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WORKING PAPER
AC/119-P/82/5

COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL ADVISERS
CHINA AND THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Comments by the German Delegation on AC/119-P/82

It would be appreciated if in Part III of the document, dealing with the Chinese influence in Eastern Europe, the following points could be added:

1. The statement of the Chinese observer at the conference of the countries of the Communist bloc in May 1955, which led to the conclusion of the so-called Warsaw-Agreement of 14th May 1955. In this statement China pledges to the member countries of the agreement not only her political but apparently also her military support. The relevant passage of the statement is enclosed (appendix 1). It may be assumed that this Chinese move marked the beginning of the growing influence on European affairs in 1955 and 1957 and could therefore be mentioned in this context.

2. During his visit to Poland Mr. Chou-en-Lai, the Chinese Prime-Minister, made a speech in Breslau on 15th January 1957 in which he associated himself with the Polish view on the Polish-German frontier (appendix 2), and in the joint Sino-Polish communiqué of 16th January 1957 this Chinese view is explicitly mentioned; the communiqué also contains a further attack on Western Europe in general and the Federal Republic in particular (appendix 3). It would be worth-while to mention these events briefly in the document.

3. In the Sino-Bulgarian communiqué, which was issued at the end of the visit of a Bulgarian Government Delegation to China from 15th September to 15th October 1957, China's support is pledged for the Bulgarian policy vis-à-vis Greece and Turkey, and comments are made on the German question as well as on NATO policy (appendix 4). Similar communiqués are said to have been issued during the Bulgarian visit to North Korea, North Viet-Nam, and Mongolia. However, their text is not available, and they do not immediately affect the question of Chinese interference in European affairs.

4. A similar and perhaps even more strongly worded Chinese statement is to be found in the Sino-Hungarian communiqué of 4th October 1957 (appendix 5).

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Statement by General Peng Teh-huai, the Observer of the People's Republic of China at the third Meeting of the Eastern Bloc Conference in Moscow.

I state on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China that my Government will co-operate with you and that they will make every effort to contribute to the implementation of all decisions of the Warsaw Conference which takes place in order to safeguard peace and the security of the European countries, and which is attended by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Poland, the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Roumanian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Albania. Peace is indivisible. If peace is violated in Europe, and if the imperialist aggressors should unleash a war against the peace-loving countries of Europe, our Government and our heroic people of 600 million together with the governments and peoples of our allies will fight against aggression until the final victory.

DECLASSIFIED - PUBLIC DISCLOSURE / DÉCLASSIFIÉ - MISE EN LECTURE PUBLIQUE

Extract from Chou-en-Lai's speech in Bangkok on 15th January 1957.

The Chinese people has come to the conclusion that
German imperialism, instigated and directed by aggressive
imperialist groups and in violation of international agreements,
is continually arousing unrest about Poland's Western frontiers
in a provoking manner in order to drive a wedge between the
great nations of Poland and Germany. The Chinese people
emphatically condemn these machinations. They feel that
Poland's Western frontier is a frontier of peace and friendship
between Germany and Poland.

DECLASSIFIED - PUBLIC DISCLOSURE / DÉCLASSIFIÉ - MISE EN LECTURE PUBLIQUE

Extract from the Sino-Polish Communiqué of 16th January 1957.

Although in a number of Western European countries there is growing resistance against the policy of the war blocs, the Western powers have decided to equip the member countries of NATO including the Federal Republic of Germany with atomic weapons. They are reviving the revengist forces of militarism in Western Germany, which proves once again the aggressive nature of this alliance. This situation is a threat not only for the neighbouring countries of Germany and the German people itself but for all nations of the world.

The delegations of the two countries note with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Poland and the People's Republic of China are developing favourably on the basis of their common socialist ideology and their common political interests. The Government of the People's Republic of China declares that the existing western boundary of the People's Republic of Poland following the rivers Oder and Lausitzer Neiße is a frontier of peace between Poland and Germany, which is in the interest of European security.

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Extract from the Sino-Bulgarian Communiqué of October 1957.

The Government of the People's Republic of China have expressed their full support for the policy of peace pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in its relations with Greece and Turkey, which aims at establishing sincere and good neighbourly relations between these countries in the interest of solidifying peace in the Balkan countries. The two governments have expressed their full accord and support in the question of the proposals of the Government of the People's Republic of Roumania, which envisage the convening of a top-level conference of Balkan countries and to conclude a joint agreement to guarantee peace, prosperity and progress in the Balkan countries.

The increasing West German rearmament and the development of Western Germany into the main military base of NATO for a nuclear war represent a great danger to peace and security of Europe. This represents not only a threat to the security of the nations of Europe, including the population of West Germany but also constitutes a serious obstacle to the reunification of the German people. The two parties are of the opinion that the German question, i.e. the reunification of Germany into a peace-loving and democratic state, is primarily a matter to be settled by the German people itself. The two parties fully support the repeated proposals of the Government of the DDR, the purpose of which it is to realise the justified desire of the German people for the reunification of their country in the only practicable manner which consists in the two German states learning to understand each other and gradually to come closer to each other.

Extract from the Sino-Hungarian Communiqué of 4th October 1957.

The question of the reunification of Germany must be settled through direct negotiations between East and West Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis. West Germany's participation in the aggressive North Atlantic Bloc is a direct threat to the security and peaceful development of the peoples of Europe, including the Hungarian people. The two parties expressed their full support for the proposal made on July 27th, 1957 by Premier Grotewohl of the German Democratic Republic that East and West Germany should form a confederation of full sovereignty through negotiations as a preliminary measure towards the reunification of Germany, and also for the suggestion made by the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic at their talks on 30th August, 1957 for the reunification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis and for the preservation of peace in Europe. The two parties considered that these proposals and suggestions are in full accord with the national interest of the entire German people and are beneficial to European peace and security.

The two parties expressed their support for the proposal of the Government of the Roumanian People's Republic for the convening of a conference of the government of the Balkan countries, and considered co-operation among those countries to be not only in full conformity with the interests of the peoples of south East Europe, but also of great significance to the preservation of peace in Europe.