

# Peking story (American prisoners in China) - correspondence, letters and ca...

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Dag Hammarskjöld's saml.

Peking story - 1955

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14-16 Jan.

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Press clippings

# IAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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\*\* - ATLANTIC EDITION

TWO SECTIONS

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## Bunche Hails Soviet A-Offer

By the Associated Press

United Nations, N.Y.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, who has been laying the groundwork here for a world atoms-for-peace conference, says he welcomes Moscow's offer of atomic industrial power information.

He said the announcement by the Soviet Foreign Ministry was news here.

[The Soviet Union on Jan. 14 offered the world the knowledge it has gained from Soviet atomic power stations which went into operation last July, Reuters reported from Moscow.

[As disclosed at a press conference there, the Soviet Government offered to hand over to the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee the scientific and technical experience gained in the operation of these atomic power stations.]



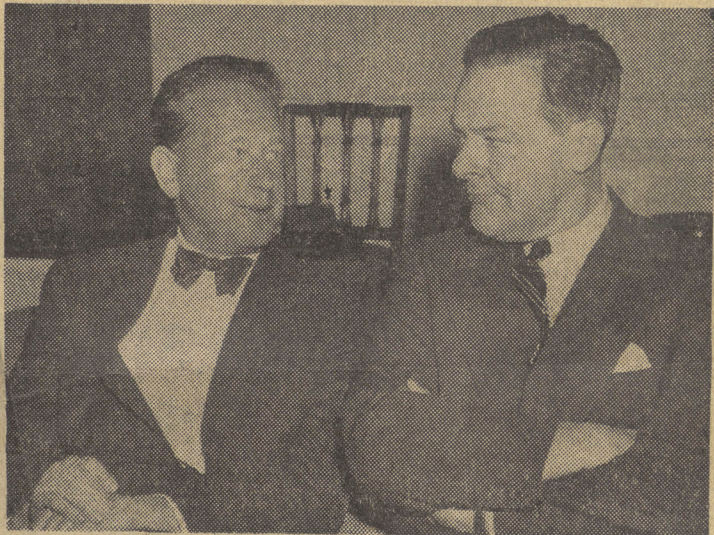
Associated Press

Farewell Get-Together in Peking: Chou and Hammarskjold (Center) Make Light Conversation

# UN Chief Sees Peking 'Less Frozen'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Associated Press

UN Secretary-General Reports to Lodge

United Nations, N.Y.

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold seems somewhat less optimistic than Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., chief United States delegate to the UN, about the possibility that Communist China will release 11 American fliers, but he has called his mission to Peking a success on the ground that "a door is open and can remain open with restraint on both sides."

The morning after his return from his historic 12,000-mile journey to confer with Peking Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai and while Mr. Lodge was reporting to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the momentous talks, Mr. Hammarskjold told reporters at UN headquarters that the atmosphere between the United States and Communist China will have to be "less frozen" than at present if the UN resolution demanding release of the fliers is to be implemented.

### Lodge Airs Hope

In exuberant mood as he sparred with questions put to him from a dozen national viewpoints, Mr. Hammarskjold indicated that he will not be a messenger boy carrying proposed deals or offers between Washington and Peking.

He would determine his next step, he said, after conferences with heads of UN delegations which the ninth General Assembly instructed him to "make, by the means most appropriate in his judgment, continuing and unremitting efforts" for the release of the 11 fliers and other United Nations Command personnel detained in Communist China in violation of the Korean armistice.

After an hour's conference with Mr. Hammarskjold immediately after the Secretary-General's arrival back at Idlewild Airport, Mr. Lodge expressed confidence that the fliers would be freed. Mr. Hammarskjold, however, was more cautious in the wording of his expression of

hope for eventual success for his mission. He described the temperature of his hopes as "somewhat less than optimism."

[Mr. Lodge has flown to Omaha, Neb., to attend with Mr. Dulles and other top United States diplomats a "briefing" by the Strategic Air Command, the Associated Press said in Washington. The meeting in Omaha affords an opportunity for Messrs. Dulles and Lodge to discuss in conditions of unusual secrecy the Hammarskjold mission to Peking.]

In a prepared statement, Mr. Hammarskjold told the press that his discussions with Mr. Chou were "very thorough and that the visit to Peking has achieved what I was aiming at in this first step." He added: "As I saw the situation, it was essential to establish such a contact in order to place before Mr. Chou En-lai the full and complete case for the release of the convicted men. This I have done. I have also listened to his viewpoint. There was need to exchange information in this way so that the facts might be brought out clearly and possible misunderstandings might be straightened out. . . ."

"Mr. Chou En-lai and I hope to be able to continue our contacts. I cannot tell you at this time what the next steps will be. But I do feel, as I said last night, that the door has been opened and can be kept open, given restraint on all sides."

### Deals Denied

Though the United States has indicated it might be willing to release 35 Chinese students barred from American exit visas and anxieties have been expressed by a large segment of the American people that the Chinese Communists might ask admission to the United Nations as a condition to releasing the fliers, Mr. Hammarskjold declared that "no deals of any kind, nor any link between these other questions and the prison-

er question, were suggested by either side."

He said there had been emotional reactions — "grouches, worries, and concerns" — voiced both on the Peking radio and in the United States, but he had not let these enter into the issue he was attempting to iron out.

He admitted that Mr. Chou had given him "his views" on "questions pertinent to present international tensions," but indicated he was careful to differentiate opinions from official international positions. To a query as to whether Mr. Chou had made any proposals, he replied: "If one of you expresses a strong view, you may consider that it is a proposal, but I would not. In that sense, I'd say there were no proposals."

He said he was shown no documents or confessions by the Peking chieftain and indicated that a disagreement still exists as to the actual number of prisoners being held by the Chinese Communists.

### Silence Explained

The UN Secretary-General prefaced his press conference with an apology for the curtain of silence he had drawn around himself during his mission. He said his behavior was not in keeping with a general belief that open diplomacy is a must in modern democratic diplomacy but that he felt full publicity at the initial stage of his delicate negotiating task might tend to freeze difficult positions and hinder progress.

While this curtain was drawn, reports were published in some capitals that Mr. Hammarskjold's mission had been a failure. Asked to comment on these, he replied: "If success means I did not bring the fliers back in the plane with me, then I failed, but if it means I achieved what I hoped to, then I was successful." At another point, he said the success of his mission had to be measured in terms of "development rather than settlement."

Emergency 118  
SEES TRIP A SUCCESSFUL FIRST STEP IN FLIERS' CASE



Two studies of Dag Hammarskjöld were taken as he reported on his mission to Peiping at first news conference after return.

(AP Photo)

*NY Daily Mirror 15 Jan 55*

*Sunday Mirror 16 Jan*

# Dag Quotes Chou: Fliers Will Be Safe

By **GABRIEL de SABATINO**  
INS Correspondent

Dag Hammarskjold was assured by Premier Chou En-lai of Red China while in Peiping that the 11 jailed American fliers were well and receiving proper treatment at the hands of their Chinese Communist captors.

**AN INFORMED U.N.** source told International News Service the U.N. chief got the assurance when he inquired into the health and well-being of the airmen and other captive Allied soldiers soon after he began his talks with Chou on release of the prisoners. Eleven U.S. airmen have been jailed by Red China as "spies" and four Korean war jet pilots also are still held by the Communists.

(In Washington, U. S. Ambassador to the U. N. Lodge said Saturday he was "confident" the airmen "will be freed, though there is natural disappointment that their immediate release was not enforced.")

(He made the statement as he returned with Secretary of State Dulles from a secret meeting at Strategic Air Command headquarters in Omaha.)

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**IT WAS REPORTED** the Secretary-General appeared satisfied no harm would come to the prisoners during their captivity, especially in view of world-wide indignation over their imprisonment.

Where the fliers are being held in Red China is a secret.

Hammarskjold continued his conference Saturday with leading U.N. diplomats on the results of his discussions with Chou on the prisoners. He met with Chinese Nationalist delegate Tingfu F. Tsiang, Indian delegate Arthur S. Lall, Turkey's Ambassador, Selim Sarper, Francisco Urrutia, of Colombia and J. R. Jordaan, of South Africa.

**THE U.N. CHIEF** reportedly told his visitors he is confident his talks paved the way for possible release of the prisoners, provided everyone shows patience and restraint.

Monday News

16 January 55

# UN Diplomats Cagily Voicing Hope for Fliers

Four Western diplomats, emerging from secret briefings by UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, yesterday expressed renewed hope for the early release of the 11 U. S. fliers jailed by Red China as spies.

Hammarskjold has been holding a continuous round of conferences with UN diplomats since his arrival Thursday night from meetings in Peiping with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

## Dixon Is Encouraged

Sier Pierson Dixon, chief British delegate to the UN, spoke with the secretary Friday afternoon. He told newsmen "I think that a good beginning has been made and we all can feel encouraged."

Dr. Francisco Urritia of Columbia said after leaving Hammarskjold that "things look better for all UN personnel still held captive in China." He would not elaborate, but added that his country has a great interest in the matter, for a "number of our men are still in China today."

India's Arthur S. Lall was closeted with Hammarskjold for almost an hour amid reports from New Delhi that India was anxious to play the role of intermediary in winning freedom for the fliers.

## Indian Diplomat Is Cagely

Lall would not comment on his briefing because he felt "it would be unfair to all concerned, especially to the men involved."

Hammarskjold also saw Turkey's ambassador, Selim Sarper, who felt that "things are not as bad as they could be" and added that patience and restraint must be exercised if the men are to be freed.

From THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, Jan. 15.—UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said today he is "confident" that the Chinese Reds eventually will free the 11 U. S. fliers jailed on trumped-up espionage charges.

"I am confident they will be freed, although naturally there is disappointment that their immediate release wasn't effected," Lodge declared.

The chief of the U. S. delegation at UN made his comment as he and Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington after a top-secret briefing in Omaha on the job of the Strategic Air Command.

## United Nations Notebook

## Journey To Peking Was First Stage In Effort For Release Of 11 Fliers, Hammarskjold Says

With the return of United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold from his historic journey to Peking, the curtain has been somewhat lifted on his 13 and one-half hours of conversations with Chou

En-lai through a press conference with UN correspondents and through private briefings with heads of various UN delegations.

Except for the brief, factual communique Mr. Hammarskjold made his first statement on the mission immediately after the big silver and white U. S. Air Force Constellation rolled in to the Idlewild landing, with its big whirring propellers ribboning red, white and blue at their edges and whipping up a fine snow from the airfield. A sun-burned and smiling secre-

tary-general descended in a glare of spotlight in the freezing night to meet an enthusiastic welcome from representatives of countries whose prime ministers he had talked with en route to Peking, a shivering but news-hungry press, top-drawer UN officials, and the Mayor's welcoming committee. Among the diplomats from various countries was the chief Indian representative to the United Nations—an item of note for those who believed one report of a cool reception in New Delhi, which the sec-

retary-general later said was not true.

