

CHINA

**THE
SINO-SOVIET TREATY
AND
AGREEMENTS**



SINO-SOVIET TREATY
AND
AGREEMENTS

(Signed in Moscow on February 14, 1950)

Foreign Languages Press, Peking
1950



Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky signing the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Generalissimo Stalin looking on. Shown in the picture (from left to right) are: A. A. Gromyko, N. A. Bulganin, N. S. Roschin, Chou En-lai, A. J. Mikoyan, N. S. Khrushchev, K. E. Voroshilov, V. M. Molotov, J. V. Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, B. F. Podtserob, N. T. Fedorenko, Wang Chia-hsiang, G. M. Malenkov, Chen Po-ta, L. P. Beria, Saifudin and L. M. Kaganovich.



Foreign Minister
A. Y. Vyshinsky of U.S.S.R.



Generalissimo
J. V. Stalin



Chairman
Mao Tse-tung



Premier & Foreign Minister
Chou En-lai

CONTENTS

	Page
Communique	1
Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance	5
Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen	9
Agreement on the Granting of Credit to the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China	15
Speech by Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky ..	19
Speech by Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai	23

**COMMUNIQUE
ON THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY AND AGREEMENTS
BETWEEN 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) a Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union; 2) an 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 a peace treaty with Japan; 3) an 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 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 the 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 transfer 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 transfer without compensation to the Government of the People's Republic of China all the buildings in the former military compound in Peking.

The full texts of the aforementioned Treaty and Agreements are given below.

TREATY
OF FRIENDSHIP, ALLIANCE AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE
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 revival 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 Yanuaryevich Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., acting for the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Both plenipotentiary representatives having communicated their full powers found them 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 her 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 a spirit of mutual agreement to bring about the earliest conclusion

of a peace treaty with Japan jointly with other powers which were Allies in 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 a 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 shall come into force immediately after its ratification; the exchange of instruments of ratification shall take place in Peking.

The present Treaty shall be valid for thirty years. If neither of the Contracting Parties gives notice a year before the expiration of this term of its intention to denounce the Treaty, it shall remain in force for another five years and shall be further extended in compliance with this provision.

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

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

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 record 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 consider

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 to joint administration of the Chinese Changchun Railway with all the property belonging to the Railway. The transfer shall be effected immediately after the conclusion of a 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, they shall 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 a 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 victim 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 a peace treaty with Japan. As regards the administration of Dairen, it is in the hands of the Government of the People's Republic of China. All the property in Dairen now temporarily 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 shall 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 shall come into force on the day of its ratification. The exchange of instruments of ratification shall 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

**AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ON THE GRANT-
ING 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 fine 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 at the favourable rate of interest of 1% per annum.

Article 2

The credit mentioned in Article 1 shall 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 shall 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 shall repay the credit mentioned in Article 1, together with the interest thereon, in deliveries of raw materials, tea, gold and American dollars. Prices for raw materials and tea and their quantities and dates of delivery shall 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 repayment shall be made not later than December 31, 1954, and the last not later than 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 provided for in 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 shall 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 FOREIGN MINISTER 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 a 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 people 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 Union and China. The Soviet people have always entertained 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 the 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 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 have 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 the 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 a 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 historic documents 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!

**SPEECH BY PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER
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, and 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.

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 compound 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 peoples of the East and the whole world who love peace and justice. 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!