

# People's 人民中国 China

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## **Let the Imperialists Tremble!**

— Chien Chun-jui

## **Five Weeks with the Soviet Delegation In China**

— Emi Siao

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And Agreements**

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## Sino-Soviet Friendship Is Indestructible

On the occasion of the signing of the Sino-Soviet treaty and agreements, Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai pointed out: "I believe that our treaty and agreements will be supported not only by the peoples of China and the Soviet Union but also by progressive mankind throughout the world, while they will be regarded with enmity only by the imperialists and warmongers."

World reaction to the epoch-making treaty and agreements has fully confirmed the predictions made by Premier Chou. There has been joy and jubilation on the part of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, the awakened labouring people throughout the world and all those who are devoted to the just cause of world peace. But there have been wailings, cries of horror and much 'whistling in the dark' on the part of all imperialists and warmongers.

It is only natural that the warmongers, headed by the American imperialists, are enraged by the Sino-Soviet treaty and agreements.

Ever since the Chinese people drove Chiang Kai-shek's regime from China's mainland, the American imperialists have been forced to rely increasingly on their schemes for driving a wedge between China and the Soviet Union. To date, at least, this apparently remains one of the main strategies they could think of in regard to China.

As far back as August 5, 1949, when the White Paper was published, the United States government officially circulated the rumour that the Soviet Union was trying to dominate China.

Then on January 12th this year, Dean Acheson said: "The Soviet Union is detaching northern areas of China from China, and is attaching them to the Soviet Union."

The signing of the Sino-Soviet treaty and the various agreements reached in Moscow has shown the whole world the falsity of the American government's malicious remark. It has also demonstrated the futility of the State Department's latest policy of trying to stir up ill-will between the two neighbouring peoples.

The generous friendship that the Soviet Union had demonstrated in these agreements will prove a

limitless source of inspiration and encouragement to the Chinese people. Today the average Chinese citizen can understand more clearly than ever before the true character of the Soviet Union and of its policies, which are based on international co-operation among the labouring peoples of the world. Not only the Chinese people, but the ordinary peoples of all lands and especially the oppressed peoples of Asia, find inspiration in the entirely adequate and unselfish assistance which the U.S.S.R. is extending to China — assistance which the Soviet Union stands ready to extend to all oppressed peoples in their struggle for liberation.

The practical effect of the treaty and agreements is so great and obvious that U.S. Senator Homer Ferguson, that staunch partisan of the imperialist camp, could not but admit: "This alliance struck serious blows to our (American) position in Asia." (as quoted by *United Press* in a dispatch datelined Washington, February 16th)

In view of the facts, there is not much the American government can do except revive its old wives' tale about "Soviet encroachments" and "Chinese enslavement." Washington has had to content itself with muttering in bad grace about hidden loopholes.

The shameless remark by Acheson on Feb. 15th in connection with the Sino-Soviet treaty and agreements, can be taken as the model for imperialist strategy in dealing with this problem. Because no weak spot can be found in the treaty, Acheson can only resort to the lowest of tricks by saying: "The world does not know the story of the whole treaty." Thus he insinuates that there are secret protocols. The U.S. propaganda organs are making pitiful efforts to follow up Acheson's cue. USIS, the organ of the State Department, even sank so low as to disseminate the following quotation from the *New York Herald Tribune*:

"The published agreements are obviously the upper visible part of this iceberg, of which the important seven-eighths is still hidden in the depths. The rest of it may be written down in secret protocols, or may exist in nothing more substantial than fleeting words and tacit understandings recorded only by the silent walls of the Kremlin."

It is not the first time, nor will it be the last, for people to catch the American imperialists making statements without taking objective facts into account. If you ask them "how do you know that it is so," they always have a ready answer up their sleeves. This time, they will reply: "Well, there has been a leakage. It was recorded by 'the silent walls' far-away." Such bare-faced, irresponsible and under-hand trickery to mislead the world proves only one thing: that the brightness of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between China and the Soviet Union has brought the utter helplessness of the American imperialists into the light of day. It has shown that they are now reduced to issuing irresponsible statements and spreading rumours to cover their Achilles' heel.

Acheson's second weapon is to emphasize the 'meagreness' of the credit. This sort of trick is commonly duplicated by all other imperialists. Some of them compare the credit to the American 'loan' extended to the reactionaries of southern Korea. Others compare it with the amount of American dollars which the American expansionists 'granted' under the Marshall Plan to Great Britain. In a word, the purpose of all this is to prove that the amount of the credit extended by the Soviet Union to China is, as Acheson said, "surprisingly meagre." This phrase implies that the Soviet loan is inadequate and that the People's Republic of China is still in need of 'assistance' from the imperialists. In short, this is again a trick designed to drive a wedge between China and the Soviet Union.

As we know, this is nothing new. When the American imperialists first proposed the Marshall Plan in 1947, they fell back on every known propaganda trick to make people believe that the Soviet Union was in no position to extend economic aid on a large scale to the People's Democracies of East Europe. They claimed that without substantial 'assistance' from the American imperialists through the Marshall Plan, the East European Democracies would not be able to restore and develop their economy. Yet what has been the true situation in the last two years?

The capitalist countries of Western Europe, which have received Marshall aid, not only failed to develop their economy but, what is worse, are now on the brink of economic crisis. On the other hand, the East European Democracies, which obtained only 'meagre amounts' of aid from the Soviet Union, have

not only developed their economy but have improved the living standard of their people. What is responsible for this difference? It should be noted that what is termed 'aid' by the American imperialists is not really aid at all. Thus, the more the 'aid,' the worse for those who receive it. On the contrary, only the assistance given by the socialist Soviet Union is genuine, all-embracing, and in conformity with the economic requirements of the aided countries.

Acheson has said: "Since hostilities began between China and Japan in 1937, the United States has authorized aid to China in the form of grants and credits totalling over U.S. \$3,500,000,000." According to our information, however, the total amount of financial aid extended by the American imperialists to Chiang's gang since the outbreak of World War II even exceeds U.S. \$6,000,000,000. And what has been the effect for the Chinese people of this colossal 'aid'? Just one colossal civil war and death for millions of people! In a sense, it was precisely because the Chinese people were opposed to this sort of 'assistance' that they took up arms and won.

The continuous efforts of the imperialists to discredit Soviet aid and to sow dissension between the Chinese and Soviet peoples cannot cover up their fears and uneasiness. Thus, in addition to their rumour-mongering and disruptive activities, they are now busily arguing how to evaluate the significance and effect of the treaty and agreements. They may intoxicate themselves with their own fabrications, but will that help to belittle the value of this treaty and these agreements? If they stop their lying and face reality, then how can they cope with the completely new situation, which is so extremely disadvantageous to them? It can therefore be assumed that endless controversy will continue throughout the imperialist camp.

Let the imperialists keep on spreading rumours and arguing among themselves. Under Generalissimo Stalin's correct foreign policy and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's firm policy of alliance with the U.S.S.R., China and the Soviet Union cannot be stopped by any force from advancing hand in hand. Now, the Chinese and Soviet peoples, nearly 700 million strong, have firmly united themselves. Together they form an invincible force. And this force will steadily and irresistibly make itself felt throughout Asia and the entire world.

# Let the Imperialists Tremble!

Chien Chun-jui

A world-shaking event has just taken place. It is a bolt from the blue—for the imperialists. It has frightened the wits out of Harry Truman and Dean Acheson. It has once again jarred the much-battered imperialist system to its foundations.

This event is the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union—an event which inaugurates a new era in the history of friendly relations between these two nations.

In the long years before the October Revolution, the common people in both old Russia and old China lived a servile existence and were in general ruled by savage, feudalistic landlords whose interest lay in sowing dissension and inciting national hatreds among their people. At the turn of the 19th century, Tsarist Russia embarked upon a long period of aggressive expansion into China. During those dark days, although there was no conflict of interest between the Russian and the Chinese people, they were submerged in a whirlpool of instigations and trouble-making on the part of the reactionary ruling classes in both countries. Thus, these two peoples were deprived of the opportunity of expressing and developing friendly relations between themselves. Nevertheless those who were pioneering progressive thought recognized the true nature of such complex situation. At the time of the Boxer Uprising, Lenin observed:

"The people of China have no hatred for the people of Europe, because there is no conflict whatsoever between them. What they hate are the capitalists of Europe and the governments of Europe that are in the service of those capitalists."\*

Further describing the relationship between the peoples of China and Russia, he said:

"The people of China have never, under any circumstance, been anti-Russian; like the Russians, they themselves suffer from the oppression of an Asiatic-type of government which squeezes tributes and taxes from the starving peasants and suppresses by force all their attempts to fight for freedom; they also suffer from the oppression of capitalism—which has already penetrated into China."

Condemning the aggression of the Tsarist Government, Lenin noted: "The policy of the Tsarist Government in China is a criminal one."

CHIENTHUN-JUI, *Vice-Minister of Education, is the Secretary-General of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.*

\* All quotations in this article, unless otherwise stated, are translated from Chinese texts.

Lenin called upon the workers to "oppose with all their energy those who divert the attention of the labouring people from their real enemy by creating dissension between the two peoples." (*The Chinese War*)

The 1911 Revolution inspired the Russian proletariat with unlimited sympathy and admiration for the Chinese people. A special resolution was adopted with reference to the Chinese Revolution at the Second Congress of the Bolshevik Party in January, 1912. It pointed out that: "the revolutionary struggle in China will enable Asia to gain liberation, thereby destroying the rule of the European bourgeoisie." It further stated that "the Russian proletariat watch the success of the revolutionary Chinese people with sincere enthusiasm and full sympathy and denounce the behaviour of the Russian liberals in support of the aggressive policy of Tsarism."

At that time, Lenin hailed the Chinese people as "a truly great people." He said: "This great people not only mourn over their own long period of serfdom, they not only dream of freedom and equality, but they are also capable of struggling against the long-term oppressors of China." (*Democracy and Narodism in China*)

As mentioned above, the reactionary ruling class was then engrossed at home in the oppression of the people, and abroad in their encroachment upon or betrayal of neighbouring states. It relentlessly sowed dissension and incited national hatreds, thus preventing the Russian and Chinese people from freely developing their friendship. Only the just-awakening Russian proletariat were able to perceive the true character of their relations with their Chinese friends, and they evinced deep and militant friendship for the Chinese people. Such, in brief, were the fundamental characteristics of the relationship existing between the two countries in the dark days before the October Revolution.

The October Revolution basically altered that relationship in one respect. After 1917, when the Russian labouring people became masters in their own country, they found it possible to express freely and fully the friendship which they had long cherished for the Chinese people and, through their government, to give to them moral and material support. Soon after its birth, the Soviet Government voluntarily gave up all imperialistic privileges in China which had been acquired by Tsarist Russia. In July, 1919, the Soviet Government issued a statement on China in which it said:

"We are marching to free the people from the yoke of the military force of foreign money which is crushing the life of the people of the East, and principally the people of China. We are not only bringing help to our working classes, but also to the Chinese people."

After incessant effort, the Soviet Union eventually concluded a Sino-Soviet Agreement in 1924 with the regime under the Northern Warlords in which all the privileges acquired in China by Tsarist Russia were abrogated. The Soviet Union also extended ideological, moral and material assistance to China's emancipation movement, helping it to flower into the dynamic Great Revolution of 1925-1927. Later Chiang Kai-shek betrayed this revolution. But in spite of the fact that Chiang threw Soviet assistance overboard, which paved the way for Japan's bold aggression, the Soviet people still persisted in offering their friendship to China. The Soviet Union warned Japan shortly after the Mukden Incident that it "is entirely in sympathy with China, morally, spiritually and emotionally and will make all necessary efforts to help her." A month after Japan's all-out invasion of China in July, 1937, the Soviet Union concluded a non-aggression pact with China. This was followed up with a large number of aeroplanes, heavy artillery, air force personnel, military experts and huge credits. Notwithstanding this help, Chiang Kai-shek put up only lukewarm resistance against the enemy. He later discarded Soviet friendship once more and plunged headlong into a series of anti-Communist campaigns of unprecedented ferocity. This led to tremendous difficulties in waging war against Japan.

However, the Soviet Union continued to demonstrate the same friendly attitude towards the Chinese people. In August, 1945, three months after the Red Army had annihilated the German fascists, the Soviet Union despatched troops to Manchuria and wiped out one million Japanese troops comprising the main strength of Kwantung Army. This forced the Japanese imperialists to surrender unconditionally. On the 14th of the same month, a Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance was signed which stipulated that the two powers should take common action to prevent the resurgence of Japanese aggression. But Chiang Kai-shek, bent on throwing himself into the lap of the United States, once again turned his back on Soviet friendship and launched a large-scale civil war against the Communists and the people.

