dialect of Kwangtung Province. The foregoing historical facts show that Taiwan has long been China's dominion and an inalienable part of China's sacred territory, the Kaoshan nationality in the province is one of the nationalities of China and the compatriots there are a component part of the great Chinese people.

After the Opium War in the mid-19th century, the imperialist powers, U.S. and Japanese imperialism in particular, covetous of China's rich and fertile province of Taiwan, incessantly intensified their activities of aggression to seize Taiwan and make it a stepping-stone for aggression against the Chinese mainland. After the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, the corrupt government of the Ching Dynasty signed the unequal "Treaty of Shimonoseki" with Japan, and Taiwan Province was forcibly occupied by Japanese imperialism. During the 50 years of ruthless colonial rule by Japanese imperialism, the struggle of the compatriots in Taiwan to return to the embrace of the motherland never ceased. Courageous and unyielding, and advancing wave upon wave, they waged a protracted struggle against the Japanese imperialist occupationists, a struggle that moved people to songs and tears. There were more than 20 uprisings of considerable magnitude, including the heroic uprising of the people of Kaoshan nationality in Taichung, and hundreds of thousands of people gave their lives in the struggle. The U.S. State Department's White Paper, *United States Relations with China*, had to admit this. It said, "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 principal hope of the people had been reunion with the mainland."

It is precisely because Taiwan has been China's territory since ancient times that the Cairo Declaration signed by China, the United States and Britain on December 1, 1943, provided in explicit terms that all the territories Japan had stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria,

Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, shall be restored to China. The 8th item of the Potsdam Proclamation defining terms for Japanese unconditional surrender issued by China, the United States and Britain on July 26, 1945 and subsequently acceded to by the Soviet Union, reiterated: "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 August 14, 1945, Japan was defeated and surrendered unconditionally. On October 25 of the same year, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation, the then Chinese Government held a ceremony in Taipei to accept the surrender of the Japanese forces in Taiwan. Thus Taiwan Province finally returned to the embrace of the motherland. Since then, China has recovered its sovereign rights over Taiwan Province.

Former U.S. President Harry Truman admitted in his statement on Taiwan on January 5, 1950, that the purpose of the Cairo Declaration was that the territories Japan had stolen from China, such as Taiwan, should be restored to China. "The provisions of the Declaration were accepted by Japan at the time of its surrender. . . . for the past 4 years the United States and the other Allied Powers have accepted the exercise of Chinese authority over the Island." On February 9 of the same year, commenting on the question of Taiwan raised by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Department of State said that Taiwan had been administered by China since Japanese forces on the island surrendered to China; "It was incorporated into China as a province. . . . The Allied Powers associated in the war

against Japan have not questioned these steps. The United States Government has not questioned these steps because they were clearly in line with its commitments made at Cairo and reaffirmed at Potsdam. In other words, the Allied Powers including the United States have for the past 4 years treated Formosa [meaning Taiwan Province of China — *Ed.*] as a part of China.”

All the facts mentioned above testify that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China’s territory both historically and from a point of view of the present situation. Taiwan was completely returned to China after the defeat and surrender of Japanese imperialism in World War II. The Government of the People’s Republic of China has full sovereign rights over it. The fact that the Chiang Kai-shek clique, long repudiated by the Chinese people, can still hang on in Taiwan is wholly the creation of U.S. imperialism which, in order to achieve its criminal aim of aggression, has gone back on its own word and trampled upon the international agreements it had signed in total disregard of international faith. On June 25, 1950, the United States launched the war of aggression against Korea. Two days later, on June 27, U.S. President Harry Truman flagrantly ordered the 7th Fleet into the area of the Taiwan Straits to occupy China’s Taiwan Province, placing the Chiang Kai-shek clique under the protection of U.S. bayonets. At the same time, Truman perfidiously and truculently claimed that determination of the future status of Taiwan “must await the restoration of security in the Pacific”. Since then, U.S. imperialism, in collusion with the forces of Japanese militarism, has created and disseminated such absurdities as “the status of Taiwan remains to be determined” and sovereignty over Taiwan is “unsettled”, and instigated and controlled a handful of

plotters for “an independent Taiwan” to push the schemes of the so-called “Taiwan independence movement”, in a vain attempt to sever Taiwan from China, occupy it permanently and make it a military base for the invasion of the mainland of China and other Asian countries. This will never be tolerated by the Chinese people, nor by those who uphold justice and respect international agreements.

As early as June 28, 1950, Premier Chou En-lai issued a statement on behalf of the Chinese Government, pointing out that Truman’s statement and the actions of the U.S. navy “constitute armed aggression against the territory of China, and total violation of the United Nations Charter”. The statement solemnly declared: “No matter what obstructive action the U.S. imperialists may take, the fact that Taiwan is part of China will remain unchanged for ever. . . . All the people of our country will certainly fight to the end single-mindedly to liberate Taiwan from the grasp of the American aggressors.” Any U.S. scheme will finally meet with thorough bankruptcy. The just cause of the Chinese people will certainly win.

(Background material by Hsinhua, published by *Renmin Ribao*, October 23, 1971)



## U.S. IMPERIALIST "INDEPENDENT TAIWAN" PLOT IS DOOMED TO FAILURE

Following adoption of the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and the bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist scheme of creating "two Chinas" in the United Nations, some U.S. personages in power, while wailing over their dismal defeat, refuse to accept it and, bent on pushing their scheme to create "one China, one Taiwan" or "an independent Taiwan", they are putting up a desperate struggle.

