

CPYRGHT Toward 'Appeasement' of Red China?

This week another conference opened in Geneva—this time between Ambassadors from the U.S. and Red China.

Publicly, Washington seemed determined to limit negotiations to "practical matters," such as the release of 51 American prisoners still held in China and possibly a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait.

Peking was equally determined to bring up Formosa itself.

Here are the questions people are asking as the conference begins and the way they're being answered in high Washington places:

Is the Geneva conference the prelude to appeasement of Red China? It most emphatically is not planned that way by the State Department. Nor has the meeting been arranged—as reported in some places—because of any threat that otherwise the Chinese would launch an all-out attack on Quemoy and Matsu. The prospect of war in the Straits of Formosa has dwindled to the vanishing point.

The original intention had been to confine the meeting to the question of U.S. prisoners. But it soon became apparent that Peking wouldn't agree. The decision to broaden the range of topics met opposition in the State Department, but, eventually, it was decided to do so—with the reservation that Nationalist China would not be discussed. The Chinese Reds, however, undoubtedly will bring up their claims on Formosa. U. Alexis Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and the U.S. representative at the talks, has been instructed not to discuss them with his opposite number, Wang Ping-nan, Peking's Ambassador to Poland.

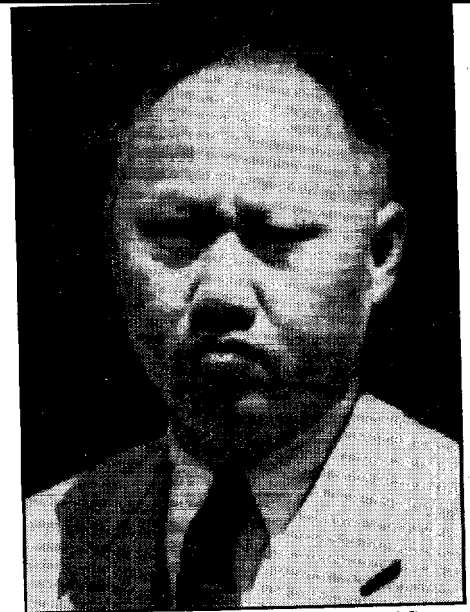
What about a cease-fire? The U.S. still insists that a cease-fire must include the islands of Quemoy and Matsu and a pledge by Peking not to try to

take these island outposts by force.

Will the U.S. maintain a firm position? Many feel it won't. They think the Chinese will pave the way not just for talks between China's Chou En-lai and U.S. Secretary of State Dulles—as Senator George of Georgia, Democratic Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, advocated last week—but for a Big Five Foreign Ministers conference with China this fall.

Would the U.S. buy a deal with Red China? More than anything else, some leaders in Congress feared the political reflection of what many felt was the peace-at-any-price mood of the American public in this contented, prosperous summer of 1955 (see below). The irresistible tide flowing from the summit talks might well carry the U.S. close to the shoals of disastrous appeasement in the Far East. At least, that was the opinion of a large group of congressmen.

From Peking last week end, Chou called for an Asian-Pacific collective peace pact, including the U.S., similar to Russia's European security proposals (designed to wreck the Atlantic alliance). But Chou, like the Russians, sounded conciliatory. He hinted there wouldn't be any trouble about releasing



Associated Press

Wang: Conquest by subversion

American prisoners. And Senator George—an excellent weather vane for changes in U.S. foreign policy—went out of his way to point out Peking's change of tune.

Intelligence reports from Formosa compare conditions on the island to those that prevailed on the mainland in 1949, just before Chiang's final collapse. So unless the U.S. held firm, it looked like clear sailing for China to eventually conquer Formosa by subversion.

DISASTER:

With 'Deep Regret'

Chatting eagerly of Israel in many tongues, 50 passengers boarded the big blue and white Constellation in London, Paris, and Vienna for El Al Israel Airlines' flight 402 to Tel Aviv on July 26. For some of the twelve Americans aboard, it was a first trip to visit relatives in the new land. For eleven Israelis, it was a homecoming. The five aged Russian-Jewish émigrés who got on in Vienna looked forward to homes in a freer land. Others aboard included six Frenchmen, four Canadians, three Britons, three Germans, three South Africans, one Austrian, one Pole, one stateless person, and seven crew members—57 in all.

A little more than two hours out of Vienna, Capt. Stanley Hinks, an RAF veteran, and El Al Israel's flight-operations superintendent, radioed Athens he was proceeding normally at 15,300 feet in clear visibility down the 10-mile-wide air corridor through southern Yugoslavia, skirting the heavily fortified border of

Changing Mood: Memo to the Editors

Had the Administration a year ago merely sounded out public opinion on the advisability of discussing outstanding issues with the Chinese Reds, the national sputter of indignation would have sounded like New Year's Day in Hong Kong. Some of the loudest noises would have come from California, where opinions run to extremes, and where many people feel a proprietary interest in the affairs of the Pacific Basin.

