

Secret Intelligence Service

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Notes for the debate; An Emerged Nuclear State. The People's Republic of China and the assistance of the USSR.

January 15, 1955, the Chinese leadership decided to create its own nuclear arsenal. Chairman Mao Zedong asked the Soviet leadership to help develop nuclear weapons in China, but Moscow initially refused, promising that in the case of the nuclear threat the Soviet Union would take the Chinese state under the protection of its nuclear umbrella. Then, January 15, 1955 at a meeting of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPC, the Chinese leadership decided to develop its own military nuclear program.

The history of the nuclear armed global arena

The People's Republic of China

The military and political leadership of the People's Republic of China since the beginning of the formation of the socialist state arose from the fact that the country saw necessity in a full-fledged armed force vis a vis an arsenal of nuclear weapons. The "Great Helmsman" Mao Zedong said, "In today's world we cannot do without this, ie. if you want to hurt us." China could achieve the status of a great power, only by possessing nuclear weapons. Thus, a Beijing claim to a special role in the world. Mao Zedong even set the goal of global leadership.

The Chinese nuclear project was attended by hundreds of Chinese nationals residing abroad. Physicists Ganpan Wang and Zhao Zhongyang at the University of California (the latter worked in

the Soviet Dubna), mathematician Hua Logan of the University of Illinois, after years of living abroad, were in China and made a major contribution to the first stage of the nuclear program. Chinese scientists have received education and experience abroad, have brought the country many secrets. In fact, since then, nothing has changed. The Chinese foreign community still has a great influence on the home and the associated thousand threads. The Chinese are not assimilated in the "Babylon the Great," not while preserving its identity.

At the beginning of 1950 the Academy of Sciences of China was established by the Institute of Modern Physics. In 1953, the Chinese delegation went to the Soviet Union to increase knowledge in the field of nuclear technology. During Nikita Khrushchev's visit to China, during October 1954, Mao Zedong first asked for help in the establishment of China's nuclear weapons. Initially, Khrushchev refused to help China in building a nuclear bomb, as the country did not have the required research and industrial base, and associated long-term funding, which a nuclear program certainly required.

The 'foreign policy situation' has forced Beijing to continue the policy of creating nuclear weapons. Most notably both during and since the Korean War of 1950-1953. China had entered into direct conflict with the United States. In addition, the problem of Taiwan has been a constant cause for conflict with the United States. During the Sino-US clash in the Taiwan Strait in 1958 Beijing won the US threat to use nuclear weapons against China.

The Chinese leadership has persevered in building nuclear weapons. Khrushchev was often thrown from one extreme to another, and eventually did agree to assist Beijing in the development of the atomic project. In 1954, on the Totsky range was carried out demonstrations of a large-scale combined-arms doctrine of using nuclear weapons. The exercise was attended by the defense ministers of the Soviet Union. Among the guests were Vice Chairman of China Zhu De, and Defense Minister Peng Dehuai. On January 5, 1955 at a meeting of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, the Chinese leadership made a decision to develop and establish their own nuclear weapons.

On January 20, 1955 an agreement was signed, providing for joint geological studies in China (Xinjiang) and the development of uranium mines. The Soviet Union solved the problem of increasing the uranium base, this is why China pledged in exchange for help in the exploration of uranium to transfer the surplus to the Soviet side. In the search of uranium deposits, participated Soviet and Chinese specialists and scientists from Eastern Europe. It is possible to clarify that China has a good base of uranium. The largest uranium reserves being located in Xinjiang, where in 1957 near the town of Chuguchak, was begun the development of uranium deposits.

On April 7, 1956 was signed an agreement on rendering assistance to Moscow by Beijing in the construction of new civil and military facilities, and among them was a factory for the production of nuclear weapons. In the same year, the Communist Party of China decided "on the development of nuclear energy." Among the priorities of the program was the creation of the atomic bomb and long-range missiles (delivery vehicles). At the end of 1956, China created the "atomic ministry" - t. N. "Third, the Ministry of Machine Building" (in 1958, it became the second), which has become an analogue of the Soviet Sredmash. Thus was responsible for the project "Chinese Beria" - the head of security Kang Sheng.

