

## Lord Attlee Sees Need To Reform UNO Setup

27 (Asahi Evening News)

Lord Attlee, former British Prime Minister, said on Sunday it would be impossible to prepare a sure foundation for world government without first reforming the United Nations Organization.

He made the statement in a discussion with Masa Mogi, chief editorial writer of the Asahi Shimbun, at the Asahi Shimbun's Tokyo main office on Sunday afternoon.

Lord Attlee, who is in Japan to attend the 11th Congress of the World Association of World Federalists, discussed the world situation, disarmament, aid to underdeveloped countries, Communist China and Japan's role in Asia.

Mr. Mogi first asked what would have to be done to achieve world federation.

Lord Attlee replied that all countries must first proclaim their support for the ideal of world federation and must work toward this ideal in the United Nations. But a sure foundation for world government could not be laid unless the

United Nations were reformed.

In reply to another question, Lord Attlee said the outlook for world peace was much brighter today than it had been during the years when he was Prime Minister.

When he headed the British Government, he said, Stalin was still alive. It was not possible to negotiate with Stalin, since he was fanatically obsessed by one idea.

Lord Attlee considered Premier Khrushchev to be much more flexible than Stalin and genuinely anxious for peaceful coexistence. He did not think Mr. Khrushchev was out to turn the whole world Communist.

Communist China, in his view, presented a much more difficult problem. It was pursuing a completely contrary course to that being followed by Soviet Russia.

Mr. Mogi asked Lord Attlee for his opinion about U.S. policy toward Communist China.

Lord Attlee said British and U.S. attitudes to Communist China were different. He thought it unlikely that the

(Continued on Page 6)



**VISIT TO ASAHI:** Lord and Lady Attlee are greeted by Masa Mogi, Chief Editorial Writer of the Asahi Shimbun, at the newspaper's Tokyo Main Office.

Asahi Shimbun

(Continued From Page 1)

U.S. would recognize the Peking Government.

Instead of treating Communist China as an outcast, the West should have dealings with Peking, he said.

It was difficult to guess why Communist China had moved against India. He thought China's reasons for occupying Tibet had been to make its presence felt on its borders and to occupy what it regarded as part of China in the first place.

Lord Attlee thought China would pursue a more liberal policy after its boundary questions had been satisfactorily settled.

In reply to another question, Lord Attlee said it was in the interests of the advanced countries to give aid to underdeveloped countries.

He emphasized that this aid must be free from any old imperialist associations. The donor countries should extend aid as friends, not dispensers of charity, and they should avoid giving any offense to the recipient countries.

Lord Attlee refrained from commenting on the Moscow-Peking split, saying it was difficult without direct knowledge of the forces at work to know what was happening behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Mogi asked Lord Attlee for his views on the possibility of agreement on Berlin, disarmament and other major international issues.

Lord Attlee replied that it would be difficult to do anything without world government. He said that if two armed men fighting each other had their weapons taken away from them, they would continue to fight with their fists.

Mr. Mogi then asked about the future role of social democracy.

Lord Attlee said that social democrats, unlike Communists, believed in gradual revolution. He said democracy was a constantly developing and growing thing.

Social democracy brought much bigger benefits than communism. The benefits of freedom were far greater than anything offered behind the Iron Curtain.

Lord Attlee said he would express no opinion about whether or not Japan should recognize the Peking Government, but he added that more contacts with China would be beneficial to Japan.

Mr. Mogi in conclusion asked for Lord Attlee's opinions concerning Japan.

Lord Attlee replied that Japan could assume the role of leader in the Far East.

Japan and Britain resembled each other in that they were both island countries, he said. This put Japan in a special and independent position.

c084-016-011