

**October 19, 1956**  
**Briefing on the Visit to China of Pakistani Prime  
Minister Suhrawardy (No. 3)**

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**Summary:**

The premiers of Pakistan and China convene to discuss Taiwan, Pakistani-Chinese relations, Mao's leadership, and the Muslim population in China, among other issues.

**Credits:**

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**Original Language:**

Chinese

**Contents:**

Transcript - Chinese  
Translation - English

## 巴基斯坦总理苏拉瓦底访华情况简报 (第3期)

国宾接待委员会办公室编

1956年10月19日

19日上午巴总理，外交秘书贝格，联合秘书德拉维和巴大使参加了两国总理会谈。工业发展公司主席法鲁克拜会了博一波主任，商务部联合秘书优素福拜会了雷任民副部长，水利专家阿查姆拜会了钱正英副部长，交际司长纳瓦兹拜会了王倬如司长。不参加会谈和拜会的夫人和其他随员参观了儿童医院。中午全体参观清真寺，作礼拜，并出席鲍尔汉主任便宴。下午游故宫，晚六时毛主席接见巴总理和全体随员。然后全体参加周总理的国宴。

两国总理会谈完毕后，临出来时，翻译问巴总理会谈是否顺利，他回答说：我不能说会谈是顺利的，我是不容易接受别人的想法的。在汽车上他说：周总理真是一个反应很快的人，精力充沛，毫无疑问是中国的领袖人物。

下午六时，毛主席接见巴总理和全体随员，巴总理迟到了十几分钟。出发前翻译到他房间去催他时，见他正躺在床上，由他的侍者揉腿。医生听诊。可能是白天节目太紧，有些疲累。见主席前，他问翻译：毛主席是否也像周总理那样，有很大权力？是否毛主席也是和周总理一样的领袖。主席接见后，巴总理说：你们的主席示有权力的人。在提到毛主席所愿看到印巴两国和平协商解决争端的话时，他说：你们对台湾问题是是否要和平解决？如果蒋介石不干，你们怎么办？你们说要忍耐和等待，但历史的变化往往不是五年，十年，二十年能够发生的。也许要几百年。台湾将来总会是你们的。他显然对和平协商能解决问题抱有很大怀疑。他又说：你们主席所说的话都是正确的，但巴基斯坦有许多特殊的情况。此外，我又这样的印象：别人所提供的巴基斯坦的情况有些是不正确的。他说：巴基斯坦对中国没有利害冲突，对中国是诚恳的。他又说：印度对中国是有恐惧的。印度害怕中国，不是为中国会征服印度，而是怕中国的巨大变化会影响印度。

巴方随员都很重视拜见毛主席的事，去前他们问应注意什么。主席接见后，巴总理女儿说：你们主席是很强有力的人。工业发展公司主席法鲁克最激动，他说：我非常想见到毛主席，我一想到新中国，就想到毛主席。他对毛主席的观点完全同意，说：我相信，巴人民也会按照毛主席的观点行事。又说，我们总理是一个可怜的人，他对很多事物的背景都搞不清楚。过去他上台前，曾反对过接受美援和参加军事集团。但上台后妥协了。我们巴基斯坦人民反对参加军事集团。我坚决反对美援。我搞工业，一文美元都不要。贝格夫人说毛主席的谈话充满友好气氛。巴总理女儿说：毛主席很聪明，如果没有事，他和我们的总理能够谈一天。总务科长阿赫塔说：毛主席不仅是中国人的领袖，而且是亚洲人的领袖。努恩夫人和贝格等没有什么反应。

巴总理参观清真寺时，先做礼拜，后进餐，并以巴政府名义，捐款1500英镑。吃饭时，讲话较长。他说：曾经有一种错误的观念，说在共产党国家不存在信仰自由，但今天亲眼看到伊斯兰教徒在这里做礼拜，我自己也参加了，这就是信仰自由的很好的证明。他听到鲍尔汉主任说中国有一千万穆斯林时，说我也听说过这个数字，希望下次会看到更多的教徒，比如增加到五千万。此外，他还谈了些中巴友好互动的話。

巴总理对参观故宫兴趣很浓。他自己到处拍照电影，特别喜欢照雕着龙的石阶和石狮子。非常欣赏清代景泰蓝，听说我们现在还能制造，很高兴。他看到故宫在大事修葺时，对翻译说：你们是否对这些古老文化感到骄傲？全世界只有俄国才把古物毁掉。埃及虽有古物，但不能象中国这样布置起来。并且说：你们为了修整古代建筑，一定花了很多钱！