The day after the resolution was adopted on the night of October 25, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers hurriedly held a press conference in Washington. He shouted that U.S. policy towards the Chiang Kai-shek clique will not be affected by the U.N. vote and insisted that the ousted Chiang Kai-shek clique "continues to be a respected and valued member of the international community, and the ties between us [the U.S. and the Chiang gang] remain unaffected by the action of the United Nations". Speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on October 27, Rogers again clamoured that the U.N. decision would "not in any way change the policy of the United States vis-a-vis China [meaning the Chiang gang]", and asserted that U.S. "defence arrangements" with the Chiang gang would continue.

On October 27, Senator Javits ridiculously called for a "plebiscite" in Taiwan so that one day there can be "self-determination" in Taiwan which will be admitted to the U.N. as an "independent country". This rabid nonsense fully demonstrates that even after its defeat in the General Assembly, U.S. imperialism is still pushing the scheme to create "one China, one Taiwan", which is in effect tantamount to "two Chinas", and stepping up the plot to create "an independent Taiwan".

Meanwhile, the U.S. Senate openly decided on October 28 not to repeal the so-called 1955 emergency resolution in which the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives authorized the U.S. president to use U.S. armed forces in the Taiwan Straits. The repeal of the resolution was proposed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last July. The resolution was adopted by the U.S. Congress after the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique signed the so-called "mutual defence treaty" in 1954, with the aim of strengthening the military occupation of Taiwan and further interfering in China's internal affairs. It was reported that in discussing the decision, one senator even howled that "we should not indicate to anybody anywhere in the world we are in the mind to abandon the protection to those in Taiwan". This is a voluntary confession that U.S. imperialism harbours the wild ambition of insisting on occupying Taiwan and carving out China's sacred territory.

Some U.S. bourgeois journals have insolently been spreading the fallacy about "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and "an independent Taiwan", alleging that "the regime on Taiwan can continue to exist and be available outside the United Nations" and that the

Government of the People's Republic of China does not speak for the people of Taiwan, and so forth.

It should be pointed out in particular that a handful of plotters for "an independent Taiwan", dancing to the tune of U.S. imperialism, are feverishly active in the United States. According to an AP report, Chen Lung-chu, one of the chieftains of the so-called "Taiwan independence league", held a press conference in New York on October 26, calling for a so-called "free and honest election" "under international supervision" in Taiwan so as to make Taiwan "an independent state". Clear-sighted people can see at a glance that this is a farce stage-managed exclusively by U.S. imperialism.

The intensified U.S. imperialist scheme to create "an independent Taiwan" is the continuation of its policy of insisting on antagonizing China and creating "two Chinas".

However, just as its scheme of creating "two Chinas" in the United Nations ended in utter defeat, "one China, one Taiwan", "an independent Taiwan" and other tricks which the United States is continuing with are bound to fail more dismally, like lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet.

(Hsinhua, October 31, 1971)

#### JAPANESE REACTIONARIES' PLOT TO CREATE "AN INDEPENDENT TAIWAN" WILL NEVER SUCCEED

Headed by Eisaku Sato, the Japanese reactionaries are not reconciled to their crushing defeat at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. They are continuing with redoubled efforts their scheme to create "an independent Taiwan" in a wild attempt to re-occupy China's territory Taiwan Province.

Japanese Prime Minister Sato carried on with the "two Chinas" plot while answering questions in the Japanese Diet on October 26, the day after the defeat in the General Assembly of the joint resolution worked out by the United States and Japan to create "two Chinas", and the adoption by an overwhelming majority of the resolution by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek gang. He asserted that "two governments exist in China" and the illegal "Japan-Chiang treaty" between the Japanese reactionaries and the Chiang Kai-shek clique "should not be abrogated in a simple way". On the same day, the television station of the government-controlled Japanese Broadcasting Association promptly rounded up a number of reactionary scribblers for a televised forum to create reactionary opinion for the Sato government's "one China, one Taiwan" scheme by agitating for a "Taiwan state".

The Japanese reactionaries have been very active of late in their scheme to create "an independent Taiwan". Ringleaders of the "Taiwan independence movement" living in Japan were allowed to go back to Taiwan to influence the Chiang gang from within. At the same time, Japanese reactionary bigwigs were sent to Taiwan for direct collusion with pro-Japanese elements in the Chiang gang. According to Kyodo reports, at the heels of arch-war criminal Kishi, brother of Sato who went to Taipei in early October to plot with pro-Japanese elements in the Chiang gang, another Japanese ultra-Rightist, Ryoichi Sasakawa who "has an intimate friendship" with "secretary-general" Chang Chun of the Chiang gang, sneaked into China's Taiwan Province on October 19 and stayed there till October 23. Apart from conferring with Chang Chun, he "had long talks with Ho Ying-chin, Ku Cheng-kang and others". After returning to Japan, he clamoured wildly that Taiwan "should be separated from the Chinese mainland and become independent".

Meanwhile, under the instigation and with the participation of the Japanese reactionaries, the plotters for "an independent Taiwan" in Japan have been more unbridled in their manoeuvres. They have openly held meetings and "demonstrations" and screamed out reactionary slogans such as "an independent Taiwan" and "one Taiwan, one China". According to an October 28 Kyodo report, Japanese quarters concerned held that "former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and other Japanese reactionaries must be manoeuvring" behind these moves for "an independent Taiwan".

The obstinate hostility to the Chinese people of the Japanese reactionaries who are scheming to create "an in-

dependent Taiwan" is absolutely contrary to the desires of the Japanese masses. Their vicious manoeuvring is bound to arouse deeper indignation among the Japanese people and land them in greater isolation. Their scheme will never come off.

(Hsinhua, October 31, 1971)

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