An immediate statement by Mr. Hammarskjold from the sheltered interior of the airport pointed out that the visit to Peking was "a first stage" in his efforts to achieve the release of the 11 fliers and other UN Command personnel still detained. The UN secretary-general has been requested by a General Assembly resolution to make "continuing and unremitting efforts" to this end.

Mr. Hammarskjold told correspondents who met his plane that he felt that his conversations with Chou En-lai had been "definitely useful for this purpose. We hope to be able to continue our contact. The door that has been opened can be kept open, given restraint on all sides," he stated.

The next day in a press confer-

ence at UN headquarters attended by 200 correspondents, Mr. Hammarskjold declared in a statement that the visit to Peking "has achieved what I was aiming at in this first step" to carry out the General Assembly's mandate to seek the release of the fliers and other UN Command personnel.

"As a first step in my own approach to this question, I made the decision to go to Peking," Mr. Hammarskjold explained. In his opinion it was "essential" to establish such a contact in order "to place before Chou En-lai the full and complete case for the release of the convicted men."

"This I have done," he said. "I have also listened to his viewpoint." Chou En-lai, he added, "also gave me his views on other questions pertinent to present international tensions." This part of their conversations was, however,

"entirely apart from the question of the prisoners," Mr. Hammarskjold stated.

"No deals of any kind, nor any link between these and other questions and the prisoner question, were suggested by either side," he declared.

The UN Secretary-General said that he couldn't say at this time "what the next steps will be," adding, "But I do feel, as I said last night, that the door has been opened and can be kept open, given restraint on all sides."

Mr. Hammarskjold took full responsibility for the "curtain round the talks," explaining that "the false kind of publicity at the wrong stage, prematurely, has often frozen positions in a way which has rendered the situation more difficult."

In explaining "what I was aim-

ing at," Mr. Hammarskjold pointed out that the first step was to make the United Nations viewpoint perfectly clear.

Asked whether the problem of the airmen was related to the problem of the Chinese students who are being held in the United States even though no deal was involved, Mr. Hammarskjold said it was not related. "I think," he said, "that among questions where there is a direct interest and feeling on the Chinese side there is also this question, but you see in this case as in so many other cases, there are on both side all sorts of—let us call them—grudges, worries, concerns." They were not linked up, he said. "They are part . . . of a general picture." Reactions in Chinese press, Peking radio and so on concerning the Chinese students

"do reflect reactions and emotions on that side, but are not linked up with any part of the story in a specific way," he said.

"It is just part of their picture of the world as, on the other hand, the fliers are part of your picture, the American picture of the world." Here Mr. Hammarskjold explained that they were not directly related any more than "the general attitude and situation on one side is directly related to the general attitude and situation on the other side."

A correspondent inquired if it was fair to assume that the release of the prisoners would depend upon the improvement of relations between the United States and China. Mr. Hammarskjold replied, "I would say there is a very definite

(Continued on Page 7)

## UN Notebook

(Continued from Page 6)

link between the two aspects in the sense that, of course, all problems of this type are much more easily solved in a less frozen atmosphere than the present one."

Mr. Hammarskjold emphasized that this was a case where, while the ground may be prepared by negotiations conducted by the United Nations or by this or that government, the final decision would be a unilateral one. It would be "part of a general development," rather than the result of any kind of settlement.

To a question as to whether he had the impression that the Communist Chinese were afraid that America or Formosa will attack them, Mr. Hammarskjold re-

marked, "I would say that I think you as journalists know very well that one of the most curious and most upsetting features about the present world situation is that everybody is afraid of everybody."

Asked whether any mention was made of the admission of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjold replied: "I have already said that all of the questions that you could imagine were, so to speak, on the list and were reviewed."

Questioned toward the end of the press conference as to whether he believed in the principle of universality of membership as contained in his annual report last autumn, the secretary-general replied, "Definitely."

"And would that not include

Communist China?" the correspondent queried.

"There is a time factor involved," said Mr. Hammarskjold, "and the time factor is, in turn linked up with general conditions—the political situation, and so forth. Hence," he explained, "one cannot jump from the principle of universality to the immediate implementation of that principle."

Pressed further as to whether on this principle Communist China should eventually become a member of the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjold replied, "I would put it this way: From the point of view of the United Nations, it would be useful if that great country—after all, it contains about six hundred million people—were directly represented here.

But the representation depends necessarily on a set of conditions and circumstances which must be met. That means that my first statement must remain hypothetical for the time being." Mr. Hammarskjold then added, "I think that as a general statement it is, if anything, a platitude."

On his way to Peking, Mr. Hammarskjold talked with Sir Anthony Eden, Premier Mendès-France, Prime Ministers Nehru and Mohammed Ali. Questions concerning these talks brought out the answer that the UN Secretary-General had taken advantage of his opportunity to cover a wider ground, a kind of tour d'horizon, besides the prisoner problem. These talks he said offered him an occasion to get a more complete picture of how matters looked

from other angles—something essential if this job is to be done properly, he said.

Having visited the People's Republic of China "and seen a little bit from the inside," he hoped to develop more definite and more mature views on world problems which could be used as a background in his talks to delegates and to governments.

Mr. Hammarskjold conferred with U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. on the night of his arrival. In addition he has briefed representatives of all the members of the Security Council. Among the countries' representatives who called on the secretary-general were those whose nationals fought in Korea, some of whom may be among the prisoners in Chinese hands. India, which sent a mobile

medical unit to Korea, was represented by Mr. Arthur Lall.

Mr. Hammarskjold said that he would have to report to UN member states and that this report would be issued "fairly soon."

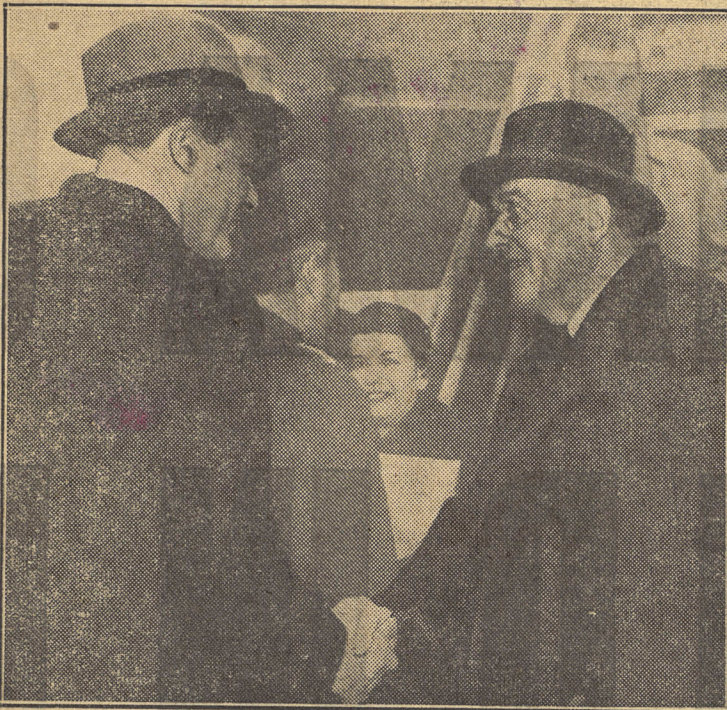
What is of the greatest significance in Mr. Hammarskjold's journey to Peking is the unique knowledge gained from thirteen and a half hours first-hand exploration of Chinese thinking on the issues which will determine United States relationships with China and peace or war in Asia: Korea, Indochina, Formosa. That the door to an exchange of information between China and the West has been opened is of transcendent importance.

It is for this reason that the eyes of the world have focused on Mr. Hammarskjold's conversations in Washington. What "unilateral de-

isions" mentioned by Mr. Hammarskjold may be forthcoming from Washington? Could it be that the U. S. will ask the United Nations to negotiate a truce in the Formosa Straits?

NY Daily News

# Ike Is Disappointed on Fliers But He Still Backs UN Efforts



(Associated Press Wirefoto)

Secretary of State Dulles (r.) is met by Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. ambassador to the UN, on his arrival in Omaha. Lodge earlier conferred with Dag Hammarskjold on fate of 11 imprisoned U. S. fliers.

By FRANCIS STEPHENSON  
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, Jan. 14.—President Eisenhower voiced disappointment today at failure of the United Nations to win immediate release of the 11 American airmen held by Red China. But he promised to back UN efforts “so long as those efforts hold out any promise of success.”

He also warned that Americans must refrain from expressing “thoughts of reprisal or retaliation” against Red China. He said this self-control “will not be easy.”

“We will not fall into a Communist trap and through impetuous words or deeds endanger the lives of those imprisoned airmen,” Eisenhower said.

The President said that UN Secretary Dag Hammarskjold “believes that progress has been made and urges that restraint be exercised to permit further efforts.”

By Way of Lodge

The President got a telephone report on the Hammarskjold mission shortly after the diplomat returned last night. The report came by way of UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. to Secretary of State Dulles to Ike. Today’s statement was issued after a telephone discussion between the President and Dulles, who was at the Omaha Strategic Air Command headquarters.

## Dulles Meets Lodge At SAC Headquarters

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 14 (AP).—Secretary of State Dulles and UN Ambassador Lodge met here today at headquarters of the nation’s atomic air fleet and conferred privately on the plight of Americans imprisoned in Red China.

Announced purpose of the trip here by Dulles and other high government officials was for a routine briefing on operation of the Strategic Air Command, headed by Gen. Curtis E. LeMay.

# Seat in UN Might Win Release of Fliers: Dag

By ROBERT PARKER

UN Secretary General Hammarskjold indicated yesterday that release of the 11 American airmen, jailed by Peiping as spies, depends “upon the improvement in relations between the U. S. and Red China”—possibly including admittance of the Chinese Communists to the UN.

Hammarskjold told a press conference that Red Premier Chou En-lai had brought up “other questions pertinent to present international tensions.” He admitted they included Red Chinese membership in the UN.

### “Frozen Atmosphere”

“I would say there is a very definite link between the two aspects,” the UN chief said, “in the sense that, of course, all problems of this type are more easily solved in a less frozen atmosphere than the present one.”

Hammarskjold, however, denied that he and Chou had discussed any concrete deal for freeing the fliers.

“No deals of any kind, nor any link between these other questions and the prisoner question, were suggested by either side,” he declared.