To understand the true foundation of this warm Soviet friendship for the Chinese people, we need only refer to the classic statement made by the great Stalin in 1925:

"The forces of the revolutionary movement in China are inestimable. They have not yet made themselves properly felt, but they will make themselves felt in the future. The rulers of the East and of the West who do not see these forces and do not evaluate them properly will suffer greatly for this. . . .

"Truth and justice are entirely on the side of the Chinese Revolution. That is why we sympathize with the Chinese Revolution. Both now and in the future, we do and shall continue to sympathize with the struggle of the Chinese people to liberate themselves from the yoke of the imperialists and to unite China into an integral nation."

The October Revolution opened the eyes of the Chinese people, put into their hands a key to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, and helped them organize the Chinese Communist Party — their most loyal leader. As a result of Soviet assistance and Communist Party leadership, the Chinese labouring people felt tremendous enthusiasm for the socialist Soviet Union. Virtually all Chinese workers and peasants, together with the advanced intellectuals, came to love and look up to the Soviet Union during this first period of the Revolution. Then came the civil war during which the imperialists and Chiang's bandit gang massacred so many of our comrades, who were resolutely opposing the anti-Soviet conspiracy of the reactionaries. The broad masses of the people in our revolutionary bases, as well as the revolutionary workers and intellectuals in KMT-controlled cities, whole-heartedly thanked the Soviet Union for its sympathy and moral support during these most difficult days. During the war with Japan as well, the people, relying on their own eyes, ears and brains, recognized the genuine help which came to them from the Soviet Union.

Yet it was only in the resistance bases led by the Communist Party that the people were fully able to express their love and gratitude for the Soviet Union and for Stalin. Such warm feelings on the part of the Chinese people were clearly demonstrated on Stalin's 60th birthday. Chairman Mao Tse-tung voiced their sentiments perfectly in offering his greetings at the celebration meeting when he said:

"The victorious outcome of Stalin's work has enabled him to help us with aeroplanes, guns, airmen and military advisors in various combat zones, as well as with loans. What other country in the world has helped us in this way? What other country, led by what other class, what other party, what other person, has helped us in this way? Who else but the Soviet Union, the proletariat, the Communist Party and Stalin?"

Chairman Mao added:

"The Chinese people will never forget all these friendly acts on the part of the Soviet Union."

In regions controlled by the reactionary Kuomintang regime, these sentiments of the Chinese people could not be expressed. Furthermore, the imperialists and Chiang's reactionary clique invented all kinds of base and shameless rumours to slander the Soviet Union in hopes of destroying the good-will of the Chinese people. This was particularly true after 1946, when Chiang and his bandit gang launched the large-scale counter-revolutionary civil war. These lackeys of the American imperialists, these traitors and butchers, played up the so-called

'Chinese Eastern Railway Question,' 'the Port Arthur and Dairen Question,' 'the Outer Mongolia Question,' 'the Sinkiang Question,' etc., in order to slander and blacken the Soviet Union and to sow dissension between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. But as an old Chinese saying goes: "You shall perish for your own sins." The hammer blows of the people and the PLA led by the Chinese Communist Party have overthrown these traitors and butchers and this thoroughly evil regime of Chiang's.

The Chinese people's victory thus gave birth to the new People's Republic of China. As in the Soviet Union, the people have become masters of their own country. The obstacles in the path of Sino-Soviet friendship and co-operation have been swept away. On the day after the founding of the new Republic, the Soviet Government announced its decision to establish formal diplomatic relations with China. The Soviet Union also despatched a Cultural Delegation to China as well as Soviet experts, who have shown selfless devotion to the task of assisting us in our economic and cultural rehabilitation work. In the first four months of its existence, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association attracted more than 2,000,000 members. Soviet films, photographs, stage plays, and scientific works have been widely and enthusiastically welcomed by the people of new China. All this demonstrates how rapidly Sino-Soviet relations are being expanded and consolidated under the newly-created conditions. It shows that the two peoples, having become masters of their countries, can respect, help and love each other. It shows that the two great nations can now express, develop and cement this deep brotherly friendship without reserve or misgivings. This great friendship and solidarity is now further sealed by the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance and the other recent agreements. A new era in the friendly relations between China and the Soviet Union has been launched.

The cordial Sino-Soviet relations of the new era will be most glorious, transcendent and invincible.

This is because, under the leadership of the Communist Party, of the great Stalin and of the great Mao Tse-tung, the people of the two powerful nations have carried on a long, heroic and arduous struggle for their own liberation and for democracy and peace. Truth and justice are on our side. As Andrei Vyshinsky said, the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and the other agreements between China and the Soviet Union is "the biggest contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and democracy throughout the world."

Second, this is because Sino-Soviet friendship is based on the fact that the two peoples are both masters of their own lands. Hence, it is a genuine

friendship between the peoples themselves—a friendship capable of full expression and further growth that is truly based on the interests of the two peoples and not on the interest of a small minority in either country. This kind of friendship is therefore capable of fully realizing the radiant hopes of the people of the two nations and of the rest of the world.

Finally, this is because the great Sino-Soviet friendship itself represents an impregnable force in the world. China and the U.S.S.R., which are geographically connected, are two of the largest countries in the world, and they possess the world's richest natural resources. The two countries have a combined population of nearly 700,000,000 brave, intelligent and hard-working people—representing over one-third of mankind. The Soviet people, long reared and steeled in the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism, are the most politically advanced in the world today. Both the people of China and the Soviet Union have mature Bolshevik Communist Parties, and have the great leaders in Stalin and Mao Tse-tung. They are defended by the invincible Red Army and the People's Liberation Army, which fully understand their glorious mission. And now these two great nations have merged themselves into an alliance of friendship. The Treaty which they have just signed formally provides:

"Both contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing the resumption of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression. In the event of one of the contracting parties being attacked by Japan or any state allied with it, and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party will immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal."

What solidarity this is! What noble friendship this is! What great force this is!

Let the imperialists and all their lackeys tremble before this unconquerable brotherly alliance! Lately, the American imperialists have made special efforts to carry out their key strategy of undermining the friendship between China and the Soviet Union. Now, obviously, they have undergone a severe defeat in front of the people of the world. But the Chinese people, the Soviet people and all people the world over have gained a great victory in the struggle for lasting world peace. The world peace-loving and democratic camp has been further strengthened as a result of the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. Fighters for peace and democracy in every corner of the world will have obtained new safeguards and new strength so that, strategically, they can despise the imperialist scarecrows and courageously but cautiously knock them over.

# Five Weeks With The Soviet Cultural Delegation in China

Emi Siao (Siao San)

Last October, just at the time the Soviet Cultural Delegation came to China upon the joint invitation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the China Conference for Defending World Peace, the People's Republic of China was born and the People's Central Government was formally inaugurated. And the day after their arrival in Peking, diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union were established on the basis of equality and friendship—all this has served to enhance the historical significance of their mission to China.

Harbin — Mukden — Tientsin — Peking — Nanking — Shanghai — Tsinan — Tientsin — Peking — Mukden — Harbin — this was the itinerary of the Soviet cultural workers during their five-week tour in China. Whenever they appeared before the people, the place was overcrowded and echoed with loud cheers. Wherever they arrived, it was a day of festivity for the masses of that locality. A sincere, earnest and warm friendship flooded every meeting, in the open air or indoors; it was on everybody's face, the guests' or the hosts'; and it overflowed between the lines in every sentence of formal speech or casual talk, and in every slogan, oral or written.

Perhaps no one had ever realized so intimately that the human language could be so beautiful and forceful! Perhaps no one ever had such a first-hand comprehension that, in spite of the difference in language, race and customs, people could feel not the least alienated or unfamiliar with one another. But on the contrary, because of a common ideology, a common cause and a common sentiment, they could be so familiar, intimate and united with one another!

Yes, it is because the Soviet people and the Chinese people are one and the same in their outlook.

After attending the inauguration ceremony of the People's Republic of China, the first meeting of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the China Conference for Defending World Peace, the Delegation, accompanied by an artists' team (performers and opera troupe), carried on their work untiringly and intensely during the one month's

EMI SIAO, Director of the Bureau of Cultural Relations, is Deputy Secretary-General of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. He escorted the Soviet Cultural Delegation on its tour of China.

period. They came into contact with the workers, peasants, soldiers, youths, women, intellectuals, scholars, cultural, literary and art workers and also the leading cadres in various fields. They attended as many as thirty rallies of all kinds and the number of people taking part in such rallies ran up to over 563,000. Over twenty meetings for discussions and reports on special topics were held, with nearly 80,000 participants. Members of the Cultural Delegation gave talks, reports and answered questions at the big rallies and small gatherings, while their artists' team gave concerts and ballets—each and every one of which met with storms of applause and left deep and unforgettable impressions. Their visit was of great benefit to us and solved many problems for us both in theory and in practice. They helped us to a further understanding of the profound friendship of the Soviet Union towards the Chinese people, and of the excellent culture of Socialism, and thereby increased our confidence in developing our own national, popular scientific and New Democratic culture.

The whole Cultural Delegation and the whole artists' team have left a very deep impression on us. The Chinese people now have a better understanding of the fact that the Soviet citizens, the people from a Socialist society, really have their own characteristics. Their qualities, ideology, attitude, behaviour and spirit for work are worthy of our admiration and emulation.

Look at the tall, silvery-haired A. A. Fadeyev, who has made us admire him whole-heartedly. As the outstanding representative of the Soviet literature and culture, he is such an "engineer of the human soul," so natural, sincere, happy, enthusiastic and yet so modest and scrupulous. When he stepped down from the train at the Harbin station, he said joyously: "I remember that in Moscow we used to say that we would come to China. Now we are really here. Ha, ha, ha!" After his arrival in China, he directed the activities of the whole Delegation, and also made enthusiastic and profound speeches himself. Even when he fell sick, he still carried on his work. The demands made on him by his Chinese readers were particularly numerous. He gave a theoretical report on Socialist realism to the Chinese writers and artists. He also found time while travelling by train to write an essay "On Lu Hsun," in which he expressed his respect and gratitude to the great author. This essay has proved to be one of the best appraisals of Lu Hsun's



works — concise and profound, with a very appropriate evaluation of Lu Hsun's greatness. We were all sorry about Fadeyev's departure. But we hoped, as he did, that he could return to China often in the future.

Look at the tall K. M. Simonov, with a small beard and sharp eyes, who already has some gray hair although only thirty-odd years of age. His Chinese readers had been very attached to his works and so, on seeing him, they naturally felt very close to him. His witty and poignant speeches, his lively, gay and magnanimous demeanour — all made people like him at once. His ability and energy for work, as well as his organizing power, are all very surprising. After Fadeyev's early departure, he served as chief of the Cultural Delegation and sometimes had to give four talks in one day. Because of interviews, meetings, preparations of speeches, etc., he often could only sleep for three or four hours a day. And when he went back to his own room at the small hours in the morning, he sank like a big bear into the depths of a sofa, panting and obviously tired. But he still smiled and joked: "Ah, I have broken all records. I have become a real writer — for I have recently written tens of thousands of words for my reports and speeches."

Simonov also visited Central China and South China. It is no exaggeration to say that he was "fully loaded on his return trip" with material gathered through his interviews and observations. Undoubtedly, he can write a very good book on New China.

Look at the handsome S. A. Gerasimof, a little bit bald-headed, with clever eyes and a handsome beard. He is a famous director, very talented and highly cultured. His creative zeal is always at the boiling point, and he was always anxious to get just one more "shot" of New China.

Look at V. N. Stoletof, of medium stature, with broad shoulders and a thick back. He is a Doctor of Biology and head of the Academy of Agriculture, but he still has not lost the true colours of a peasant. With his short-cropped hair and a sincere and honest face, he makes you feel as soon as you meet him those Russian qualities of honesty and simplicity as well as sincere friendliness and dignity. And when he talked about and explained the theoretical problems of the natural sciences, especially of biology, it was with such clarity, in such detail and on such a firm and principled foundation that our scientists were greatly benefited. He took a deep interest in China's agrarian problems and was particularly friendly with the Chinese peasants.

R. I. Agladze — a typical Gruzija (Georgia), Doctor of Technology, Vice-Chairman of the Academy of Sciences in the Republic of Gruzija. His appearance and his talks gave the Chinese people a clear comprehension of the brotherly and friendly

unity existing among all the Soviet Republics, as well as the high cultural development among their various peoples. All this was attained under the leadership of Stalin, who comes from the same Republic as Agladze.

