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**far  
east**

*Reporter*

# CHINA SPEAKS FOR HERSELF

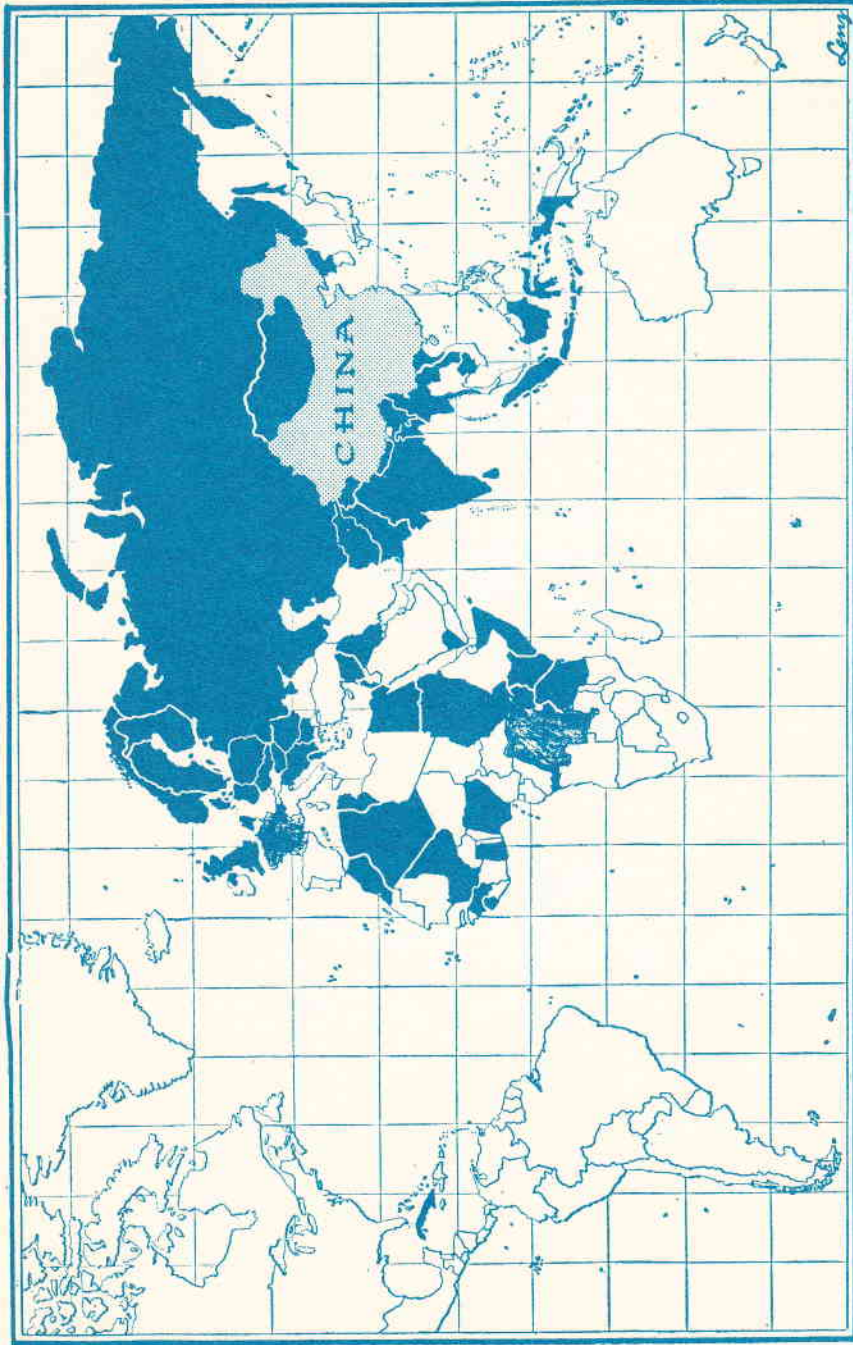
In Interviews Granted By  
Prime Minister Chou En-Lai

To

British, American,  
Pakistani and  
Japanese Newsmen



25¢



By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer; projection, American Geographical Society

**As France Prepares to Recognize Peking, 48 Nations Already Have Given Diplomatic Recognition to the Asian Colossus**  
 Map shows following countries that now recognize Communist China: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Germany, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Laos, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, North Korea, North Vietnam, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uganda, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Yugoslavia. Portugal recently indicated it, too, was considering recognition.