He said, however, that he felt Red China should be admitted to the UN—a step bitterly opposed by the U. S.

### Useful to UN, He Believes

“From the point of view of the United Nations, it would be useful if that very great country—after all, it contains about 600 million people—were directly represented here,” he said.

The UN chief added, however, that this “depends necessarily on a set of conditions and circumstances which must be met.” He

referred to Western demands that Peiping first demonstrate its desire for peace.

(Picture in centerfold)

Wash Post 15 Jan 55  
*Dynamite in the Fire*

Again President Eisenhower has felt compelled to speak a word of calmness to quiet his more impetuous countrymen. To hear some of the comment on Capitol Hill and elsewhere, you would think that Dag Hammarskjold's trip to Peking not only had been an utter failure, but that the way to free the American fliers was to blockade or bomb Communist China. This is nonsense. And even though most of the bombast is just talk, it is the sort of talk that makes most of the world wince.

In the first place, although the trip of the United Nations Secretary General has not produced immediate results, there is no warrant yet for the belief that it was a failure. Ambassador Lodge is "confident that progress has been made and that our fliers will be free." Only the naive could have expected the Chinese to abandon face and bow meekly to the U. N. request; that is not the way things are done in the Orient. In the second place, a reckless reprisal would not only end any chance of U. N. action and alienate our Allies who now support us, it also in all probability would result in the murder of the fliers themselves.

This is a time when, as the President said, we owe the fliers "discipline from ourselves" and support for the U. N. efforts so long as they "hold any promise of success." In short, it is a time to keep our shirts on.



(NEWS foto by Fred Morgan)

## 'No Deals.'

UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld leaves press conference with Dr. Victor Hoo. Dag said meeting with Chou En-lai on release of U. S. fliers resulted in "no deals or conditions" being laid down. Dag feels Red China should be admitted to UN. —Story p. 2

*Daily News, 15 Jan 55*

# 9 Senators See Release of Fliers

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—A majority of Senate Foreign Relations Committee members indicated today they are hopeful Dag Hammarskjold's mission to Red China may lead ultimately to freedom for 11 U. S. airmen imprisoned as "spies."

None of the nine Democratic and Republican senators interviewed agreed with Sen. Knowland (R-Calif.), the minority leader and a committee member, that the UN Secretary General's trip was a "wailure by any fair standard or yardstick."

Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said that if Knowland has any private

information about the mission "his first duty is to inform the Secretary of State and the Foreign Relations Committee."

Sen. Morse (Ind-Ore.), a new member of the committee, said:

**"I am pleased to stand with President Eisenhower and follow his advice on the Hammarskjold mission, rather than follow Bill Knowland."**

In a statement last Friday, General Eisenhower cautioned against "impetuous words or deeds" which he said might "endanger the lives" of the captive airmen. Although he used the term "disappointment" in describ-

ing first American reaction to Hammarskjold's diplomatic effort, the President added:

**"We must support the UN in its efforts so long as those efforts hold out any promise of success."**

Committee Chairman George (D-Ga.), said "this whole problem is one that calls for moderation and great patience. Harsh and preciiate action probably would make impossible any solution."

Sen. Capehart (R-Ind.) put his views this way :

**"I am terribly discouraged. I feel that the UN is going to have to show more results or risk los-**

ing many of its followers in this country and the congress."

**"But, he added, "I don't have enough facts to talk about whether the mission was a failure or not."**

said: ..

Sen. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) **"Certainly the UN effort hasn't released the prisoners yet. But I don't know, it is too early for me or the other."**

**to criticize the mission one way**

In a speech ot Chicago yesterday, Knowland said "no service is done the American people . . . by pretending" that the mission was a success.

# The Washington Post

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1955

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## The Status of Formosa

The Cohen memorandum on Formosa which has been circulated by the Democratic National Committee poses a very interesting question for the international lawyers. The question is: Have we "given" Formosa to the Republic of China in the mutual defense treaty which we signed with Chiang Kai-shek on December 2? To laymen the question would seem to be quite academic. Formosa is run by the government of China we recognize—the regime located on the Island of Formosa and headed by Chiang Kai-shek. This was the government that fled there from the mainland in December, 1949, without any interference or protest from the powers that signed the wartime Cairo Declaration saying that Formosa (at that time, and since 1895, a Japanese colony) "shall be returned to the Republic of China."

Still Mr. Cohen's argument involves a very fine point which will no doubt be taken up during the Senate debate on ratification. It is true that under the treaty of peace with Japan, which spelled out the Cairo Declaration, the island (together with the Pescadores) was legally severed from the Japanese Empire. But the title, in so far as concerns the legalities, remained in escrow. If the treaty with Chiang is now ratified, there will be a recognition that the title has been defined. According to the Cohen memorandum, substance will then be given to the contention of the Peking regime that its quarrel with Chiang Kai-shek over Formosa is an internal Chinese affair—one, this is to say, that is not subject to intervention by the United States and the Seventh Fleet or even by the United Nations.

No doubt the memorandum, and the publicity given to it, will not deter Senate ratification of the defense treaty. There is a national determination to withhold Formosa from the Chinese Communists. The treaty does more than underline this determination. In the exchange of letters that accompanied it, it restrains Chiang Kai-shek in specific terms from invading the mainland. In the current jargon, it "releases" Chiang Kai-shek. To this extent the defense treaty is more than the formalization of an existing condition. It is the beginning of an overdue definition of policy in the Far East, and perhaps the bellwether of a more constructive and even pacific policy.

This construction is denied in the Cohen memorandum. The implication in this memorandum is that we have frozen the situation on the island instead of keeping it liquid for future determination in company with the parties at interest. However, the freeze does not seem very hard in the text of the defense treaty. In contrast with the NATO treaty (which runs for 20 years before being subject to termination), there is a provision in our treaty with Chiang Kai-shek for termination on a year's notice, so that the disposition objected to in the Cohen memorandum is not unalterable.

Nor is intervention by the United Nations in case of a breach of the peace in the Formosa Straits ruled out. The enforcement measures of the Charter of the United Nations would apply, even if the contention were sustained that trouble in the Formosa waters had, under the defense treaty, become "domestic," and therefore barred from U. N. action by Article II (7). After all, the United Nations considered the government of South Korea as the government of Korea. So long as Chiang's China is recognized in the United Nations, so long would any breach of the peace between Formosa and the China mainland come under the jurisdiction of the U. N. as an international affair. At least so it all seems to the layman. One thing seems to be sure: Formosa will not go back to the Japanese, from whom it was taken under a declaration that was part and parcel of the wartime mentality of total victory.

participate in the standard plan to be operated by the Civil Service Commission. In this case, too, the Government will pay one third of the cost. Certainly this element of choice is a significant feature of the over-all plan, although 60 per cent of the employes through the country will have to accept the CSC plan before it can go into operation.

The chief question raised by critics is whether it is too costly for the Government to employ those who need it most. We are told it is. Few employes with families earning less than \$5000 a year can pay for health insurance, regardless of how the Government plans lay upon low-income employes pay 50 per cent of the cost. Some of these policies are being phased out of the CSC plan, Congress has passed the Government's case of low-income employes and their budget.

## Dent

The Government's attempt to dump surplus industrial waste will be a failure.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's Statement

15 January 55  
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH deals with Mr. Hammarskjold's statement at a news conference at United Nations headquarters in New York that his visit to Peking had achieved what he was aiming at for a start. The paper thinks this can be interpreted as an expectation that the American airmen imprisoned in China will soon be released. It thinks that as this result was the single purpose of Mr. Hammarskjold's journey and though he has not attained it at once, he could hardly have expressed even the most guarded satisfaction if Chou En-lai had been entirely obdurate or had made wholly unacceptable conditions. The TELEGRAPH notes that Mr. Hammarskjold said no deals of any kind had been suggested by either side. But, it says, this does not necessarily mean that Chou En-lai did not put questions about what might be expected to occur on the American side if he were willing to release the airmen and perhaps American civilians still held by the Communist Chinese. The paper says:

"The American view, fully shared in this country, is that the airmen have been entirely illegally detained and should be released unconditionally. Despite Mr. Hammarskjold's plea for restraint, it would be quite unrealistic to imagine that this view will be modified."

At the same time the TELEGRAPH thinks that if the United States voluntarily allowed thirty-five Chinese technicians now in America to return to China, this would enable Chou En-lai to save face. It says:

"He may well be ready to release his American prisoners if he knows that a token of less strained relations may eventually follow from the American side."

15 January 55

DAILY

# DAILY NEWS

220 East 42d St.

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

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### THE BOYS ARE STILL IN JAIL

In a long news conference at United Nations HQ yesterday, UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold gave a very guarded account of his talks with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai about the 11 U. S. airmen jailed on phony spy charges.



Dag Hammarskjold

Mr. Hammarskjold said he had made no deals, and that Chou had laid down no conditions for the fliers' release—but that the question of a UN seat for Red China had slunk into the conversation at one point.

We think the genial gentleman from Sweden deserves credit for a good try, and we doubt that he would consciously betray this trust, or let the United States in for an international blackmail proposition.

However, those men are still in those Chinese jails. The longer they stay there, the more they and their families will suffer, and the more face the United States will lose in the Orient, where face means much more than it does here.

In this tragic and infuriating connection, Sen. Price Daniel (D-Tex.) some days ago urged that the United States put a time limit on release of the men. If they are not sprung by the time thus specified, Sen. Daniel further urges that this country take any measures necessary—repeat any—to get them out.

We do not think the Daniel suggestion should be simply filed and forgotten.

*Montreal Star 14 Jan 57*

## A Door Opened

**T**HE mission of Mr. Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary General, to Red China, to press for the release of the imprisoned U.S. fliers, it has become apparent, is not to be written down at this stage as either success or failure. The men have not been released, and there is no visible assurance that they will be set free in the near future. But some reasonable promise of success evidently exists to warrant the appeals for patience and restraint.

Mr. Hammarskjold has naturally said little more than was expressed in the communique that marked the end of his talks with Red China's Premier Chou En-lai, that the meetings were "useful." He is to report today to his principals, meanwhile contenting himself with the comment that "a door has been opened."

A bargain has been suggested, by all indications, but one whose terms are none too palatable.

Negotiation, probably lengthy, is in prospect, before the fliers are repatriated. Mr. Hammarskjold evidently has delicate business in hand which can only be hindered by too much speculation and conjecture as to its details. Let us hope while deliberations go on that impatience does not stir gusts of animosity to blow the door shut once more.