L. V. Dubrovina — an experienced educator, was the only woman among the eleven members of the Cultural Delegation. Comrade Dubrovina always aroused great respect among her Chinese audience, the comrades acting as her interpreters and all those in contact with her. They all praised her untiring spirit for work and her systematic way of correcting and teaching others. All her reports, speeches, and answers to questions were very substantial and persuasive. A number of prominent intellectuals, whose ideological development had more or less come to a halt, managed to resume their progress after listening to her talks. Because of her sincerity and earnestness, and her joy over the Chinese people's liberation, she never felt tired even after talking for three or four hours to educational circles and women's groups. Sometimes she set out early in the morning to visit schools and returned late in the afternoon, forgetting about her meals altogether. "For each of us, our visit to China is a big event." "All our impressions of China are unforgettable." "On such a grand occasion, it is a



*Distributing the Landlord's Grain*

by Yen Han

shame indeed for anyone to complain that he or she is tired after merely looking around, enjoying the sights and doing a little work." The above quotations alone will give you an idea of Dubrovina's enthusiasm and simplicity. She was particularly excited and happy when she gave a talk before several thousand workers during lunch hour at a locomotive workshop in Harbin.

M. I. Deomidof — the Chairman of the International Publication Association was an old revolutionary and an authority on social sciences. He sincerely wished to tell the Chinese publishers all about the publishing experiences of the Soviet Union. "Books are very precious things." — he liked to say.

L. V. Warlamof — a famous director and an expert in making newsreels. He was clever, enthusiastic, energetic and endowed with a strong creative zeal.

At the request of the Cinema Bureau of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Chinese People's Government, Gerasimof and Warlamof have remained to assist the Chinese cinema workers in making two technicolour pictures of New China and of the People's Liberation Army.

K. I. Finogenof — a famous artist who paints new life and new characters. He was interested in studying various kinds of Chinese paintings and enjoying painting the life of New China. We all wish him success.

The artists' team also worked very strenuously throughout the trip. Members of the team gave numerous performances for the workers, peasants, soldiers, students and government workers as well as writers and artists. But not one of them complained that he was tired. When we sympathetically asked if they needed rest, their answer always was: "We have come to work," or "We were so excited that we forgot about fatigue." . . .

We should point out that the Soviet artists do not advocate "art for art's sake." They have attained a very high level in art and also in politics, as revealed in their answers to questions from the floor during public discussion meetings. At the farewell party, the famous dancer Sergeef and his wife Sergeeva said that they had enjoyed the portrayal of emperors and their courtiers in the old-style Chinese opera, with all its music and beauty, but they were much happier to see simple peasants and workers appear on the Chinese stage. So they invited everybody to drink a toast to New China's art of new realism. E. D. Shmeleff, a baritone, preferred to sing for the workers, peasants and soldiers, as did the other artists. His audiences here will always remember him standing on the stage and leading the chorus of "March of the Democratic Youth." At the end of the first part, he would fling open his arms and invite everybody to join him in singing the next stanza. Then you could no longer make out whether it was a Chinese song or a Russian song being sung. You only heard the deafening singing giving an emphatic call to the

youth of the world to join hands in resisting the enemy and striving for peace!

Thirteen young men of the Red Army opera troupe represented the lively, happy and heroic Soviet youth. They gave many strenuous performances and naturally were fatigued and tired. But whenever the audience demanded an encore, they promptly obliged. What moved us most was that, when any famous performers or members of the troupe fell sick, they refused to absent themselves and insisted upon appearing as scheduled. Some members of the troupe learned to shout in Chinese: "Mao Tse-tung Wan Sui!" (Long live Comrade Mao Tse-tung!) and "Sze Ta-lin Wan Sui!" (Long live Comrade Stalin!) This moved their audiences immensely.

This enthusiastic, vigorous and conscientious spirit of the Soviet cultural workers is worthy of our emulation.

The numerous talks and speeches given by members of the Cultural Delegation were always prepared beforehand, no matter whether they were brief talks or long speeches, or whether they were for small gatherings or big rallies. Moreover, they tried to avoid repetition. In every city they had visited, they always adapted their talks to the locale. At the meetings of different circles in different places, they took note of the type of audience before them. The artists' team also carefully selected the program presented to different types of spectators.

This serious, conscientious and scrupulous spirit of the Soviet cultural workers is worthy of our emulation.

Wherever the Delegation went, the reception accorded to them by the local people was most enthusiastic and magnificent. But every member of the Delegation and the artists' team understood that such a reception was not intended for them as individuals, but rather was an expression of love for the Soviet Union, for its citizens and for Comrade Stalin. Every one of them knew that he was only one of the Soviet citizens, even though he was also their representative. So they were not proud, but conscientious. We in China often talk about learning the viewpoint of the masses. The Soviet people have had long training in this and have obtained significant results. Their humble and painstaking attitude is also worthy of our emulation.

The friendship between the Chinese people and the Soviet people is everlasting, and it is daily increasing, developing and consolidating. No enemy can ever impair such profound and noble friendship. This has been further confirmed by the Soviet cultural, scientific and art workers' visit to China. We have become close friends with the whole Delegation, and close friends with each and every one of its members. We wish that Soviet culture and Chinese culture may each have its own eternal development and will flourish. We hope that the two nations may continually exchange such cultural missions.

# China's Case Against Hirohito

Facts About Japan's Use of Bacterial Warfare

By Wen Chao

A Japanese plane raided Ningpo, a coastal city in Chekiang, on October 22, 1940. It did not drop any bomb. Instead, it flew low over the city dumping out wads of cotton and sacks of grain. One week later, plague had broken out in Ningpo and had taken its first victim. Before the plague epidemic subsided, 99 people had contracted the dread disease. Two survived.

During the same month, a Japanese plane made a similar raid upon the railway town of Chuchow, also in Chekiang Province. The cotton and grain it poured down upon the town were potentially more lethal than any bomb known at that time. The cotton contained fleas infected with bubonic plague, and the plague-contaminated grain could also infect all the rats for miles around. Twenty-two people died of plague in Chuchow by November 12th. Moreover, plague germs, while easy to distribute, are very difficult to eradicate. Plague epidemics broke out again in Chuchow in 1941, 1946 and 1947. The toll of deaths from plague rose to 201.

In the fall of 1940, the Japanese air force also dropped plague germs on Kinhwa, another railway town in Chekiang. The disease later spread to the nearby counties of Tungyang, Iwu and Lanchi. Of the 438 plague cases registered in these three counties, 361 proved fatal. Plague bacteria were subsequently dropped on Sinteng, Chuki, Shangyu and Yangki in Chekiang Province.

Changteh, in western Hunan Province, was another target of Japan's bacteriological offensive. A Japanese plane dropped grain over the city on November 4, 1941. Dr. Tang Hsueh-hua, of the missionary-run Hua Teh Hospital, tested the grain and found it saturated with plague germs. Eight days later, the hospital took in a patient with symptoms of this disease. The patient died 36 hours later. Dr. Tang performed an autopsy and found that death had been caused by bubonic plague—Changteh's first recorded case. Changteh was a highly strategic target in terms of germ warfare. The city lies at the heart of a rice-producing region. Therefore, a plague epidemic started here could be exported far and wide through the innocent-looking bags of grain being shipped out from the area.

The Japanese invaders resorted to their bacteriological weapons in North China too. A unit

of the people's Eighth Route Army, operating in Central Hopei found conclusive evidence that the Japanese released great numbers of germ-carrying rats in Tingsien county in 1942. Shortly afterwards, another unit captured Major General Ompo Sei in the same area. The Japanese officer confessed that his troops had been supplied with various equipment for waging bacteriological warfare.

Other areas where the Japanese are known to have spread plague or typhoid germs are: Hsinhsiang, Huahsien and Chunhsien counties of the Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan Liberated Area and Hochu and Paoteh counties in Shansi Province.

Never for a moment during the eight years of the Sino-Japanese War did the Japanese militarists relax their attempts to find still more deadly and efficient methods of employing bacterial warfare. They established a number of high-capacity germ-producing centres in China. The specially-trained bacteriological warfare units that staffed these centres used Chinese, Russians and Mongolians as guinea pigs to test the action of man-killing bacteria. There they also stockpiled deadly microbes and viruses for use against all peoples who opposed Japan's dream of conquest.

Two of Japan's main laboratories for experimenting with bacterial weapons and for breeding their death-dealing microbes were located at Pingfan and Anta near Harbin, in Northeast China.

Pingfan is a railway station 20 kilometres south of Harbin. Five kilometres to the west of the station lies a heap of ruins, surrounded by a ditch more than a metre deep and an earthen wall two metres high. This is the site of a huge germ-producing centre operated by the 731st Brigade of the Japanese Kwantung Army. The installation was razed to the ground just before the Japanese abandoned the area in the face of the Red Army's offensive in 1945. But in their hasty flight, the Japanese left much evidence behind as testimony to their hideous crimes.

This germ-manufacturing centre had been a town in itself, complete with motor roads, a power plant, laboratories, barracks and other buildings. Broken pieces of white and brown porcelain found in one ruined laboratory have been identified as parts of "germ bombs" which the Japanese were develop-

ing. At the eastern end of the compound stand four demolished buildings enclosed in a cement wall one metre high. The entrances into this walled area are guarded by deep moats. Here and there wire rat cages lie among the debris. This was where the Japanese bred plague bacteria and housed their supply of rodents.

When the bacteriological centre was in operation, the Japanese army cordoned off a wide area around the centre and prohibited anyone from entering without authorization. Whoever wandered into the forbidden zone was shot on sight. When trains passed this area, the curtains were pulled down on all car windows. Passengers who glanced outside were arrested. None of the peasants in adjacent villages knew what was really going on within the earthen wall. The labourers who worked inside were brought from distant places, and the Japanese allowed no one to leave the place alive.

In the eastern corner of the premises towers a chimney which, when the Japanese were there, constantly belched forth yellow smoke. On windy days, the peasants say, the stench was so terrible that it made one vomit. A small building beside the chimney is now in ruins, but enough remains to prove that it had served the Japanese as a crematorium for disposing of their victims.

When this elaborate centre was working, from 500 to 600 Chinese workers and peasants had been kept enslaved there as labourers. The day before the Japanese fled, these people were herded into a barbed wire enclosure and machine-gunned. The Japanese also freed all the rats before leaving. In the resultant plague epidemic, 105 people died in three nearby villages alone.

The Japanese army had another top-secret bacteriological centre at Chu Chia Yao airport, outside of the county-town of Anta to the northwest of Harbin. This centre functioned much like the one at Pingfan.

The Japanese army forced the local residents to help them in many ways. At bayonet point they drove the county's 15,000 grade school pupils to the fields to catch rats. The people estimated that local inhabitants sent more than 100,000 rodents to the laboratory. The Japanese also forced the school children to contribute eight ounces of animal hair and three ounces of dried blood each. The animal hair was used to carry plague-infected fleas and the dried blood was used in breeding germs.

The Japanese invaders established another bacteria-producing centre in Nanking, the seat of their puppet government. It was situated at the foot of the Chiu Hua Hill and was officially called "laboratory for vaccine and serum production." No Chinese was allowed near the place. The Japanese tried to destroy this laboratory at the time of their

surrender. However, their hasty job of demolition left many tell-tale traces.

Chu Hung-wen, who is now an instructor in the department of biology, Nanking University, participated in taking over the laboratory after the Japanese surrender. He said that the Chinese authorities found more than 2,000 white mice there, most of which were infected with various diseases. In addition, they also discovered the remains of a huge autoclave, a large number of incubators and refrigerators, over thirty tons of agar used in making cultures, and hundreds of thousands of test tubes and slides. Chu Hung-wen said that from all indications, the laboratory could have produced tremendous quantities of lethal microbes.

The Japanese militarists also operated two bacteriological laboratories in Peking. One was situated at the Temple of Heaven, and the other one was housed in the Fan Chin-sheng Memorial Biology Institute. The Japanese army units which staffed these two laboratories had as their code name "North China A.A.A. 1855 Corps."

\* \* \*

Twelve of the perpetrators of these crimes went on trial in December before a Soviet military tribunal in the Siberian city of Khabarovsk. On the basis of the evidence presented at this trial, the Soviet Union has proposed to the Chinese, British and American governments the creation of an international military court to try the five top Japanese war criminals who are primarily responsible for such inhuman crimes. These five war criminals are:—Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, Lieutenant Generals Shiro Ishii and Masajo Kitano of the Japanese army medical service, Major General Yujiro Wakamatsu of the Japanese army veterinary service, and Lieutenant General Yukio Kasahara, chief of staff of the Kwantung Army stationed in Manchuria.

The American imperialists, however, have stalled on turning over their key henchmen for trial before world opinion. Ever since the Khabarovsk trial started, MacArthur's headquarters have tried to deny Japan's use of bacterial weapons of war. The American imperialists have shown themselves particularly eager to shield their chief stooge, Hirohito. They therefore reacted to the Soviet proposal with the false claim that the trial of Japanese war criminals has been already concluded and that Japan's Emperor has been "pardoned."

