

1950

Speeches/Documents

Title: Agreement on the Sino-Soviet Petroleum Co., Ltd. in Sinkiang; the Sino-Soviet Agreement on the Sino-Soviet Non-Ferrous and Rare Metals Co., Ltd. in Sinkiang; and Sino-Soviet Agreement on the Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Co., Ltd.

Author: These agreements were signed in Moscow by Wang Chiahsiang (Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.) of Communist China and A. Y. Vyshinsky (Minister of Foreign Affairs) of the U.S. S. R.

Date: March 27, 1950 **Source:** CB, No. 62

Description:

They provide for the establishment of three companies in which Communist China and the U.S.S.R. will share equally the expenses and the profits. The purpose of the petroleum company is to undertake the prospecting, producing and refining of petroleum and coal gas in Sinkiang Province. The purpose of the non-ferrous metals company is to undertake the prospecting and producing of non-ferrous metals in Sinkiang. The purpose of the aviation company is to organize and operate civil air lines between Peking and Chita, Peking and Irkutsk, and Peking and Alma Ata.

Remark

Much to the Central Committee's surprise, the announcements prompted waves of protest and resentment from students in Beijing. Because of the lack of published details, patriotic students protested Sino-Soviet economic cooperation, believing these agreements were early harbingers of China's renewed exploitation by foreign powers. Creating a soviet "semi-colony"? Sino-soviet cooperation and its demise in Xinjiang, 1949-1951 Charles Kraus pg.152

The regulations were formally unveiled on September 29, 1950

- (a) the "Sovkitmetall" Company (Chung-Su Chin-shu Kung-sze),* founded to prospect, survey, extract, and process nonferrous and rare metals in Sinkiang province;
- (b) the "Sovkitneft" Company (Chung-Su Hsi-you Kung-sze), founded to prospect, survey, and extract oil, gas, and related petroleum products, and to refine them, in Sinkiang province;
- (c) the SKOGA (Chung-Su Min-hang Kung-Sze) Company for the operation of the following air lines: Peking-Shengyang (Mukden)— Changchun—Harbin—Tsitsihar (Lungkiang)—Hilar—Chita; Peking— Taiyuan — Sian — Lanchow — Suchow — Hami — Urumchi — Kuldja —Alma Ata; Peking—Wuchuan (Kalgan)—Ulan Bator—Irkutsk.

Under terms of the agreements, which were to run for 30 years, the joint Soviet-Chinese companies were set up on an equal footing, each side participating equally in the capital of the companies, and in administration of their affairs. Direction of the companies was to be in the hands of a representative of each side in turn.