A year ago, Red China was a sensitive conversational topic at otherwise friendly dinner tables. Liberals spoke darkly of a China lobby "controlling" Washington, while conserva-

tives were all for hurling Chiang back onto the mainland immediately. Six months ago, many here expected war with China, and the Formosa issue, so it seemed to some observers, had become an emotional swamp. But that was six months ago—far, far in the receding past. Washington's announcement of talks with Red China came and went, and so much has the public mood changed, at least in California, that it created not a shout, not a sputter, but a widespread nodding of heads.

Note to the editors from
Leonard Slater, NEWSWEEK's
West Coast correspondent.

WASHINGTON TIDES

Talking With Red China

CPYRGHT

by Ernest K. Lindley

THE "meeting at the summit" relaxed tension without settling any of the remaining issues between the Soviet Union and the West. The adjustment of various specific difficulties has been left to diplomacy and time, with no assurance that they ever will be settled satisfactorily from our viewpoint.

The problem of relaxing tensions between Communist China and the free world—or at least the United States—is at a different stage. While some specific difficulties may be left to time and hope, others must be adjusted before tension can be lessened. The struggle in that quarter is not just a "cold war." A shooting war is still going on. If tension is to be relaxed, the Chinese "civil war" must be stopped.

The ambassadorial conversations between Red China and the United States are, on our part, an effort to verify whether tension can be relaxed in the Far East. The Chinese Nationalists do not want it relaxed. It is not certain that the Chinese Reds want it relaxed unless the "civil war" is concluded on terms favorable to them. Nearly everybody else wants it relaxed. The Eisenhower Administration clearly does. It has made a cease-fire in the Chinese civil war its first objective after the release of the American civilian and military prisoners held by Red China.

There has been a de facto near-cess-fire in the Chinese civil war for several months. Peking has refrained from attempting to capture any more of the offshore islands. It has been surmised that this restraint was only temporary—until after the summit conference or until the Reds had completed their air build-up in Fukien Province opposite Formosa. Indeed, a report has been published that Krishna Menon, Nehru's special emissary, told Washington that the Chinese Reds would unleash another military attack immediately after the summit meeting unless we immediately began negotiations with them. This is denied by a responsible person who knows all that Menon said to the President and Secretary Dulles. Menon did say, however, that he had



no assurance from the Chinese Reds that they would not attack.

More than three months have elapsed since Chou En-lai publicly declared at the Bandung conference that Red China did not want war with the United States and proposed direct negotiations. To have deferred a beginning much longer would have been tantamount to a refusal. Except as to the release of American nationals and possibly a formal cease-fire, the ambassadorial conversations probably will be chiefly expiatory. If the Chinese Reds seem earnestly disposed to eschew further use of force and threats of force and to seek peaceful settlements, then the talks can be lifted to a higher level.

There are matters which we shouldn't, and won't, negotiate in the absence of the Nationalist Chinese and other nations involved. But it is surely wiser for us to talk directly with the Chinese Communists rather than to rely so much on third parties—especially intermediaries not in full sympathy with our views—or to permit ourselves to be dragged into multilateral conferences in which we are likely to find ourselves in a minority. Most governments think that the Chinese Reds want a long period of peace while they concentrate on internal problems. If tension is to be relaxed, they must convince us also.

THE starting point must be the situation as it now exists and the renunciation of force as a means of altering it. This means, among other things, that the Chinese civil war must be stopped where it is. In a lasting general settlement, the offshore islands may belong with the mainland rather than with Formosa. But they should not be relinquished under duress or as a precondition. If Peking wants the offshore islands, or Formosa, or some other prize more than it wants peace, it does not want peace badly enough. If we want peace, we must be prepared to accept the Peking regime as the government of Continental China.

See INTERNATIONAL, page 28.

"I'm a Manger Man"



"I always stay at a Manger Hotel"

says MR. PHILIP A. STREICH
National Sales Manager
Kiwi Shoe Polish Company

"I spend a good deal of my business life traveling," says Mr. Streich. "And experience has taught me to stay at a Manger Hotel whenever possible.

"I like Manger service. It's warm, friendly and efficient. The hotels are located conveniently, and the rooms and restaurants are second to none. Manger is tops with me right now—yet each hotel is constantly being improved. In Cleveland, I found the Manger had been completely remodeled since my last visit."

Yes, Mr. Streich, we are spending millions improving all Manger Hotels. The improvements are continuing . . . to keep you and your associates more than satisfied with Manger accommodations.



- | | |
|---|---|
| NEW YORK CITY
THE MANGER VANDERBILT
THE MANGER WINDSOR | CLEVELAND
THE MANGER |
| WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE MANGER ANNAPOLIS
THE MANGER HAMILTON
THE MANGER HAY-ADAMS | ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THE MANGER ROCHESTER |
| BOSTON
THE MANGER | GRAND RAPIDS
THE MANGER ROWE |
| | SAVANNAH
THE MANGER |

Teletype reservations free by phoning your nearest Manger Hotel.
Children under 14 free, except in N. Y. C.