

# PEKING REVIEW

51

December 17, 1971

## A Just Cause Enjoys Abundant Support While an Unjust Cause Finds Little Support

— "Renmin Ribao" Commentator exposing the extreme isolation of the Soviet Union and India at U.N. debate on India's aggression against Pakistan

## Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech on Middle East Question at U.N. General Assembly

— Condemning U.S.-Israeli aggression and exposing the contention and collusion between the two superpowers

### Big Victory on Highway 6

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# PEKING REVIEW

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## Tanganyika's Independence Anniversary Saluted

Premier Chou En-lai on December 8 sent a message to Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, expressing warm congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the independence of Tanganyika.

### Ambassador Wambura Gives Reception

On the evening of December 9, Tanzanian Ambassador R.S. Wambura and his wife gave a reception to mark the 10th anniversary of the independence of Tanzania's mainland (Tanganyika). Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei attended the reception. Ambassador Wambura and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke on the occasion.

In his speech, Ambassador Wambura spoke of the Tanzanian people's achievements in developing national economy, culture and education and raising the people's living standards under the leadership of President Julius K. Nyerere.

The Ambassador warmly congratulated the People's Republic of China on the restoration of her legitimate rights in the United Nations. He pointed out that it was for the benefit of the struggling people.

He said: "Although we dare not say that the United Nations Organization has done nothing useful, we do believe that the presence of some big powers in it is inseparable from the prevailing unrest in the world today." "It is these very powers who are colonialists, racialists, warmongers, trouble makers and source of all major conflicts in the world today, but they are at the same time the protectors, arbitrators and peace makers in such conflicts in the name of democracy, peace and social

justice. Whenever there is voting in the United Nations Organization some of these big powers either individually or jointly use their veto power to defeat any move which conflicts with their interests, thereby defying the will of the majority of member states and thus preventing the restoration of democracy, peace and social justice. We can therefore conclude that the presence in the United Nations Organization of these powers has done more harm than good," he stated.

The Ambassador also condemned Britain for its betrayal of the rights of the African people in Rhodesia.

In his speech, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei expressed warm festival congratulations to the Government and people of Tanzania on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

He said: In the past decade, under the leadership of President Nyerere, the Tanzanian people have won important successes. He praised the Tanzanian Government for her consistent efforts in international affairs to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

### Chi Peng-fei Condemns Indian Expansionists and Their Protector

Referring to the tension in the South Asian Subcontinent, Chi Peng-fei strongly condemned the Indian Government for launching all-round armed aggression against Pakistan and attempting to annex East Pakistan. He said: "The Indian Government's aggressive arrogance has swelled to such an extent because it has the energetic support and co-ordination of social-imperialism in the political, economic and military fields. Social-imperialism has undisguisedly assumed the role of the protector of the Indian expansionists and, acting in a truculent and irascible manner, it has put up a varied shameless show in the United Nations, fully revealing its ugly features of big-power chauvinism and of practising despotism."

He said: "The Chinese Government and people sternly condemn the Indian Government for its criminal acts of expansionism and armed aggression and firmly oppose the power politics and despotism practised by social-imperialism. The Indian Government must at once stop its aggression against Pakistan and immediately, unconditionally and totally withdraw its aggressor troops from Pakistan territory." He declared that together with the peace-loving countries and people of the world, the Chinese Government and people will firmly make their contribution to the defence of international peace and justice.

In conclusion, Chi Peng-fei said: We would like to advise the Indian Government that it had better honestly accept the U.N. General Assembly resolution.

## China Recognizes United Arab Emirates

Premier Chou En-lai on December 8 sent a message to Zayid Bin Sultan Alanahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates, informing him of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize his country and extending congratulations.

The message said: "I thank Your Highness for your friendly message addressed to me on the occasion of the independence of your country. I wish to take this opportunity to inform Your Highness that the Chinese Government has decided to recognize your country. May the United Arab Emirates enjoy prosperity and its people happiness. May the friendship between the peoples of China and the United Arab Emirates develop continuously."

## Albanian Journalists' Delegation

The Albanian Journalists' Delegation led by Stefi Kotmilo, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Rruga e Partise*, organ of the Cen-

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## Joint Communiqué on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Senegal

### Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic Of China and the Republic of Senegal

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Senegal, in conformity with the interests of the two countries, have decided by common consent to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and to exchange ambassadors.

The Government of the People's Republic of China respects the policy of non-alignment pursued by the Government of the Republic of Senegal.

The Government of the Republic of Senegal recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government representing the entire Chinese people.

The two Governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

Done in Dakar, on December 7, 1971, in duplicate, in the Chinese and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the People's Republic of China	For the Republic of Senegal
(signed) Feng Yu-chiu	(signed) Adama N'Diaye
Representative of the Chinese Government, Ambassador of China to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

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## Joint Communiqué on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Iceland

### Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic Of China and the Republic of Iceland

In accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Iceland have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations, effective December 8, 1971 and the exchange of ambassadors.

The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Icelandic Government takes note of this statement of the Chinese Government.

The Icelandic Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China.

The Chinese Government and the Icelandic Government have decided through consultation to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

(signed)	(signed)
Yueh Liang	Sigurdur Bjarnason
Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Denmark	Ambassador of the Republic of Iceland to Denmark

Copenhagen, December 8, 1971

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tral Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, made a friendly visit to China from October 21 to December 9.

While in China, the delegation visited Harbin, Tachai, Shaoshan,

Tientsin, Nanking and other places. It was warmly welcomed everywhere by leading members of the provincial and municipal committees of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionary committees, and the people.

### Chinese Table Tennis Association Supports Japan Table Tennis Association

Sung Chung, Acting Chairman of the Table Tennis Association of the

(Continued on p. 23.)

# Strengthen the Proletarian Party Spirit

By the Writing Group of the Liaoning Provincial  
Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

**F**OLLOWING our great leader Chairman Mao's directive to carry out education in ideology and political line, the whole Party has, since the convocation of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, unfolded a movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. It marks the deepening of the socialist revolution and the continuation of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Conscientiously studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and acting according to the five basic requirements for Party members as stipulated in the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, Party members and cadres have during the struggle done their best to remould their world outlook and strengthen their proletarian Party spirit. This is of immense significance to fulfilling in a still better way the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## Concentrated Embodiment of Proletarian Party Spirit

After summing up the historical experience, both positive and negative, of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world, Chairman Mao put forward five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. In line with this, the Party Constitution has laid down that members of the Chinese Communist Party must: (1) study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way; (2) work for the interests of the vast majority of people of China and the world; (3) be able at uniting with the great majority; (4) consult with the masses when matters arise; (5) be bold in making criticism and self-criticism. These five requirements clearly point out the political orientation Party members must keep to as well as their basic tasks and methods and style of work, and embody the proletarian Party spirit in a concentrated way.

Regarding the question of whether or not to uphold these five requirements and the proletarian Party spirit, there is the struggle between the two lines, a struggle which boils down to which class' world outlook is used to transform the Party and the world. Adherence to the five requirements put forward by Chairman Mao means persistence in transforming the Party and the world in the image of the vanguard of the proletariat. In contrast, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers like him, proceeding from the reactionary stand of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, wildly opposed the Marxist Party spirit. They trotted out the sinister book *Self-Cultivation* and reactionary fallacies such as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "docile tools" and the theory of "joining the Party in order to

climb up" to corrupt and poison Party members' minds, vainly trying to turn them into docile tools for pushing their revisionist line. In addition, they resorted to fraud by wantonly distorting and tampering with Chairman Mao's five requirements, and laid down their own so-called "standards" for Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres. Not saying a word about Marxism-Leninism or the masses, they completely jettisoned the theory of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship as well as the dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist world outlook. Their aim was to transform our Party in the image of the bourgeoisie so as to realize their criminal plot of restoring capitalism.

The first and most important question for Party members is the question of guiding thought and political orientation, that is to say, "they should practise Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism." The theoretical basis guiding our Party's thinking is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Our Party's 50-year history proves that it will advance from victory to victory if it acts according to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and marches along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and that it will meet with setbacks and failures if it does not do so. In judging whether a Party member has the Party spirit or not, the main criterion is to see whether he really upholds Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and uses dialectical materialism to examine and handle questions, whether he remoulds his own subjective world while transforming the objective world, and whether he firmly follows Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the acute and complex struggle between the two classes and two lines. Our Party requires that all members painstakingly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in connection with the actual revolutionary struggle and their own ideology, and arm themselves with the proletarian world outlook. Only in this way can they increase their ability to see through sham Marxists like Liu Shao-chi under different circumstances and effectively wage a resolute struggle against class enemies within and outside the Party.

Communist Party members "must work for the interests of the vast majority of the people, for the interests of the vast majority of the people of China and of the world, and not for the few, not for the exploiting classes, not for the bourgeoisie or the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists." It is an extremely profound revolutionary struggle to overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and liberate all mankind. In this struggle, the proletariat must rally around itself the overwhelming majority of

the people and to the greatest possible extent isolate and attack a handful of enemies. It is not right just to rely on a few people; we must unite with the vast majority. "It is necessary to unite with the broad masses and with the vast number of cadres, to unite with 95 per cent of both." All tendencies towards sectarianism, and all words and deeds detrimental to unity in the Party and unity between the Party and the people, are contrary to the five basic requirements for Party members. Factional activity instead of unity with the broad masses and with the vast number of cadres and the introduction of the decadent bourgeois style of work into the Party are in fact trying to transform the Party and the world in accordance with the bourgeois world outlook. We Communist Party members must work for the interests of the vast majority of the people in China and the rest of the world and strive all our lives for the liberation of mankind. To do so, it is imperative that we always proceed in whatever we do from the interests of the whole Party, consolidate Party unity and strengthen the ties between the Party and the masses. We must never work for individual or small group interests to the detriment of the revolutionary cause and the Party's interests.

Party members must also maintain close ties with the masses and consciously accept their criticism and supervision, and see to it that they never are divorced from the masses. They must learn the Marxist method of leadership — "from the masses, to the masses" — and acquire the democratic style of work of being good at listening to opinions from the masses. They should boldly examine their shortcomings and mistakes and firmly correct them through practice. They must not think they are always right, and only like to hear praise but not criticism. In times of success, they should all the more "be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness," and be on guard against corruption by bourgeois ideas. They must practise democratic centralism and consciously safeguard the Party's centralized leadership. Only thus can they carry out the Party's tasks in an even better way.

### Adherence to Uniting Theory With Practice

Uniting theory with practice is our Party's consistent ideological principle. If a Party member only pays lip service to the five requirements but does not carry them out in deed, it means he has joined the Party organizationally but not ideologically or not so entirely. During the Yen-an rectification campaign in the early 40s Chairman Mao pointed out: "We must assert that the absence of a scientific attitude, that is, the absence of the Marxist-Leninist approach of uniting theory and practice, means that Party spirit is either absent or deficient." Chairman Mao has sharply criticized this bad bourgeois style: "To govern one's own conduct by this style is to harm oneself, to teach it to others is to harm others, and to use it to direct the revolution is to harm the revolution." Only by criticizing and overcoming this bad style of theory divorced from practice can we really carry out these five requirements and strengthen the proletarian Party spirit.