But China still bears the scars of these heinous crimes and the Chinese people will not be satisfied until those responsible are brought to justice. That is why, on February 8, 1950, the Chinese Central People's Government gave its whole-hearted endorsement to the Soviet proposal. No matter how stubbornly the American imperialists procrastinate on this issue, Hirohito and his subordinates shall eventually be brought to trial in a world court and shall face judgment for these crimes against humanity.

# The Chinese Changchun Railway

by Meng Sen

Within three years, all railway communications in Northeast China will, for the first time, come under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Chinese government. This historic development will be brought about under the terms of the recently-signed Sino-Soviet Agreement regarding the Chinese Changchun Railway — the name of the 2,861-kilometre rail-line formed by the amalgamation of the main trunk lines of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the South Manchuria Railway. According to this agreement, the Soviet government will turn over all its interests in this railway without compensation as soon as the Japanese Peace Treaty is signed, or in any event, not later than the end of 1952.

China's northeastern provinces, with their tremendous wealth of hardly-developed natural resources, have inflamed the covetous greed of the great capitalist powers ever since the birth of the imperialist era. But any imperialists who wished to exploit these rich resources and gain mastery over the vast area's economy had first to dominate its economic life-line — the railways. That is why the history of imperialist machinations in Manchuria before the October Revolution was a history of bare-fanged competition among the various powers to build and control railroad lines.

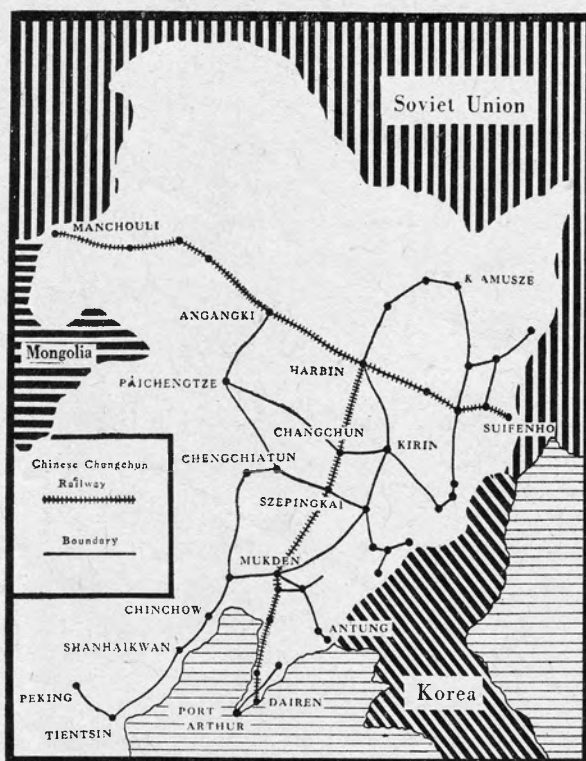
Tsarist Russia was the first of the foreign powers to force the degenerate Manchu rulers of China to grant it the right to build and independently operate a rail-line on Chinese soil. Having begun construction on the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1891, Russia now wanted to shorten the rail distance to Vladivostok by building a second line eastward across Manchuria from Manchouli. As a result of intrigue and a show of force, Tsarist Russia bludgeoned the feudal Manchu government into granting its permission. A secret treaty was signed to this effect with Premier Li Hung-chang in May, 1896. Two years later, Russia intimidated China into giving her a 25-year lease on the territory of Kwantung, which lies at the tip of the Liaotung peninsula. At the same time she acquired the right to build a north-south railway linking Port Arthur and Dairen, in her leased territory, with the east-west Chinese Eastern Railway.

The C.E.R. was opened to traffic on July 1, 1903, but before the branch from the south could be completed, the envious Japanese imperialists attacked Tsarist Russia to get their share of the plunder. By virtue of having defeated the Tsarist forces, Japan took over the Kwantung lease and all Russia's railway rights in southern Manchuria. The South

Manchuria Railway, therefore, was completed with Japanese capital and opened to traffic on April 1, 1907.

During the next decade, the two railways were utilized to tap the wealth produced by the Chinese people and to funnel it into the treasure-boxes of capitalists residing in Moscow and Tokyo.

Then came the October Revolution of 1917, the first breach in the imperialist system. As soon as the Russian people had taken the power of government into their own hands, they immediately renounced all of their country's imperialist privileges in China. This announcement was formalized in 1924 when the Soviet government sent L. M. Karahan as its special envoy to Peking to work out a new Sino-Soviet agreement that would reflect contemporary conditions. In addition to giving up its extraterritorial rights and its share of the Boxer Indemnity, the Soviet government agreed to the redemption of the C.E.R. by the Chinese government. Pending the final settlement, the agreement specified that the business operations of the railway would be temporarily handled by joint Sino-Soviet manage-



ment. The document embodying this agreement, which stripped the rail-line of its colonial character, was signed on May 31, 1924, by Foreign Minister Wellington Koo of the Northern Warlord government and Mr. Karahan.

A year later the Great Revolution began and the Peking government was soon swept from power. But before the revolutionary victories could be consolidated, Chiang Kai-shek set himself up as a dictator and broke off relations with the Soviet Union.

In the spring of 1929, Chiang Kai-shek was approached by foreign imperialists with the suggestion that if he seized the C.E.R. by force, he could then mortgage it against a large foreign loan. In May, Chiang ordered his troops to march on the railway and take it over. Prompt action by the Red Army thwarted this highly illegal and piratical act, which, if successful, could have benefited only the imperialist powers.

In 1931, Chiang allowed the Japanese imperialists to occupy Manchuria with little more than verbal protests on his part. The Japanese *Zaibatsu* immediately turned their greedy eyes towards the C.E.R., the only thing in Manchuria which had not yet come under their domination. They moved their troops to advantageous positions along the line and prepared to take over. But the Soviet Union countered by reinforcing its Far Eastern garrisons as well. The Japanese warily looked over the Soviet forces — and decided that it would be cheaper to buy the railway than to seize it at gunpoint. But the Japanese made one thing clear from the moment they opened negotiations for the purchase of the line: one way or another, they meant to have the C.E.R.

This was now the middle of the 1930's and the Soviet Union was devoting every effort to building up its western defences against the fascist menace. Rather than fight a costly and time-consuming war over the railway, it agreed in March, 1935, to sell the C.E.R. for 170,000,000 "*Manchoukuo yen*."

After the European fascists had been crushed, the Soviet Union was in a position to deal with Japan. On August 9, 1945, the powerful Red Army flung its full might against Japan's crack land forces that had been immobilized in Manchuria throughout the war to guard against the Soviet Union's possible entry into the war. Within a week, the prize Japanese army had been pulverized, and Japan was left with no alternative but surrender.

On the day that Japan stopped fighting — on August 14, 1945 — the Soviet Union signed a new Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with the Republic of China. A new agreement was also reached regarding the two strategic rail-lines which the Red Army had wrested from the Japanese, now grouped together and designated as the Chinese Changchun

Railway. The two governments agreed to share equally in the joint ownership of the C.C.R. and to run it as a purely commercial transportation enterprise. Under the terms of this agreement, a ten-man Board of Directors was set up to administer the railroad. Each government was to appoint five members and the Board would be headed by a Chinese member. The Chinese Board members were allotted six votes, to five for the Soviet members. This agreement was to remain in effect for 30 years, following which the Soviet Union would transfer all its interests without compensation to the Chinese government.

In view of the circumstances prevailing at that time, it is readily apparent that this kind of arrangement was then in the best interests of the Chinese and Soviet people. Only such joint administration of the railway could guarantee that this strategically vital communication line would not again fall into the hands of some foreign imperialist power. Today it is obvious that had this arrangement not been concluded, Chiang would have been free to make full use of this railway in his subsequent war on the Chinese people, and that long before now it would probably have been bartered away to Wall Street.

But once Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary regime had been thrown out of China and the Chinese people had formed a government free from imperialist entanglements, the situation was completely changed. Now, for the first time, the people of the two neighbour countries could meet through their representatives and draw up an entirely new type of agreement regarding the C.C.R.

It was not accidental that this new agreement signed on February 14th opened with a preamble stressing the significance of the recent changes that have occurred in the Far East. No longer was the Soviet Union dealing with a bourgeois-landlord government harbouring openly hostile sentiments, a government that might, on the slightest pretext, ally itself with American imperialism in an attack upon the Soviet people. And now that the Chinese people had regained full control over their Northeastern territory, Manchuria was no longer a grab-bag for foreign imperialist powers and a potential source of international conflict. The interests of the two neighbouring peoples had become entirely parallel, and they now had common friends and enemies. The concurrently-signed Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance made adequate provisions for the joint defence of Northeast China in times of war, and there was no longer any reason for the Soviet government to retain a voice in the administration of the strategic railway. Therefore, the Soviet Union agreed to transfer all its rights in the C.C.R. to the Chinese People's Government on the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, or in any case not later than the end of 1952.

# Sino-Soviet Friendship



↑ Chairman Mao in Moscow taking part in the celebration of Stalin's 70th birthday. Fifth from left, Chairman Mao; seventh, Generalissimo Stalin.

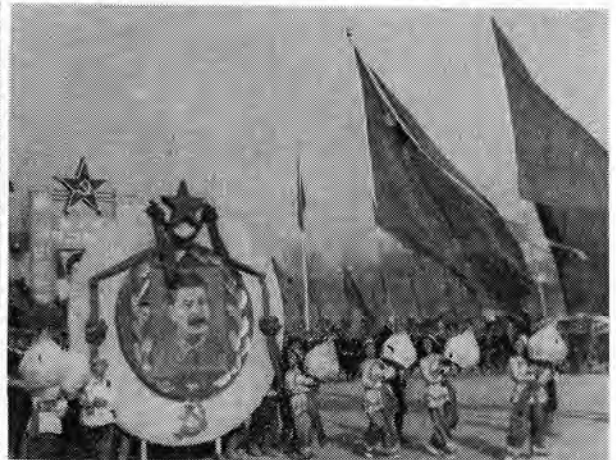
Chairman Mao and Soviet Ambassador to China, N. V. Roshchin, toasting Sino-Soviet friendship in Peking on Nov. 7, 1949 — 32nd anniversary of the October Revolution. ↓

Through all the diplomatic vicissitudes of recent decades, the traditional friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples has lasted and steadily developed. This genuine friendship, once suppressed by the Kuomintang reactionary rulers, now manifests itself with particular strength and vigour in the people's China.

In line with the will of the people, Sino-Soviet relations have been further cemented in recent months. The culminating event is Chairman Mao Tse-tung's visit to Moscow and the signing on Feb. 14 of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen and the agreement on long-term Soviet credit for China.



Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government, addressing the inaugural meeting of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association on Oct. 5, 1949, in Peking. The Association now has a membership of 2,000,000.



The Chinese people warmly celebrated Stalin's 70th birthday on Dec. 21, 1949. *Yangko* dancers perform in the streets of Peking.



↑ Chinese peasants heap gifts upon L. V. Dubrovina, Vice-Minister of Education of the RSFSR.

A peasant woman shakes hands with R. I. Agladze, Vice-Chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR. Standing between them is K. M. Simonov, noted Soviet writer.



↑ 30,000 people bid farewell to the Soviet cultural workers (Ministry of Agriculture) in Peking.

## Welcome the Soviets Learn from them



↑ E. D. Shmeleff, Soviet baritone, sings at the Peking farewell rally.





Workers at Hsien Nung Tan (Altar of

## Soviet Friends; from the USSR

Now free to express their feelings, the Chinese people even in the most remote countryside have displayed warm brotherly love for their Soviet friends. The Soviet Cultural Delegation, for instance, was greeted with cheers and applause, bouquets and gifts wherever they went during their one-month tour of China last October.

Sino-Soviet relations today are founded upon the spirit of proletarian internationalism and popular endorsement of the policy of "inclining to one side," as enunciated by Chairman Mao. The Chinese people have whole-heartedly joined the side of the peace-loving democratic camp, headed by the Soviet Union. They know that to build a strong and prosperous new country, they must first learn from the U.S.S.R.