CHINA SPEAKS FOR HERSELF

In

INTERVIEWS

Granted By

PRIME MINISTER CHOU EN-LAI

To

BRITISH AMERICAN PAKISTANI and JAPANESE NEWSMEN

FAR EAST REPORTER herewith makes available, without comment, to its subscribers and readers China's answers to many of the questions which the press and the people throughout the world are asking about China.

The following interviews with Western and Asian newsmen are presented as they appeared in the official news agency of the Chinese Government, Hsinhua.



# Daily News Release

## Hsinhua News Agency

HSINHUA BUILDING, SHARP STREET, W. HONGKONG

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### INTERVIEW

Felix Greene and Prime Minister Chou En-lai

In Peking

December 5th 1963

Feb. 6, 1964

-- premier chou en-lai gives television interview to  
british writer

peking, february fifth (hsinhua) -- premier chou en-lai  
received the british writer, felix greene, on december fifth,  
1963 at the latter's request for a television interview  
in which the premier answered questions. following is the  
text of the questions and answers during the interview:

f.g. i am very grateful to you premier chou en-lai  
for this opportunity of having a conversation with  
you -- and especially for your readiness to allow  
it to be filmed so that it can be shared by many  
millions of people in the different parts of the  
world.

now, i have quite a lot of questions to ask you  
and i'm sure that we won't have time for them all  
-- some are to do with international affairs, and  
some to do with china's internal situation. so  
may i begin?

premier: please.

q.1. what disturbs many people in the world today  
is china's attitude to war and peace. we read in  
our papers that the chinese leaders are quite ready  
to lose half their population in a war; that china  
rejects peaceful coexistence and believes war with  
the west to be "inevitable". and china -- as if  
to confirm these fears -- refused to sign the test  
ban treaty. what are we to make of these reports?  
is it true that china doesn't fully grasp the  
immensity of destruction that would be caused by  
a nuclear war?

a. china's attitude on the question of war and peace has always been clear cut. we love peace and we firmly oppose wars of aggression. there is nothing in our attitude that should disturb anyone. what really disturbs many people in the world today is the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists, and particularly by united states imperialism.

the chinese people want a peaceful international environment, one that is good for the reconstruction of their motherland. china wants peaceful coexistence with every country in the world, including the united states of america, on the basis of the five principles. the five principles are: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. but u.s. imperialism maintains a position of hostility to the chinese people. it continues to occupy china's territory of taiwan. it has many military bases in the areas surrounding china. it keeps on intruding into china's territorial sea and air. it is u.s. imperialism which rejects peaceful coexistence with china.

the chinese people know from their own experience that one must strive for peace, not beg for it. world peace can be defended only by uniting all the peace-loving forces of the world in a determined struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war. this is our firm stand, and the imperialists and their followers don't like it. they slander china by calling us belligerent and assert that china is willing to lose half her population in a war. china will never provoke a war. but should imperialism impose war on us, we would have no alternative but to resist firmly, and, whatever the cost, we would never surrender. we believe that only by demonstrating the will to fight to the end can people deter imperialism from reckless adventures.

we are perfectly clear that a nuclear world war would cause enormous havoc to mankind. that is why china stands unswervingly for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. today, the united states threatens china and all other peace-loving countries with her nuclear weapons. the three-power treaty for a partial ban on nuclear tests does not remove this u.s. threat; on the contrary, it demands that the countries that are threatened should assume obligations which would hamstring their self-defence. of course, china can not accept this.

q.2. the american press has said many times that the root cause of the dispute between china and the soviet union is a conflict of national interests, rather than an ideological conflict. is this true? and if it is, does this mean that the national interests of the soviet union and the united states are tending increasingly to coincide?

a. there are differences in principle between us and the soviet leadership on a number of major problems of marxism-leninism. they constitute a dispute inside the international communist movement. in the end, these differences will surely be resolved on the basis of marxism-leninism, and the unity of the international communist movement is bound to become stronger and firmer as a result.