The divorce between theory and practice and the separation of the subjective from the objective reflect the bourgeois idealistic world outlook and are the sources of the "Left" or Right opportunist line's theory of knowledge. Liu Shao-chi and his kind are such extremely bad paradigms. They said that they had "faith" in Marxism, yet they never thought of acting in accordance with Marxism. What they want is to use Marxist terms to keep up appearances to cover up their revisionism and to hoodwink and threaten others.

Some others lower their demands on Party members, saying that the ideology and styles which violate the five requirements are only unimportant "small things." This also is a gross error.

What is a small thing? And what is the major principle? We should subject this question to a Marxist-Leninist class and dialectical analysis. The five requirements set forth by Chairman Mao are major principles of Party members. They unify at a high level the proletarian world outlook with its theory of method and the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice in the Chinese revolution. They are criteria for action by Party members. "Practise Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism" is the most important principle. Liu Shao-chi and his ilk who betray the fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought are traitors to the proletariat. Those idealistic bourgeois ideology and style that divorce from the masses greatly hinder the application of the Party's correct line. Without firmly resisting and overcoming these bad styles diametrically opposed to the five requirements there will be no adherence to revolutionary principle, no unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, no maintenance of firm, correct political orientation and no achieving of the aim of serving the vast majority of the Chinese and world's people. How can one say that ideology and style are only trivial? There are people who degenerate politically as a result of corruption by bourgeois ideology and style and people who gradually get involved in serious errors in political orientation and political line because of their bad ideas and style.

Liu Shao-chi and company opposed the revolutionary major principle of the proletariat on the pretext of "paying attention to major principles." Their "paying attention to major principles" means nothing but paying attention to serving their bourgeois headquarters which opposed Chairman Mao's correct line. The "small things" which they said no attention should be paid to are specifically matters of principle which distinguish between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between a revolutionary, a non-revolutionary and a counter-revolutionary. In implementing this revisionist organizational line, Liu Shao-chi and his gang were sure to oppose, distort and tamper with the five requirements so as to completely negate them and negate the revolutionary major principle of the proletariat. Their aim was to recruit deserters and turncoats and take in a handful of bad elements to form a party.

to undermine the proletarian dictatorship and corrupt and disrupt our Party.

### Watching Out for Khrushchov-Type Persons

In citing the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, Chairman Mao gave us the historical lesson in every one of them by mentioning Khrushchov the teacher by negative example. He reminded the whole Party that it "must especially watch out for careerists and conspirators like Khrushchov and prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state at any level." Chairman Mao's five requirements are a sharp weapon for distinguishing genuine Marxists from sham ones.

All sham Marxists in history invariably appeared in disguise, using Marxist terms to cover up their anti-Marxist words and deeds. Today as a result of the unprecedented consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship in our country, the gradual mastering of Mao Tsetung Thought by the people and because our great leader Chairman Mao has high prestige, those sham Marxists, bourgeois careerists and conspirators who wormed their way into the Party, cannot but resort to counter-revolutionary double dealing in order to oppose Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Otherwise they could not continue for a day. Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers like him are exactly those

people whom Chairman Mao repudiated while citing the five requirements—revisionists wearing the cloak of Marxism-Leninism, bourgeois careerists and conspirators who split our Party, counter-revolutionary double dealers who resorted to plots and schemes. They are the Khrushchov-type persons Chairman Mao called on the whole Party to especially watch out for.

Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. Chairman Mao stressed this in his talk in October 1968: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades." At no time, therefore, should we forget class struggle or weaken our concept of class struggle. The class struggle in society invariably will be reflected in our Party. The struggle between the two lines is long-term and complex. We must always maintain high revolutionary vigilance. We must not be academic and oversimplify the complex class struggle.

*(Abridged translation of an article in  
"Hongqi," No. 12, 1971)*

### At U.N. General Assembly

## Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech on Middle East Question

In a speech during the debate on the Middle East question at the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on the afternoon of December 8, Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, strongly condemned the Israeli Zionists for launching, with the support of U.S. imperialism, aggressive wars against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, exposed the dirty political deals between the two superpowers in the Middle East, and expressed firm support for the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression.

concern the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the aggression committed by Israeli Zionism with the support of U.S. imperialism and have watched carefully the development of the situation in the Middle East.

The essence of the Middle East question is the aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples by the Israeli Zionists with the support of the U.S. ruling circles. Since World War II, the Israeli Zionists fostered and groomed by U.S. imperialism, with the support of world reactionary aggressive forces, have repeatedly launched wars of aggression against Arab countries. Each time they launched a war, they occupied large tracts of Arab territory, driving out of their homeland over one million Palestinian people who had lived there for generations, making them homeless and destitute. The history of the Middle East over the post-war period of two decades and more has been a history of

Mr. President, Fellow Representatives,

Over a long period, particularly since June 1967, the Chinese Government and people have followed with

the continuous expansion and aggression by the Israeli Zionists and a history of the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against expansion and aggression.

Under the control and manipulation of the superpowers, the United Nations, ignoring the just demands of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the righteous voice of the people of various countries, has failed to strongly condemn and firmly stop the expansion and aggression by Israeli Zionism and failed to give due support to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples; on the contrary, without distinguishing between right and wrong, between aggressor and the victim of aggression, it has adopted a number of resolutions which in effect encouraged aggression and shielded Israeli Zionism in the name of "maintaining peace." These resolutions are unjust to the Arab people and in contravention of the United Nations Charter. A number of countries which favoured certain resolutions passed by the United Nations on the Middle East question were solely motivated by their good will for peace. However, even these resolutions have up to now remained empty papers. This is clear to everyone if he just takes a look at the sketch map distributed by the Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt which indicates the Arab territory occupied by Israel since 1947. With the support and encouragement of a superpower and with the connivance and acquiescence of another superpower, the Israeli Zionists launched in 1967 their biggest war of aggression. Since then, the Israeli Zionists have become all the more arrogant and truculent and have assumed the posture of undisguised fascist aggressors. As for the U.S. Government, even those United Nations resolutions which it favoured are only being utilized to deceive others when these resolutions suit its needs but they are cast away whenever they no longer suit its needs. While talking much about peace, the United States is doing its utmost to arm Israel. Of late, the U.S. Senate has passed a resolution granting Israel a loan of 500 million U.S. dollars, half of which will be used for the purchase of "Phantom" jet fighters by Israel. This is a naked support to aggression and a new provocation to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. It is because of the above-mentioned behaviour of the United States and Israel that the Palestinian people and Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries have up to now failed to achieve any result in all their efforts to recover the lost territory.

The Israeli Zionists have advanced a theory of so-called "secure boundaries" in order to perpetuate the occupation of the Arab territory they have seized.<sup>11</sup> This

is a typical excuse for expansionism, a gangster logic. What are "secure boundaries"? According to the logic of the Israeli Zionists, no boundary of well over a hundred countries in the world will be secure, because the conventional weapons of any country can reach areas within the boundary of a neighbouring country, let alone rockets and nuclear weapons. Does it follow then that the boundaries of all neighbouring countries should be changed? Obviously, this is absurd. To put it bluntly, by "secure boundaries" the Israeli Zionists mean that whatever place they invade and occupy, that becomes their boundary. They may consider such boundaries as secure today, but tomorrow they will say that these boundaries are insecure and therefore it will be necessary to embark on further expansion. The Chinese people had their own bitter experience in this respect. Before World War II, Japanese militarism first invaded and occupied the northeast of China and set up a "Manchukuo," but later they claimed they were insecure because of "communist threat" and on that pretext they invaded and occupied north China and launched an all-out war of aggression against the whole country. And in the end they even went so far as to unleash the Pacific War. The theory of demanding "secure boundaries" is a theory of the aggressors. To accept this theory is tantamount to recognizing as legal all the aggression and expansion by Israeli Zionism.

At present, the one or two superpowers are trying to frighten people by spreading the idea that the Palestinian and other Arab peoples must not wage armed struggle to resist Israeli aggression. They say that any resistance would immediately lead to a world war, and that whoever supports such armed struggle is provoking confrontation between the two superpowers. Have we not all heard of such arguments from this rostrum not long ago?! Of course this is sheer nonsense. Why is it that they did not worry about the danger of a world war when Israel launched its war of aggression, but that the resistance to aggression by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples would become a danger that would lead to a world war? According to their logic, the Chinese people should not have waged their War of Liberation, the Korean people should not have resisted U.S. aggression, and the people of the three countries of Indochina should not wage their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. According to their logic, no victim of aggression should carry out armed struggle to resist the aggressors. How can such logic stand? It is absolutely just and entirely proper for the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, who are victims of aggression, to be compelled to take up arms to resist aggression, re-



cover their lost territories and restore their right to national existence. Countless facts in the post-war period of the last two decades or more have proved that it is precisely because the people of various countries have continuously waged revolutionary wars against imperialist aggression that the imperialists have not dared lightly to unleash a world war. The United States and another superpower, echoing each other, are doing their utmost to spread the ideas mentioned above in an attempt to frighten people with the danger of a world war. In so doing, their aim is to bind the hands of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and to prevent them from waging just struggles, so that the two superpowers can manipulate the situation and achieve their ulterior purpose.

One can see ever more clearly from the development of the Middle East situation that the two superpowers are contending and colluding with each other there. They are taking advantage of the temporary difficulties facing the Palestinian and other Arab peoples to make dirty political deals in their contention for important strategic points and oil resources and the division of spheres of influence in the Middle East at the expense of the national rights and territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. Herein lies the crux of the matter and that is why the Middle East question has remained unsolved over such a long period.

It is well known that the Israeli Zionists who are obsessed with ambitious designs cannot exist without the support of U.S. imperialism. We are not opposed to the Jewish people or the people of Israel, but we are firmly opposed to the Zionist policies of expansion and aggression. We have never recognized Israel, nor have had any contact with it since the founding of the People's Republic of China. We hold that all the countries and people that love peace and uphold justice have the obligation to support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle to restore their right to national existence and recover their occupied land, and that no one has the right to make political deals behind their backs at the expense of their right to national existence and their territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Chinese Government and people always stand on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples who are subjected to aggression, firmly support their just struggles and give them assistance within the limits of our capability. This principled stand of ours is firm and unshakable.

The imperialists are paper tigers, the superpowers are also paper tigers. In appearance they are fierce and

powerful, but in reality they are not so frightening. So long as the people who are subjected to aggression fear no pressure and blackmail, refuse to be deceived and are determined to take up arms, persevere in struggle and uphold unity, they are fully capable of defeating all imperialist aggressors. Is not the post-war history of the last two decades or more full of such instances?

