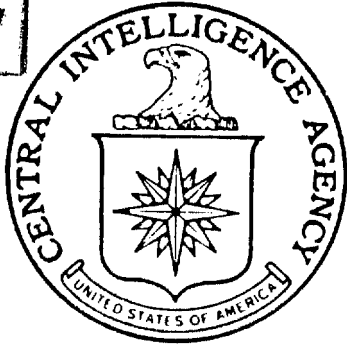


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# FOREIGN PRESS BULLETIN

11 OCT 60

Selected news items primarily on  
the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest  
available foreign press

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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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POLITICAL

DENIES PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST GERMANY -- Magdeburg, Volksstimme, 3 Sep 60, p 1

[Comment: At a youth forum held in Magdeburg on 1 September 1960, Alois Pisnik, First Secretary of the (Socialist Unity Party Bezirk Magdeburg management, answered the following question "asked by many" at the meeting: "Can there be peaceful coexistence between West Germany and the GDR?"]

No, the principle of peaceful coexistence within Germany is not applicable. If we were to speak of coexistence between the two German states, this would mean that the split would remain. But we want a united, peace-loving, and democratic Germany. For this we want to mobilize the people. We are supporting the West German workers and the West German peace forces so that they can bring about a change in policy over there. When the workers over there replace the Adenauer policy with a peace policy then confederation between the two German states is possible. In this confederation, a peaceful competition and a gradual approach can take place. This is the only possible way toward the unity of Germany. We are for this way and, therefore, not for coexistence between the two states, since coexistence assumes that two states will continue to exist [as separate entities] for a longer period.

ECONOMIC

CHINESE VERSION OF MONGOLIAN EDITORIAL HAS MAJOR OMISSIONS

The following is an FDD comment.

Only slightly more than half the contents of a 21 September editorial in the Ulan Bator daily Unen were reprinted in the 22 September Peiping daily Jen-min Jih-pao, obscuring an apparent shift toward heavier industry by Chinese technicians in Outer Mongolia, as implied in the Unen original.

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The Peiping account confines itself mainly to generalities and stresses those portions of the editorial dealing with the friendship between Outer Mongolia and China and the accomplishments of the Chinese revolution. It also mentions prominently the editorial's general, but few of its specific, remarks about Chinese aid to Outer Mongolia and cooperation between them.

The original editorial contained passages which were deleted in their entirety from the Peiping reprint. Among these were the following.

"The form of collective property in the field of economics has been completely successful in the People's Republic of China. The overall production of the Chinese people in 1959 in industry and agriculture increased 31 percent over 1958. In 1959, the Chinese people produced 13 million tons of steel, 347 million tons of coal, 41 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, and 540 billion chin of grain. The heroic Chinese people have been extremely successful in the work of peaceful construction and have contributed their share continuously in the great competitive struggle between socialist and capitalist economic systems.

"The following have been constructed in Outer Mongolia through aid from the Chinese people (a grant of 160 million rubles and a long-term loan of 100 million rubles): in Suhe Baatar city, the electric power plant, a model building, the plywood industrial installations, and a paper factory; and in Ulan Bator, a textile factory, highway bridges, the Orhon irrigation system, and many fine buildings. The energy of Chinese workers and technicians has aided in the construction of socialism in Outer Mongolia, and the Mongolian people are learning a great deal from the rich experience of the Chinese people.

"With regard to the treaties and agreements drawn up in Ulan Bator and signed by Premier Chou En-lai a few months ago, the People's Republic of China agrees to the following: a loan of 200 million rubles and assistance in metallurgical works capable of producing 100,000 tons of steel a year, a cotton textile factory capable of producing 30 million meters of cloth a year, glass production, a sugar plant, apartment houses covering an area of 220,000 square meters, and a new cultural building."

In the past, press reports have indicated that Soviet technicians have monopolized heavy industrial aid in Outer Mongolia, while Chinese technicians have specialized in light industry and agriculture. The new arrangement appears to reflect a movement by Chinese technicians into heavier industry.

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NEW COAL FIELD FOUND IN KUSTANAY STEPPE -- Moscow, Ekonomicheskaya  
Gazeta, 9 Sep 60

Kustanay -- A new bituminous coal field has been found at Kyzyl-Tal', in the southeastern part of Kustanayskaya Oblast.

A. Petruivich, chief geologist of the Severnyy Kazakhstan Geological Administration, has reported that the coal reserves of the new discovery, estimated at about 3 billion tons, are larger than those of the Chelyabinsk bituminous coal basin. The total thickness of the coal beds is as much as 100 meters.

Development of the new field will be aided by the fact that it is located near the Esil'-Arkalyk railroad.

STATE ACCEPTANCE COMMISSION GIVEN QUALITY-CONTROL DUTIES -- Moscow, Stroitel'naya Gazeta, 25 Sep 60

Aleksandrov, chief of the Division of Heavy Machine Building of Gosplan RSFSR, agrees that criticism directed against the poor-quality E-659 excavators produced by the Kovrov Excavator Plant was justified. Therefore, the Vladimirskiy Sovnarkhoz has been ordered to survey the operations of E-659 excavators and to take appropriate corrective measures.

To prevent plants from producing substandard machines, series production can now take place only after a model of the machine has been accepted by a state commission.

NEW REFRIGERATION AND COMPRESSOR EQUIPMENT PLANT -- Moscow, Stroitel'naya Gazeta, 23 Sep 60

In 1960, the first shops of a large refrigeration and compressor equipment plant are to go into operation in Pavlodar. The plant is being built by the Promstroy Trust of the Pavlodarstroy Administration. The plant's high-capacity oxygen station has already been put in operation and has supplied oxygen to new construction sites and to enterprises of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz industrial region. The first 1,000 tanks of oxygen have already been sent to consumers.

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HIGH DAM LIAISON OFFICE IN MOSCOW -- Cairo, al-Jumhuriyyah, 21 Sep 60

Zakariyya Muhyi ad-Din, chairman of the Supreme High Dam Committee, has decided to set up an office for the High Dam in Moscow called the Arab Office of Inspection. The new office, which will be subordinate to the Supreme High Dam Committee, will provide the necessary liaison between the Soviet and UAR authorities in all technical and administrative matters related to the High Dam project and its attendant matters.

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