

THE JOINT STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

From December 8 to 18 and from December 22 to 26, 1955 a government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The members of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic were:—

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lothar Bolz;

State Secretary in the Ministry of Justice, Dr. Heinrich Toeplitz;

Chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Political Committee, Peter Florin;

Member of the Collegium of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Fritz Grosse;

Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Republic of China, Richard Gytner;

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, Christa Jablonski;

Rector of the Berlin Humboldt University, Professor Dr. Walther Neye;

General of the Barracked People's Police, Heinrich Dollwetzl;

Chairman of the Schulenberg Freundschaft Agricultural Producers' Co-operative, Labour Hero, Ernst Wulff;

Foreman and activist in the state Dessau Wagon Works, Werner Horn.

During its stay in the People's Republic of China, the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic was received by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Mao Tse-tung.

The Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic visited cities, villages, cul-

tural institutes and factories in the People's Republic of China as well as units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It was deeply impressed by the progress made by the People's Republic of China in economic construction and development of cultural life, the unity between the people and the government and their readiness to defend peace. The meetings between the representatives of the German people and the Chinese people and their leaders were a manifestation of their unbreakable friendship and brotherly solidarity.

Talks were held between a government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai and the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl. The members of the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China were:—

Vice-Premier, Chen Yun;

Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Chang Wen-tien, Chi Peng-fei;

Minister of Culture, Shen Yen-ping;

Minister of Agriculture, Liao Lu-yen;

Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the German Democratic Republic, Tseng Yung-chuan.

In the course of the talks, both sides had discussions on the further strengthening of friendly relations and exchanged opinions on the international situation. Both sides acknowledged with satisfaction that they had a common desire for further development of the friendly relations and co-operation already existing between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic, and that they held identical views on the international situation. The talks were conducted in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

As a result of the talks, the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation Between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic was concluded. Furthermore, the Agreement on Cultural Co-operation and the Agreement on Co-operation in the Examination, Prevention and Control of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests were signed. Both sides expressed their firm conviction that the conclusion of the treaty and the agreements would further consolidate and develop the all-round and close, friendly relations and co-operation already existing between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic. Especially, both sides would give each other every possible support.

While the international situation was under discussion, there was a full exchange of opinion on the results of the four Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva from October to November 1955, and also, arising from this, on the German question. Both sides were of the opinion that the attitude of the Government of the German Democratic Republic towards the Conference of the Foreign Ministers in Geneva and the proposals made by it corresponded to the real situation in Europe and in Germany, and that the views and proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva conformed to the interests of world peace as well as the national interests of the German people.

In opposition to the desire of all peoples in the world for a relaxation of tension in international relations, as manifested in the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Four Powers and the Bandung Conference, aggressive circles in the United States of America and their followers continue to try to carry through their bankrupt "policy of strength." This is to be seen in their specially hostile attitude to the peace-loving People's Republic of China and the peace-loving German Democratic Republic. This policy of theirs, which violates the interests of all peace-loving countries and people, including the people of their own countries, is doomed, as it has always been, to failure.

Both sides expressed their determination to continue to do their utmost to contribute to the maintenance of world peace and the progress of mankind. They stressed that both states would participate in all international actions serving to strengthen world peace and guarantee collective security. They would consult each other on all questions of common interest to the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic in order to co-ordinate effectively measures for guaranteeing the security of their states and for the maintenance of world peace.

During the talks, questions on relations between the People's Republic of China and the German Federal Republic were discussed. The Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic declared that it would welcome a normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the German Federal Republic in the interest of peace and the reunification of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic state.

Both sides were of the opinion that the international tension caused by the continued occupation of the Chinese territory of Taiwan by the U.S. aggressors in violation of international law must be eliminated as soon as possible. It was a grave offence against the Charter and the prestige of the United Nations to deprive the People's Republic of China of its legal seat in the U.N.O. and the Security Council. The legitimate position of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations should be restored.

For the promotion of international peace and international co-operation, membership in the United Nations must be universal. All states conforming to the conditions laid down in the U.N. Charter should be admitted as member states. Both sides denounced the United States of America and its puppet, the Chiang Kai-shek clique, for obstructing the proposal passed by the U.N. General Assembly regarding the admission of the 18 states en bloc. At the same time they welcomed the admission of the 16 states to the United Nations, which was supported by the overwhelming majority of member states on the initiative of the Soviet Union.