We call upon the governments and peoples of all countries to strongly condemn the aggression by the Israeli Zionists, strongly condemn U.S. imperialism which supports their aggression, and strongly condemn the reactionary forces in Jordan for their sanguinary repression of the Palestinian people.

We maintain that

The Israeli Zionist aggressors must withdraw from the Egyptian, Syrian and all other Arab territories they have occupied.

The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to national existence and to return to their homeland must be restored.

We firmly support the Palestinian, Egyptian, Syrian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to restore their national rights and recover their lost territories.

The destiny of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples must be decided by themselves; their affairs must be handled by themselves. We oppose all conspiratorial activities of aggression, subversion, control and interference carried out by any superpower against the Arab countries and people.

Mr. President, fellow representatives,

The aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism has educated the broad masses of the Arab people by negative example, heightened their political consciousness and enabled them gradually to see who are their enemies and who are their friends, who are their true friends and who are their false friends. At present, from the Persian Gulf in the east to the Atlantic coast in the west, the 100 million and more Arab people are in the midst of an upsurge of the anti-imperialist struggle. The Afro-Asian people and the peoples of the world stand on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. We are deeply convinced that carrying on protracted struggle and upholding unity against imperialism, the heroic Arab people who have an ancient civilization and the spirit of resistance will surely overcome numerous difficulties on their road of advance and win continuous new victories.

That is all I want to say. Thank you, Mr. President.

# A Just Cause Enjoys Abundant Support While An Unjust Cause Finds Little Support

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

DISREGARDING obstruction by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and Indian expansionism, the resolution of Algeria, Argentina and other countries calling for a ceasefire and troop withdrawal by both India and Pakistan was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority after more than eight hours of debate at the December 7 plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. This reflects the common desire of the medium and small nations and the people of various countries to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity and the great indignation of the people of the whole world at the arrogant stand of Indian expansionism and its protector, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, in persisting in aggression against Pakistan.

One can see from the debate and voting at the General Assembly meeting with whom popular sympathy lies. Speaking at the meeting, the representatives of many countries condemned India's aggression against Pakistan. They pointed out that in no circumstances could acts of forcible occupation of someone else's territory be tolerated and that the question of primary importance now is the defence of Pakistan's unity and territorial integrity. They also called for effective measures to check India's aggression.

The number of co-sponsor countries of the joint resolution increased rapidly from the original 14 to 34. Despite the intense activities of the Soviet Union and India to sabotage the resolution, the number of votes for it totalled 104, and only a few voted against it. As a matter of fact, only the Soviet Union and India really opposed it. Rarely in the history of the United Nations have so many countries co-sponsored a resolution and so many votes supported it. The contents of the resolution adopted at the General Assembly are essentially the same as the one vetoed by the Soviet Union at the December 5 urgent meeting of the Security Council. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and Indian expansionism were under attack at the General Assembly and opposed by the representatives of the great majority of the member countries. This fully shows their utter disgrace and how isolated they are!

Chief of Soviet revisionism Brezhnev, in a recent speech in Warsaw, declared that the Soviet Union advocates "creating conditions" for a "fair peace" in the

Subcontinent. But while Brezhnev was paying lip service to "peace," the Soviet representative to the United Nations repeatedly opposed the resolutions calling for a ceasefire by both India and Pakistan and the withdrawal of troops from each other's territory and insisted on interference in Pakistan's internal affairs. To put it bluntly, the "fair peace" Brezhnev mouthed means support for India's armed occupation of Pakistan territory and the forcible imposition of the puppet "Bangla Desh" regime on the East Pakistan people so as to satiate Soviet revisionism's greed of expanding its sphere of influence in the Subcontinent and the Indian Ocean.

The U.N. General Assembly has now adopted the resolution submitted by Algeria, Argentina and 32 other countries. The Indian Government, however, declares that it will not "heed" the resolution and has even threatened the countries which voted for the resolution. The Indian expansionists have gone too far and overreached themselves. We sternly tell the Indian expansionists to sober down and honestly carry out the United Nations resolution. If you think that you can do whatever you like regardless of universal condemnation because you have Soviet revisionist social-imperialism backing you, and if you continue to slide down the road of military adventure, you will only come to a disastrous end.

"A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support." The Indian Government which launched the aggression is widely condemned both in and out of the United Nations. Though Pakistan has met with some temporary difficulties, she is winning more extensive sympathy and support. All countries cherishing peace and upholding justice and the people throughout the world side with Pakistan, the victim of aggression. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggle of the Pakistan Government and people in defending their national sovereignty and territorial integrity and we will resolutely carry out our duties in and out of the United Nations. We believe that the just struggle of the Pakistan Government and people will be victorious in the end.

(December 10)

# Condemning Soviet-Supported Indian Aggression Against Pakistan

*Following is the speech made by Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation, on the evening of December 7 during the emergency debate at the plenary meeting of the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the tense situation on the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent arising from India's armed aggression against Pakistan.—Ed.*

Mr. President,

India and Pakistan are both close neighbours of China. The Chinese Government and people are seriously concerned over the armed conflict between India and Pakistan. The Chinese Delegation would like to make a few remarks on this question.

1. The Indian Government is an outright aggressor.

Our colleagues here all know well how the war between India and Pakistan was started. The Indian Government has been saying again and again that it was the question of the East Pakistan refugees that has put it in a position in which it has no alternative but to send troops to invade Pakistan. This is indeed absurd to the extreme. The Indian ruling circles had also sometime ago forcibly coerced several tens of thousands of the inhabitants of China's Tibet into going to India and set up a so-called government in exile headed by the Chinese traitor Dalai Lama. To agree that the Indian Government is justified to use the so-called refugee question as a pretext for invading Pakistan is tantamount to agreeing that the Indian Government will be justified to use the question of the so-called "Tibetan refugees" as a pretext for invading China. Isn't this kind of pretext utterly ridiculous?

Supported by a certain big power, the Indian Government has become most arrogant and rampant. It openly clamours that since Pakistan is a neighbour of India, the existence of Pakistan troops in East Pakistan constitutes in itself a threat to India. This is sheer fascist nonsense. India is also a neighbour of China; does the existence of Indian troops in India then constitute a threat to China?

Indian ruling circles claim that India is a country that loves democracy, freedom and peace. This can

only deceive or hoodwink those who are not familiar with the facts. In the world today, only in India can one find several tens of millions of untouchables. Among the new, independent countries in Asia and Africa, only India has a "protectorate." Almost all the neighbours of India have been bullied by it at one time or another. What kind of democracy is this? What kind of freedom is this? And what kind of peace is this?

India's expansionism has a long history. In his book *The Discovery of India*, Nehru openly proclaimed that the South Asian Subcontinent and the Indian Ocean is the sphere of influence of India. For years the Indian ruling circles have never given up their ambitious attempt to become a "superpower" or a "semi-superpower." Their present aggression against Pakistan is the inevitable outcome of the implementation of such an expansionist policy.

2. The Soviet Government is the boss behind the Indian aggressors.

The Indian expansionists usually do not have much guts. Why have they become so flagrant now? The reason is that a superpower, Soviet social-imperialism, is backing them up. As I said earlier, the so-called Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation is in effect a treaty of military alliance. Since the conclusion of that treaty, the Indian Government has become all the more flagrant, carrying out subversion and aggression against Pakistan without any scruples. On December 5, TASS published a statement which is full of the smell of gunpowder. It clamours that the tension between India and Pakistan has threatened the so-called interests of the security of the Soviet Union and that it cannot remain indifferent. This is blackmail and is a menace to China as well as all the neighbouring countries of India and Pakistan. Distinguished Soviet representative, what exactly are you planning to do? You might as well tell us here.

In the Security Council meetings of December 4, 5, 6, Soviet representative Mr. Malik and the Indian representative, echoing each other, insisted on imposing the representatives of the so-called "Bangla Desh" on the Security Council. The Soviet representative vetoed

two draft resolutions which were supported by the majority of Council members. He unwarrantably assailed at will all those representatives who differed with him. He openly declared that he would veto all draft resolutions other than his own. This is indeed arrogant and crude to the extreme. I can hardly find the proper words to describe his behaviour.

It is not at all surprising that the Soviet leading clique is giving such naked support to the Indian aggressors. Ever since the Soviet leading clique betrayed Marxism-Leninism and embarked on the road of revisionism, it has been pursuing a policy of social-imperialism. It has carried out everywhere aggression, subversion, control and interference against other countries. In 1968, it flagrantly sent troops to invade and occupy Czechoslovakia. This year, it went so far as to attempt overtly to subvert the legal government of an African country. The facts are well-known to many of our colleagues here. Let me put it bluntly. Making use of the ambition of the Indian expansionists, the Soviet leading clique is supporting India's armed aggression against Pakistan with the purpose of further controlling India and, as the next step, controlling the whole of the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and the Indian Ocean in order to contend with another superpower for world hegemony.

3. The United Nations should not repeat the mistakes of the League of Nations.

The current Indo-Pakistan situation cannot but remind us of the situation during the 30s. In 1931, the Japanese militarists unleashed a war of aggression against China by invading and occupying our three northeastern provinces, and set up a so-called "Manchukuo." The German and Italian fascists closely coordinated with them by giving "recognition" to that puppet regime. The League of Nations which was then under the control of Britain, France and other powers did not distinguish between right and wrong, between the aggressor and the victim of aggression and, therefore, became helpless and permitted Japan to have its own way in its aggression against China. This was, in effect, an encouragement to aggression. It was in these circumstances that Japan further expanded its war of aggression against China, the Italian fascists unleashed their war of aggression against Ethiopia and Hitler Germany annexed one European country after another. In the end that led to the outbreak of World War II and the League of Nations collapsed thereafter.

Historical lessons merit attention. The United Nations is now facing a situation similar to that of the 30s. The flames of the war of aggression against Pakistan launched by India are spreading, menacing the peace of Asia and the world. The United Nations must overcome the obstructions by the Soviet Union

and speedily adopt measures to hold back this dangerous situation. First of all, it must draw a clear line of distinction between the aggressor and the victim of aggression, strongly condemn the aggressor and must give firm support to the victim of aggression. It should not take an ambiguous stand, still less should it abet and shield the aggressor. Under the manipulation of the one or two superpowers, the United Nations made in the past quite a few mistakes in this respect in contravention of the will of the majority of member states. The United Nations must learn from the lessons of history and must in no way embark on the old path of the League of Nations.