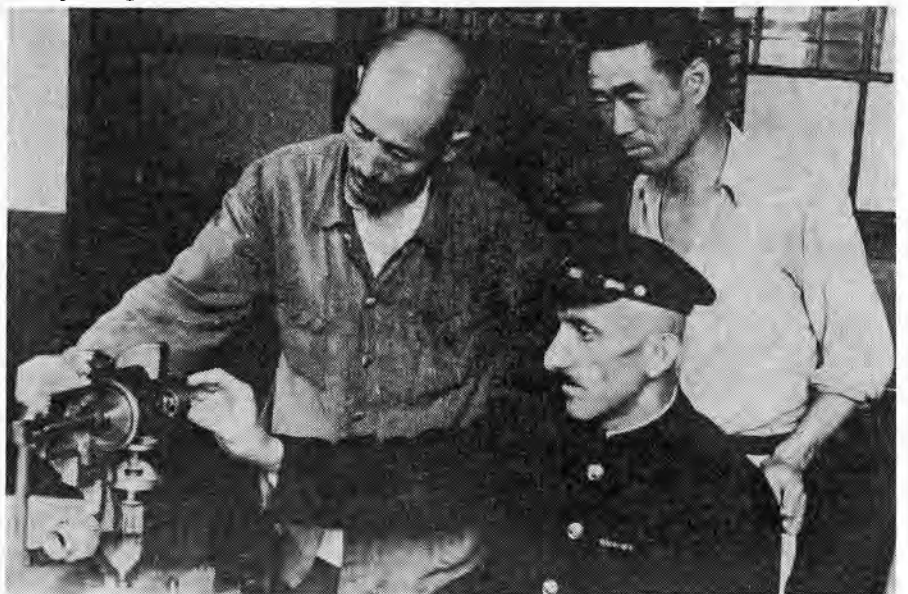


↑ An exhibition of Soviet photographs in Peking draws large crowds.



↑ A Soviet worker teaches a Chinese girl worker to operate a lathe.

A Chinese railway mechanic designed a new machine part with the assistance of the Soviet railway-workshop director in Dairen. Here they are inspecting the model. ↓



## Genuine Aid From the USSR

Deeply imbued with the spirit of internationalism, the Soviet people have rendered China valuable and selfless assistance in a wide variety of ways. For instance, Stalin sent a medical team to help fight the plague epidemic in Chahar last winter.

The team toured the most seriously-infected areas without regard to personal danger and material difficulties. As a result of their hard work and sincere cooperation with Chinese medical squads, the deadly disease was quickly stamped out.



↓ Soviet medical personnel helping peasants to fumigate their courtyards.

↑ The mission is fulfilled. One of the Soviet plague specialists says good-bye to a Chinese colleague.



↓ Grateful Chinese workers and students see the Soviet medical team off when they leave Peking.

↑ A child cured by the Soviet physician comes with his grandmother to thank their Soviet friend.



# Shanghai Fights Back

Chung Ming

On February 6, 1950, at 12:25 p.m., 17 American-made planes bearing the insignia of the Kuomintang air force appeared in the skies over Shanghai. For one hour and 28 minutes they flew low over the city, unloading American-made bombs. When they left at 1:53 p.m., Shanghai had experienced its most devastating raid since V-J Day.

More than 500 civilians lost their lives in this wanton raid, while an additional 1,100 were injured and 50,000 were rendered homeless. Large industrial and residential sections in Yangtzepoo and other districts were levelled to the ground. The Shanghai Power Company suffered a direct hit, which cut off most of the city's electric power supply. Industry and communications came to a standstill.

Immediately following the air raid, the people of Shanghai were mobilized to help in first-aid, fire-fighting and restoration work.

Emergency repairs were started at once on such vital installations as the Shanghai Power Company. A stream of Shanghai citizens volunteered to help the workers and engineers of the power plant put their machinery back into operation. The repair work continued night and day without pause.

Street lights were all back on by 7:00 p.m., for emergency measures had been speedily taken to supply electricity to areas serviced by the Shanghai Power Company. On the following day, tram cars and trolley buses had fully resumed operation.

As soon as the Kuomintang bombers departed and the all-clear siren sounded, first-aid teams were rushed to the devastated areas. People from all walks of life volunteered to help rush the wounded to hospitals and rapidly-established first-aid stations. All of the

city's doctors, nurses and medical workers gave their services tirelessly until late into the night to save as many lives as possible.

The 50,000 air-raid victims were provided with food and shelter—a tremendous organizational job which the government was able to carry out swiftly due to the whole-hearted co-operation of the general public. Government-operated stores placed large quantities of goods needed for first aid and lighting on sale at cost prices, which checked profiteering on the part of a few unscrupulous merchants.

The day after the big raid, the municipal authorities convened the first of a series of conferences with various popular organizations, to improve Shanghai's air-raid precautions. These talks resulted in a comprehensive city-wide program, supported by the necessary regulations, designed to minimize casualties and material destruction in the event of future air attacks.

These precautionary measures include the camouflage of factories and plants, the removal of inflammable or explosive substances to safety, the installation of fire-extinguishing equipment, the sinking of new wells to ensure an adequate water supply, the creation of a blood bank, the establishment of more first-aid stations, an increase in the number of hospital beds, etc.

One of the most important measures is that of evacuating non-essential residents. Those whose presence is not needed in Shanghai are advised to return to their respective native towns, where they will be safe from future air raids. The government has offered to help solve the transportation difficulties of those willing to leave the over-crowded metropolis.

Similarly, the government urged all factories that could move out

of Shanghai to do so, and offered various kinds of assistance in shifting such factories to areas where raw materials are conveniently at hand. Factories unable or unwilling to move were advised to make themselves less dependent on city power lines. Large-scale enterprises should set up their own generators where possible, while smaller firms should devise emergency methods for running their equipment without city electricity when necessary.

Five days after the raid, the Shanghai Military Control Commission created an Air Defence and Security Committee to strengthen and co-ordinate the city's air defence activities.

The Kuomintang obviously hoped to terrorize the Shanghai population with its current series of frequent air raids, but the actual effect has been just the contrary. The city's streets, parks and public halls have become the scenes of almost daily mass demonstrations of intense popular indignation and anger at the Kuomintang's wanton slaughter and destruction.

A typical rally was held to commemorate the death of Labour Hero Chang Lai-fa, a Shanghai Power Company worker, and other victims of the February 6th raid. Speaker after speaker rose to his feet vowing to devote his last ounce of energy in helping the People's Liberation Army take Taiwan and wipe the last Kuomintang marauder from the face of China.

Nor did those at the rally forget the role of the American imperialists who alone made it possible for the Kuomintang air force to raid Shanghai. Cold fury swept the crowd when a speaker read out a United Press dispatch from Taiwan, datelined February 13th—seven days after the raid. This press report quoted retired Admiral

Cooke, former Commander of the U.S. West Pacific fleet, as praising "the morale" of Kuomintang pilots who had raided the city of Shanghai.

The city's population has shown its defiance of the Kuomintang war criminals and their American backers in various concrete ways.

Among the most striking has been the popular stampede to buy government Victory Bonds. During the week following the big raid, Shanghai residents bought almost as many bond units as in the entire previous five weeks since the bond drive opened. The city's total bond sale rose from 13,000,000 units on

February 6th to 22,460,000 units by the 13th. This is the reply of the people of Shanghai to the Kuomintang's inhuman barbarism. And this is also a good gauge for judging the people's determination to win the war quickly and then to build a peaceful and prosperous new China.

## A Chronology of Sino-Soviet Relations

- 1917 In December the government of the U.S.S.R. issued a declaration renouncing all imperialist prerogatives acquired in foreign lands by Tsarist Russia.
- 1919 The Soviet government issued a declaration on July 25th addressed to China which said: "We are marching to free the people from the yoke of the military force of foreign money which is crushing the life of the people of the East, and principally the people of China. We are not only bringing help to our working classes, but also to the Chinese people." (*China Year Book, 1924.*)
- 1920 The Soviet government addressed a second declaration to China on September 27th which urged the early establishment of diplomatic relations. In this message, the U.S.S.R. declared null and void all the treaties concluded between the former governments of China and Tsarist Russia. The Soviet government also announced its willingness to restore to China, "without any compensation and forever, all that has been predatorily seized from her by the Tsar's Government and the Russian bourgeoisie." It despatched three envoys to China, headed by A. A. Joffe. The Peking government, however, declined to recognize the Soviet Union.
- 1923 L. M. Karahan arrived in Peking to negotiate the establishment of diplomatic relations and other Sino-Soviet questions.
- 1924 Diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union were established on May 31st. On the same day, a Sino-Soviet agreement was signed in which the U.S.S.R. formally relinquished all special rights and privileges in China such as extraterritoriality, concessions, and its share in the Boxer Indemnity. The treaty also dealt with the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Outer Mongolia and Russian property in China. This was the first treaty which China concluded with foreign countries on the basis of equality.
- 1926 The Soviet advisors attached to the Canton government were discharged on March 20th, the day the reactionary wing of the Kuomintang launched a sweeping anti-Communist attack known as the S.S. Chung Shan Incident.
- 1927 Having made himself dictator of the Kuomintang government, Chiang Kai-shek broke off relations with the Soviet Union on December 15th.
- 1929 The Kuomintang government which wished to mortgage the Chinese Eastern Railway to foreign imperialists, launched a military attack on the railway in May. This unprincipled assault was repulsed by the Soviet Red Army.
- 1931 Six days after the Mukden Incident, Soviet Foreign Minister Litvinoff condemned Japan's armed invasion of Manchuria and affirmed that "the U.S.S.R. is entirely in sympathy with China, morally, spiritually and emotionally." Meanwhile, the Soviet government offered to resume diplomatic relations with China.
- 1932 On December 12th, normal diplomatic relations were re-established between China and the U.S.S.R.
- 1937 The Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact with China in August, the month after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War. By this time, the Soviet government had already sent war supplies worth US\$300,000,000 to China.
- 1945 The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance was signed on August 14th, five days after the U.S.S.R. declared war on Japan. On the same day, Sino-Soviet agreements concerning the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen were signed.
- 1949 On October 2nd, the Soviet government became the first foreign power to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, which had been officially founded on the preceding day.
- Chairman Mao Tse-tung arrived in Moscow on December 16th to attend the celebration of Generalissimo Stalin's 70th birthday and to conduct negotiations for a new treaty.
- 1950 The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was signed on February 14th, as well as an agreement concerning the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen and an agreement on the granting of a credit to the Chinese People's Republic.

# CURRENT CHINA

Feb. 11—23, 1950



## New Treaty, New Year

In the midst of the lunar New Year celebrations, which were already marked by a spirit of general optimism, the news of the signing of the epoch-making Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance together with the accompanying agreements arrived from Moscow. This event gave tremendous stimulus to the national rejoicing, as across the length and breadth of the country the Chinese people welcomed the new treaty and the New Year with the greatest enthusiasm.

Three days after the treaty and agreements were concluded, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai left Moscow for China. Many high-ranking Soviet officials including Molotov, Mikoyan, Bulganin and Vyshinsky saw them off at the Yaroslavl railway station. In a speech delivered upon his departure, Chairman Mao said that the unity of the great Chinese and Soviet peoples as sealed by the new treaty is "lasting, inviolable and unswerving."

Two days before his departure, Chairman Mao attended a dinner party at the Kremlin, given in his honour by Generalissimo Stalin. The following night the Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Wang Chia-hsiang, gave a cocktail party in the Chinese Embassy, attended by more than 500 prominent guests, including Generalissimo Stalin. Earlier, Chairman Mao was guest of honour at a reception held by President Shvernik.

In China, the new Moscow treaty and agreements were also celebrated with many large social functions. Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government, gave a celebration party in the Peking Hotel on Feb. 16th. In his welcoming speech to the guests, he voiced the predominant

thought in the minds of all the Chinese people when he said: China will now be able to consolidate the people's victory and rapidly restore her seriously-damaged economy. At the same time, the world forces of peace, democracy and Socialism will be immeasurably strengthened by the new treaty and agreements.

P. A. Shibaev, Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Peking, told the guests at the party that the significant event which has taken place in Moscow "is a great contribution to the cause of international peace and democracy, and affords practical proof of the greatness of the foreign policy pursued by the U.S.S.R."

On Feb. 18th, Peking held a mass rally to celebrate the Sino-Soviet treaty and agreements. People of all walks of life thronged before Tien An Men (The Gate of Heavenly Peace) and turned the Red Square of China into a sea of waving red flags. The meeting was followed by day-long dancing and demonstrations in the capital's main avenues.

Elsewhere in the country the people celebrated as enthusiastically. The press devoted the bulk of its space to reports about the treaty, and to special articles by the nation's leading commentators analysing the significance of the epoch-making event. All public organizations took the treaty and agreements as the topic for study and discussion among cadres of all ranks. In the rural areas, the peasants also held meetings to read and discuss the texts of the treaty and agreements.

## International Solidarity

China's relations with the People's Democracies are expanding rapidly. Hungarian Minister to China, Emanuel Safranko, arrived at Peking on Feb. 10th. The envoy presented credentials to

Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government, on Feb. 15th. Rumanian Ambassador to China, Teodor Rudenco, reached Peking on Feb. 19th.

