

There are dangers, then, to our coalition in Korea. Greater dangers, however, may arise from the policy we should adopt, not merely against Communist military aggression but against communism itself, and Communist governments, in the Far East.

This problem becomes immediate and compelling in the case of Red China. Should there be recognition or exclusion, trade or no trade, co-existence or implacable hostility? The problem is even deeper and wider than China. It is concerned with differing views about the nature and meaning of Asian communism in general. Here again, however, China provides the best illustration of the danger of disunity.

Certain governments, including the United Kingdom, have recognized the Communist government in Peking. This, they emphatically claim, does not indicate any approval of communism on their part. It is merely recognition of the fact that the Peking regime is now in effective control of continental China and that it is idle to pretend otherwise. To accuse governments, because of this recognition, of "appeasement" - a word which is now becoming charged with more and more emotion and less and less meaning - does no service to the cause of cooperation by the free world in Asian matters.

It may be unwise and inexpedient in the present circumstances to give formal recognition to Communist China, but to argue that such recognition is immoral would mean, if we are to be logical, that recognition of any Communist government is immoral and should not be given, or if already given, should be withdrawn. To carry the argument farther, we should isolate ourselves completely from every Communist government and accept the inevitability of permanent conflict as long as that government survives. We should not, for instance, discuss political questions with the Chinese Communists at a Korean or any other political conference - womething, incidentally, we have already agreed to do.

The same "tough" viewpoint is expressed in statements to the effect that there should be no trade of any kind with Communist China, and that if the Peking government is ever admitted to the United Nations, the United States should walk out, and for good. If these views became US policy, cooperation in Asia with other countries would be hard to achieve.

#### Red China: target for the West?

Such a stand at once poses two questions: Is the Peking regime, in fact, a firm and fixed element in the international Communist conspiracy? Or is it a movement, directed and controlled by loyal Marxist-Leninist Communists, but deriving its greatest strength from national feeling and from the passionate desire of its people to escape from poverty and starvation, exploitation and hopelessness - conditions the Cominform has so successfully exploited, especially in Asia?

The emphasis in many quarters in the United States is on the first, the extreme "Cominform" concept of Chinese communism. Opinion in certain other countries of the