4. China maintains that the United Nations:

1) Must strongly condemn India's aggression against Pakistan and thoroughly expose the shameless support given by the Soviet social-imperialists to the Indian aggressors;

2) Must call upon all countries to support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle against Indian aggression;

3) Must call upon the Indian Government to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Pakistan territory the armed forces and armed personnel sent by it and call upon the Pakistan Government to withdraw the armed forces which it has sent into Indian territory for counter-attack;

4) Calls upon both India and Pakistan to cease fire immediately on the basis of the withdrawal of the armed forces of each side from the territory of the other;

5) Recommends that the armed forces of the two sides withdraw respectively from the border between India and Pakistan and disengage from each other so as to create conditions for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between India and Pakistan.

Mr. President,

Fundamentally speaking, the dispute between India and Pakistan is a legacy of the British imperialist rule in the Indian Subcontinent. The Chinese Government has consistently held that the new independent Afro-Asian countries should resolve their disputes in a friendly way through consultation on an equal basis. They must not be taken in by the imperialists. This remains our stand today. Should the Indian Government obstinately cling to its course, it will only eat the bitter fruits of its own making. If the Soviet Government acts in the same fashion, it will come to no good end either.

That is all I want to say. Thank you, Mr. President.

## Soviet Representative Extremely Isolated at U.N.

The Soviet representative has used all manner of base methods to try and protect the Indian aggressors at the U.N. debate on India's aggression against Pakistan. This has further exposed Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's vicious features. During the several days of debate, the Soviet and Indian representatives were in the dock and in the miserable position of being strongly condemned.

OPENLY encouraged and supported by Soviet social-imperialism, the armed aggression against Pakistan by the Indian Government has given rise to a grave, tense situation in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and Asia. In these circumstances, a four-day urgent debate was held on the question first at the U.N. Security Council and then at the General Assembly plenary meeting from December 4 to 7.

During the debate, the representatives of China, Albania and other countries sternly pointed out that the present tense situation in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent was entirely caused by India's armed aggression and political subversion against Pakistan with Soviet support. They strongly condemned these acts of aggression and voiced firm support for the just struggle of the Pakistan Government and people against aggression. The Chinese Delegation submitted a draft resolution to the Security Council (for full text see *Peking Review*, No. 50, p. 10). But, as the representatives of various countries were in consultation with each other, it proposed postponing a vote on its resolution.

Representatives of many Asian, African and Latin American countries also expressed great indignation at the barefaced acts of aggression by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and Indian expansionism.

The absolute majority of the U.N. member nations agreed in the debate that as the first step to ease tension in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent, India and Pakistan should immediately have a ceasefire and withdraw their forces from the other's territory.

### Encouraging Aggression While Procrastinating

However, even this simple demand was twice vetoed by the Soviet representative at the Security Council. At the December 4 and 5 meetings, he first vetoed the U.S. draft resolution and then the one proposed by Argentina,

Burundi and six other countries calling on India and Pakistan to immediately cease hostilities and withdraw their troops from the other's territory. This clearly showed that the Soviet Union did not in the least want to ease tension on the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent but was instead abetting and encouraging the Indian reactionaries to give free reign to their aggression and that it was advocating "aggression is justifiable." The Soviet representative's despicable behaviour has put himself into utter isolation.

In the lounges and corridors of the U.N. building, diplomats from every continent in the world pointed out that the Soviet representative's display at the U.N. meetings during those days clearly showed that the Soviet "strategy" was to procrastinate and prevent the United Nations from adopting any resolution helpful in easing the tense situation on the Subcontinent. Its objective was to let the Indian troops occupy more territory of East Pakistan, install a puppet "Bangla Desh government" there, and impose it on the Pakistan people. AFP said in a report on December 6: "The Soviet Union would not accept a ceasefire that would stop the Indian troops before they could take control of the key centres of East Pakistan. Such a ceasefire might be acceptable to Moscow once India had achieved her objective and the forces of 'Bangla Desh' were in control of the region." On the same day, the British paper *Daily Express* said: "Some observers think the Russians are secretly hoping for a swift Indian occupation of East Pakistan so that a political settlement can be imposed."

### Arbitrariness and Sophistry

To procrastinate, Y.A. Malik, Soviet Permanent Representative to the U.N. and Vice-Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, put on an infamous performance in the U.N. His main tactics can be summed up as follows: First, arbitrariness and sophistry. Using social-imperialist gangster logic, he alleged that India's aggression against Pakistan was caused by Pakistan, and that the prerequisite to ending this aggression was for the Pakistan Government to consent to a so-called "political settlement" in East Pakistan, that is to say, consent to the secession of East Pakistan from Pakistan. To play for time, he spared no effort in wildly hurling the most ignominious slanders at China and other countries, attacking China as "the chief slanderer," accusing her of wanting to be "a super superpower," etc., in an attempt to provoke endless squabbling.

Malik's second tactic was to trot out one "draft resolution" after another. At the December 5 Security

(Continued on p. 16.)

# New Delhi's Farce

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

A CLUMSY farce was put on in New Delhi on December 6. With great fanfare the Indian Government announced "recognition" of the so-called "Bangla Desh" it itself had put together. It believes this will provide a legal cloak for "Bangla Desh." Actually, the Indian expansionists have outsmarted themselves. This foul performance by them has only completely exposed their wolfish ambition to annex East Pakistan.

What kind of nonsense is this "Bangla Desh"? Everyone knows that it is only a gimmick carried in the pocket of the Indian reactionaries. Collecting several East Pakistan secessionists, the Indian Government conferred on them the titles of "president," "prime minister" and "ministers" and then put up a sign reading "provisional government of Bangla Desh." This handful of Pakistan national outcasts holed up in Calcutta and New Delhi, while such government and military leaders of India as Indira Gandhi and J. Ram acted as their spokesmen and shamelessly talked about the domestic and foreign policies of "Bangla Desh."

No matter how the Indian Government may doll it up, this can in no way change the puppet countenance of the phoney "provisional government of Bangla Desh."

The tactics used by the Indian Government in its criminal act of turning out a "Bangla Desh" are consistently used by the Indian reactionaries in aggression and expansion against its neighbours. It invariably exerts every effort to sow discord among its neighbours' nationalities, grooms a number of running dogs to bark at its command, and engineers subversion and secession. It acted thus against the Tibetan region of China; its record shows similar criminal actions against some of its other neighbours. In the present case of Pakistan, New Delhi first openly interfered in Pakistan's internal affairs by using some secessionists in East Pakistan to put out the slogan of so-called "independence" and then launched a large-scale armed invasion against Pakistan. This was followed by its flagrant recognition of the puppet "Bangla Desh" regime. Such aggressive acts by the Indian Government are identical with those of Japanese imperialism in its past aggression against China; the only difference is they are more clumsy.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has gone so far as to advertise her patronage of the "Bangla Desh"

puppet regime as something which will "set an example of good neighbourliness." This is the height of absurdity. The East Pakistan problem is entirely Pakistan's internal affair and can only be settled by Pakistan itself and no foreign country has the right to interfere. However, the Indian Government, by means of armed subversion and armed aggression, has openly declared part of the territory of another sovereign country an "independent state," in an attempt to impose on that country the puppet regime it has itself manufactured. Does this "example of good neighbourliness" mean that India's neighbours can send troops into India's West Bengal, Punjab, etc. and create a "West Bangla Desh" or "Sikhstan"?

The Indian Government has the active support of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in all its sinister activities in rigging up "Bangla Desh." At every step of its aggression there was close co-ordination from Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. The Soviet representative at the U.N. Security Council meeting proposed on December 4 to "invite" a "Bangla Desh" representative to the meeting. Two days later, the Indian Government announced its recognition of "Bangla Desh." This is how Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has been working hand in glove with the Indian expansionists in committing evil, and it has completely exposed their reactionary features. The undisguised collusion of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the Indian reactionaries has brought on indignation from the people of Asia and all over the world.

However arrogant the Indian expansionists are and whatever support they may get from Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the puppet "Bangla Desh" will definitely come to no good end. Not only is it opposed by the Pakistan people but it is also bound to be opposed by all justice-upholding countries and people the world over. It can be predicted that the East Pakistan people will not submit to puppet "Bangla Desh" rule imposed on them by the Indian expansionists. In their just struggle against foreign aggression and for defending their state sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Pakistan people will certainly have the support of the people all over the world. Blinded by consuming ambition, the Indian reactionaries will certainly be badly battered if they stubbornly persist in their expansionist designs.

(December 8)

Peking Review, No. 51

# Government of "Bangla Desh"—A "Manchukuo" and Quisling Government

—Huang Hua denounces Soviet and Indian representatives for scheming to squeeze representatives of "Bangla Desh" into Security Council meeting

IN a speech at the Security Council's urgent meeting on the evening of December 6 to continue discussion on the tension on the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent caused by India's armed aggression against Pakistan, Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China on the United Nations Security Council, again denounced the Soviet and Indian representatives for their scheme to squeeze the representatives of the so-called "Bangla Desh" into the Security Council meeting. He compared "Bangla Desh" to "Manchukuo" and the government of "Bangla Desh" to the "Manchukuo" government and the quisling government. Full text of his speech reads:

Mr. President,

At our meeting, the Soviet and Indian representatives have repeatedly tried to sell to us their stuff of the so-called "Bangla Desh." They wanted us to join them in inviting to our meeting the representatives of the so-called "Bangla Desh" with red-carpet honours. What kind of thing is the "Bangla Desh" which the Soviet and Indian representatives have lauded so much? I think it will be useful to recall history in this respect, for there is no lack of similar instances in history.

In 1931, the Japanese militarists launched an undeclared war against China and occupied the three provinces of northeast China. Subsequently, they declared the establishment of a puppet government called "Manchukuo." The leader of that government was none other than a traitor who had been reared over a long period by the Japanese militarists. In so doing, the aim of the Japanese militarists was to split China and perpetuate their occupation of the three provinces of northeast China. After its establishment, that puppet government won the recognition of the Japanese militarists, Hitler of Germany and Mussolini of Italy. And what did the League of Nations do about the Japanese aggression against China? Under the manipulation of certain powers, the League of Nations tried to curry favour with Japanese militarism at the expense of China's territory and sovereignty, so as to direct the Japanese militarists' spearhead of aggression to the then Soviet Union. Consequently, the League of Nations did nothing in face of Japanese aggression and let them have their own way. It was precisely under these circumstances that Japanese militarism further expanded its war of aggression against China, occupying large

expanses of China's territory. This greatly inflated the Japanese imperialists' ambitious design for world hegemony, and at the same time abetted the German and Italian fascists in their aggression and expansion in Europe. All this finally led to the outbreak of World War II. The events thereafter are well known to everyone present here. World War II brought untold disaster and devastation to the people of various countries.

Japanese militarism created the government of a so-called "Manchukuo" in China; the German Nazis fostered quisling governments in Europe as well. However, the development of history is independent of man's will. Today where has that so-called "Manchukuo" gone? Where are those quisling governments? What has happened to their creators? The "grandiose" plans of the Japanese militarists and Hitlerite and Mussolini fascists for world domination went bankrupt. They were severely punished by the people of various countries. These historical facts are perhaps known even to the schoolboys, but the "erudite" Mr. Malik and the Indian Ambassador seem to be ignorant of them.