Dr. Wilder Bonte

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With Sunday Morning Edition

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TUESDAY, January 11, 1955

been released later. The public is entitled to all the facts, for this plan cost the taxpayers \$150,000. The citizens of the country have a right to see the full report, even though some of the details may be highly objectionable to the commission or the public.

## Peiping and Mr. Hammarskjold

It should come as no great surprise that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations has not succeeded in his initial effort to persuade Red China to agree to the prompt release of the 11 American airmen who have been jailed over there on "trumped-up" espionage charges. After all, considering Peiping's propagandist position on this issue, he would have accomplished a miracle of sorts had he been able to win such an agreement at the present juncture, and the fact that he has not done so is not necessarily a sign that his mission has been a complete failure.

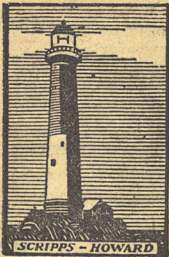
On the contrary, although disappointingly vague and ambiguous, the joint communique issued by Mr. Hammarskjold and Premier Chou En-lai declares that both of them "feel" that their Peiping talks have been "useful." Further, it expresses the "hope" that there will be a continuation of "the contact established in these meetings." Of course, words being what they are, this may mean much or it may mean nothing. But it at least suggests that the Secretary General's trip has not been entirely fruitless, that some measure of progress has been made, and that additional negotiating efforts may lead in due course to the release of the 11 Americans and other prisoners of war wrongfully detained by the Chinese Communists.

However, even though a moderately hopeful view may thus be justified, there will be no way of making an adequate assessment of the situation until Mr. Hammarskjold reports upon it in detail. Meanwhile, despite the fact that hoping for the best can do no harm, it must be said that surface events offer precious little reason for optimistic expectations in connection with Red China's conduct as regards either the prisoner issue or anything else. And this seems the more true because the Peiping propagandists have marked the conclusion of the Chou-Hammarskjold talks (which incidentally touched on "questions pertinent to the relaxation of world tension") by cutting loose with one of their most virulent and most belligerent attacks to date on the "warmongering" United States.

Clearly, this new anti-American propaganda assault casts a great deal of doubt on the possibility that Red China may really be interested in working out reasonable, peace-promoting agreements of any kind. Mr. Hammarskjold, when he submits his report to the U. N., may be able to show a degree of progress in that direction, but the Mao Tze-tung regime is acting as if it were intent chiefly upon riling up our country and increasing the tensions that breed war.

# The News

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Matt Meyer Business Manager

"Give light and the people will find their own way."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1955

## NO DEAL

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD says positively there were no deals of any kind even suggested in his discussions with Red China boss Chou En-lai on the release of 11 American airmen shot down by the communists.

There shouldn't be any deals. The 35 Chinese Red students we're detaining in this country—but not in jail—should have been sent home long before this. They should be given their exit visas now. But not as part of any "deal."

In his press conference yesterday, Mr. Hammarksjold made it evident, however, that Chou discussed the Formosa issue and a seat for the communist regime in the United Nations.

Thus it would appear that while Chou actually laid down no conditions and offered no deal, he did at least hint at conditions which might lead to the release of our fliers. He may have wanted to sound out American reaction—under pressure—to a UN seat for Red China and removal of U. S. protection of Formosa. Whatever he said, and however he said it, is being conveyed to Administration leaders here in Washington by our chief UN delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

Well, our own reaction is, we aren't in that kind of business. Much as we'd like to see these innocent Americans freed from their horrible imprisonment, we don't think their release should be bought at the price of admitting gangsters to the United Nations or delivering Free China to the communists.

The reason is obvious. Suppose we gave in this time and later the Chinese Reds wanted some other concession—all they would have to do would be to kidnap another group of Americans for similar ransom. The precedent would be established. There would be no end to underhanded deals.

There is every evidence that Mr. Hammarksjold handled his delicate mission with all propriety and good sense. He was not empowered to negotiate with Chou or agree to any terms. He did not overstep his authority. He did not bring us back the fliers but he did bring back some insight to the crafty, plotting minds of Red China's leaders.

The problem and the challenge still are ours and it isn't likely the United Nations will be able to take it off our hands.

## THROW THE KEY AWAY

A SLIMY shyster has just been justly sentenced in Alexandria to 11 months in jail and \$30 court costs, because—

# Washington Post

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\* TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1955

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zation's 28-year-old building at 17th and K sts. The YWCA relies on membership dues, service charges, endowment funds and Community Chest support for its operating expenses but must look to the public for help in meeting its building costs.

The growth of the YWCA in Washington is a testimonial to its usefulness. It had 1000 members in 1905; it has 20,000 now. Nearly a million men, women and children made use of its facilities last year—for health and recreation classes, for adult education programs, for counseling, for community meetings and for a variety of other services. Girls and young women may be less helpless than they were when the Y first came into existence; but they are no less in need of the guidance and shelter and sympathy it affords. The YWCA has enriched the Washington community and has abundantly earned its support.

## "Useful" Talks in Peking

Not very much of what actually transpired in the talks in Peking is discernible from the thin joint communique issued by Mr. Hammarskjold and Chou En-lai. The statement says merely that the United Nations Secretary General and the Premier of Communist China discussed "questions pertinent to the relaxation of world tension," that the talks have been "useful" and that the two hope to continue the contact. We shall have to wait until Mr. Hammarskjold makes a more detailed report in order to know precisely what this means with respect to release of the 11 American airmen now imprisoned in China.

What is important is not to prejudge the results. It would have been unrealistic to expect the Chinese to bow and scrape before the U. N. resolution; it also would be unrealistic to think, merely because the Chinese have not yet announced the release, that there is no possibility the airmen may be freed. The key in the communique is the word "useful." Mr. Hammarskjold is a prudent man who, it may be assumed, would neither overstep his mandate nor overstate the facts. Those who know him well say that if the talks had been a complete frost, he would not have assented to the word "useful." Thus it would be unfortunate to write off the trip as a flop, as some persons on Capitol Hill seem to have done, at least until Mr. Hammarskjold has had a chance to tell Secretary Dulles what he learned.

It is always possible that the Chinese have led Mr. Hammarskjold on merely to undercut him. In this connection it is well that the case of the airmen is a U. N. responsibility, so that the Chinese will be answering the collective conscience. Inevitably this kind of affair invites bargaining, and it is conceivable that the State Department has been using the release of the Chinese students detained in this country as a trump. This newspaper's feeling is that these students ought to be permitted to go home as a matter of principle, and that it was a grave mistake to permit a moral issue to be cluttered up by a questionable action of our own. Nevertheless, from the standpoint of getting the airmen back, which is the main consideration, release of the students may be a valuable lever.

If China does release the airmen, she may be expected to wring the last ounce of propaganda from the incident. The bad boy can always win plaudits merely by behaving decently, as the Russians have sometimes proved with very minor concessions to world polity. Nevertheless, if China purges herself of the offense, we may expect intensified pressure from a growing segment of the free world for a U. N. accommodation with China. It does not follow, of course, that Peking would be amenable to any sort of "two China" policy that would continue to recognize the Chiang Kai-shek government on Formosa while according a seat in the U. N. to the Red regime. But it would be the wisdom for the Administration to be prepared for the reaction and to be thinking ahead of the Chinese Far Eastern policy that will both protect American interests and win the support of the world. Hammarskjold's report may be of great regard.

# Peking Hors d'Oeuvres

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Wit from the urbane tongue of Prof. Ahmed Shah Bokhari of Pakistan, new United Nations Undersecretary-General in charge of public information, is playing its part in thawing East-West fridity over the imprisoned American fliers.

Professor Bokhari, whose previous chief claim to fame was his translation of Shakespeare and Shaw into Urdu, went along with UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold on his 12,000-mile mission to Peking and sat in on all the conferences, emerging with a store of anecdotes that could reduce tensions.

Mr. Hammarskjold gave Professor Bokhari the floor with the UN press after more serious facets of the discussions had been disposed of.

Though he made it clear that none of his observations should be taken as having political significance, Professor Bokhari paralleled Mr. Hammarskjold's report of a new "open door" to Peking with the comment that Premier Chou En-lai spoke a little English and was heard on more than one occasion to say, "See you again."

## Meetings in Palace

Professor Bokhari was emphatic in his description of the cold encountered by the party in Peking, though he said more than once that he was speaking "purely meteorologically." He recounted: "I was the only person in the party from a country with a reasonable climate. Everybody else in their weaker moments had been in Alpine country." He said it was so cold in Peking he thought it must be "very near the North Pole."

Most of the meetings of Messrs. Hammarskjold and Chou "happily" took place in a part of the old imperial palace called the "Hall of the Western Flowers," Mr. Bokhari disclosed.

Longest of the four talks be-

tween the two statesmen, he said, lasted something over five hours. All the talks, he said, were "intense, earnest, and continuous." Just one day, he said, there was a "slight relaxation of five minutes."

He described Mr. Chou's interpreter as a very competent Harvard graduate, adding a sly comment: "His English was not particularly trans-Atlantic."

The UN party's free time, Mr. Bokhari indicated, was full of feasts and receptions and a brief bit of sight-seeing to the tombs of the Ming emperors and to the celebrated Yuen-ming Yuen, or summer palace, both outside the city.

## All Dressed Alike

He read the menu of one of the "feasts," stopping to comment about the first six lines, "That was the hors d'oeuvres" and after another sweet-and-pungent dish, "The operative word in that is 'pungent.'" After another dish cooked with "five kernels," he hastened to add: "Kernels, spelling with a 'K.'"

For luncheon at the Summer Palace, he said, there was a "mandarin dish cooked in the form of squirrel," a delicate soup made with lotus seeds, and a "Mongolian samovar" in which various ingredients were cooked at the table and its contents scooped out individually by the diners. All toasts at the dinners, he said, were of a "courteous, general nature."

Professor Bokhari was skimpy on impressions regarding the Chinese people's appearance under the Communists. He said there wasn't much time for such observations, though he did note that all the men were dressed alike, including the Premier and his servants, in high-necked dark blue uniforms, with trousers made either of wool or padded cotton. He surmised that in summer there would be "more color."

Asked his personal impression

of Mr. Chou, Mr. Bokhari said, "He seemed to be very alert and very intelligent and completely aware of the subject being discussed." He did not meet Communist China's chief of state, Mao Tse-tung.

Though both Mr. Hammarskjold and Mr. Chou had their advisers with them at the four meetings, all the talking was done by the two principals, Professor Bokhari said.

The visitors were taken to the opera in Hankow and in Peking and did a "little shopping" some of it in the Oriental way of having the vendors come to the hotel rooms of the party.