Another important event was the nationwide observance of Feb. 21st as The Day of International Solidarity with the Youth and Students Fighting against Colonialism. In a message to the Asian youth, the Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China declared: "When you seek for light in your bitter struggle, remember the existence of the mighty Soviet Union. . . . When you meet with difficulties in your advance, do not forget that the Chinese people also passed along a hard and tortuous path before achieving the present brilliant victories. . . . The youth of China are concerned with every struggle of yours; they share your sufferings and stretch out a friendly hand to you."

## Economic Conferences

Four more conferences have been held to promote the nation's economic restoration.

A National Chemical Industry Conference made known its 1950 plan on Feb. 11th. According to this program, construction work will be centred on Northeast China this year. Factories producing fertilizers, dyestuffs and cement will be restored first, while the state will allocate large funds for fertilizer production.

The All-China Tele-Communications Conference closed on Feb. 9th. The 1950 plan adopted by the conference calls for the installation of a telephoto service between Peking, Shanghai and Moscow. An international wireless station will be erected in Peking. During the year, 11,700 kilometres of new telephone wires will be strung, and another 3,060 kilometres of wiring will be repaired.

The National Newsprint and Paper Conference released its 1950 plan on Feb. 10th. This provides for the expansion of the Ipin Pulp Mill in Szechuan as well as several other pulp mills under joint state and private ownership in East China.

On Feb. 13th, the National Urban Supply Conference opened in Peking. Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Trade, told the meeting that 12 national trading companies will be set up with branches in every province. The conference is drafting plans to re-allocate the supply of goods and to adjust the relative

prices between cotton, yarn, cloth, grain and other commodities in various cities.

### Military Front

The PLA entered Kunming, provincial capital of Yunnan on Feb. 20th. The city had freed itself from Kuomintang rule last winter, when Lu Han, former Governor of Yunnan, declared allegiance to the Central People's Government.

Mopping-up operations and sporadic fighting have continued in Southwest China. Nearly 6,000 Kuomintang troops, who entered Kwangsi Province from French-controlled territories of Viet-Nam

in mid-February, were encircled and captured by the PLA after two days of fighting.

The Kuomintang reactionary clique has intensified its futile efforts to forestall final doom. Following the heavy bombing of Shanghai on Feb. 6th, they again sent American-made planes to raid that metropolis and Nanking on Feb. 19th and 20th. The angered population throughout China is vigorously demanding the seizure of the Taiwan bomber bases and the punishment of the top Kuomintang officials responsible for these raids on densely-populated cities.

## Soviet Technique, Chinese People Brought Rail to Life

*by Special Correspondent*

China's great network of railways — wrecked and torn to shreds as it was after the Anti-Japanese War and the subsequent fighting — has been restored at a truly incredible speed. Fast trains arrive at destinations thousands of miles from their starting points, on schedule to the minute.

Great stretches of track on which hundreds of bridges were demolished and hundreds of miles of rails, sleepers and paving were ripped out, now have freight and passenger trains roaring along them day and night, joining China's towns and villages into an organic whole for the first time under one government and transport administration.

All this — for any eye to witness — is the result of the inspired work of the Chinese people and the help that has been given by Soviet experts. The hundreds of kilometres of rails supplied by the Soviet Union were precious. Indeed, it is hard to imagine how the Peking-Hankow and Canton-Hankow tracks could have been restored without them. But still more precious has been the key of experience, freely given by the

Soviet Union — the advanced technique gained by the Soviet experts in the restoration of their railways after the Second World War.

Time and again, by rejecting old conservative methods which have long prevailed among the technicians of America, Britain and Japan; by combining sure technical knowledge with audacity and welding this with the élan of the Chinese railway workers, the Soviet guests were able to halve and even quarter the normal time for restoration.

For four whole years the Kuomintang had failed to restore the giant bridge that spans the Siang River in Hunan and connects the Canton-Hankow with the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow Railway. This was restored in 35 days under the guidance of Soviet technicians.

Again, the bridge over the Hwai River in North Kiangsu, vital to the resumption of traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow line, was estimated by Chiang Kai-shek's foreign experts to need six months for repair. When this job was tackled, at a difficult time, workers found themselves running a race with flood

waters which threatened all their work. But still the job was finished in 60 days — three days ahead of the flood.

In repairing this bridge, the Chinese workers had the help of the Soviet technicians who had carried out the work of restoring the wrecked bridges over the Dnieper. They proposed extemporizations which raised doubts in some Chinese engineering circles, for the northern bank of the River is mud of great depth and the southern bank is hard unyielding rock, almost unworkable.

The Railway Ministry decided to adopt the plan of the Soviet specialists which involved sinking specially constructed boxes into the water. It meant 60 days of hard battle against waves and flood by divers, engineers and boatmen, and now the bridge is in first-rate condition.

In the case of the long bridge over the Paitu River between Tsitsihar and Peian, three of the piers had gone out of plumb, one of them very seriously. The engineers on the spot, drawing their experience from work under the

Japanese regime, had decided that a completely new bridge was necessary. This, apart from the huge cost, would have thrown the bridge and therefore the line out of operation for two months. With the help of the Soviet experts, the piers were set back at a fraction of the cost in time and money and the bridge is now safe.

A marked feature of the Soviet technique was the aptness with which the Soviet experts re-organized working methods and used all available machinery to achieve the greatest possible efficiency with the minimum use of manpower. When they tackled the bridge over the Hsin Chang River, they devised, on the spot, a machine for hauling bridge spans into position and thus increased the speed of work from one to five spans a day.

Bridge building plays a crucial part in the restoration of the railways in China's mountainous and river-slashed spaces. The old warlord, Pai Chung-hsi, wrecked all the 42 bridges on the line between Hengyang and Kweilin and on the Canton-Hankow Railway every important bridge had been destroyed by the Kuomintang.

But more than bridges were needed. Tracks also were sabotaged almost out of existence. In many provinces one could drive for days by the side of tracks where not only were the rails and sleepers missing but bulldozers had ripped out every scrap of paving. Here also the Soviet experts stepped in with immediate results. The Chengchow Railway Administration, as a result of their help, raised the speed of track laying from 3.5 to 14 kilometres a day.

These Soviet experts refused to be daunted by lack of normal materials but displayed the greatest initiative and skill in improvised methods. In some cases they decided that safety margins were being greatly exceeded and, on one bridge on the Lunghai Railway, they saved 600 metres of heavy compound girder which could be used else-

where. Often they would demonstrate how to reinforce cracked piers instead of reconstructing them.

Good results were obtained with girders repaired by welding, joined timber where new lengths were lacking and many other improvisations. These were not based on guesswork but on the most careful scientific calculation, on the basis of their experience in the Soviet Union.

Some Chinese technicians who had hitherto regarded Britain, America or Japan as the last word in technique found that the Soviet methods were far more advanced and lacked the hide-bound prejudices of the old style engineers.

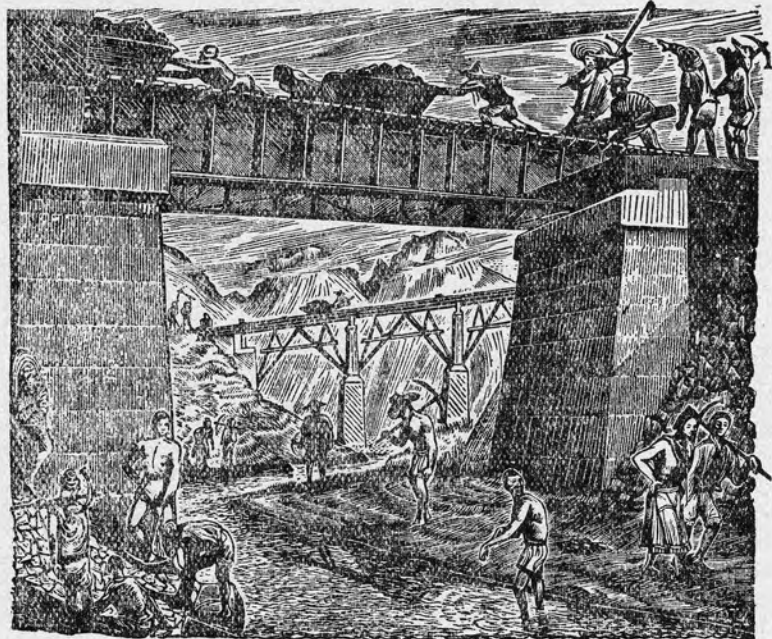
Moreover, the Soviet experts brought with them an excellent working style, a spirit of internationalism, a total lack of arrogance which endeared them to all their Chinese colleagues.

Before putting forward a plan, they always make a personal examination of the problem and carry out exact calculations. The Yellow River Bridge on the Peking-Hankow Railway was regarded by other engineers as quite unserviceable since it had twice outdated its guaranteed span of life. In

went the Soviet experts and now it not only remains in use but the speed of trains over it has been doubled and their hauling capacity also greatly raised.

Wherever they go, the Soviet experts pay the greatest attention to encouraging the initiative of the workers on the site. They explain their plans again and again and where there are differences of opinion, meetings are held until the majority have agreed on a line of action. However bad the weather or other conditions, they always remain with the workers, often drenched to the skin and plastered from head to foot with mud. On innumerable occasions they have worked without sleep for long periods at some crucial juncture in the work.

They have brought to China the true spirit of international brotherhood and because of this, the unity of Soviet experience with the enthusiasm of the Chinese workers has become a unique force. And China's reconstructed railway system has become a great arterial system, bringing new life to this great country. (*New China News Agency*).



*Repairing the Railway*

*by Hwang Jung-ts'an*

## "The Moscow Character"



There is no better test of the affinity between Chinese and other peoples than the occasion when a foreign play is produced on the Chinese stage. Years ago, when Gogol's *Inspector* and Gorky's *Lower Depth* were produced in Shanghai, the audience was amazed at how similar the Chinese people were emotionally to their neighbours in the Soviet Union, whose tears and laughs they shared, and whose social problems were similar to theirs. In spite of the big false noses, the artificial wigs and beards and the Slavic names, the Russian characters portrayed on the stage did not seem alien.

The newly-founded People's Art Theatre of Peking has very fittingly chosen *The Moscow Character*, by A. Sofronov, as the very first number of its repertoire. Every performance has been given before a packed house for nearly one month.

This comedy, which has already

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### The Michurin Society

The Annual Congress of the Michurin Society adjourned on February 20th, after meeting three days at the Agricultural University, in Peking. It was attended by 400 delegates sent by different branches of the Society. Among the participants were agricultural workers, professors, students, peasants, Labour Heroes and Model Workers. The Congress heard a dozen reports, revised its constitution, elected a standing committee and issued a manifesto. A summary of this document follows:—

The Society was organized in the spring of 1949 at Shihchiachuang. It is named after I. V. Michurin, the Soviet scientist who became one of the great reformers of nature.

The Society was organized to promote agricultural production under the guidance of the Michurin-Lysenko theory and to put this theory into practice in China.

appeared in two Chinese translations, has been staged with great faithfulness to the original. The interiors of the factory and the home of Director Potapov have an air of great authenticity, further enhanced by glimpses of Moscow which may be seen from the windows. The performers have also skilfully mastered the mannerisms and gestures of Moscovites, and more important, they managed to convey the spirit of the Soviet people in their attitude towards their work and towards life in general.

According to Lu Su, one of the four directors of the play, the performers made an extensive study of Soviet economic construction and the Stakhanovite movement to prepare themselves mentally for their roles. Director Lu Su noted that everyone in the cast felt his political and ideological level had been substantially raised in the course of presenting this play.

Our agricultural workers have laboured to reform nature for the past forty and fifty years. But since they lived under reactionary rule and were also influenced by the erratic theories of bourgeois scientists, their results were very meagre. Today, with the creation of the people's democratic dictatorship, a new foundation for agricultural construction has now been laid.

All agricultural scientific knowledge and technique must be put into the hands of the peasants, must serve the peasants and must advance production. This is why we stand for the agrobiological theory propounded by Michurin and Lysenko.

In one year, our membership has grown from some 30 people to 3,000. But we must now unite all the progressive agricultural work-

ers, agronomists and peasants under our guidance in order to restore and develop the production of our vast countryside.

### Exhibition of Soviet Films

In celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Soviet cinematography, 38 of the most outstanding Soviet films are being shown throughout China between February 10th and March 5th. This film exhibition is sponsored jointly by the Chinese Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Soviet Film Export Company. Two theatres simultaneously presented the series in Peking while showings had also been arranged in Tientsin, Mukden and Shanghai.