Now after launching an undeclared war of aggression against Pakistan with the incitement and support of the Soviet Union, the Indian expansionists, with the collaboration of the Soviet Government, created a government of the so-called "Bangla Desh" for the purpose of dismembering Pakistan and perpetually occupying East Pakistan. That is a neo-quisling government, a neo-"Manchukuo" government. The Indian Government has already openly declared its recognition of that "government." Probably, the Soviet Government will also declare its recognition of that "government" tomorrow or the day after tomorrow! Whether recognition or not, what people have now seen is that not only has the Soviet Government failed to condemn this neo-quisling government, neo-"Manchukuo" government, but the Soviet representative has shown most solicitous concern and wanted to invite the representatives of that "government" to the Security Council as angels and pay homage to the representatives of the so-called "Bangla Desh" as "heroes" of a national-liberation movement and even wanted others also to take off their hats and salute them.

We should be grateful to the Soviet representative Mr. Malik for teaching us a very good lesson by negative example. He has enabled people to see all the more clearly the renegade features of the Soviet leaders who have betrayed Marxism-Leninism, the Great October Revolution, the Soviet people as well as the people of the whole world.

Why are the leaders of the Soviet Union so interested in the "Manchukuo" government, the quisling government of today? A reply was given in the TASS statement yesterday, which constitutes a voluntary confession. According to that statement, the "secure boundaries" of the Soviet Union have all of a sudden been extended to the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and

the Indian Ocean. The aim of the Soviet leaders is to gain control over the Subcontinent, encircle China and strengthen its position in contending with the other superpower for world hegemony. What the Soviet leaders of today are frantically seeking is the establishment of a great empire which the old tsars craved after but were unable to realize, a great empire controlling the whole Eurasian continent.

In conclusion, I wish only to address a few words of good intention to Mr. Malik: Please bear in mind the fate of "Manchukuo," quislings and their behind-the-scenes boss!

Thank you, Mr. President.

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*(Continued from p. 13.)*

Council's urgent meeting he put forward a "draft resolution" which brazenly sided with India and interfered in Pakistan's internal affairs. It failed because it was only supported by one vote, from Poland. He made some superficial changes the next day, and in the form of an "amendment," tried to inject the same substance into the draft resolution put forward by Italy and other countries. When this also failed, he once again dished up at the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on the third day that shop-worn "draft resolution" after patching it up a bit. He even bragged that the Soviet draft resolution was the "most reasonable and most effective," and that "we find common understanding and common purposes" with the overwhelming majority, at least, of the member states of the United Nations, etc. The whole show was quite ridiculous.

### **Obstinately Vetoing Everything**

Malik's last tactic was to abuse the veto which, as a permanent member of the Security Council, the Soviet Union has. He openly said he would veto all draft resolutions other than his own, and this was just what he did. It was precisely because of his attitude that the Security Council's urgent meeting was deadlocked after a three-day session. Under such circumstances, Somalia and five other countries tabled a new resolution which proposed referring the question to the U.N. General Assembly for debate.

### **Public Indignation Aroused**

At the December 7 U.N. General Assembly plenary meeting, a resolution calling on India and Pakistan to immediately cease fire and withdraw their troops from the other's territory was adopted by an overwhelming majority of 104 to 11. China and the great majority of Asian, African and Latin American countries voted for the resolution while the Soviet Union and

India voted against it. The essence of this resolution was the same as the draft resolution put forth by Argentina, Burundi and six other countries at the Security Council's urgent meeting on December 5 which was vetoed by the Soviet Union. Therefore, the adoption of this resolution was a slap in the face for Soviet social-imperialism which was behaving in a most outrageous fashion at the United Nations.

The Soviet Union's support for India's aggression in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and its truculent and arrogant behaviour in the U.N. — openly defending aggression and obstructing the easing of tension — aroused great indignation. At the Security Council's urgent meeting on December 6, the Somali representative made it clear, when he proposed submitting the question of India's aggression against Pakistan to the General Assembly, that this was because "the will of the majority of the Council has been frustrated" by "the negative vote of a permanent member." Expressing support for the proposal of the Somali representative, the Argentine representative said: "Thank god, there is no veto there." At the General Assembly's plenary meeting on December 7, the Soviet and Indian representatives tried to "kick" this question to the General Committee of the General Assembly first. However, representatives of most countries preferred putting off their meal and giving up their rest so that the meeting would go on without interruption until a resolution was passed. Finally, the Soviet Union's "draft resolution," which it had bragged as the "most reasonable and most effective," came to a miserable end without even being voted on. This is most ironic.

Times have changed. The tide of history is surging ahead. But L.I. Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi are vainly trying to realize their ambitions for hegemony and territorial expansion on the strength of arms. However, the U.N. General Assembly meeting has given them a sharp reply — No! Their cherished dream will never come true.



## Big Victory on Highway 6

THE Cambodian patriotic army and people recently won a big victory in the Highway 6 area. After 100 days of fierce fighting since the latter part of August, the military operation "Chenla 2" unleashed in this area by U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Lon Nol clique, was completely smashed, many important strongholds captured and large urban and rural areas liberated. According to the communique released by the Command of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces on the Highway 6 Front, the Cambodian patriotic army and people killed or wounded over 12,000 enemies and captured thousands of others. Many enemy officers and soldiers surrendered. The Cambodian patriotic army and people have seized complete control of a vast area from Taing Kauk to the southern end of Kompong Thom.

To push its war "Khmerization" scheme in Cambodia, U.S. imperialism has for more than a year done all it could to bolster the Lon Nol clique and step up the expansion and equipping of the puppet troops. The recent attack in the Highway 6 area was a U.S. imperialist step to carry out the "Nixon doctrine" of using Indo-

chinese to fight Indochinese. Directed by U.S. imperialism, the Lon Nol clique threw into the operation over 20,000 men belonging to 15 brigades and comprising more than 70 battalions of infantry, artillery, and armoured cars as well as naval vessels. American advisers were in direct command of the operation. The enemy rained ton after ton of bombs and shells on the area, using hundreds of aircraft of the U.S. and Saigon puppet air forces, including B-52s, to support the Phnom Penh puppet troops. But their diabolic scheme failed completely.

In the face of the enemy military operation, the Cambodian patriotic army and people launched powerful offensives and won repeated victories. Recently, they mounted a decisive offensive on the enemy's remaining key positions from Baray to Kompong Thmar. On November 28 and 29, they captured nine enemy outposts and defeated all relief columns while continuing to besiege Baray and Kompong Thmar. Enemy forces entrenched in these two towns comprised more than 20 battalions, the "Chenla 2" operational headquarters and four brigade headquarters.

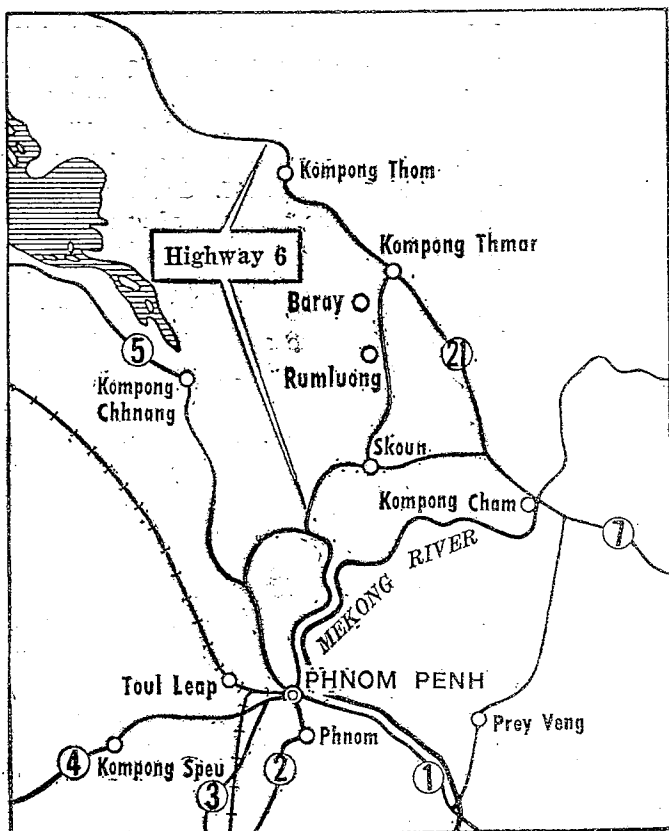
On November 30 and December 1, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people pressed their attacks on the two towns. The enemy was thrown into complete disarray. Lon Nol rushed to Skoun and ordered his men to evacuate. But the victorious patriotic forces and people hotly pursued them. Within only four days they had killed, wounded or captured over 3,000 enemies and wiped out seven battalions. All enemy forces in Baray and Kompong Thmar were wiped out or disintegrated. The two towns and surrounding areas were completely liberated.

In co-ordination with the Highway 6 front, the army and people in the Phnom Penh area repeatedly assaulted the enemy and scored resounding victories. Bat Deng, some 30 kilometres northwest of Phnom Penh, was liberated on December 6.

The spectacular victory on Highway 6 was the biggest battle of annihilation fought by the Cambodian people since they began their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This magnificently fought battle has fully demonstrated the powerful might of people's war. Closely relying on the masses and with close co-ordination between the main forces and the regional forces, the heroic Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces adopted flexible strategy and tactics and utilized their strong points to attack the enemy at his weak points. Skilfully manipulating the enemy on the battlefields, they cut him up into isolated

(Continued on p. 22.)

Sketch map of Highway 6 and Phnom Penh area



# U.S.-Pak Clique Aggravates Tension in Korea

EGGED on and manipulated by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea blatantly proclaimed a so-called "state of national emergency" on December 6 on the pretext of "a sudden change in the international situation" and the "threat of southward aggression from the north." At the same time, the clique said "top priority would be given to state security" and "all social unrest" "would not be permitted." It also made a big noise about taking any measure involving sacrifices by the south Korean people "when necessary." By "agreement" with the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea, it took the emergency step of "ordering" puppet army units "to be in an emergency posture, suspend leave and complete a combat posture."

## Warning to Pak Clique

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 7 sharply denouncing the U.S.-Pak clique for deliberately aggravating tension in Korea.

The statement pointed out: "This is a most heinous treacherous act designed to deliberately aggravate the situation of our country and kindle the flames of a fratricidal war to turn Korea again into a battleground, and an outright challenge to the peoples of the whole world aspiring for peace today."