巴总理对周总理晚宴，特别对周总理照顾到所有随员和乐队等，表示满意。

其他随员对宴会的友好气氛反应良好。

在上午的几个单独拜会中，法鲁克见到薄一波主任说中巴两次煤棉换货合同都是我  
在其中促成的，中巴两国面临的问题差不多，两国应该团结。拜会出来后，对翻译  
说印度已慢慢走上社会主义，但是不如你们这样快。同时严厉批评巴基斯坦的官僚  
政府和在巴的外国专家，表示坚决反对帝国主义和殖民主义。

优素福拜会了雷任民副部长，晚上宴会时，他见到叶部长，说：他对这次拜会很满  
意，但只谈了一般的东西。他希望我们代表团早日去巴，以便商谈具体协定。

水利专家阿查姆拜会钱正英副部长时情绪很高，他又提出希望参观正在施工的水利  
工程。对如何组织人力特别感兴趣。钱部长介绍了响洪淀，磨子潭（淮河）的工程  
，说这些都可以看，并建议他参观一些技术学校。阿查姆抱怨巴政府对技术不重视  
，对工程师不尊重。他的意思是：如果人人都搞工程，不搞外交，就好了。他对政  
治极轻视。只对本行有兴趣，只想单独有一日程。

昨天因毛主席原订接见巴总理的日期改期，巴大使馆参赞凯瑟在迎宾馆召集巴方几  
个记者开会，嘱咐他们在向国内发稿时，不要提毛主席未接见的。

附记：巴总理苏拉瓦底访华情况简报第1期（两项），提到巴方送我大象运到北京  
的月份应是本年5月，请将五字填入空白处。

## Briefing on the Visit to China of Pakistani Prime Minister Suhrawardy (No. 3)

Compiled by the Office of the State Guest Reception Committee  
19 October 1956

On the morning of the 19th, the Pakistani Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary Baig, Joint Secretary De-la-wei [sic], and the Pakistani Ambassador participated in talks between the premiers of both countries. [Ghulam] Farooq, Chairman of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, called on Director Bo Yibo. Yusuf, Joint Secretary of Commerce, called on Vice Minister Lei Renmin. Mohammad Azam Khan, irrigation expert, called on Vice-Minister Qian Zhengying. Nawaz Khan, Chief of Protocol called on Director-General Wang Zhuoru. Their spouses and others in the entourage who were not participating in the talks and official call visited a children's hospital. In the noon, all of them went to a mosque to worship and to attend an informal meal hosted by Chairman Burhan Shahidi. In the afternoon, they toured the Palace Museum. At 6pm, Chairman Mao met the Pakistani Prime Minister and his entourage, and they all attended the state banquet hosted by Premier Zhou.

After the premiers of the two countries concluded their talks, and just as they were about to come out, the interpreter asked the Pakistani prime minister if the talks went smoothly. He answered: I can't say that the talks went smoothly. I am not someone who accepts the views of others easily. While in the car, he said, Premier Zhou is indeed a quick-witted man, and he is full of energy. He is undoubtedly a leader of China.

At 6pm, Chairman Mao met the Pakistani prime minister and his entourage. The Pakistani prime minister was late by more than ten minutes. When the interpreter went to his room to urge him to get ready to leave, he saw that he was still lying on his bed, with his servant massaging his leg, and the doctor attending to him. Perhaps he was too busy during the day and somewhat fatigued. Before he met the Chairman, he asked the interpreter: Does Chairman Mao wield great power just like Premier Zhou? Is Chairman Mao a leader like Premier Zhou?

After meeting the Chairman, the Pakistani prime minister said: Your Chairman is a powerful man. When mentioning that the Chairman said he hoped to see India and Pakistan resolve their disputes through peaceful negotiations, he said: Do you want to resolve your Taiwan issue peacefully? If Chiang Kai-Shek won't do it, what would you do? You said that one has to endure and wait, but historical change normally does not happen in five, ten or twenty years. It may take centuries. Taiwan will still be yours in future. He clearly is rather doubtful that peaceful negotiations can resolve issues. He also said: What your Chairman had said was all correct. But Pakistan has many exceptional circumstances. Moreover I also have such an impression: That the situation in Pakistan as indicated by others is sometimes incorrect. They say: Pakistan has no conflict of interest with China and it is sincere toward China. He also said: India has its fears about China, while India is afraid of China, not because China will conquer India, but it is afraid that the great changes in China will affect it.