Professor Bokhari depicted Mr. Hammarskjold in Peking "with no hat" and "walking at a terrific pace." Questioned, the Swedish bachelor diplomat said he was a "modern man" keeping up with the air age. At that point Professor Bokhari uttered an Oriental aside: "I'd like to see him jump out of a rickshaw. I don't suppose he could do that."

## Lid Clamped on News

Though a major part of Professor Bokhari's duties normally would be to handle the press, the curtain of silence in which Mr. Hammarskjold insisted on enshrouding his trip made his work light. A group of French and British reporters who managed to get visas and finally made their way to Peking against his advice, he said, were given no news, though they had a brief interview with Mr. Hammarskjold. He said he did not know how Chinese newsmen had fared, because he had turned them over to an assistant.

A writer recently called Professor Bokhari, who has degrees from Punjab and Cambridge and was a university professor in India before partition, as "one of the most cosmopolitan of diplomats, with not only a taste for the arts but the ability to participate in them."

The consensus at the UN was that his first press conference as undersecretary was creative and perhaps historic.

C.S.M. 15 January

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NEW YORK 17 N A

# Ike 'Disappointed' In Peiping Mission

President Eisenhower, after a long-distance phone conference Friday with Secretary of State Dulles, admitted "disappointment" in U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's failure to win release of 11 captive American fliers during his visit to Peiping.

**BUT THE CHIEF** Executive warned quickly against falling "into a Red trap" by an impetuous act of retaliation and urged the nation to bear with the U. N.'s efforts so long as they "hold out any promise of success."

The Chief Executive's statement was issued while Congressional leaders intimated they regarded Hammarskjold's mission a failure and openly accused Red China of "human extortion" in a desperate bid for a U. N. seat.

Hammarskjold insisted that his trip represented a successful first

step in eventual release of the imprisoned airmen and asserted that he discussed "no deals of any kind" with Communist Premier Chou En-lai. He repeated his earlier claim that it would be "useful" if Red China were represented in the U.N.—which Washington sources viewed as the keystone of the Reds' position.

**EISENHOWER'S** statement was read to newsmen by his press secretary, James Haggerty.

Continued on Page 14

# Ike: Dag Report 'Disappointing'

Continued from Page 2

after both had conferred by phone with Dulles, who was in Omaha for a briefing by the Strategic Air Command. The Secretary of State earlier had discussed the problem with Henry Cabot Lodge, chief U. S. delegate at the U.N., to whom Hammarskjold had reported Thursday.

In his statement, Eisenhower said:

"The Secretary-General of the U. N. has returned from his mission to Peiping. He has not yet formally reported but has indicated that his visit represented only a first stage in the U. N. negotiations to achieve the release of the American airmen and other U. N. personnel in Red China.

"He believes that progress has been made and urges that restraint be exercised to permit of further efforts.

"Quite naturally the immediate reaction of all Americans is that the Secretary-General's announcement is disappointing. All of us are rightly aroused that our airmen have not been long since released by their Communist captors in accordance with the clear terms of the Korean armistice.

"We must never forget one fundamental thing: We want our airmen returned safely to their homes. All Americans are united and dedicated to this cause. Truth and right are on our side.

"We must have faith in the community of nations and in the tremendous influence of world opinion. It will not be easy for us to refrain from giving expression to thoughts of reprisal or retaliation. Yet this is what we must not now do.

We will not fall into a Communist trap and through impetuous deeds or words endanger the lives of those imprisoned airmen who wear the uniform of our country. They are fighting men, trained to discipline. We now owe them discipline from ourselves.

"We must support the U.N. in its efforts so long as those efforts hold out any promise of success."

**TYPICAL** of Congressional reaction to the mission were the remarks of Sen. Jackson (D-Wash.), member of the Joint Atomic Committee, who accused Chou of carrying out a plan of "human extortion" with the airmen held as "hostages" in his bid to enter the U.N.

Sen. Sparkman (D-Ala.) labeled Hammarskjold's report disappointing.

One ranking member, who asked to remain anonymous, said Congress would not back any move for a "sideline war," adding "We can't go to war over 11 men, but just the same we've got to do all we can to get them out."

**IN HIS 45-MINUTE** press conference, Hammarskjold told newsmen he had no contact with the fliers while in Peiping and insisted Chou made no attempt to link their freedom with release of 35 Chinese students detained in the U. S.

Asked whether he viewed his mission as a success, he replied:

"If by successful you mean I brought the fliers back on the plane, I was not successful. If you mean successful on the point of explorations, it was successful."

*NY Daily Mirror 15 Jan 57*

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1955

"First the

## The Courage of Patience

It is now two weeks since Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, set out to negotiate with Premier Chou En-lai for release of 11 United States airmen held in Red China. During that period American officialdom and the American public have exercised commendable calmness.

The cautious statements of Mr. Hammarskjold even after his return indicate that the process of negotiation has scarcely more than begun, though the confident forecasts of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., American chief delegate to the UN, must have some basis in information. Both men say some progress has been made.

Now the question is whether the people of the United States will continue to show the restraint and understanding necessary for the remaining stages of the negotiations. Mr. Hammarskjold declares no "deals" have been made with the Chinese Communist regime. This is an answer to American fears that some capitulation might be made concerning Red Chinese claims to a seat in the UN or involving virtual abandonment of the Nationalist Chinese Government on Formosa.

Actually the Secretary-General possessed no authority to consummate any deal on either side of these subjects. The most he could have done would have been to submit a recommendation to the members of the UN. He could not very well have talked to Mr. Chou without listening to some of the latter's views on these questions. But he asserts that such conversations have been kept separate—as they should be—from negotiation about the prisoners.

There are fields in which Washington and Peking could properly arrange some compromise or at least some simultaneous action. One of these is the presence of 35 Chinese students in the United States who entered this country before the Communist revolution and who now are prevented from returning. These are a remnant of 124 originally detained because of training received in America which might be useful to the Communist regime.

Possibly a somewhat better case can be made for continuing to separate these young people from their families than for sentencing as "spies" 11 men in full uniform of the Air Force, but either argument rests on a shaky base. In fact, the same considerations of humanity and justice which weigh in behalf of the marooned Chinese students plead also for hundreds of other United Nations prisoners held by the Communists in disregard of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Has Communist China gained in world prestige by this episode? Undoubtedly Peking has tried to make capital of the Hammarskjold visit. But it is for the majority members of the UN to remember that the strength and effectiveness of that world organization also is at stake in the terms it is willing to accept for the return of UN prisoners.

Early last month President Eisenhower said, "We owe it to ourselves and to the world to explore every possible peaceable means of settling differences. . . . The hard way is to have the courage to be patient." That courageous patience is very much needed now.

# State of the Nations

## The Hammarskjold Mission

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH, Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Nothing is less surprising than that Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, did not conclude his extraordinary mission to Peking by securing the promise of immediate release of the impounded United States and other citizens whose cases led to his mission.

The interesting and in fact the really surprising thing is that Mr. Hammarskjold had a series of long, quiet talks with the leaders of Communist China in their capital, and that at the end of it he felt justified in agreeing with them that the talks had been "useful" and that he and the leader of Red China "hope to be able to continue the contact established in these meetings."

This, it seems to me, can only mean that Mr. Hammarskjold is convinced that the basis for a settlement of the whole complex issue of western relations with Red China exists in potential. It carries the subordinate implication that in his mind the Chinese are sufficiently interested in a settlement to make further explorations worth while.

It remains to be seen, of course, whether such assumptions are justified. But this much is clear—the issues between the West and China involve far more than just the case of the imprisoned hostages, and progress toward an easing of tensions would require a vastly complex negotiation involving many other issues.

The chronology of incidents involving Red China since June of last year contains within itself far more than one hint of what would be involved if progress toward easing of tensions were to result from the Hammarskjold mission.

In the minds of several diplomatic experts on the Far East the steady rise of tension which marked the last half of 1954 can be dated from the seizure by the Chinese Nationalists on June 23 of a Soviet tanker. This was the first time the Chinese Nationalists had extended their military activities against Communist China to the point of including damage to Soviet property.

This June 23 event is regarded as having given Red China a degree of confidence in Moscow support which perhaps Peking did not previously enjoy. In effect, the Formosan Government had given Peking extra strength by an act which gave Moscow a common interest with Peking in resenting the behavior of Formosa.

Chou En-lia was in New



Gib Crockett, Washington Star

Let's Hope It Fits

Delhi cementing his relations with Prime Minister Nehru on the very day the seizure of the Soviet tanker was announced. He went back shortly thereafter to Geneva to complete the Geneva settlement. By late July, therefore, Chou En-lai was in a far better diplomatic position than he ever had been before. He had settled the Indochina war with France. He had improved his relations with India. He had Moscow's prestige involved on his side in his continuing issue over Formosa.

It was from this elevated plateau of Red Chinese prestige and influence that on July 23 his planes shot down a British air liner off Hainan Island. Five days later Chou En-lai was dining in Moscow tightening his relations with Messrs. Malenkov and Molotov. On Aug. 11 he committed himself to the proposition that Formosa must be liquidated. He had new strength, and he was using it.

On Aug. 29 the Moscow press was backing the demand for Formosa. On Sept. 3 the Red Chinese batteries on Amoy began shelling Quemoy. On Sept. 4 the Soviets shot down an American patrol bomber off the Siberian coast.

On Sept. 8 the United States countered with the Manila pact and Mr. Dulles returned home by way of Formosa where he told the Chinese Nationalists that they did not stand alone. On Sept. 23 Chou En-lai declared that China was menaced by Formosa. On Sept. 29 a Soviet delegation reached Peking to conclude a new Soviet-Chinese treaty. On Oct. 11 this mission concluded its work in a treaty returning Port Arthur to China, liquidating Soviet influence in the border provinces, and jointly inviting Japan to break with Washington.

Less than a month later, on Nov. 7, the Soviets shot down another United States patrol plane, this time just north of Japan. In the meantime the Chinese had begun raiding

the Tachen Islands, and the propaganda demand for a recovery of Formosa was maintained. The climax came on Nov. 23 with announcement of the prison sentences for 13 Americans.

Plainly China was feeling new strength, using it, and intending to get out of tension something tangible. By year's end Chou En-lai was so sure of his new strength that he even dared to risk driving Britain into the United States corner.

To undo the tangled threads of this story, Mr. Hammarskjold must not only obtain the release of the 13, but probably much else too, including certainly the release of the Soviet tanker and the Chinese students in the United States.