imperialism, and reaction in all countries, are doing their utmost to drive a wedge between the socialist countries, and particularly between china and the soviet union. they are carrying on these despicable activities in a most unrestrained manner right now. but as i see it, they had better not rejoice too soon. both china and the soviet union are socialist countries, and the fundamental interests of our two peoples are the same. that is an objective fact, and no one can change it. whatever happens, the fraternal chinese and soviet peoples will stand together in any storm that breaks out in the world arena. imperialism, and reaction in all countries, are doomed to fail in their attempt to take advantage of the differences between us and the soviet leadership.

q.3. in august chairman mao tse-tung spoke strongly on behalf of the negroes' struggle against racial discrimination. this was interpreted in many american newspapers as an example of china's "racism". china, they say, is raising this issue of race and colour so as to strengthen her position among the former colonial territories in africa and asia. what do you say about this?

a. it is ridiculous to cite chairman mao tse-tung's statement to support the false charge that china is racist. chairman mao tse-tung called upon people throughout the world regardless of colour -- upon the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, enlightened members of the bourgeoisie and other enlightened people everywhere -- to unite against the racial discrimination practised by u.s. imperialism and to support the american negroes in their just struggle. this is a notable example of a firm stand against racism.

the chinese people are watching the heroic struggle of the american negroes with close concern. we salute our american negro brothers who are undaunted by tyranny and violence. their just struggle is a powerful indictment of the alleged freedom and democracy in the united states and a great inspiration to all the people in the world who are resisting u.s. imperialist aggression and oppression. i am convinced that with the support of the people throughout the world, the american negroes will certainly be victorious in their just struggle.

q. 4. china's present emphasis on "self-reliance" has been interpreted as indicating that china is withdrawing into a self-sufficient, "go-it-alone" attitude. what is your answer to this? and what effect is this call to "self-reliance" likely to have on the under-developed countries who feel that they cannot begin to advance without some foreign help?

a. in our work of construction, we have always pursued the policy of self-reliance. this policy means that in building its national economy, a country relies on the labour and talents of its own people and makes full use of its resources, and at the same time that it develops trade and exchange with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. we believe that this is an appropriate policy for any country, and particularly for a big and populous country like china.

by self-reliance we don't mean self-sufficient isolationism. no country on earth can produce everything it needs. but if a country does not even produce the things it is fully capable of producing, what goods can it offer in exchange? as for loans, they have to be repaid. no country can live on loans for ever.

we have given such aid as we could to some newly independent countries, without attaching any strings or asking for privileges. we have done so to help them develop independent national economies; and not to make them dependent on us. we believe that the newly independent countries can build themselves up by relying mainly on their own efforts. the independent development of their national economies will enable them to free themselves from the control of colonialism, both old and new, and thus weakens imperialism. hence, it is also a great help to china.

q. 5. on october 2nd the new york times said that china was the most politically isolated nation on earth, and time magazine and other magazines said much the same thing. do you feel isolated?



a. we have no such feeling. in fact, china is not isolated. our friends are growing in number because we consistently pursue a foreign policy of peace and because we firmly support the just struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people everywhere. in international affairs, truth and reason are on our side, and the overwhelming majority in the world are aware of it. some people may not yet understand this, but will do so ultimately. those who deliberately distort our views are only a handful among the world's population.

as i see it, the ones who are really isolated are the imperialists and reactionaries who are trying to isolate china because they disregard truth and reason and are divorced from the people.

q.6. may i now ask some questions on domestic issues? the great leap forward is considered by nearly all western writers and experts to have been a huge error with very damaging consequences to china's economic progress. looking back from today's perspective, what is your assessment of the great leap forward? what lessons have been learned from it?

a. i don't agree with the comments of these western writers and experts.

china's general line for socialist construction is that the people of the whole country should go all out, aim high and achieve more, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

guided by this general line, we are striving to build china into a strong socialist power with a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology within a relatively short period of history. this is what we mean by the comprehensive great leap forward in its historical sense.

the facts show that our efforts have been fruitful. inspired by the general line for building socialism, the chinese people have mustered their energies, worked hard with zeal and determination and scored tremendous achievements in the last few years and have thus laid the preliminary foundations for an independent, comprehensive and modern national economy.

