

GENERAL  
ASSEMBLYA/2889  
17 December 1954

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~~Ninth session~~  
Agenda item 72

COMPLAINT OF DETENTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF UNITED NATIONS  
MILITARY PERSONNEL IN VIOLATION OF THE  
KOREAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Cablegram dated 17 December 1954 addressed to the Secretary-General  
by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic  
of China

Peking, 17 December 1954

THE NINTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS FOLLOWERS, ADOPTED ON 10 DECEMBER 1954 AN ABSURD RESOLUTION UNDER THE TITLE OF "COMPLAINT OF DETENTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF UNITED NATIONS MILITARY PERSONNEL IN VIOLATION OF THE KOREAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT", WHICH SLANDERS CHINA'S CONVICTION OF ELEVEN UNITED STATES SPIES AS CONTRARY TO THE KOREAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT. TO THIS THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IS RESOLUTELY OPPOSED. THE SAID ELEVEN UNITED STATES SPIES AND TWO OTHERS INTRUDED INTO CHINESE TERRITORY AND WERE CAUGHT IN CHINA. AFTER EXAMINING EVIDENCES WHICH CONCLUSIVELY PROVED THAT THEY HAD CONDUCTED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN CHINA, THE CHINESE COURT ON 23 NOVEMBER 1954 PASSED JUDGMENTS ON THEM ACCORDING TO LAW. TO CONVICT FOREIGN SPIES CAUGHT IN CHINA IS CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIR. THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION AT ALL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO TRY TO INTERFERE IN CHINA'S CONVICTION OF FULL-PROVED UNITED STATES SPIES, WHILE FAILING TO CONDEMN THE UNITED STATES' DISPATCHING, IN VIOLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, OF SPIES TO INTRUDE INTO CHINA TO CARRY OUT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. THE CASE OF THESE UNITED STATES SPIES HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE QUESTION OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA. IF ONE SPEAKS OF THE QUESTION OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA, IT IS THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND SIDE WHICH HAS VIOLATED THE KOREAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONNIVED AT THE FORCIBLE RETENTION IN JUNE 1953 OF MORE THAN 27,000 KOREAN AND CHINESE CAPTURED PERSONNEL BY THE SYNGMAN RHEE CLIQUE IN OPEN VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE REPATRIATION OF

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PRISONERS OF WAR, AND THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND, DISREGARDING THE DECISION OF THE NEUTRAL NATIONS REPATRIATION COMMISSION IN KOREA, AGAIN ABDUCTED IN JANUARY 1954 MORE THAN 21,000 KOREAN AND CHINESE CAPTURED PERSONNEL WHO WERE THEN PRESSED INTO THE TROOPS OF SYNGMAN RHEE AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK. UP TO NOW THESE CASES ARE NOT YET ACCOUNTED FOR. THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND THE KOREAN PEOPLE WILL NEVER FORGET THE DISTRESS SUFFERED BY THEIR SONS UNDER THE TYRANNY OF SYNGMAN RHEE AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK. THE UNITED NATIONS, OVERWHELMED BY THE CLAMOUR OF THE UNITED STATES AND SUBMITTING TO ITS DOMINATION, WILFULLY IGNORES THE TRAGIC REJECTION AND ABDUCTION OF MORE THAN 48,000 KOREAN AND CHINESE CAPTURED PERSONNEL, BUT CASTS SLANDER UPON CHINA'S CONVICTION OF THE ELEVEN UNITED STATES SPIES. THIS CANNOT BUT EVOKE A GREAT INDIGNATION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE. THE AIM OF THIS CLAMOUR OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS TO STIR UP ANIMOSITY AND HATRED AGAINST CHINA, THEREBY TO COVER UP UNITED STATES AGGRESSION IN MANUFACTURING THE UNITED STATES-CHIANG KAI-SHEK "MUTUAL SECURITY TREATY" AND SEIZING TAIWAN AND THE PENGHU ISLANDS AND TO FRUSTRATE THE ACCUSATION BY CHINA AGAINST UNITED STATES ARMED AGGRESSION ON CHINESE TERRITORY. SUCH ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF ITS ENDEAVOUR TO CREATE INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS IN THE EAST AND THE WEST AND TO PREPARE A NEW WAR. THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE OPPOSED TO WAR, BUT THEY WILL NEVER BE FRIGHTENED INTO SUBMISSION BY THREATS OF WAR. THE CHINESE PEOPLE DESIRE PEACE, BUT THEY WILL NEVER BEG FOR PEACE AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR TERRITORY AND SOVEREIGNTY. NO AMOUNT OF CLAMOUR ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES CAN SHAKE CHINA'S JUST STAND OF EXERCISING ITS OWN SOVEREIGN RIGHT IN CONVICTING THE UNITED STATES SPIES. MR. SECRETARY-GENERAL, I REQUEST THAT YOU CIRCULATE THE TEXT OF THIS CABLE TO THE DELEGATIONS ATTENDING THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S KUOMINTANG REPRESENTATIVES.- CHOU EN-LAI, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

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