In general terms, a modern Chinese military industry and nuclear program was born in the 1950s, with the help of the Soviet Union. In fact, Moscow created what was at the time, a modern military-industrial complex in China, capable of producing a whole range of weapons. Thus, Soviet specialists built in China more than seven hundred full-scale plants with all the infrastructure and equipment, 97 science and technology centers and 11 test sites. The Soviet technical colleges free of military programs trained more than 120 thousand Chinese students. Associated help, via a long trip to China, was provided by more than 6 thousand. Contributing Soviet scientists were around 85 thousand, inclusive of various types of technicians. Only in the field of atomic research was involved about 10 thousand Soviet specialists. Many were built by Soviet specialists and participation of the enterprise, including aviation complexes in Shenyang, Harbin, Xi'an and Chengdu, a

tank factory in Baotou - Plant №617 (Inner Mongolia) and so on. D., Are still the main defense industry of China. Moscow handed Beijing a license to manufacture the full range of weapons and military equipment - from requisite communications, to aircraft.

The USSR nuclear project in China; the Chinese people passed a huge array of documentation and equipment that were needed to create a complete production cycle of nuclear weapons. The Chinese were given requisite samples of rockets "P-1" and "P-2", and an array of development technologies.

More in 1951, the Soviet Union began to take part in the development of peaceful nuclear energy program in China. During this year the two countries signed a secret agreement on the provision of scientific and technical assistance to China in the field of nuclear research in exchange for their uranium ore. Under the agreement, Moscow gave Beijing technology to enrich uranium, the construction of centrifuges and other elements of the production cycle. It must be said that the Chinese have not been able to master the independent production of centrifuges (built by Soviet specialists in the factories). They had to make them with the documentation from Moscow.

The same thing happened with the Missile Technology. For several years the Chinese tried to make a prototype, and so could not. In 1957 Moscow and Beijing had signed another agreement to transfer China's Soviet missile technology with a full cycle of training Chinese specialists to Soviet educational and scientific institutions. Under the agreement was established the Beijing Institute of Physics and Nuclear Energy, and began construction of a gas diffusion uranium enrichment plant in Lanzhou. In Beijing, the factory number 601 transmitted from Moscow launched an experimental heavy-water reactor, capacity of 7 MW and a cyclotron. In 1958, near Lake Lop Nor in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region was inaugurated a nuclear test site. The location was chosen by Soviet specialists.

The Soviet Union created Chinese strategic forces, handing China the means of delivery of nuclear weapons. For example, China gave the technology development and application of operational - tactical missile ground-P-1, P-2 and sea-based P-11F. Soviet

specialists in the Soviet-built factories began the process of serial production of missiles Dongfeng ("East Wind"), "Project 1059", in fact, it was a copy of the Soviet ballistic tactical missiles R-2. In 1957 was formed the first part of the missile - a training brigade of the Soviet R-2. In 1960 was set up a combat missile battalion. By 1961, China already had 20 regiments, who were armed with missiles "Dunfyn-1" and P-11 (Chinese designation "Type 1060"). China Dongfeng 2 missile was also developed based on Soviet technology.

In addition, thanks to the Soviet Union was received Celestial air component of its nuclear forces. China handed over the production technology of jet bombers - front IL-28 (in China, "Hong-5") and long-distance Tu-16 ("Hong-6"). These could carrying and deliver nuclear bombs, tactical nuclear weapons. Earlier, shortly before the end of the Korean War, the Air Force began receiving bombers IL-28 produced in the Soviet Union itself. The Union also conveyed China Piston strategic bombers Tu-4. China then transferred to 25 Tu-4. It is said that the Chinese licensed copy of the Tu-16 - H-6, still stands in service of the Chinese aircraft. So has the Celestial Union nuclear power, which has the means of delivery of nuclear weapons. - China has received the status of a great power thanks to the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev did not have doubts about the decision to equip the Celestial Empire, although this flow without reciprocal preferences was not in strategic and national interests of the Soviet Union. Many in the Soviet Union knew it. Thus, Soviet scientists tried to sabotage the process. They wanted to transfer to China the older designs to seriously hinder the development of China's huge nuclear program. However, the sabotage was discovered and in consequence was handed over to China the most advanced Soviet technology of all. And soon there was a break in relations between Moscow and Beijing.

Moscow refused to hand over to Beijing technology of nuclear submarine. 1958 was not the first time Beijing asked the Soviet Union to help in the creation of a modern fleet equipped with the Premier League. However, Moscow said that it was new, complex, and expensive, even for the Soviet Union. Moscow

proposed a draft joint construction of a nuclear submarine fleet. China had favorable conditions for the deployment of Soviet nuclear submarines. However, Mao Zedong refused to consider the establishment of a base for Soviet submarines in China. The "Great Helmsman" Moscow offered to assist in the construction of the fleet, "of which we will be masters." Actually Khrushchev allowed the Chinese to sit on the back of the Soviet Union. Mao believed that in peacetime, Moscow should help China "create military bases and in the building of military forces."