it is, of course, a difficult task to build socialism in a country as large and economically backward as china. there have been some shortcomings and mistakes in our practical work, and this was something that cannot be avoided entirely. some tuition fee must be paid for learning how to build socialism. indeed, both the tremendous achievements and the partial shortcomings and mistakes have enabled us to accumulate fairly systematic experience and we have learned to walk on our own feet. this is a major development, historic in its significance.



q.7. the communes, too are considered to have been an almost total failure and that they, rather than the adverse weather conditions, were mainly responsible for the 1960-1962 food shortages. it is generally thought that the communes have been abandoned, or altered so much that in actual fact they exist in name only. would you care to say something about these points?

a. the rural people's communes are a kind of cooperatives which are larger in scale than the advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives and which bring out the advantages of collective economy better than the latter used to do.

shortly after the people's communes came into being, they were put to the test by three consecutive years of serious natural disasters. it was precisely the rural people's communes, as the record of those three years proves, that enabled us successfully to overcome the effects of bad weather and to start an all-round turn for the better in our national economy in such a short time.

the people's communes were and remain a form of socialist collective ownership. in the process of developing and consolidating this collective economy, we have readjusted and developed some specific measures as circumstances required. this has put the people's communes on a more solid footing. there are no grounds for saying that they are a "failure" or "exist in name only".

q.8. i have seen on all my visits to china considerable construction of all kinds. how do you finance the construction of your factories, your schools, hospitals, and so on? do you float public bonds? how big is china's national debt? and how much income tax do people pay?

a. the capital funds in our national economy come from accumulation. we did issue some bonds which accounted for a tiny fraction of the state revenue, but we stopped doing so in 1959, and most of those bonds have matured and been redeemed. we have repaid most of our foreign debts and all will be cleared by 1965. our government has the livelihood of the people at heart and does everything in its power to lighten their burden. we have never levied any personal income tax. china is one of the least taxed countries in the world.

q.9. mr. chou en-lai, china appears to many observers strangely unworried about a problem that is seriously exercising thoughtful people elsewhere -- i am referring now to the growth of the world's population.

the world's population today is increasing at the rate of about 6,000 every hour, and food production -- although it is increasing -- is by no means keeping pace with this growth. many emerging countries find that in spite of all their efforts at economic advance, that these efforts are more than counteracted by the increasing number of people that they have to feed. what is china's view of this -- both as a world problem and as a problem concerning china herself?

- a. as we see it, the basic problem in the world is not a matter of food production being unable to keep pace with the rate of population increase, but the social system. in the united states, for instance, the density of population is by no means great, while industry and agriculture are highly developed. there is a large food surplus and, at the same time, the number of unemployed stays at around the 5 million mark. in china, our population is increasing at an annual rate of about 2 per cent, that is more than 10 million, which is by no means a small figure. but, our population is not too big considering our natural conditions, our large territory and rich resources, and considering our great tasks of socialist construction.

we are now advocating planned parenthood because it will help the steady improvement in the living standards of the people, the health of the mothers and the care and education of the new generation.

- q. 10. it looks, i am afraid, as if our time has already run out. but before we close, i wonder if you as premier of china have any special message you would like to give to the listeners in the united states?

- a. the chinese people are friendly towards the american people. i believe that the u.s. government's policy of hostility towards the chinese people does not accord with the wishes of the american people, and that the day will come when the traditional friendship of the chinese and american peoples will flourish on a new basis.

- f.g. again, may i thank you mr. chou en-lai for having given me this opportunity of having a talk with you and for making it available to so many people elsewhere. thank you very much mr. premier and good-bye end item

INTERVIEW  
American and Pakistani Newsmen and Premier Chou En-lai  
In Dacca Pakistan  
February 25th  
1964

feb. 28, 1964

premier chou gives press conference at dacca

dacca, february twentyfifth (hsinhua) -- chinese premier chou en-lai gave a press conference here this afternoon and replied to questions put to him by newsmen of pakistan and other countries.

vice-premier chen yi was also present at the press conference. premier chou en-lai strongly denouncing the united states

government for persisting in a policy of hostility towards china said that u.s. imperialism will never succeed in its scheme of creating "two chinas."