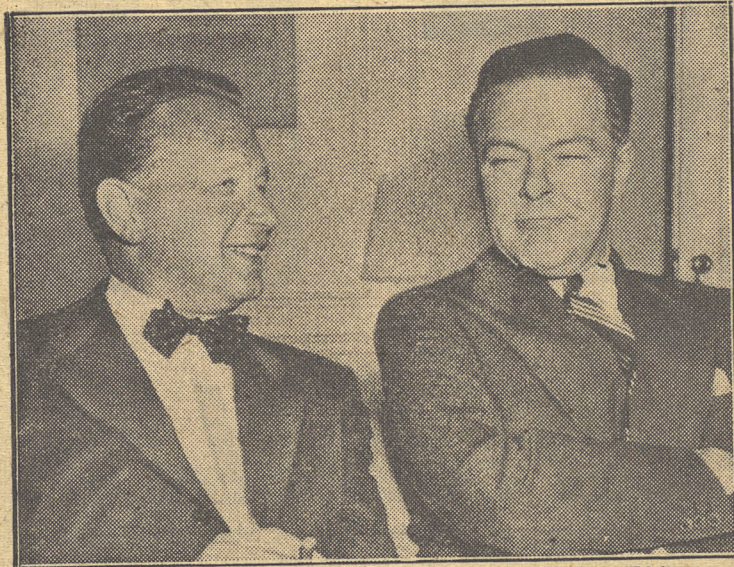
The mission to Peking was an exploratory adventure. All we really have out of it is a possibility that both sides may be interested in serious negotiating.

Jan. 11, 1955

# Dag Returns; Lodge Expects Freedom for 11

By ROBERT PARKER

U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said last night he was confident that Red China would free 11 American airmen imprisoned on spy charges. He made the statement after conferring with Dag Ham-



(NEWS photo by Ed Peters)

Just returned from Peiping, Dag Hammarskjöld (left) talks with our UN Ambassador Lodge at Dag's New York apartment.

mar skjöld about the UN Secretary General's trip to Peiping in behalf of the fliers.

"There is naturally disappointment that immediate release was not effected," Lodge said after the hour-long conference, "but I am confident that progress has been made and our fliers will be freed."

Lodge went to Hammarskjöld's E. 73d St. home almost immediately after the UN official returned from Peiping. Lodge will report to President Eisenhower at a special Cabinet session in Washington this morning.

#### Situation "Delicate"

"We will study with close attention what Mr. Hammarskjöld has said . . ." Lodge said.

"Assuredly we will not—and must not—cease our efforts until the men are free. The situation is delicate. We must have both patience and determination."

Lodge's statement confirmed unofficial reports that Hammarskjöld's mission had been successful, but the UN official was cautious.

"My visit to Peiping was a first stage in my efforts to achieve the release of the 11 fliers and other UN command personnel still detained," Hammarskjöld said. "I feel that my talks with (Chinese Communist Premier) Chou En-lai were definitely useful for this purpose. We hope to be able to continue

the contact. The door that has been opened can be kept open, given restraint on all sides."

Hammarskjöld scheduled a full dress press conference for this morning.

"You may rest assured that the mission was a success," a UN official said. "You won't get too much out of Dag on what happened because of the delicacy of the situation."

One source indicated that "time and a lot more talk" might be needed to complete the deal.

## Snow Makes Since—Let's

A delight to kids and an irritating measurable snowfall of 1955—the metropolitan area yesterday

# UN Chief to Report Today on China Trip

Daily Worker Foreign Dept.

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold yesterday informed U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge of the developments of his visit to Peking, and announced a press conference today for a detailed public report.

Hammarskjold reached New York late yesterday and went directly to his conference with Lodge. He has not yet commented on his talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai or affirmed whether or not he had even discussed the question of release for 11 American fliers imprisoned in China on espionage charges.

Reports from other circles, however, indicated that the secretary-general had broached the question and "made progress." Their dispatches confirmed the statement of an UN official spokesman that progress had been achieved during the visit.

D. R. Mannekar, New Delhi resident editor of The Times of India who is on special assignment for the United Press in Peking after the U. S. State Department turned down a UP request for a passport to allow coverage by an American, reported that progress was made.

## REASONABLE PROPOSALS

Mannekar said the Chinese Premier had made a number of "reasonable proposals" and might be

ready to release the 11 Americans on a quid pro quo basis. He cabled that he was convinced the 11 Americans would be released before the expiration of their terms if Peking is persuaded there are signs of the United States "contributing to the easing of tension in this part of the world."

Mannekar cabled that Chou was believed to have demanded that the United States agree to cease such "hostile acts" as "espionage" against China and plans to attack the mainland.

But in official Eisenhower Administration circles there was no slightest indication that the Administration would agree to let up on its hostilities against CChina.

In Tokyo, Gen. John E. Hull told the Japanese that they cannot remain neutral and that they must rearm. Gen. Hull's remarks followed a recent statement of Prime Minister Hatoyama for easing trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, which had caused concern in Washington.

In Washington, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles went before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to urge ratification of the treaty with Chiang Kai-shek and the South East Asian Treaty signed at Manila. Peking has called both treaties "aggressive acts aimed at China."

*NY Daily Worker 14 Jan 55*

NY Daily Mirror 14 Jan 57

# Dag Is Optimistic On Fliers, Lodge Joins In

By RICHARD WILSON

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold returned to his United Nations headquarters Thursday evening, cautiously optimistic that if all sides practice "restraint," the 11 American airmen and other U. N. personnel impris-

oned by Red China eventually will be liberated.

But U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., with whom Hammarskjold conferred less than two hours after arriving here, expressed greater optimism than the U. N. chief. Lodge said Hammarskjold had made progress in his mission to Peiping, and declared he was confident "that our fliers will be free."

"The door has been opened," was the first report Hammarskjold brought back from Peiping. But at U.N. headquarters, delegates warned against undue optimism. The war prisoners still are in Chinese jails, the problem still "requires a little more time," and Hammarskjold has succeeded, observers said, only in keeping the way clear for a possible future settlement.

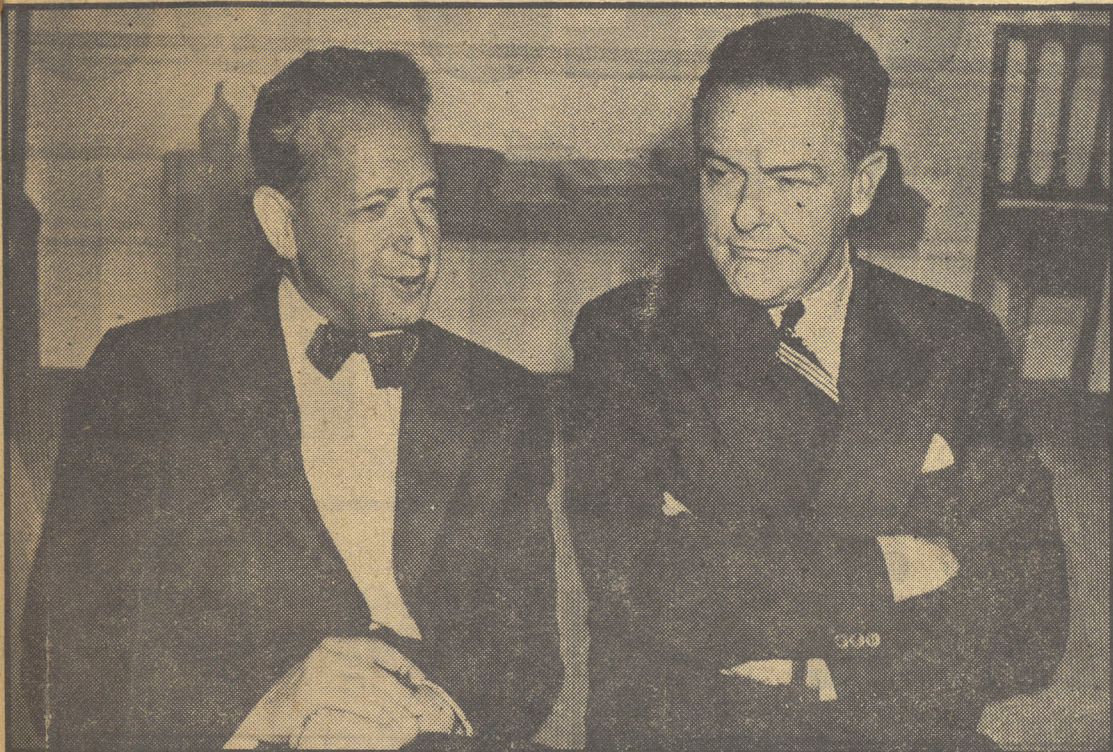
HAMMARSKJOLD'S statement to newsmen meeting him at Idlewild Airport earlier in the evening was reserved. Indicating that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai was in no mood to accede promptly to Western demands for release of the prisoners, and that lengthy diplomatic talks may still be in the offing, Hammarskjold said his 27,000-mile globe-girdling trip was only the "first stage" in his efforts to free the captives. But that first stage, he declared in a bare, 64-word press release, had proved "definitely useful."

Stepping from a U. S. Air Force Constellation into the biting, sub-freezing wind sweeping the Queens airfield, the Secretary-General, brick-red from a sun bath at Honolulu's Waikiki Beach Wednesday, brushed aside reporters' questions about when he thought the airmen would be freed. He issued this statement:

"My visit to Peking is the first stage in my efforts to achieve the release of the 11 fliers and other United Nations Command personnel still detained. I feel that my talks with Mr. Chou En-lai were definitely useful. We hope to be able to continue our contacts. The door that has been opened, can be kept open, given restraint on all sides."

HAMMARSKJOLD and his party drove in a convoy of five cars to UN headquarters on the East River. The Swedish diplomat then left for his home at 73 E. 73d

UN CHIEF AND LODGE OPTIMISTIC OVER CHANCES OF AIRMEN'S RELEASE



At his residence, 73 E. 73d St., UN Secretary-General Hammarskjold (left) and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., discuss the former's talks with Premier Chou. Lodge said the UN chief had made progress in his Peiping mission and was confident "that our fliers will be freed."

(Mirror Photo)

Nobody, but nobody, kill

## Dag Sees Door Open on Fliers

Continued from Page 2

St., where he held an hour-long conference with Lodge. The American delegation chief told newsmen:

"I intend to consult as soon as possible with Secretary of State Dulles and we will study with close attention what Mr. Hammarskjold said. There is naturally disappointment that the immediate release of our fliers was not effectuated, but I am confident that progress has been made and that our fliers will be free.

"Assuredly we will not—and must not—cease our efforts until they are. The situation is delicate and we must have both patience and determination."