The Pakistani entourage viewed the meeting with Chairman Mao with great importance. Before meeting him, they asked what they should take note of. After the meeting, the daughter of the Pakistani prime minister said: Your chairman is a very powerful man. [Ghulam] Farooq, the Chairman of Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, was the most agitated. He said: I wished to see Chairman Mao very much. I think of Chairman Mao whenever I think of New China. He totally agreed with Chairman Mao's views and said: I believe that the Pakistani people will act in accordance with Chairman Mao's point of view. He also said, our prime minister is a pathetic man, he is unclear about the background of many things. In the past before he came to power, he was against accepting American aid and joining military blocs, but he has compromised ever since he came to power. We Pakistani people are

against joining military blocs, and I am resolutely against accepting American aid. I don't want a single American cent when building our industries. Mrs. Baig said that Chairman Mao's talk was conducted in a friendly atmosphere. The Pakistani prime minister's daughter said: Chairman Mao is very smart. If there were no other engagements, he and our prime minister could on talking for the rest of the day. Akhtar, Director of the General Affairs Division, said: Chairman Mao is not simply the leader of the Chinese, but also of Asians. Mrs. Noon and Mrs. Baig did not have much response.

When the Pakistani prime minister visited the mosque, he first prayed and then had his meal. He also donated 1,500 pounds in the name of the Pakistani government. He said more during mealtime. He said: There was once an erroneous idea that freedom of worship did not exist in Communist countries, but today I have seen for myself how Muslims are worshipping here and I have done so myself. That is very good proof that there is freedom of worship. When he heard Chairman Burhan Shahidi say that there were 10 million Muslims in China, he said that he had also heard of such a figure and hoped to see more Muslims next time, for instance another 50 million. In addition, he said some things about China-Pakistan friendly interactions.

The Pakistani prime minister was very interested in visiting the Palace Museum. He went around taking pictures and he particularly liked the dragon carving on the stone steps and the stone lions. He was full of admiration for the cloisonné enamel from the Qing Dynasty era and was happy to hear that we were still able to produce them. When he saw that the Palace Museum was undergoing extensive renovation, he told the interpreter: Do you feel proud of such ancient culture? In the whole world, only Russia destroyed its ancient artifacts. Even though Egypt has ancient artifacts, it is unable to exhibit them in the way that China has done. He also said: You must have spent a lot of money restoring these ancient buildings!

The Pakistani prime minister expressed his satisfaction with the state banquet hosted by Premier Zhou and especially with Premier Zhou's attention to all the accompanying representatives and musicians.

The other representatives in the entourage responded well to the banquet's friendly atmosphere.

During the one-to-one official calls in the morning, [Ghulam] Farooq said he helped to push through the two deals between China and Pakistan in which coal was exchange for cotton, and that China and Pakistan faced similar problems and they should be united. After the call, he told the interpreter that India was gradually moving toward socialism, but not as quickly as China. At the same time, he was very critical of the bureaucratic government and foreign experts in Pakistan and he expressed resolute opposition toward imperialism and colonialism.

Yusuf called on and spoke to Vice Minister Lei Renmin. During the banquet at night, he met Minister Ye and said that he was very satisfied with the call but they only touched on the usual stuff. He hoped that our delegation could visit Pakistan soon to talk about specific agreements.

Irrigation expert Mohammad Azam Khan was in high spirits when calling on Vice Minister Qian Zhengying. He proposed again that he hoped to visit ongoing water projects and he was especially interested in how to organize the manpower. Vice Minister Qian introduced the Xianghongdian Reservoir and the Mozitan Reservoir (Huai River) projects, and said that he could visit these. He also suggested that he visit some technical schools. Mohammad Azam Khan complained that the Pakistani government did not value technical skills and did not respect engineers. He meant that things would be good if everyone were engaged in engineering instead of diplomacy. He was extremely disdainful of politics, and was only interested in his own

profession and wanted to have his own separate itinerary.

Yesterday, as the scheduled date for Chairman Mao to meet the Pakistani prime minister was changed, the attaché at the Pakistani embassy Qaiser called a few Pakistani reporters together for a meeting and asked them to refrain from mentioning in their domestic reports that Chairman Mao had yet to meet them.

Postscript: Briefing on the Visit to China of Pakistani Prime Minister Suhrawardy (No. 1) (two items) mentioned that the elephants presented by the Pakistanis to our zoo should arrive in Beijing in May, and to fill in the blanks with the word "five".