to a u.s. correspondent's question whether the principle of self-determination was applicable to taiwan, the premier made a stern reply that the question itself clearly reflects the u.s. government's desire to create "two chinas," by "two chinas" is meant to sever taiwan from the territory of the people's republic of china and to create another country. the government of the people's republic of china and the entire chinese people resolutely oppose "two chinas." even the Chiang Kai-shek group opposes "two chinas." all those countries that have formally established diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china oppose "two chinas." the majority of the people the world over oppose "two chinas." the scheme of u.s. imperialism to create "two chinas" can never succeed. this scheme hostile to the chinese people will, forever, remain a scrap of paper in the u.s. state department's own archives.

premier chou en-lai then went on to say that taiwan is a province of china. the inhabitants there are all chinese, the majority being hans. in the sino-japanese war of 1894 the corrupt chinese dynasty was defeated and taiwan annexed by japan. during the second world war, china, britain and the united states in the cairo declaration affirmed that taiwan should be returned to china after the war. when japan was defeated in 1945 the then chinese government sent representatives to taiwan to accept the surrender and formally took it over from the hands of the japanese rulers. since then taiwan has returned to the fold of the fatherland and become a province of china enjoying the same status as the other provinces. even the Chiang Kai-shek group recognised this fact. the question

now arises because, after the Chiang group was driven out of the Chinese mainland by the Chinese people, it has been afforded the protection of U.S. troops to occupy Taiwan and continue the civil war with the Chinese people. The liberation of Taiwan is entirely an internal affair of China which brooks no foreign interference. Therefore, concerning China's inseparable territory of Taiwan, questions of a different nature such as its indeterminate status, whether or not there should be a plebiscite, etc. just do not exist.

Vice-premier Chen Yi then added: isn't it ridiculous that the Chinese should hold a plebiscite to decide whether they are Chinese?

Asked by a Pakistan correspondent what role Pakistan could play in bringing about a normalisation of Sino-U.S. relations, Premier Chou said the question has, in fact, been explained by President Ayub Khan. He then went on to elaborate China's stand which has always been crystal clear in regard to the question of settling Sino-U.S. disputes. Everybody knows that U.S. armed forces are occupying China's territory of Taiwan and that the United States is threatening the Chinese mainland by deploying its seventh fleet in the Taiwan Straits. In spite of this, I announced to the world, on behalf of the Chinese government, as far as back as 1955 at the Bandung Conference, that the Chinese people wish to be friendly with the American people and that the Chinese government wishes to hold negotiations with the U.S. government to settle all disputes between China and the United States, including the peaceful settlement of the question of withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, without resorting to force. This proposal of the Chinese government has led to the Sino-U.S. talks at the ambassadorial level which have been going on for eight and a half years. The talks have so far failed to obtain any results because the U.S. government has repeatedly refused to reach agreement with China on peaceful coexistence on the basis of the five principles and to agree, even in principle, to withdraw its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits first so that specific problems may be settled later. Notwithstanding the refusals, we are prepared to continue the negotiations with the U.S. government. We are convinced that U.S. imperialism will inevitably have to withdraw from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits some day as the situation develops. If the U.S. government regards this reasonable attitude of the Chinese government as a manifestation of weakness and launches further aggression against China, the government and people of China will resolutely resist to the end.

Premier Chou then explained the Chinese government's position on the question of peaceful coexistence. He said: a clear and precise definition is needed for peaceful coexistence. We have always stood for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems in accordance with the five principles. These are: respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's

internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. on the basis of these principles, china has concluded treaties and agreements with many asian and african countries and established and developed relations of friendship and cooperation with them. only by strictly adhering to these five principles is it possible to practise peaceful coexistence; otherwise peaceful coexistence becomes meaningless. when one country occupies the territory of another, the latter is bound to resist. how then can there be peaceful coexistence? when one country maintains military bases in another and meddles in its domestic affairs in order to control it, how can peaceful coexistence be possible? how can there be peaceful coexistence between colonial powers and oppressed nations? we are firmly opposed to the view that countries which are subjected to imperialist aggression should put up with this aggression and beg for peaceful coexistence with the imperialists.

premier chou then declared: it is possible to practise peaceful coexistence with imperialism if it gives up its policies of aggression and war and acts in accordance with the five principles. but the principal question is: will u.s. imperialism give up its policies of war and aggression? for this, the most important test at present rests with the united states' policy towards china and other countries of the world.