The statement went on: "Encouraged by the consistent policy of peaceful reunification of the Government of the Republic, the struggle of the popular masses demanding the democratization of society and calling for the north-south negotiation and peaceful reunification of the country has again gained momentum as never before in south Korea these days and this has become the irresistible trend of the whole nation. Such a desire is rapidly spreading among the broad press and political circles of south Korea.

"This has thrown the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique into an unquenchable uneasiness and horror. Furthermore, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are floundering in the depths of despair for the future as the U.S. imperialists, their master, are facing a serious political, economic and military crisis and going into irretrievable bankruptcy and decline internationally.

"The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are raising frantic war clamours and resorting to atrocious fascist measures in an attempt to find a way out of this blind alley."

The statement warned: The clique must "stop running riot and discontinue at once the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and the war provocation machination.

"Should the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persistently block the road of peaceful reunification and take the

road of igniting a fratricidal war, disregarding the repeated warnings of the Government of the Republic, they will never be able to escape the stern judgment of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people and will further precipitate their miserable doom."

## A Futile Struggle

*Renmin Ribao* carried on December 9 its Commentator's article entitled "A Futile Struggle." It said: "The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the solemn stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people to frustrate the war provocation of the U.S.-Pak clique and attain the peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

The article pointed out that the perverse action of the Pak clique is aimed at further tightening its fascist military dictatorship over the south Korean people and maintaining its tottering puppet regime.

The article added: Furthermore, in order to save itself from impending doom, this clique has been racking its brains to find a way out through military adventures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is preparing public opinion for a war provocation against north Korea by making loud noises about the "threat of southward aggression from the north."

The article went on: "Last April the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forth the 8-point programme for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This fully proves the consistent and unremitting efforts of the D.P.R.K. Government for the peaceful settlement of the question of reunification of Korea. The 'threat of southward aggression' against south Korea does not exist at all on the Korean Peninsula today. On the contrary, the daily increasing war provocations by the Pak clique are seriously threatening the security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Concluding, the article said: "The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's desperate struggle is a futile one. Its intensified fascist repression in south Korea will surely arouse still fiercer resistance from the south Korean people. Should it dare run the risk of kindling the flames of a new war on the Korean Peninsula, it will surely meet a devastating counter-offensive which will hasten its doom. No force whatever can stop the Korean people's strong desire for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Pak clique has added a new crime to its innumerable traitorous crimes against the Korean people. The 40 million Korean people will surely try and punish this pack of traitors."

# China at the United Nations

## Supports Draft Resolution on "Declaration of Indian Ocean As Peace Zone"

AT the meeting of the First Committee (Political Committee) of the U.N. General Assembly on the afternoon of December 10, Chen Chu, Representative of the Chinese Delegation, expounded the principled stand of the Chinese Government with regard to the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone when he spoke on a draft resolution put forward by Ceylon and 12 other countries on the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone at the meeting which discussed the question of disarmament.

Chen Chu said: "The draft resolution on the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone reflects the urgent desire of many Afro-Asian countries to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and reflects their just demand to oppose the superpowers' contention for hegemony and division of spheres of influence in the Indian Ocean. In this sense, the Chinese Delegation supports this draft resolution in principle."

Chen Chu pointed out: "1. At present, the peace in the Indian Ocean region is being seriously undermined. With the abetment and support of the Soviet Union, India has launched a large-scale armed aggression against Pakistan with the aim of serving the Soviet Union in its contention with another superpower for hegemony over the Indian Ocean and the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent. Such flagrant acts of aggression must be severely condemned, firm support must be given to the Pakistan people's heroic resistance, aggression must be repulsed and peace must be restored. Otherwise, there can be no talk at all about the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

"2. While launching and expanding its war of aggression, India is hypocritically assuming 'peace-loving' gestures and declares itself as one of the co-sponsors for the draft resolution on the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone. This is a sheer sinister double-dealing in which India is trying to deceive the world under the camouflage of an international agreement, thus gravely undermining the seriousness of the draft resolution. Therefore, we deem it essential to tear away India's mask when this draft resolution is adopted. India has no qualification at all to be a co-sponsor unless it ceases its acts of aggression.

"3. The Chinese Government's statement that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons and its consistent stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war are

clear to all. China has not stationed a single soldier abroad, it has no military bases on foreign soil and has done nothing harmful to other countries. China will never be a superpower carrying out aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying against other countries, neither today nor ever in the future. The obligations China has undertaken far exceed what the draft resolution calls upon the countries concerned to do. The question now is that the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and India which have close relations with the Indian Ocean must undertake obligations. Otherwise the root cause of aggression and threat to the Indian Ocean and the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent will still remain and the peace and security in this area will have no guarantee at all. This draft resolution has failed to explicitly point this out. This is a defect.

"4. The Chinese Delegation hopes that the report which the Secretary-General will submit to the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly will conform to the basic requirements laid down in the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone."

After making the above statement and reservation on behalf of the Chinese Delegation, Chen Chu voted in favour of this draft resolution.

## Opposes Adoption of Draft Resolution on So-Called Prohibition of Nuclear Tests

AT the meeting of the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly on the morning of December 9 to discuss the question of halting nuclear tests, Chinese representative Chen Chu pointed out that the prohibition of nuclear tests if not linked with the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons can only serve to consolidate the nuclear monopoly of the two superpowers, lead to a growth in their nuclear threat and blackmail and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

Chen Chu said: "The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. As early as July 31, 1963, the Chinese Government issued a statement advocating the complete, thorough, total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and proposing that a summit conference of all countries in the world be convened to discuss that problem.

"We sincerely hope that an early agreement on this matter can be reached. However, China cannot give up necessary self-defence before the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons is realized. My country is compelled to develop nuclear weapons because she is under the nuclear threat of the two superpowers. China's necessary and limited nuclear tests are conducted entirely for the purpose of self-

defence, for breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers and finally eliminating nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has repeatedly made solemn declarations to the whole world since its first nuclear explosion, stating that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. We always mean what we say."

Chen Chu pointed out: "The two superpowers have been working on their nuclear weapons for decades. They have conducted innumerable nuclear tests of all kinds and their nuclear arsenals have swollen immensely. In these circumstances, the partial or complete halting of nuclear tests will not inhibit the continuation of their production and use of nuclear weapons. Therefore, the prohibition of nuclear tests will be of no positive significance if not linked with the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. It can only serve to consolidate the superpowers' nuclear monopoly, deprive the other countries of their just rights to develop nuclear weapons and resist nuclear threats posed by the superpowers. It can only spread a false feeling of security and weaken the struggle of the people of all countries for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. The world cannot gain peace and security from the prohibition of nuclear tests which, on the contrary, can only increase the nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail of the two superpowers and increase the danger of a nuclear war."

He continued: "In the past, the so-called 'partial nuclear test ban treaty' and 'treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons' concocted by the two superpowers have already been proved to be big frauds aimed at fooling the people of the world. Although some countries have favoured the complete prohibition of nuclear testing out of good intentions, certain countries will surely turn it into a means for lulling and deceiving the people of the world. Because of this, the Chinese Delegation will under present circumstances oppose the adoption of the draft resolution on the so-called prohibition of nuclear tests."

Chen Chu reaffirmed: "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to make common efforts together with the people of the world and all countries that love peace and uphold justice for the attainment of the noble goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons."

## Supports Zimbabwe People's Struggle

AT the Security Council meeting to discuss the Southern Rhodesian question on the afternoon of December 8, Chen Chu, Deputy Representative of the People's Republic of China on the U.N. Security Council, strongly denounced the colonialist authorities of Southern Rhodesia for suppressing the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for national independence.

Chen Chu said: "The essence of the question of Southern Rhodesia is the Zimbabwe people's fight against foreign colonialist rule and for national independence."

He pointed out: "The British Government should be held responsible for the question of Southern Rhodesia. The British Government has all along obstinately rejected the Zimbabwe people's demand for independence on the racist pretext that the people of Zimbabwe have not undergone the 'training for self-government.' Furthermore, the British Government has collaborated with the Ian Smith colonialist authorities in contriving behind the back of the people of Zimbabwe and the rest of Africa a so-called proposal for the settlement of the question of Southern Rhodesia, which they attempt to impose on the people of Zimbabwe. Flaunting the signboard of 'the majority rule by the Africans,' this proposal is in fact a big fraud."

He emphasized: "As a result of the prolonged brutal rule and plunder by the foreign colonialists, the people of Zimbabwe are poor and backward economically. The experience of the Afro-Asian countries proves that without political independence, it is impossible to achieve independence in the economic field. As long as colonialist rule and plunder exist, development of the national economy is impossible. In these circumstances, how many people in Zimbabwe can possibly meet the economic and educational qualifications as stipulated in the 'proposal'? How can one expect the people of Zimbabwe who are being oppressed and plundered to reach the same level as the colonialists in the economic field? This is indeed a mockery of common sense. Therefore, 'the majority rule by the Africans' referred to in the proposal is but a mirage which can never be realized. Small wonder that Ian Smith should say with certainty after the publication of this proposal: 'No European need harbour any anxiety about the security of his future in Rhodesia.'"

Chen Chu noted: "After the Southern Rhodesian colonialist authorities have revised the constitution in accordance with this proposal which cannot possibly be realized, Britain will 'confer independence on Rhodesia as a republic' and 'will also terminate their economic and other sanctions.' That is the essence of the question! In other words, it is aimed at legalizing the fascist and racist rule over the Zimbabwe people by the Ian Smith colonialists, and openly cancelling the 'sanctions' against the colonialist authorities of Southern Rhodesia by the British, U.S. and other colonialists, old and new. In this way Southern Rhodesia will be made another South Africa, a hatchetman assisting the colonialists and neo-colonialists in carrying out aggression, suppression and plunder against the independent African countries and peoples."

In conclusion, Chen Chu said: "The only solution to the question of Southern Rhodesia is the realization of the national independence of the Zimbabwe people. The Chinese Government and people totally reject this fraud devised by the British Government and the colonialist authorities of Southern Rhodesia and firmly support the Zimbabwe people and other African countries and peoples in their just struggle against the colonialist rule in Southern Rhodesia and for national independence."



## SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

### 1971 Farmland Water Conservancy Construction

GREAT successes were achieved this year in farmland water conservancy construction centring on building up farmland which ensures high and stable yields in times of drought and waterlogging. Over 5,000 million cubic metres of earth-stone work have been completed and some 30 million *mu* of farmland ensuring good crops in case of drought and waterlogging have been added—the biggest increases China has seen in the last decade.

Carrying out the policy for construction of water conservancy projects, which emphasizes small and subsidiary projects and projects built by communes and brigades, people in various parts of the country set up large numbers of small water conservancy projects suitable to local conditions, paid close attention to management and subsidiary projects and made full use of the completed projects.