Lodge planned to fly to Washington Friday to tell President Eisenhower and his Cabinet members what Hammarskjold had to report. It will be the first report the U. S. Government has received on Hammarskjold's mission, for Secretary of State Dulles told a Washington reporter earlier Thursday that "I don't know any more about that than you do."

Hammarskjold said he would hold an "on-the-record" press conference at 11 a. m. Friday, when he was expected to give more details of his talks with Chou. Also hoping to confer with the Secretary-General Friday were Sir Leslie Knox Munro, New Zealand delegate and president of the UN Security Council this month; Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain, and Henri Hoppenot of France.

ABOUT 50 PERSONS were at the steps of his plane to greet the U.N. chief, including Dr. Ralph Bunche, Richard C. Patterson of the Mayor's Reception Committee and Brig. Gen. C. Stanton Babcock of the U. S. delegation to the U.N., who arranged Hammarskjold's conference with Lodge.

A battery of about 40 photographers and newsmen also met the Secretary-General, who read his statement twice for the benefit of TV cameras. When newsmen asked when he thought the U. S. airmen would be freed, he cut off questions by announcing:

"No extra statements. That's all."

Review of The Week:

China Keeps U. N. Guessing on Flyers

Hammarskjold Returns, Full of Hope But Empty-Handed, From Chou Talks

Dag Hammarskjold, secretary general of the United Nations, flew back to New York from Peiping last week, empty-handed but hopeful that protracted negotiations will obtain the release of the 11 American flyers whom Red China has jailed on trumped-up spy charges.

He said little about the four days of talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai beyond assuring the world that they had been "useful." He stuck doggedly to his No. 1 rule: Don't rock the boat at this delicate stage of the negotiations.

The United States' representative at the U. N. said Saturday he was "confident" the flyers would be freed eventually.

Premier Chou, for his part, seemed to have adopted the philosophy of Pooch-Bah in "The Mikado": "I shouldn't be sufficiently degraded in my own estimation unless I was insulted by a very considerable bribe."

What Chou wanted most was a foot in the door of the United Nations. Mr. Hammarskjold apparently gave him every hope.

In the joint communique issued last Monday, the two men reported they had discussed "questions pertinent to the relaxation of world tension." That is diplomatic jargon for "a United Nations seat for Red China."

On Friday, the U. N. secretary-general told the press he had discussed prospects for admitting Red China, but no "deals" had been mentioned.

Thursday Mr. Hammarskjold had announced with satisfaction that he and Chou "hope to continue our contact. The door that has been opened can be kept open, given restraint on all sides."

Only last fall, it will be recalled, the United Nations General Assembly voted to keep the door shut.

Heavier Air Raids

The Chinese, who like to play diplomatic-military combinations, mixed the delicate flyer talks with powerful new air strikes on the key, Nationalist-held Tachen islands, 200 miles north of Formosa.

Perhaps Peiping was counting on American anxiety over the fate of the 11 flyers to restrain any interventionist ideas the United States 7th Fleet might entertain. The Nationalists evidently suspected as much. They reported that a full-fledged Red bid to take the Tachens might come at any time.

Chiang Kai-shek's bombers worked over staging areas on nearby islands, in the hope of keeping the invasion forces off balance.

United States reaction came in two waves.

First, in Washington, officials were still hoping to keep the Communists guessing on whether the 7th Fleet would intervene if a serious attempt were made to take any offshore island. Chinese correspondents in the Formosa Straits spread rumors that an American destroyer had fired on Red planes Tuesday 80 miles south of the Tachens. But there was no official confirmation, and American Navy sources indicated they did not believe the report.

American reaction among military officials in the Far East was of a different complexion, however. Air Force officials were openly concerned

at this new proof of Red Chinese air strength.

Some 65 light and fighter bombers staged the biggest raid, which lasted eight hours. Most of the bomber missions had Russian-made MIG escorts.

Peiping had, to all intents and purposes, proved that it could establish air superiority over any of the Nationalist-held offshore islands before the United States could bring up any countering strength.

Chiang has only one wing of out-moded F-84s and another wing partly equipped with F-86s. The Russians have provided Red China with a much larger and more modern force of jet fighters and bombers.

The United States and its Pacific allies have only about 2,500 planes in the Far East, while the Chinese and Russian Communists are believed to have 8,500 craft on their side of the Bamboo Curtain.

Trade Possibilities

Peiping's combination play, then, is to use the 11 American hostages as bait while angling for:

- 1. Increased prestige in Asia.
2. Admittance to the United Nations.
3. American release of 35 Chinese technicians now being refused exit permits.

Freedom from American interference in the Tachen Islands affair.

Mr. Hammarskjold's trip to Peiping already had assured Premier Chou of attaining the first goal. The Reds were also at least one step nearer the second objective, which, of course, is the biggest prize of all. The United States, meanwhile, acted as if it would be ready to come through with the third prize if that would help get the flyers back. Chou's prospects for the fourth objective were still undetermined.

Franco-German

Two Nations' Leaders Discuss Paris Accords; Adenauer Eyes Saar

France's Premier and West Germany's Chancellor met in Baden Baden Friday to explore what moves could be made to satisfy their worried parliaments about some aspects of the Paris agreements, signed last October and now up for ratification.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was mainly interested in the Saar question. He wants to reassure the Bundestag that he has not given up too many German interests in the Saar. He obtained agreement from Premier Pierre Mendes-France on international supervision of the Saar plebiscite, and on the powers of the neutral high commissioner.

M. Mendes-France is still trying to set up an international arms pool. The vague communique released after the talks indicated he had made only slight progress. Earlier in the week he had obtained Italy's approval of the arms pool idea. One



DAG HAMMARSKJOLD (right) leaves Peiping without either a 'yes' or a 'no' on release of the American flyers.

of the most controversial provisions of his plan—that American military aid should be distributed by the Western European Union—was not mentioned.

The two men also touched briefly on the Mendes-France proposal for high-level talks with the Soviet Union as soon as the Paris agreements are ratified by all governments concerned. The Kremlin issued a new call for Big Four talks Saturday, but on the same old condition that the West drop plans to rearm Germany.

Russia announced Friday it would make its atomic power know-how available to the United Nations at a scientific conference scheduled for this summer. Apparently no inspection of the Soviet Union's plants would be permitted, but written reports would be provided for scientists of other countries.

The West was still skeptical of the Soviet offer. But it did show the Kremlin is sensitive to United States generosity in sharing its atomic science for peaceful purposes.

jected commodities by not more than 5 per cent a year for three years; simplification of customs regulations; reduction of income taxes on overseas corporate earnings (now at 52 per cent for all earnings, the new rate would be 38 per cent); participation in the proposed International Finance Corp. (which would make loans to private investors); appropriation of more money for technical aid abroad; encouragement of travel—and spending—by American tourists; participation of the American Government in international trade fairs; extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act for three years.

This program is similar to the one recommended by the President last year. He did not push it with vigor, however, and finally had to settle for a one-year extension of the existing law.

The President's chances for success were considered greater this year.

He apparently will throw his weight solidly behind the bill; second, he has a Democratic Congress, and third, Republican opposition to the measure seems weaker.

Reed Still Opposed

Representative Daniel A. Reed, Republican of New York, who was the main obstacle last year, said last week he would oppose the measure, but would not again assume leadership of the opposition faction.

Other reaction to the trade message followed cleanly along whose-ox-was-gored lines. A spokesman for the American Tariff League said the League's members represented about 300 industries which probably would suffer if they lost present tariff protection. So the group opposes the bill. But a spokesman for the National Council of American Importers liked the bill and wished it had gone even further.

In Congress most lawmakers reacted in harmony with the dominant economic interests in their constituencies. It seemed, however, that there were enough Congressmen—mostly Democrats—solid on "trade, not aid" to pass the measure. There were predictions, however, that amendments exempting certain industries from tariff cuts would have wide appeal.

Federal Pay

The administration's long-awaited proposal for higher civil service pay rates became official last week, as did a program of postal salary boosts and a somewhat more selective plan for upping military incomes. In the bargain, the Civil Service Commission put forward a health insurance program for civilian Government workers.

Raises for classified (GS and CPS) employes, Foreign Service, Veterans' Administration and postal workers averaged 5 per cent across the board, but were somewhat higher in certain brackets and lower in others. The super-duper grade, GS-18 (\$14,800 a year) would not be affected.

In addition to the 5 per cent boost for postal employes, those workers would be placed under a new salary schedule designed, as the President put it, to correct "obvious distortions" in their pay scales.

Cost of these civilian raises would

amount to about a third of a billion dollars a year.

Military Raise

The military pay raise proposal was outlined in a message Thursday. Its details, especially the exact amount to be granted each military rank, were not made public, but the President said the aggregate rise would amount to about 6.7 per cent. This would cost the Government nearly \$1 billion a year extra.

Mr. Eisenhower stressed that the pay hikes would not be across-the-board. Privates in the first two years of their careers are not slated for more money, nor are junior officers for their first three years of service.

The pay raise was frankly aimed at the careerist—or, more precisely, the man who would be a careerist if the price was right. That the price is not now right in the President's opinion was made clear in statistics he cited showing a drop-off in reenlistment rates.

The Chief Executive also pointed out that there has been only one pay increase in the last six years, and that this amounted to only about 5.7 per cent. Military pay has fallen behind that of industry, the President said.

In addition to pay, Mr. Eisenhower urged fringe benefit increases, including per diem payments while on temporary duty of \$12 instead of the present \$9; a "dislocation allowance" for family men ordered to new stations; additional housing in certain areas; authority for reduced rentals where standard and housing only is available; provision for better medical care for families, and equalization of survivor benefits between active and retired personnel.

Health Program

The health insurance plan for civilian workers came as something of a surprise. As unveiled by the Civil Service Commission, it would cost \$104 a year per married employe, with the Government and the worker each contributing half. Single workers would get coverage at \$39 a year, \$19.50 of which they would pay themselves.

One feature of the program that startled some observers was its cost. Many hospital groups offer approximately the same benefits for less money. The largest group in the Washington area provides family medical and surgical protection for \$72.80 a year—less than three-quarters the price of the Government plan.

Reserves

In America's last two wars it was fully demonstrated that no reserve military force worthy of the name exists.

When World War II started, reservists could supply only a fraction of the trained manpower needed, so civilians were drafted and trained and the armed forces slowly built up—while American troops retreated across the South Pacific.

When this country went to the rescue of South Korea there was no time for a gradual buildup, so the regulars and recalled World War II veterans had to carry most of the early load.

The lesson of those two wars



McKELDIN SAYS Maryland's expenditures simply have outgrown income.