referring to the situation in indo-china, premier chou en-lai said that in order to guarantee its peace, the 1954 and 1962 geneva agreements must be fully implemented; first and foremost the united states must withdraw all its aggressive troops and military personnel from the southern part of vietnam and put an end to its armed intervention in the internal affairs of laos.

a correspondent of a u.s. magazine asked premier chou en-lai what were his views in regard to president ayub khan's explanation of seato and cento?

premier chou en-lai replied: the u.s. government initiated and organised the southeast asian military alliance; its aims are out and out aggressive and it has sabotaged the peace in this region. but president ayub khan has indicated that pakistan's aim in joining in this treaty organisation was defence, not aggression against others. the government of pakistan has, on several occasions, explained its position to the chinese government. particularly after president ayub khan took office, many of the international moves as well as its friendship with china have confirmed this position of the pakistan government and therefore we are convinced by the government's explanations. as to the u.s. government, a mere glance at its acts of sabotaging the peace in southeast asia and particularly its armed aggression against the southern part of vietnam tells one how the u.s. government has been making use of this military alliance. this is a contradiction existing at present.

referring to the sino-indian border question, premier chou en-lai said: in our talks with many heads of state during our visit to africa and asia, it was clear that they all realised that the sino-indian border situation has relaxed. they appreciated the stand of china and stood for direct negotiations between china and india. we indicated to them that the sino-indian border question could only be settled amicably and reasonably through peaceful negotiations and by no other means. the proposals of the six colombo conference countries also aimed at promoting the realisation of this objective. we are firmly convinced that the sino-indian border question will be settled peacefully some day even if it cannot be settled shortly. china has settled its border questions with burma, nepal, pakistan and afghanistan; why then cannot the sino-indian border question be settled? actually, the question can be settled immediately if there is a sincere desire for a settlement.

the premier said at the end of the press conference: asia belongs to the asians. asian countries should unite; asian affairs should be settled by the asians themselves; they should not tolerate foreign interference, still less should they allow themselves to become victims of the seeds of discord sown by the foreign forces to use asians to fight asians. of course, this does not at all mean that they should refuse to be friends with the people of other continents. we asians are friendly with all the people of africa, latin america, europe, oceania and north america. what we oppose is only the imperialist policies of aggression and war. the united states is the most aggressive imperialist power at present. it wants to monopolise and dominate the world; it butts into everything and meddles in the internal affairs of any country. u.s. imperialism has stretched out its hands too far. if it goes on like that, in the end it will break with all other countries. i would like to avail myself of the opportunity to reaffirm here that the chinese people oppose only these imperialist policies of the u.s. government and that they are willing to be friends with the american people and them

INTERVIEW  
Japanese Newsmen and Premier Chou En-lai  
In Colombo Ceylon  
February 29th 1964

premier chou en-lai interviewed by japanese newsmen

colombo, february twentyninth (hsinhua) -- premier chou en-lai received here today a number of japanese correspondents and answered their questions. following are the questions and answers:

question 1: your excellency, what is your view about the future relations between china and japan? do you think it is possible for the two countries to continue what we call the "accumulate system" for the improvement of sino-japanese relations?

answer: in recent years, thanks to the joint efforts of the people of china and japan, there have been quite some developments in the relations between the two countries in various fields. but this still falls far short of what the two peoples desire. our peoples strongly demand an early restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan. continuation of the "accumulate system" helps to improve the relations between china and japan, and we are in favour of it. but it cannot speedily realize the aim of restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries. therefore, in order to fulfill the earnest desire of the two peoples as speedily as possible, we wish to see the japanese government adopting resolute methods to change the present state of sino-japanese relations.

question 2: the biggest obstacle facing the japanese government is how to establish diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china in the presence of the kuomintang government in taiwan. if china can solve this problem for herself, there is no obstacle to japan normalizing diplomatic relations with china. what is your view on this question?