In areas rich in underground water in northern provinces and autonomous regions, people went all out to sink power-operated wells so as to increase the acreage of irrigated land. By conducting Yellow River water to irrigate farmland and sinking power-operated wells in the past year plus other water conservancy projects, Shantung Province has extended its irrigated area by 6.67 million *mu*. Honan Province in the first nine months of 1971 sank 61,200 power-operated wells of which 60,600 were linked with other projects. All these gave prompt results.

Provinces and one autonomous region in the south have built small reservoirs, power-operated drainage and irrigation stations, water turbine pumping stations and dug many ponds and ditches in hilly areas. This quickly raised acreage under

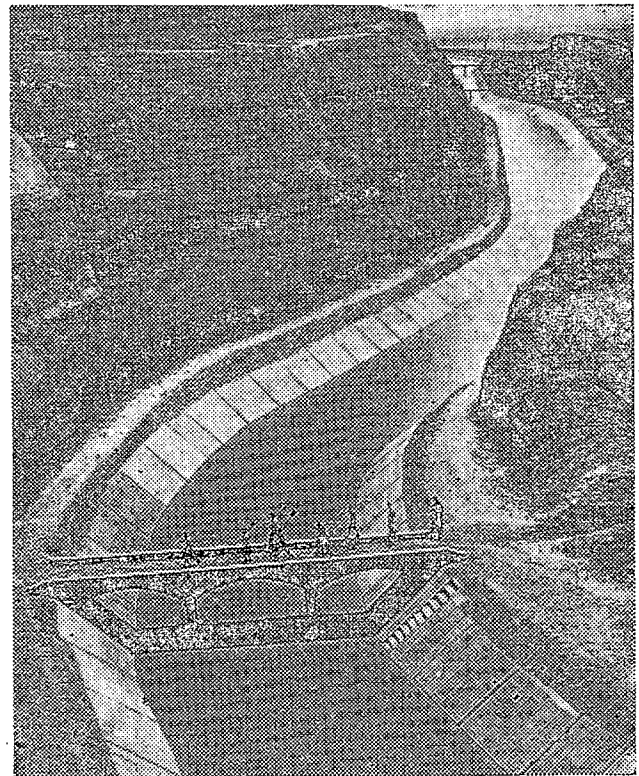
irrigation. People in Fukien made big efforts to build reservoirs and water-conducting projects, develop power-operated drainage and irrigation works, construct coastal dykes and strengthen management and construct subsidiary projects. As a result, the province's total area of farmland yielding good crops during drought and waterlogging increased to more than nine million *mu*. Despite a long spell of drought lasting 130 days this year, the province still had a good harvest owing to the development of farmland water conservancy construction.

People in water-deficient areas in China's northwest did everything they could to find sources so as to ensure water for farmland irrigation and drinking water for people and animals. Kansu Province this year increased its effective irrigation area by building various water conservancy projects, more than half of which is irrigated by water from wells.

In constructing irrigation and other projects, communes and brigades in different locales closely combined the work of taming rivers, transforming mountains, planting trees and improving soil, including alkaline land. On the basis of what it achieved three years ago, Shansi's Hsiyang County continued its farmland capital construction this year by adopting a comprehensive method of soil improvement and conserving water. Basi-

cally, it has built slopes and ridges into Tachai-type terraced fields. After transforming 80 per cent of its gullies, the county has turned many stone-strewn river banks into stretches of irrigated land. By learning from the experience of the Tachai Brigade and Hsiyang County, other places in Shansi Province have built 2.8 million *mu* of Tachai-type farmland in the past year. While harnessing the Haiho River, people in Hopei's mountain areas were active in building terraced fields; those on the plains went all out to sink wells and level fields; and those in low-lying areas paid great attention to building plots of raised land. Thus, Hopei turned more than 1.1 million *mu* into Tachai-type land and over 2.4 million *mu* into irrigated land. Capital construction projects on the farmland numbered two or three times those built in any of the previous years.

In going in for farmland water conservancy construction and taking Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants as their examples, cadres and commune members displayed



The Weiho River water-conducting project in Shensi's Paochi Gorge has brought more than 1.7 million *mu* under irrigation.

the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to build the projects with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Communes and brigades in Shensi's Chunhua County themselves designed and built a number of small reservoirs and pumping stations and dug canals and power-operated wells. The acreage of irrigated land expanded in one year was three times the total before the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

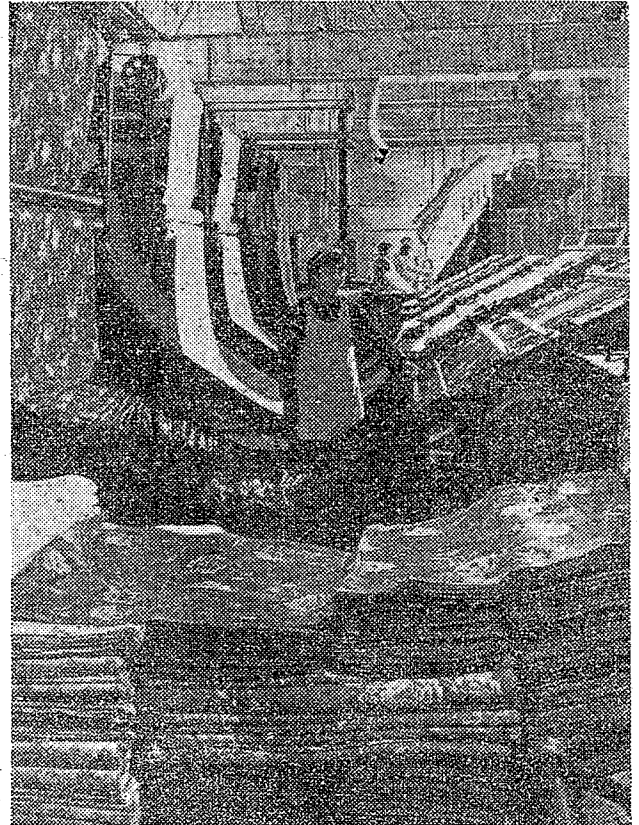
### All-Round Development in Textile Industry

ALL-ROUND development in China's textile industry has been made with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Production of cotton yarn, cotton cloth and printed cloth in the first three quarters of this year all has met the state plans; quality has been further improved.

In quality, yarn and cloth produced in Kiangsu, Shensi and Fukien were the best these provinces ever recorded. Shanghai set a new record in the quality of 23 major textile goods. The quality of 58 kinds of

cotton fabrics made in Kiangsu's Changchow beat all of that city's previous records. While production rose steadily and the quality of products improved, designs and varieties of textile goods also increased and consumption of raw materials lowered in these regions' textile enterprises.

In production process, many cotton textile enterprises in different places adhered to the principle of giving first consideration to quality. The output of first-rate cotton yarn and cotton cloth in Tientsin was quickly raised. Produced in the first nine months of 1971 by Kiangsu Province's 50-year-old Nantung No. 2 State Cotton Mill on the northern bank of the Yangtze River, cotton yarn quality reached first-rate standards. Ninety-eight per



The Shanghai No. 1 Printing and Dyeing Mill produces better-quality printed cloth with more designs and varieties.

cent of the cotton cloth in stock was first-rate. At the same time, over 2 kilogrammes of cotton were saved in spinning every bale of yarn as compared with the figure set by the state.

(Continued from p. 17.)

groups. Seizing favourable opportunities and concentrating superior forces, they put entire units of enemy effectives out of action. Giving full play to the militant spirit of bravery, staunchness and continuous fighting, they battered the enemy badly. This important victory of the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people has defeated the enemy scheme to clear Highway 6 and attack the liberated areas in northeastern Cambodia, dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist lackey, the Lon Nol clique, and weakened its reactionary rule and consolidated the liberated areas of Cambodia. It will have a big influence on the development of the war situation in Cambodia.

The victory on Highway 6 was a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist war "Khmerization" scheme in Cambodia. Even the Associated Press had to admit that the disastrous defeat suffered by the Lon Nol clique was

"the worst military disaster" in the 20 months since it staged the reactionary coup. Facts prove that the victorious advance of the Cambodian people in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation cannot be halted by U.S. imperialism, whatever it may do—taking the field itself, using Saigon puppet troops or relying on Lon Nol puppet troops.

The Cambodian people's spectacular military exploits in the Highway 6 area and the great victory by the people of Laos and south Viet Nam last spring in the Highway 9 area, in Lower Laos and the Tay Nguyen area of south Viet Nam fully prove that the situation on the Indochinese battlefield is independent of the will of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The more the armed forces of the Indochinese people fight, the stronger they become. The great victory in the Highway 6 area foreshadows a still greater new victory for the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

(Continued from p. 4.)

People's Republic of China, on December 8 sent a message to Koji Goto, President of the Japan Table Tennis Association, expressing sincere admiration and support for the latter association's just act in deciding to withdraw from "the table tennis federation of Asia."

The message said: "In acknowledgment of the Japan Table Tennis Association's decision on December 5 to withdraw from the 'table tennis federation of Asia,' not to participate in 'the 11th Asian table tennis championships' to be held in India next year and strive to establish a new Asian table tennis organization, I express, on behalf of the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China and all the table tennis players, sincere admiration and support for your just act. You may rest assured that your act will win the praise and support of the people and table tennis players of the Asian countries. So long as the people and table tennis players of the Asian countries unite and cooperate with each other, the friendship between them will surely be further strengthened and the table tennis movement in Asia developed."

### China's Organs of Dictatorship Dispose of Cases of U.S. Culprits

China's organs of dictatorship recently granted leniency to two imprisoned spies of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, John Thomas Downey and Richard George Fecteau, in accordance with the proletarian policy of leniency towards those who confess their crimes and severe punishment of those who refuse to do so. The life sentence originally passed on J.T. Downey was commuted into five years' imprisonment. R.G. Fecteau was released before the expiry of his term.

John Thomas Downey, alias Jack Donovan, male, 41, born in Connecticut, U.S.A., and Richard George Fecteau, male, 44, born in Massachusetts, U.S.A., both served as spies of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

After receiving special espionage training in the United States under the C.I.A., the two culprits were transferred to the C.I.A.'s Atsuki (Japan) espionage organization to engage in criminal activities endangering the security of the People's Republic of China. In 1952, Downey picked 11 special agents and, after giving them special training, had them air-dropped in three groups into northeast China to engage in espionage and sabotage. On November 29, 1952, Downey and Fecteau secretly intruded into China's territorial air over northeast China on a spy plane in an attempt to make contact with and provide supplies to the airdropped special agents. The plane was shot down and the two criminals, Downey and Fecteau, were arrested on the spot. In November 1954, the military tribunal of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China sentenced Downey to life imprisonment and Fecteau to 20 years' imprisonment.

In view of the fact that the two criminals, Downey and Fecteau, admitted their crimes during the trial and their behaviour was not bad while serving their terms, China's organs of dictatorship decided to grant them leniency by commuting Downey's sentence into five years' imprisonment (starting from the date of the commutation) and releasing Fecteau before the expiry of his term. Fecteau was set free and left China via Shumchun on December 13.