McKeldin on Taxes:

Maryland Governor Tells Need for Increased Levies

The following is a transcript of a tape-recorded interview with Theodore R. McKeldin, Governor of Maryland, regarding his tax and expenditure program for the coming year. The interview was conducted at Gov. McKeldin's office in Annapolis on Monday, two days before he was inaugurated for his second four-year term. A Sunday Star editorial team asked the questions. Candid photos were taken in the course of the interview by Star Staff Photographer Francis Rouff.

Taxes

Q. Gov. McKeldin, you have told the State Legislature you want two changes in the tax schedule: (1) this year an increase from 2 to 3 per cent in the sales tax; (2) next year a similar 50 per cent increase in the income tax. Why are these necessary?

A. They are necessary because the demands of the various State departments exceed revenue we are about to get in by some \$28.5 million.

Q. How much do you feel will come from the increase in sales tax?

A. I am not on the Board of Revenue Estimates—that consists of the treasurer, the controller and the budget director. They figure, I think, more than \$15 million.

Q. Would the balance be picked up by an increase in income taxes?

A. Yes—and income tax we would collect by the payroll deduction method.

Out-of-State Collections

Q. Have you made arrangements outside Maryland to collect income taxes on people who live in your jurisdiction but don't work there?

A. We have made some arrangements with the Federal Government. As you know, we deduct money for the Federal Government from State payrolls, and they have agreed to withhold the money on their payrolls from people who live in Maryland and work for the Federal Government in the District of Columbia.

Q. What about private employers? A. I don't believe that has been worked out yet, but I have no doubt that we will be able to do something about that.

Q. Besides Washington, do you have places where Marylanders in substantial numbers work across State lines?

A. No, only in the District of Columbia.

Q. Why did you ask to have the sales tax increase start this year, but

the income tax boost begin next year?

A. The reason for that is, we will not need both of them at the same time. In other words, if we had the income tax start this year, we would collect much more money than is needed, and we do not propose to take from the taxpayers any more money than actually is needed to operate the State government.

Q. There has been talk that you would gain a temporary advantage this year when you start your withholding. That is, the first year you would get a lot more revenue than you normally would expect. What do you propose to do with that additional revenue?

A. That additional revenue I haven't discussed yet. I may discuss it in my budget message, and until that time I don't believe I should discuss it. Except let me say this: There's a possibility, in our opinion, that we will collect more money than is needed.

If that is the case what I propose to do is ask the members of the Legislature not to disturb that, but keep it so we will have a surplus for next year. Next year we are going to have a tremendous increase again in needs for our schools—maybe five or six million dollars—and that's going to continue for some years to come because of the tremendous increase in population and the birth of little babies.

Chief Revenue Sources

Q. Would you tell us briefly the principal sources of revenue and what percentage of total revenue for Maryland they represent now? Sales tax is how much, income tax how much?

A. I don't have the exact figures here but the sales tax plus the income tax constitutes the mass of it.

(Gov. McKeldin's office subsequently furnished the following breakdown of present major revenue sources: Income taxes, 31.5 per cent; retail sales taxes, 29.0 per cent; alcoholic beverages, 7.0 per cent; horse racing taxes, 2.9 per cent; inheritance taxes, 2.3 per cent. All other forms of revenue contributed to the general fund represented 27.3 per cent of the general fund's total of \$110 million in the current fiscal year.)

Q. This withholding system—do you expect to catch tax dodgers by this means, and if so, about how much money?

A. We don't know. But we think there are some millions of dollars that we could get from people who are not now paying any taxes whatsoever. We believe that will be in-

(Continued on Page A-29.)

Old Central American Feud Touches Off War in Costa Rica

The week-old trouble in Costa Rica gave signs of petering out this week end, but there was no portent of better relations between the tiny Central American republic and its neighbor, Nicaragua.

At the end of the week Nicaragua stood indicted at the bar of hemispheric justice of giving support to elements waging war inside Costa Rica, if not of actually promoting the conflict.

A five-man board of inquiry, sent to Costa Rica by the Organization of American States, reported Friday that supplies and planes were being furnished by a "foreign source." Later Nicaragua was identified as the country involved.

Actually, there was never much doubt about who was behind the trouble that broke out last week at Villa Quesada, 40 miles inside Costa Rica. The rather obvious candidate for the title of "Man Behind the War" was Anastasio Somoza, dictator-President of Nicaragua.

The little war—in which Nicaragua insists she is only an innocent bystander—appears to be merely another overt manifestation of a personal feud. Though Central American politics are sometimes confusing, the present case is not particularly baffling. Substitute the name of Somoza for "Hatfield" and that of Costa Rican President Jose Figueres for "McCoy" and the whole thing comes clear.

The Feudists

Figueres hates Somoza. Somoza hates Figueres. On this unpleasant note, Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been glowering at each other across their common frontier for nearly a decade. Only the existence of a hemispheric-solidarity pact, signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1947, has kept the two countries from spattering blood all over the map. And even with the Rio pact in existence, Costa Rica and Nicaragua have had one overt conflict, at least one period of tension and finally—last week—a full-scale military-diplomatic-political crisis.

There is, of course, more than the mutual hatred of Somoza and Figueres to be taken into account in

the current trouble. But to chart the wheels-within-wheels in this latest Central American fiasco would be confusing in the extreme. This is only the barest of summaries:

A decade ago, the traditionally democratic republic of Costa Rica was ruled by a clique headed alternately by Rafael Calderon-Guardia and Teodoro Picado. From 1940 until 1944 Calderon-Guardia was President, and in 1944 Picado was elected to the office under the provisions of a constitution which forbids a President to succeed himself.

By 1944 the Communist Party,

headed by Valverde Manuel Mora, had succeeded in infiltrating the Costa Rican government, net on the cabinet level, but in the bureaucracy. Picado and Calderon-Guardia encouraged Mora to form labor unions, which—as might be expected—set back labor relations in Costa Rica to an alarming degree.

Election Upset

In 1948 another presidential election was held. It was, in the incumbents' view, Calderon-Guardia's "turn" to be President. But a more moderate opposition candidate, Otilio Ulate, was elected in an ap-

parently fair election. Ulate polled a large majority.

The Calderon-Guardia group tried to find ways to set the election aside. The national election board refused to go along with this jobbery, so the matter was taken to the National Assembly. This legislative body, controlled by Calderon-Guardia's sympathizers, voided this election.

This high-handed action set off a home-grown revolt, headed by Jose Figueres, a planter of (by Costa Rican standards) considerable means. In a bloody, six-week battle, Figueres toppled the government and sent Picado, Calderon-Guardia and Mora scuttling for refuge. They found asylum in Nicaragua.

Although Ulate was scheduled to take office as President in May, 1948, he did not assume the job until November, 1949. There seems to have been amicable agreement between him and Figueres, based mainly on Figueres' talent for strong leadership and Ulate's lack of that quality.

When Ulate finally took over in 1949, things got back to normal. In an election in 1953, Figueres was elected constitutionally.

Subsequent to the 1953 election, a split developed between Ulate and Figueres, though this seems to have had nothing to do with last week's troubles.

After Picado fled Costa Rica, he became Somoza's secretary in Nicaragua. His namesake son meanwhile pursued studies at West Point, where he had been accepted as a foreign cadet in 1947. Young Picado graduated from the Military Academy in 1951.

While this political turmoil was going on, the South American republic of Venezuela was having upheavals of its own. A far-left government headed by Romulo Betancourt was tossed out in the late 1940s, and Betancourt took refuge in Costa Rica. His presence there has been for years a thorn in the side of the dictator of Venezuela, Col. Marcos Perez Jimenez.

Perez Jimenez and Somoza profess to believe that a plot, directed against them, centers in Costa Rica. They say Betancourt—and supposedly, Fi-

(Continued on Page A-29.)



(Continued on Page A-29.)

## U. N. Leaders Optimistic on Flyers' Release

### Hopes for Freedom Grow After Meeting With Hammarskjold

By the Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 15.—United Nations delegation heads conferred today with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and voiced guarded optimism afterward on the return of prisoners held by Red China. Their views matched a new statement of confidence by United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, jr.

Mr. Lodge told reporters in Washington he was confident Americans held by the Communists will be freed.

In addition to 11 flyers jailed as "spies" by Red China four United States jet fighter pilots are held prisoner by the Communists.

The Omaha World-Herald said in a copyrighted story the father of one of the jet pilots quoted Mr. Lodge as telling him he expected release of the "fighting boys" soon. Two United States Army civilian employees are also among Red China's prisoners.

#### Outlook Called "Encouraging."

Francisco Urrutia, head of the Colombian delegation, said things "looked encouraging, better than they did at Geneva" when he and other representatives of the U. N. Korean allies talked with Red China's Premier Chou En-lai about prisoners last summer.

"Obviously the secretary general had more chance to talk with Chou than we did," Mr. Urrutia remarked, "but definitely things look better now than they did then."

He and Selim Sarper, Turkish delegation head, agreed they would have to study carefully what Mr. Hammarskjold told them in the succession of reports he is making to main delegations as well as all those who have prisoners in Communist Chinese hands.

But they voiced general agreement with the statement of Britain's Sir Pierson Dixon, one of the first to talk with Mr. Hammarskjold after he made his first report to Mr. Lodge, that he was confident a good beginning had been made.

#### First Round of Negotiations.

Mr. Hammarskjold has insisted the round-the-world journey that took him to Peiping to ask for the flyers' release was only the first round preparing negotiations. With patience, restraint and a lack of harsh words now, the door for further negotiations can be kept open, he has stressed.

President Eisenhower and Mr. Lodge have agreed with him that now is the time to avoid what Hammarskjold called blasting and what the President called talk of "reprisal or retaliation."

With the first stage out of the way, Mr. Hammarskjold is in the second stage of reporting in closed talks with delegation heads so they can inform their governments first hand.

This second stage will end with his formal published report to the 60 U. N. General Assembly members.

#### More Conferences Due

The third stage will be more conferences with delegation heads to get their governments' reactions as well as that of Washington. The fourth stage will be to inform Peiping of the reaction of all delegations.

How long these stages will be is anybody's guess—perhaps a month or more.

About that time, however, some sources see here the development of the "unilateral act" that Mr. Hammarskjold told reporters would help unfreeze cold relations and lead successively to the final goal. All this could be done, he insisted, without any idea of a "deal" on the release of the prisoners.

#### Might Free Jet Pilots.

This might include the freeing of the four jet pilots Mr. Lodge was quoted as telling W. G. Parks of Omaha last night might come soon. Mr. Parks is the father of one pilot.

One delegation source said the United States might allow 35 Chinese students, now detained but free to travel around inside the United States, to go back to their mainland China home.