answer: taiwan is china's territory, and the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affairs. the chinese government can resolve this question by itself and would brook no interference from outside. countries which have established formal diplomatic relations with china all recognize that the government of the

people's republic of china is the sole legitimate government representing the chinese people and that the taiwan question is china's internal affairs. the united states alone has adopted an ostrich policy alleging that the Chiang Kai-shek clique represents whole china and coerced some countries into refusing to recognize the people's republic of china. however, the establishment of diplomatic relations between france and china shows that the u.s. policy is going bankrupt and that it is more and more disgraceful to follow such a policy.

question 3: what is your assessment on the current asian situation?



answer: revolutionary prospects are excellent in asia. that is to say, the struggle of the asian people to oppose imperialism and old and new colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence continues to develop. the new emerging countries in asia are determined to take the road of independent development. this is the irresistible trend of history.

the u.s. policies of aggression and war in asia are extremely unpopular. these policies infringe on the vital interests of asian countries and the interests of various strata in these countries. it is only a handful of people who are servilely acting as u.s. puppets. they will never have a good ending. to follow the u.s. policies doggedly will only isolate oneself more and more. conversely, to defy u.s. control and maintain one's independence will win the support of one's own people and increasingly higher prestige in the world. no desperate endeavour on the part of u.s. imperialism can save its policies in asia from utter bankruptcy.

question 4: of what significance do you find a second asian-african conference and a second conference of non-aligned countries?

answer: the first asian-african conference held nine years ago and the ten principles formulated by it had a great effect in promoting the cause of unity of the 17 hundred million asian-african people against imperialism. in these nine years the bandung spirit has gone deep into the hearts of the people and profound changes have taken place in the situation of asia and africa. now it is acknowledged by the leaders and public opinion of many asian-african countries that the time is ripe for convening a second asian-african conference and that active preparations should be made for this purpose. i am convinced that the holding of a second asian-african conference will make significant contributions to the promotion of the cause of the asian-african people's unity against imperialism, the winning and safeguarding of national independence by asian-african countries, the enhancement of their economic cooperation and the defence of world peace.

thanks to the joint efforts of many participating nations of asia, africa and latin america, the first conference of non-aligned countries held in 1961 yielded positive results in opposing imperialism and colonialism, defending world peace and supporting national independence. it is hoped that the second conference of non-aligned countries will act in the spirit of the first conference and produce helpful effects on the international situation.

question 5: what do you think about present and future relations between your country and pakistan? pakistan is one of the allies of the united states through seato and cento. in this sense, do you not feel ideological contradiction on the rapprochement between your country and pakistan?

answer: the chinese government has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, stood for peaceful coexistence between

countries with different social systems on the basis of the five principles, and is ready to develop relations of friendly cooperation with asian and african countries on the basis of the ten principles of the bandung conference. in recent years, the pakistan government under president ayub khan has shown the same desire. as a result of our joint efforts, major developments have taken place in the relations of friendly cooperation between china and pakistan. these relations are based on the common aspirations of the asian and african people and the common interests of asian and african countries. i am confident that broad prospects lie ahead for the development of these relations.

in organizing military blocs in asia, such as the seato, the united states claims that her purpose is to help the asian countries resist aggression, but in fact she is trying to tie these countries onto the american war chariot and jeopardize their interests. now many facts show that these military blocs are heading towards disintegration and lead to the belief that this policy of the united states is bound to end in utter bankruptcy.

question 6: what is your estimate about the possibility of a settlement of the sino-indian boundary question? what is your opinion on the prospects of the relations between china and india in future?

answer: the possibility for a peaceful settlement of the sino-indian boundary question always exists. despite the present difficulties, the chinese government remains optimistic about the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the sino-indian boundary question. the chinese government has long stood for the immediate opening of direct negotiations between china and india on the basis of the colombo proposals for a peaceful settlement of the sino-indian boundary question; it sticks to the same stand today.

during my recent visit to more than ten asian and african countries, the leaders of many of these countries expressed appreciation for the stand taken by the chinese government and earnestly hoped that direct negotiations would be held between china and india for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question. it is our hope that the indian government will take to heart the friendship between the chinese and indian peoples and the solidarity of asian countries, agree with the views of the chinese government and come back to the conference table.

the sino-indian boundary question can only be settled peacefully and there is no other way out. i believe that this question will eventually be settled through peaceful consultation no matter how long it may be dragged out. great traditional friendship exists between the 1,000 million people of china and india, and this friendship will be maintained and developed from generation to generation end item



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