As a result, Moscow and Beijing quarreled and stopped large-scale assistance to the Asian neighbors. In 1960, support from the Soviet Union had been minimized, and the Soviet nuclear industry experts from China recalled. This adversely affected the development of the nuclear program and China, especially in the creation of media for nuclear weapons. However, China had been able to build a nuclear bomb on their own accord. In 1964, China tested its first nuclear bomb. In 1965 was carried out a test of nuclear weapons via a drop bombs from the plane TU-16. In 1966, the first Chinese strategic ballistic missile "Dunfyn-2" (created on the basis of the Soviet R-5M sample in 1956) gave a 12-kiloton uranium warhead to a range of about 900 km. In 1967 was the first thermonuclear bomb, capacity of 3.3 megatons. This was deployed from the side of long-range bomber H-6 (Tu-16). In 1968, a front-line bomber H-5 (IL-28) released a hydrogen charge with 3 megatons of TNT, equivalent in the form of tactical bombs.

Thus, Soviet aid enabled China to become the world's fourth thermonuclear power after the Soviet Union, the US and the UK. In 1969, China produced the first underground nuclear test. At the end of the 1960s evolved the Celestial deploy strategic bombers - carriers of nuclear weapons.

The deterioration of relations between the USSR and the PRC seriously slowed down the development of programs to develop advanced nuclear delivery vehicles for the Chinese strategic forces. Thus, the issue of China's strategic bombers IL-28 (Harbin H-5) and Tu-16 (Xian H-6) was able to become established only in 1967-1968. For a long time China had lagged behind in

the development of nuclear weapons carriers. Without the flow of technology to the Soviet Union, Russia and the West Celestial could not independently develop and create new cutting-edge technology.

For decades, the nuclear missile force of China could not make a qualitative leap. Celestial continued to exploit Soviet technology transferred in 1950-1960's. Despite the attention of the government and the multi-billion dollar investments, Beijing had not been able to own a full-fledged nuclear triad that could really withstand the nuclear arsenals of Russia or the United States. The debt-based strategic forces of China were outdated and bulky liquid ICBM. The collapse of the Soviet Union allowed the Chinese to make money on the misappropriation of scientific and technological heritage of the Red Empire. Technologies such as exported from the territory of the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

As a result, China had been able to own mobile solid-fuel missiles; the DF-31 and DF-31A ("DF-31" and "Dongfeng-31-A"). However, their combat capabilities being limited due to a single warhead, which reduces the possibility of overcoming missile defense. Moreover, there were technological problems, which slowed down the process. On the basis of stolen Russian technology (the Chinese accusation of this is not necessary, allow themselves to obtain) was launched the project of creating a solid-DF-41 ICBMs (DF-41), which has a range of 10-15 thousand Km and carried a warhead (including up 10-12 warheads). This missile would allow China to approach the level of Russia and the United States. However, and arguably because what isn't known, some say that given the slowness of the development of nuclear programs in China (since the first start-up to real-world deployment which usually takes 20-30 years), it is not worth waiting. The US was still able to incinerate most of China's nuclear arsenal before take-off, and the surviving missiles could not cause unacceptable damage to American territory. Theoretically.

More problematic elements with the strategic submarine fleet; In the Middle Kingdom had long been the only one submarine, armed with strategic missiles - Submarine Project 092 "Xia". During

1978, the submarines armed with medium-range BR - 1700 km (modernized - 2500 km). This underwater missile could not be a real fighting unit, as it always disassembled and was too noisy. China launched the construction of a series of nuclear submarines of project 094 "Jin", armed with 12 ballistic missiles Tszyuylan-2 (JL-2) with a range of 8-12 thousand. Km. In doing so, the submarine - a copy of the Soviet project 1970 667 BDR "Squid". In addition, was completely copied the technology of Soviet submarine, so on the level of noise debate is the second generation of nuclear missile carriers. In general, the Chinese nuclear submarine of project 094 - are at the level of the USSR of the 1970s. It should also be remembered that the project is not yet brought to mind.

The strategic aviation situation is even more interesting. It was based - on clones of the Soviet Tu-16. Actively using the Soviet-Russian "brains", in 2011 the Chinese adopted a new modification of the Tu-16 - H-6K. Futuristic projects; China is to establish a new strategic bomber and unlike the past, is not very far from full implementation.

What is not mentioned is that time delivers novel means of information acquisition and the Chinese are most adept at this - nothing at all is secret and whatever is the case, is the case for China. Much of this assimilation is top secret and will remain so. The point being that China has everything that it needs to be on a par with the United States because it owns the same.

(C-I)- notes for the debate. Room 15

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Adversitate. Custodi. Per Verum