It was also learnt that Mary Ann Harbert, an American woman, illegally intruded into China's territorial waters near Tamkon Island off the Pearl River estuary in Kwangtung Province aboard a yacht on April 21, 1968, and was promptly detained by China's people's police. Investigations by the Chinese authorities concerned verified the above-mentioned fact. The culprit, M.A. Harbert, admitted her mistakes in intruding into China's territorial waters. She was set free and left China on December 13.

Another American, Gerald Ross McLaughlin, male, who illegally intruded into China's territorial waters on the same yacht with M.A. Harbert, was also detained. During detention,

the culprit behaved badly, resisted investigation and, taking the warders unawares, committed suicide on March 7, 1969. McLaughlin's yacht was confiscated according to law.

### NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on December 11 sent a message to President Jomo Kenyatta of the Republic of Kenya, extending warm congratulations on the National Day of the Republic of Kenya.

▲ A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1972 between the Governments of China and Albania was signed in Tirana on December 5.

▲ Finnish Ambassador Veli Heleinius gave a reception on December 6 to mark the Independence Day of the Republic of Finland. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others attended.

▲ Wang Kuo-chuan, Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Chang Hsiang-shan, a leading member of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on December 8 met the Japanese Delegation to China of the Osaka Tribal Liberation League Activists with Setsukazu Senkai as its leader and Sukeyuki Morooka as its secretary-general.

▲ The China-Latin America Friendship Association sent a cable on December 7 extending warm greetings to the 6th National Congress of the Unified Centre of Chilean Workers.

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### CORRECTIONS

In issue No. 46, the caption for the photograph at the right-hand bottom of p. 16 should read: O.D. d'Almeida from Togo dancing with the Chinese children.

The second sentence in the bold-face introductory paragraph on p. 12 of *Peking Review*, No. 50 should read: "In this way they are trying to impose the so-called 'Bangla Desh' puppet regime on East Pakistan so as to realize their long-premeditated aggressive design to annex East Pakistan."

# Radio Peking

## English Language Transmissions

(Some of the frequencies listed below are used for summer or winter only.  
Specific changes will be announced in our broadcasts.)

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6270, 6610, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11650
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6270, 6610, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11650
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11675, 15060, 17673
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 11980, 12015, 12055, 15060, 17855
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11980, 12015, 12055, 15060, 17855
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11685, 15095
	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9460, 9780, 11650, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 16	9460, 11650, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
SOUTHEAST ASIA	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan) 20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	41, 40, 30, 19	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan) 21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095
	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210



# **Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China**

**December 16, 1971**

# Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

December 16, 1971

A LARGE-SCALE war of aggression against Pakistan was brazenly launched by the Indian Government on November 21, 1971 with the active encouragement and energetic support of the Government of the Soviet Union. This has gravely disrupted peace on the South Asian subcontinent, given a tremendous shock and caused serious anxiety to the people throughout the world. On December 7, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by the overwhelming majority of 104 to 11 with 10 abstentions a most urgent resolution which, being very magnanimous to India, calls upon India and Pakistan to bring about a cease-fire and withdraw their armed forces to their own side of the India-Pakistan borders. This resolution reflects the common desire of the people of the whole world and all the countries which love peace and uphold justice to oppose aggression and interference, be concerned for the security of nations and safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the world.

After its adoption, the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly was immediately accepted by the Pakistan Government but categorically rejected by the Indian Government. Who wants peace and who wants war? Who is acting in self-defence and who is committing aggression? Is all this not crystal clear? Ignoring the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world, the Indian Government is continuing to expand its war of aggression, moving massive troops to press on the capital of East Pakistan Dacca, blockading the ports and sea lanes in East and West Pakistan with its naval forces, and carrying out continuous wanton bombings with its air force against East and West Pakistan, stopping at nothing in committing most brutal atrocities. These acts have completely laid bare the wild ambitions of the Indian expansionists. Cherishing the pipe dream of a Greater Indian Empire, they want not only to swallow up East Pakistan, but also to destroy Pakistan as a whole. If a timely stop is not put to such aggression committed

by the Indian Government, Pakistan will not be the only country to fall victim, inevitably other countries neighbouring on India will also be endangered. Such a state of affairs is absolutely impermissible, whether from the point of view of the United Nations Charter, of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence initiated by China and India, or of the Ten Principles of the Asian-African Bandung Conference.

The Indian Government asserts that it has launched the war in order to realize the national aspirations of the people in East Pakistan and bring about the return of East Pakistan refugees to their homeland. This assertion is indeed absurd to the extreme. Many countries in the world have nationality problems, which need to be solved properly and reasonably in conformity with the desire and interests of the people, but these are the internal affairs of the respective countries, which can be solved only by their own governments and people, and in which no foreign country has the right to interfere. The Pakistan Government has repeatedly expressed its willingness to seek a political solution to the East Pakistan question in a spirit of understanding and co-operation. What right has India to take the affairs of others into its own hands, flagrantly interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs, and even employ powerful armed forces to invade and occupy East Pakistan? It is known to all that India too has its own nationality problems, whose complexity and acuteness are rarely seen elsewhere in the world. It may be asked how India would react if other countries should deal with India in the same way that India is today dealing with Pakistan and use armed force against India. The Indian Government has shown such "thoughtful concern" for the so-called realization of the aspirations of the people in East Pakistan as expressed in the 1970 elections. But people's memories are not so short as to forget that India and Pakistan agreed long ago to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to decide its ownership but that both the governments of Nehru the father and of his daughter have gone back on their word and

refused to do so. Why is it then that the Indian Government is so indifferent to the national aspirations of the Kashmiri people?

As for the question of the return of the East Pakistan refugees to their homeland, it should, and can only, be settled by India and Pakistan through consultation, and it is absolutely unjustifiable to resort to force. Has there not been much interflow of refugees between India and Pakistan over the past two decades and more since the India-Pakistan partition? Because of this conflicts have often occurred on the India-Pakistan borders. All these sufferings of the Indian and Pakistan peoples stem from the roots of trouble left over by the British Empire in carrying out India-Pakistan partition after World War II. Colonialism has brought calamities on us Afro-Asian peoples. Should this bitter lesson not be enough to arouse us to concentrating our national hatred on imperialism? Should we instead slaughter one another? However, India has now used armed force in a big way and spread the flames of its war of aggression throughout East Pakistan. As a result, it is not only turning all the 75 million people in East Pakistan into refugees but has brought war disasters upon both the Indian and Pakistan peoples. The Indian Government has single-handedly manufactured a so-called "Bangla Desh" and inserted it into East Pakistan by armed force. The Indian Minister for External Affairs Swaran Singh has said that the Indian armed forces will remain in Pakistan territory for as long as this regime requires them. This proves that it is a puppet regime, which can hardly exist without the protection of Indian bayonets. In this sense, it is exactly the same stuff as the so-called "Manchukuo" of the 30s and 40s, which was under the aegis of Japanese militarism.

The Soviet Government has played a shameful role in this war of aggression launched by India against Pakistan. The whole world has seen clearly that it is the back-stage manager of the Indian expansionists. For many years, the Soviet Government has been energetically fostering the Indian reactionaries and abetting India in its outward expansion. In last August the Soviet Union and India signed the treaty which is labelled as one of "peace, friendship and co-operation" but is in substance a treaty of military alliance. They claimed that this treaty was not directed against any country, but actually it is precisely under their joint conspiracy that the subversion, interference and aggression against Pakistan have been intensified. Since the outbreak of the war of aggression, the Soviet Union has stepped up its efforts in pouring a steady stream of arms and equipment into India to bolster and pep up the Indian aggres-

sors. What makes people particularly indignant is that the representative of the Soviet Government in the U.N. Security Council has time and again used the veto to obstruct the cease-fire and troop withdrawal which are desired by the overwhelming majority of countries and the people all over the world. The Soviet Government has wantonly vilified China, alleging that it is China that has stirred up the conflict between India and Pakistan and "set Asians to fight Asians." Actually, it is the Soviet Government itself that has really and truly "set Asians to fight Asians." The purpose of the Soviet Union in so doing is known to all, that is, to further strengthen its control over India and thereby proceed to contend with the other superpower for hegemony in the whole of the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean and at the same time to foster India and turn it into a sub-superpower on the South Asian subcontinent as its assistant and partner in committing aggression against Asia. The present sudden invasion of Pakistan by India with the support of the Soviet Union is precisely a repetition on the South Asian subcontinent of the 1968 Soviet invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia. The acts of the Soviet Government have once again revealed its hideous features as social-imperialism and its expansionist ambition. We must for ever maintain high vigilance against imperialism and expansionism, and we would here advise our friendly countries on the South Asian subcontinent as well as all the countries in the world which are subjected to injury and threat by superpowers or sub-superpowers that they should by no means relax their vigilance but should continuously strengthen their defence capabilities and be ready at all times to hit back at the enemy who may seek every opportunity to attack them.

The Chinese Government and people consistently oppose imperialism, expansionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and firmly support the people of all countries in their just struggle in defence of their state sovereignty and territorial integrity and against foreign aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying. The war between India and Pakistan is a struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, between division and anti-division, and between subversion and anti-subversion. Under the leadership of President Yahya Khan, the people and armed forces of Pakistan have displayed an admirable spirit of heroism in this struggle. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Pakistan Government and people in their struggle against aggression, division and subversion; we not only are doing this politically, but will continue to give them material assistance. The Chinese Government firmly maintains that the December 7, 1971 resolution

of the U.N. General Assembly must be carried out immediately. We hold that there can be no neutrality on the question of aggression versus anti-aggression, of division versus anti-division, and of subversion versus anti-subversion. Certain big powers, making no distinction between right and wrong and remaining inactive and silent, have all along condoned and allowed the aggressor to grow through appeasement. The result can only be to tread again on the wrong path of Munich and the former League of Nations.

History has repeatedly proved that no aggressor comes to a good end. Relying on the support of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the Indian expansionists have now invaded and occupied large tracts of Pakistan territory and are acting truculently in a wild attempt to lord it over the subcontinent, fancying that they will

get their way. However, contrary to the subjective wishes of the Indian Government, its crimes of aggression will certainly arouse even stronger dissatisfaction and resistance on the part of the Pakistan people and the other peoples of the South Asian subcontinent, the Indian people included, and henceforth there will be no tranquillity for it on the South Asian subcontinent. He who plays with fire will be consumed by fire. The Indian expansionists and their back-stage manager will surely eat the bitter fruit of their own making. Victory surely belongs to the great Pakistan people fighting against aggression! Victory surely belongs to the great peoples of India and the other South Asian countries, who love independence, peace and freedom! Victory surely belongs to all the peoples of the world that love peace and uphold justice!