Both sides were of the opinion that the Geneva Agreements on the restoration of peace in Indo-China must be strictly observed.

Both sides deemed it necessary to convoke as soon as possible an international conference, with the participation of all states concerned, for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question in accord with the interests of the Korean people and the interests of peace.

Both sides noted with joy the rapid development of the national democratic forces in the Asian-African region, and the serious setback to colonialism. The great efforts of many states in this area to strive for and preserve their national independence contribute to the maintenance of world peace. Both sides expressed their resolute opposition to colonialism in any of its manifestations. They supported all states and peoples striving for national independence and defending their sovereign rights and territorial integrity. They supported the justified demand of India for

the return of Goa and of Indonesia for the return of West Irian. They supported the struggle of the peoples of North Africa for national self-determination, the just demands of the peoples of the Arab countries and their stand against being dragged into aggressive military blocs.

The friendly visits of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, N. A. Bulganin, and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, N. S. Khrushchev, to the Republic of India, the Union of Burma and the Kingdom of Afghanistan, as well as the joint statements of the Soviet Union and India, the Soviet Union and Burma and the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, were international events of great significance. They were valuable contributions to the development of sincere friendship and co-operation between the peoples of all nations, to peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems, and consequently, to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the whole world.

Both sides resolutely opposed aggressive military blocs and considered that the NATO, the West-European Union, the Manila Treaty and the Bagdad Pact endangered the security of the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. The violation of the territory of other countries and interference in their internal affairs by such military blocs obviously contravened the United Nations Charter; they were an overt violation of international law and a threat to world peace.

Peace in Asia and Europe is indivisible. Both sides were of the opinion that controversial issues between nations should not be solved by threats and force but by peaceful negotiations

between all interested states regardless of their social systems. They would jointly strive for the abolition of military blocs, for the establishment of universal security, for the realization of disarmament and for the prohibition of the production, testing and application of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction that the five principles of peaceful co-existence, initiated by the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China and confirmed by the Asian-African Conference, were accepted by a growing number of states. These principles formed the basis for peaceful relations between states, mutual confidence, the removal of international tension and for the development of international friendship and co-operation.

Both sides would further strive to develop their relations with other states according to the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. They were convinced that this was in the interests of the peoples of all countries and of the maintenance of world peace.

(Signed) Chou En-lai, Premier of the
State Council of the
People's Republic of
China

(Signed) Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister
of the German
Democratic Republic

December 25, 1955
Peking

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the President of the German Democratic Republic,

• Desiring to further develop and strengthen the close friendly relations and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit,

Determined to maintain and to consolidate the peace of the world and to make every possible contribution to securing the safety of the peoples of Europe and Asia in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter,

Convinced that the consolidation and development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic meet the vital interests of the Chinese and the German peoples and also the interests of all nations in the world,

Have decided for these purposes to conclude the present Treaty and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council;

The President of the German Democratic Republic, Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic:

Who, after presenting their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1.

The Contracting Parties solemnly affirm that they will participate in a spirit of sincere co-operation in all international actions that are aimed at guaranteeing world peace and the security of the peoples of all countries and conform to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Article 2.

The Contracting Parties will consult in a spirit of brotherly solidarity on all important international questions affecting the interests of both states. In this connection they will pay special attention to the necessity of guaranteeing

the inviolability of their territory and the security of their states, and consolidating world peace.

Article 3.

The Contracting Parties pledge themselves to strengthen and to increase, according to the interests of their states, their friendly relations in all fields on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit.

Article 4.

In the interest of peaceful construction in both states, the Contracting Parties will render economic support to each other whenever possible and will further develop the economic co-operation of both states.

Article 5.

To advance the development of science and promote scientific-technical progress, the Contracting Parties will carry out necessary scientific and scientific-technical co-operation.

Article 6.

Convinced that cultural relations between the two states and their peoples contribute to the strengthening of friendship and benefit the development of their respective national cultures, the Contracting Parties will take measures for the promotion and extension of cultural relations in all spheres.

Article 7.

The present Treaty will remain in force until the reunification of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic state is brought about or until the Contracting Parties agree to amend it or terminate its operation.

Article 8.

The present Treaty is subject to ratification and shall come into force on the day of exchange of instruments of ratification, which will be done in Berlin in the near future.

Done in Peking on December 25, 1955 in two copies, in the Chinese and German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China, (signed) Chou En-lai

Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic, (signed) Otto Grotewohl