Among the motion pictures presented in this exhibition are *The Vow*, *The Youth Guard*, *The Turning Point*, *Academician Ivan Pavlov*, *The Russian Question*, *Michurin*, *The Common Soldier*, *Song of Siberia*, *The Faraway Bride*, *The Train Goes East*, *The Story of A Real Man*, *How the Steel Was Tempered* and *Stalingrad*.

### Sino-Soviet Association

According to incomplete figures just published by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, 1,958,097 workers, peasants, soldiers, students and public functionaries had enrolled as members by January, 1950. Membership in Manchuria, which stood at half a million last September, has almost doubled. Peking has a membership of 175,000.

The Association also revealed that its Service Department presented 207 showings of Soviet films before 273,588 people between October and December last year. In addition, the Association put on eleven photographic exhibitions depicting construction in the Soviet Union.



## JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In the recent past, negotiations have been held in Moscow between Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the Government Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, on the one hand; and J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., on the other; in the course of which important political and economic questions concerning the relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union were discussed.

These negotiations which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendly mutual understanding confirmed the desire of both parties to strengthen and develop their friendly co-operation in every way and likewise confirmed their desire to co-operate for the purpose of ensuring peace and security for the peoples of all nations.

The negotiations concluded with the signing on February 14th in the Kremlin of the following:—

(1) the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union; (2) the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, according to which the Chinese Changchun Railway is to be handed over *in toto* to the People's Republic of China and Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from Port Arthur, following the signing of the peace treaty with Japan; (3) the Agreement on the granting by the Government of the Soviet Union of a long-term economic credit to be used by the Government of the People's Republic of China to pay for the deliveries of industrial and railway equipment from the U.S.S.R.

The aforementioned treaty and agreements were signed on behalf of the People's Republic of China by Chou En-lai, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on behalf of the U.S.S.R. by A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In connection with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, and the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, Chou En-lai, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, exchanged Notes to the effect that the respective treaty and agreements concluded on August 14, 1945, between China and the Soviet Union are now null and void, and also that both Governments affirm that the independent status of the Mongolian People's Republic is fully guaranteed as a result of its plebiscite of 1945 and the establishment with it of diplomatic relations by the People's Republic of China.

At the same time, A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chou En-lai, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, also exchanged Notes on the decision of the Soviet Government to hand over without compensation to the Government of the People's Republic of China the property acquired in Manchuria from Japanese owners by Soviet economic organizations, and also on the decision of the Soviet Government to hand over without compensation to the Government of the People's Republic of China all the buildings of the former military cantonment in Peking.

Full texts of the aforementioned treaty and agreements are given below.

## THE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, ALLIANCE AND MUTUAL ASSIST- ANCE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, fully determined to prevent jointly, by strengthening friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the rebirth of Japanese imperialism and the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate in any way

with Japan in acts of aggression; imbued with the desire to consolidate lasting peace and universal security in the Far East and throughout the world in conformity with the aims and principles of the United Nations; profoundly convinced that the consolidation of good neighbourly relations and friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics meets the vital interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet

Union, have towards this end decided to conclude the present treaty and have appointed as their plenipotentiary representatives: — Chou En-lai, Premier of the Government Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, acting for the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China; and Andrei Yanuarjevich Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, acting for the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Both plenipotentiary representatives upon exchanging their credentials, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

#### Article 1

Both contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing the resumption of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression. In the event of one of the contracting parties being attacked by Japan or any state allied with it and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal.

The contracting parties also declare their readiness to participate in a spirit of sincere co-operation in all international actions aimed at ensuring peace and security throughout the world and to contribute their full share to the earliest implementation of these tasks.

#### Article 2

Both contracting parties undertake in the spirit of mutual agreement to bring about the earliest conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan jointly with other powers which were Allies during the Second World War.

#### Article 3

Each contracting party undertakes not to conclude any alliance directed against the other contracting party and not to take part in any coalition

or in any actions or measures directed against the other contracting party.

#### Article 4

Both contracting parties, in the interests of consolidating peace and universal security, will consult with each other in regard to all important international problems affecting the common interests of China and the Soviet Union.

#### Article 5

Each contracting party undertakes, in the spirit of friendship and co-operation and in conformity with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other contracting party, to develop and consolidate economic and cultural ties between China and the Soviet Union, to render the other all possible economic assistance and to carry out necessary economic co-operation.

#### Article 6

The present treaty comes into force immediately upon its ratification; the exchange of instruments of ratification will take place in Peking.

The present treaty will be valid for thirty years. If neither of the contracting parties gives notice one year before the expiration of this term of its intention to renounce the treaty, it shall remain in force for another five years and will be further extended in compliance with this rule.

Done in Moscow on February 14, 1950, in two copies, each in the Chinese and Russian languages, both texts being equally valid.

*On the authorization of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China*

CHOU EN-LAI

*On the authorization of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

A. Y. VYSHINSKY

## THE AGREEMENT ON CHINESE CHANGCHUN RAILWAY, PORT ARTHUR AND DAIREN BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that since 1945, fundamental changes have occurred in the situation in the Far East, namely: imperialist Japan has suffered defeat; the reactionary Kuomintang Government has been overthrown; China has become a People's Democratic Republic; a new People's Government has been established in China which has unified the whole of China, has carried out a policy of friendship and co-operation

with the Soviet Union and has proved its ability to defend the national independence and territorial integrity of China and the national honour and dignity of the Chinese people.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that this new situation permits a new approach to the question of the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen.

In conformity with these new circumstances the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have decided to conclude the present agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen:

### Article 1

Both contracting parties agree that the Soviet Government transfer without compensation to the Government of the People's Republic of China all its rights in the joint administration of the Chinese Changchun Railway with all the property belonging to the Railway. The transfer will be effected immediately on the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, but not later than the end of 1952.

Pending the transfer, the existing Sino-Soviet joint administration of the Chinese Changchun Railway shall remain unchanged. After this agreement becomes effective, posts (such as manager of the Railway, chairman of the Central Board, etc.) will be periodically alternated between representatives of China and the U.S.S.R.

As regards concrete methods of effecting the transfer, these will be agreed upon and determined by the Governments of both contracting parties.

### Article 2

Both contracting parties agree that Soviet troops be withdrawn from the jointly-utilized naval base Port Arthur, and that the installations in this area be handed over to the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately on the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, but not later than the end of 1952. The Government of the People's Republic of China will compensate the Soviet Union for expenses which it has incurred in restoring and constructing installations since 1945.

For the period pending the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the transfer of the above-mentioned installations, the Governments of China and the Soviet Union will each appoint an equal number of military representatives to form a joint Chinese-Soviet military commission which will be alternately presided over by each side and which will be in charge of military affairs in the area of Port Arthur; concrete measures in this sphere will be drawn up by the joint Chinese-Soviet military commission within three months after the present agreement becomes effective and shall be put into force upon approval of these measures by the Governments of both countries.

The civil administration in the aforementioned area shall be under the direct authority of the Government of the People's Republic of China. Pending the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the zone for billeting Soviet troops in the area of Port Arthur will remain unaltered in conformity with existing frontiers.

In the event of either of the contracting parties becoming the object of aggression on the part of Japan or any state that may collaborate with Japan, and as a result thereof becoming involved in hostilities, China and the Soviet Union may, on the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China and with the agreement of the Government of the U.S.S.R., jointly use the naval base Port Arthur for the purpose of conducting joint military operations against the aggressor.

### Article 3

Both contracting parties agree that the question of Dairen harbour be further considered on the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan. As regards the administration of Dairen, it fully belongs to the Government of the People's Republic of China. All the property in Dairen now provisionally administered by or leased to the Soviet Union, shall be taken over by the Government of the People's Republic of China. To carry out the transfer of the aforementioned property, the Governments of China and the Soviet Union will appoint three representatives each to form a joint commission which, within three months after the present agreement comes into effect, shall draw up concrete measures for the transfer of the property; and these measures shall be fully carried out in the course of 1950 after their approval by the Governments of both countries upon the proposal of the joint commission.

### Article 4

The present agreement comes into force on the day of its ratification. The exchange of instruments of ratification will take place in Peking.

Done in Moscow on February 14, 1950, in two copies, each in the Chinese and Russian languages, both texts being equally valid.

*On the authorization of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China*

CHOU EN-LAI

*On the authorization of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

A. Y. VYSHINSKY

**THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CONCERNING THE GRANTING OF CREDIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

In connection with the consent of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to grant the request of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China for a credit to pay for the equipment and other materials which the Soviet Union has agreed to deliver to China, both Governments have agreed upon the following:

**Article 1**

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics grants to the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China a credit which, in terms of American dollars, amounts to US \$300,000,000, taking 35 American dollars to one ounce of pure gold.

In view of the extraordinary devastation of China as a result of prolonged hostilities on its territory, the Soviet Government has agreed to grant the credit on the favourable terms of one per cent interest per annum.

**Article 2**

The credit mentioned in Article 1 will be granted over a period of five years starting January 1, 1950, in equal portions of one-fifth of the credit per year, to be used in payment for deliveries from the U.S.S.R. of equipment and materials including equipment for electric power stations, metallurgical and engineering plants, mining equipment for the extraction of coal and ores, railway and other transport equipment, rails and other materials for the restoration and development of the national economy of China.

Types, quantities, prices and dates of delivery of the equipment and materials will be determined by special agreement of the two parties. Prices will be determined on the basis of prices on the world markets.

Any part of the credit which remains unused in the course of one year may be carried over to the following year.

**Article 3**

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China will repay the credit mentioned

in Article 1, together with the interest thereon, by deliveries of raw materials, tea, gold and American dollars. Prices for raw materials and tea and their quantities and dates of delivery will be determined by special agreement, with prices to be determined on the basis of prices on the world markets.

The credit shall be repaid in ten equal annual installments — one-tenth of the total credit to be paid not later than December 31st of every year. The first payment is to be effected not later than December 31, 1954, and the last on December 31, 1963.

Interest on the credit, which will be computed for the amount actually used and from the date of use, is to be paid every six months.

**Article 4**

For clearance with regard to the credit envisaged by the present agreement, the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Bank of the People's Republic of China shall open special accounts and jointly establish the order of clearance and accounting under the present agreement.

**Article 5**

The present agreement comes into force on the day of its signing and is subject to ratification. The exchange of instruments of ratification will take place in Peking.

Done in Moscow on February 14, 1950, in two copies, each in the Chinese and Russian languages, both texts being equally valid.

*On the authorization of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China*

CHOU EN-LAI

*On the authorization of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

A. Y. VYSHINSKY

**SPEECH BY CHOU EN-LAI**

Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., gentlemen:

The new Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, the

Agreement on granting credit to China have been signed today between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Notes have been exchanged. The conclusion of the above treaty and agreements is based on the vital interests of the great peoples of China and the Soviet Union and indicates fraternal friendship and eternal co-operation between China and the Soviet Union. The conclusion of the treaty and agreements is a special expression of fervent assistance to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people on the part of the Soviet Union directed by the policy of Generalissimo Stalin. There is no doubt that this close and sincere co-operation between China and the Soviet Union is of extremely profound historical importance and will inevitably have immense influence upon and consequences for the cause of peace and justice for the peoples of the East and the whole world.

The great friendship between our two Powers has been built up since the October Socialist Revolution. However, imperialism and the counter-revolutionary government of China hampered further co-operation between us. The victory of the Chinese people has brought about radical changes in the situation. The Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have set up the People's Republic of China and have formed a state having unprecedented unity and this has made sincere co-operation possible between our two great states. Thanks to the meetings and the exchange of opinions between Generalissimo Stalin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, this possibility became a reality and the friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union are sealed now with the signed treaty. The imperialist bloc headed by American imperialism has resorted to all kinds of provocative methods attempting to frustrate the friendship between our two nations but these ignominious attempts have utterly failed.

### SPEECH BY A. Y. VYSHINSKY

Mr. Chairman of the Central People's Government, Mr. Premier of the Government Administration Council, gentlemen:

Today a new remarkable page has been added to the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. Today documents of tremendous historical importance have been signed—the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, the Agreement on the long-term economic credit, the announcement of the signing of which will be met with feeling of profound satisfaction not only by the whole of the Soviet peoples but also by all friends of peace, democracy and progress.

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and the aforementioned agreements, based on respect for the principles of equality, state independence and national sovereignty, seal the historical bonds between the peoples of the Soviet

The significance of the treaty and agreements between China and the Soviet Union is of particular importance for the new-born People's Republic of China. This treaty and these agreements will help the Chinese people to realize that they are not alone, and will help in the restoration and development of Chinese economy. The agreement between China and the Soviet Union on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, the Agreement on granting credit to China, and also the exchange of Notes on transferring gratis to the Chinese Government by the Soviet Government the property acquired in Manchuria from Japanese owners and on transferring gratis buildings in the former so-called military cantonment in Peking—which constitute a demonstration of the great friendship on the part of the Soviet Government and Generalissimo Stalin and will doubtlessly evoke the greatest enthusiasm among the Chinese people.

