

Attempts To Arrange Cease Fire in China Claimed Nothing New

All Efforts, First Started in 1945, Termed Failures

(Editor's Note: For nearly 10 years, efforts have been made to obtain a workable ceasefire between the Chinese Nationalists and the Reds. In most of these attempts the United States played a prominent role. All, however, failed. United Press Vice-President for Asia Ernest Hoberrecht traces the history of these attempts to restore peace to China in the following dispatch.)

By EARNEST HOBERECHT
United Press Correspondent
Taipei, Formosa—(U.P.)—The idea of a ceasefire in the China war is not new.

Efforts to work out a ceasefire began as far back in 1945. All failed.

High American officials here, who have studied the situation and who are familiar with the actual facts in the case, are not optimistic about the chances now.

The Chinese Nationalists are strongly opposed to any such arrangement. So are the Chinese Communists.

The Nationalists feel a ceasefire might prevent them from endeavoring to accomplish their aim of getting back to the mainland.

Communists Blamed
The Communists say they are opposed because they are determined to carry out their plans to capture Formosa.

Failure of ceasefire efforts in the past generally has been due to the attitude and actions of the Communists.

In August of 1945, immediately after the Japanese offered to surrender, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek invited Mao Tse-tung to visit him in Chungking.

The Communists then were very weak. The Nationalist government extended the olive branch in an effort to unite China and begin postwar reconstruction work.

By Oct. 6, 1945, some progress had been made. On that date a joint Chiang-Mao declaration announced that agreement had been reached. There were still some remaining problems, it was admitted, but these were to be settled by a political consultative conference.

Before the end of the month, the Communists had rejected the Nationalist's compromise offer and had launched an aggressive attack. Fighting spread to provinces.

Gain New Strength
By this time the military strength of the Communists had been greatly increased. The Russians had turned over to the Reds large numbers of guns and great quantities of ammunition taken from the surrendering Japanese forces.

In December, 1945, Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. special envoy, arrived in Chungking and began his ill-fated efforts to arrange a ceasefire.

The Communists, on Jan. 10, 1946, agreed "in principle" that hostilities should cease, but continued their military operations in violation of the agreement.

The Communists blamed Gen. Marshall for failure of the truce. **Aggression Continues**

On Jan. 29, 1947, the U. S. State Department announced the abandonment of American efforts to mediate between the

AEC Asked To Take Dixon-Yates Vote

Washington—(U.P.)—Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) demanded today that the Atomic Energy Commission take a new "formal vote" on whether to commit itself to the Dixon-Yates power contract.

The commission already has signed the controversial agreement, but it has not yet gone into effect.

Gore told AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss in a telegram that another vote should be taken in view of last week's recommendation by the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee that the contract be cancelled.

The committee made its recommendation on strictly party lines. Ten Democratic members supported it and eight Republicans opposed it.

Gore, a committee member and a leading opponent of Dixon-Yates made his demand as the committee scheduled another hearing this afternoon on the industrial application of atomic energy.

Chinese government and the Communists.

The next day Communist spokesman Wang Ping-nam announced the decision of the Reds to impose their political demands on the government by "force of arms."

Throughout 1947, the Communists continued to reject all Nationalist peace and ceasefire offers, and continued their military aggression.

In 1949, the Chinese Nationalist government filed a complaint in the U. S. General Assembly against Russia, accusing the USSR of aiding the Chinese Communists in the Civil war and violating the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1945 and the charter of the United Nations.

New Year's Message
On Oct. 1, 1949, the Communists set up their regime in Peiping under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung.

On Jan. 1, 1950, in a New Year message, Chiang said: "I solemnly swear that as long as Soviet aggressors occupy one inch of our territory and as long as I am alive, I will never stop fighting."

American sources here said cease fire suggestions came up again only in October of 1954. At that time, when the Communists were shelling the island of Quemoy, the Americans sounded out the Nationalists once more.

"Ideas were exchanged," a high official said. "No agreement was sought or reached at that time."

BUENOS AIRES RELIEVED

Buenos Aires—(U.P.)—Townpeople and nearby farmers, plagued by drought and excessive heat, got sudden relief Monday when the temperature dropped from 93 to 70. A summer storm also dumped two inches of rain on the area.

WEATHER By United Press

Northern California: Clearing except for a little rain near Oregon border; generally fair and colder tonight.



BABY, IT'S COLD OUTSIDE—Ten below zero is cold enough for this policeman who has been on Chicago's North Michigan-av beat for 20 years and still won't wear ear muffs. Standing outside in subzero weather, the chilled cop is envious of this mannequin, a slightly dressed young lady depicting beach scene somewhere other than Chicago.

No Appeasement Call Threatens Cease Fire Resolution in Senate

Washington—(U.P.)—Demands for "no appeasement" provisos threatened today to snag a Senate resolution supporting U.N. efforts for a cease fire in the Far East.

Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga.) said his Senate Foreign Relations committee might consider the resolution today. However, he added, developments might make it advisable to take no action during the current U.N. cease-fire discussions.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) introduced the resolution last Friday as a follow-up to the administration resolution giving President Eisenhower blank check power to fight the Chinese Communists, if necessary, to defend Formosa and the Pescadores.

The Humphrey resolution and the eight-nation Mutual Defense Treaty for Southeast Asia kept

Senate attention focused on the Far East even after the administration resolution was passed. Senate debate on the treaty was scheduled to start this afternoon.

Humphrey's resolution contained a simple endorsement of the U.N. cease fire efforts which already carry the blessing of the Eisenhower administration.

It was understood that Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland was unwilling to let the resolution go through without trying to attach amendments declaring against appeasement of Communist China.

Knowland said last week end that it would be appeasement to trade away Chinese Nationalist-held islands near the Communist-held mainland as part of the price for a cease fire agreement.

Those disputed islands figured prominently in the Senate

debate over the fight-if-necessary resolution. Some senators believed that the administration wanted them for bargaining use and hence opposed proposals to exclude them from the Formosa defense zone.

George told a reporter that the State department had no objection to the Humphrey resolution.

He indicated a belief, however, that the Senate might rock the boat if it debated amendments dealing with cease fire terms while the U.N. Security council discussed the same questions.

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