Permit me on behalf of the Chinese people to express gratitude to Generalissimo Stalin and the Soviet Government for this great friendship.

China and the Soviet Union are effecting close co-operation for the sake of peace, justice and universal security and this co-operation represents not only the interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union but also the interests of all peace-loving and just peoples of the East and the whole world. I believe that our treaty and agreements will be supported not only by the peoples of China and the Soviet Union but also by progressive mankind throughout the world, while they will be regarded with enmity only by the imperialists and warmongers.

The unity of the nearly 700 million people of the two countries, China and the Soviet Union, will be an invincible force.

Long live permanent friendship and eternal co-operation between China and the Soviet Union.

Union and China. The Soviet people have always harboured profound sentiments of friendship and respect for the Chinese people, for their heroic liberation struggle under the leadership of the leader of the Chinese people, Mao Tse-tung, against feudal and imperialist oppression. In their steady sympathy with this struggle, the Soviet people proceeded from profound conviction that, as leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, said back in 1925, "Truth and justice are fully on the side of the Chinese revolution." "This is why," J. V. Stalin said then, "we sympathize and shall sympathize with the Chinese revolution in its struggle for liberation of the Chinese people from the yoke of the imperialists and for uniting China in a single state."

The Soviet people have invariably demonstrated their sympathy with the cause of liberation of the Chinese people. The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed today between the

Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China expresses the striving of both our peoples for eternal friendship and co-operation for the good of our countries, for strengthening of peace and security of nations.

Of great and important significance is the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen. The agreement points out that since 1945 radical changes occurred in the situation in the Far East which permit a new approach to the question of the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen. Every article of this agreement bespeaks high respect on the part of the Soviet Union for national independence and national rights and interests of the Chinese people, bespeaks the grandeur of the principles of Soviet foreign policy.

Determination of our peoples to develop and consolidate economic and cultural ties between the

Soviet Union and China and to render each other economic assistance formed the basis of the agreement on granting of the long-term economic credit by the Soviet Union to the People's Republic of China.

The treaty and agreements signed today between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chinese People's Republic constitute the biggest contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and democracy throughout the world.

Permit me, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Premier, to congratulate you on the signing of these historical acts sealing our alliance and friendship.

May the alliance and friendship between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China grow stronger and live forever!

(TASS, Moscow Feb. 14th).

## New Era of Sino-Soviet Friendship

— NCNA Editorial for February 15th —

China and the Soviet Union have concluded the new Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the Sino-Soviet Agreement concerning the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, and the Sino-Soviet Agreement concerning the extension of credit to China. In addition, a Sino-Soviet Trade Agreement is almost completed and will soon be signed.

With the exception of the trade agreement, the treaty and agreements have all been published. They all constitute important acts taken by the Governments of China and the Soviet Union. They are acts which usher in a new era in relations between the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, and which have great political and historical significance for the whole of the East and of the world.

The new Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and the other agreements signify that the unity of the peoples of the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, has been consolidated. Deep friendship has existed between the two great countries since the October Socialist Revolution. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1924, the Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1937 and the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of 1945 have made great and positive contributions to the friendship between the two great nations, China and the Soviet Union, and to the assistance given by the Soviet Union to the liberation struggle of the Chinese people against imperialism.

In August 1945, the Government of the Soviet Union, acting in accordance with the Treaty of Alliance, directly sent its army to assist the Chinese people to defeat Japanese imperialism in Manchuria and forced it to surrender. As Chairman Mao Tse-

tung has said: The Chinese people will never forget all these friendly acts on the part of the Soviet Union.

When the old Sino-Soviet treaty, the old Sino-Soviet agreements, namely, the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of 1945, and other agreements were published, some people expressed doubts or failed to understand them. The Communist Party of China has always maintained that this treaty and other agreements were beneficial both to the Chinese and Soviet peoples, in dealing with imperialism and because China was, at that time, ruled by the counter-revolutionary Chiang Kai-shek bloc.

Facts have now shown that, when the situation had undergone a fundamental change, namely, when imperialist Japan had been defeated and the reactionary Kuomintang government had been overthrown and China had become a People's Democratic Republic, a new treaty and new agreements were immediately concluded between China and the Soviet Union.

Our great ally, the Soviet Union, on the basis of the policy of Generalissimo Stalin, has manifested great moral principle and loyalty by deciding on a settlement of the questions of the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen which conforms to the present conditions. Is this not clear? Are there still any grounds for doubts?

The world imperialist bloc headed by American imperialism, having suffered utter defeat in supporting the counter-revolutionary regime of Chiang Kai-shek, has tried by every means, both in China and in the world diplomatic arena to sow discord in Sino-Soviet relations. It has manufactured fabrications and slanders in an attempt to undermine Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations, to isolate the Chinese revolution and to discredit the Soviet Union.

Facts have now proved that the plot of the imperialist bloc led by American imperialism has met with complete failure. The two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, are now solidly united on the basis of the new Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and other new agreements. Either from the standpoint of justice or of power, this unity of the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, is completely invincible.

Let us look at the main contents of the new Sino-Soviet treaty and agreements. First of all, the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. This is the general program of Sino-Soviet unity. The following explicit and weighty stipulations have been laid down in the treaty with regard to the Sino-Soviet alliance against aggression:

"Both contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing the resumption of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression. In the event of one of the contracting parties being attacked by Japan or any state allied with it and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party will immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal.

"The contracting parties also declare their readiness to participate in the spirit of sincere co-operation in all international actions aimed at ensuring peace and security throughout the world and will contribute their full share to the earliest implementation of these tasks."

The pact also laid down stipulations concerning the full sincerity of the Sino-Soviet alliance:

"Each contracting party undertakes not to conclude any alliance directed against the other contracting party and not to take part in any coalition or in any actions or measures directed against the other contracting party."

"Both contracting parties, in the interests of consolidating peace and universal security, will consult with each other in regard to all important international problems affecting the common interests of China and the Soviet Union."

These clauses show clearly that the Sino-Soviet alliance is a fraternal alliance.

Such a fraternal alliance between China and the Soviet Union is manifested not only in the political activities of opposing aggression and defending peace, but is further manifested in mutual economic and cultural assistance. For instance, it is stipulated in the treaty:

"Each contracting party undertakes in the spirit of friendship and co-operation and in conformity with the principles of equality, mutual interests, and also mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other contracting party, to develop and consolidate economic and cultural ties between China and the Soviet Union, to render the other all possible

economic assistance and to carry out necessary economic co-operation."

Obviously this clause is particularly necessary to China today, after her revolution.

The agreement on credit extended to the People's Republic of China by the Soviet Union and the Sino-Soviet Trade Agreement, to be concluded soon, are the initial concrete implementation of the clauses concerning economic assistance and economic co-operation.

The Soviet credit, on the preferential terms of one per cent interest annually, is, as everyone knows, extremely advantageous to China, especially in view of China's present financial and economic difficulties.

Of the agreements signed, the agreement concerning the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen is of great importance. This agreement stipulates:

Firstly, "Both contracting parties agree that the Soviet Government transfer without compensation to the Government of the People's Republic of China all its rights in the joint administration of the Chinese Changchun Railway with all the property belonging to the Railway. The transfer will be effected immediately on the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, but not later than the end of 1952."

Secondly, "Both contracting parties agree that Soviet troops be withdrawn from the jointly-utilized naval base Port Arthur, and that the installations in this area will be handed over to the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately on the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, but not later than the end of 1952. The Government of the People's Republic of China will compensate the Soviet Union for expenses which it has incurred in restoring and constructing installations since 1945."

At the same time, this agreement also stipulates: "In the event of either of the contracting parties becoming the object of aggression on the part of Japan or any state that may collaborate with Japan, and as a result thereof becoming involved in hostilities, China and the Soviet Union may, on the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China and with the agreement of the Soviet Government, jointly use the naval base Port Arthur for the purpose of conducting joint military operations against the aggressor."

Thirdly, "Both contracting parties agree that the question of Dairen harbour be further considered on the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan. As regards the administration of Dairen, it fully belongs to the Government of the People's Republic of China. All the property in Dairen now provisionally administered by or leased to the Soviet Union, shall be taken over by the Government of the People's Republic of China."

As stated above, this agreement especially demonstrates the great moral principle and loyalty of the Soviet Union, the assistance ardently and selflessly given by the Soviet Union to the Chinese people.

The Notes exchanged between the Foreign Ministers of both countries reaffirmed their recognition and guarantee of the independent status of the Mongolian People's Republic. This shows that the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, respect the real free will of the Mongolian people. At a time when the American imperialists are exhausting their mental powers in the unscrupulous manufacture of fabrications and slanders, this affirmation is very necessary.

Without any doubt, the new treaty and new agreements between China and the Soviet Union are of great assistance to the new-born People's Republic of China. They show that the People's Republic of China is by no means isolated and they will be of assistance to the rehabilitation and development of the new China and to her peaceful construction and economic prosperity. The publication of the treaty and agreements will undoubtedly give rise to great elation among the people throughout China, and will enable them to understand more clearly the Soviet Union, and to understand the benefits of firm solidarity between the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union. It will provide all patriotic, advanced elements and patriotic people with weapons to criticize effectively sentiments of narrow nationalism and illusions about the imperialist and capitalist countries which are entertained by some people; to strike down and overcome these harmful and erroneous sentiments and illusions; to unite still further the people throughout the country in common struggle against the disruption and aggression of imperialism and its lackeys and to consolidate the revolutionary gains of all the people.

Of course, the influence of the new treaty between China and the Soviet Union is not limited to the relations between China and the Soviet Union. Nor is its influence limited to China herself.

It must be pointed out that the new treaty between China and the Soviet Union is a great blow to the American imperialists' plot to undermine the peace of the Far East. As is commonly known, American imperialism has used every device to foster the reactionary forces of Japan, to delay and sabotage the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, and to instigate the revival of aggression by Japanese imperialism. But China and the Soviet Union are the two great countries that play the decisive role in the East. The two countries, China and the Soviet Union, have now proclaimed that they have reformed their alliance against aggression, and that they will exert their common efforts to conclude the peace treaty with Japan within the shortest possible time. This action will have great effects on the situation in the East and will place American imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries in an extremely bad plight, and will consolidate the peace of the East.

This is not all. The new Treaty of Sino-Soviet Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance will certainly play a great role in strengthening the cause of world peace.

On the one hand there is the extremely powerful and great Socialist state, the Soviet Union, and on the other, there is the great, new-born People's Republic of China with a firm militant will. Together they have a total population of nearly 700 million, or more than one third of the world population, who are moreover steadfast and united in opposing the aggressive policies of imperialism and in supporting the just cause of peace. This cannot but directly or indirectly affect and change the world situation and deal a heavy blow to the aggressive plans and war policies conducted throughout the world by the imperialist bloc headed by American imperialism. In other words, the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance will alter the world correlation of forces between the peace front headed by the Soviet Union and the aggressors' front headed by American imperialism. The peace front will become more powerful while the aggressive front will be much weakened.

The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, as has been said above, is a treaty of fraternal alliance. Hence it is a treaty of true friendship, true alliance and true mutual assistance. The strong and unbreakable political foundation which has brought about such true friendship, alliance and mutual assistance lies in the fact that the peoples of the two great countries are both masters of their respective states; that the leaders of the two great countries regard the destinies of the people as their own destinies. Hence, it can be stated with certainty that such friendship, alliance and mutual assistance will continue forever and will have extremely far-reaching effects on the future of the whole of mankind. Here we must especially thank Generalissimo Stalin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung for their wise decisions.

The Chinese people are brave and industrious. China is a country with a vast territory, plentiful resources and a huge population. Through hard struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, plus the favourable condition of assistance from the Soviet Union, the great People's Republic of China is certain to be swiftly transformed into a strong, prosperous and industrialized country.

The tasks which now lie ahead of the people throughout the country are to unite as one and to march courageously forward and steadily attain their goal of annihilating the bandit remnants, completing the agrarian reform, carrying out economic and cultural reconstruction and improving the people's livelihood.

Let all the aggressive hangmen and warmongers of imperialism howl and tremble! Hail to the friendship and co-operation of the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union! Long live Generalissimo Stalin, leader of the working people of the world, and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people!

*(All the documents and related material in this section, with the exception of A. Y. Vyshinsky's speech, have been translated by PEOPLE'S CHINA from the official Chinese texts. — Ed.)*