

b. The United States has attempted to gain adherence to the U.S. position by stating the requirements in terms of joining the United States.

15. The peoples of Asia concede that Communist China has exhibited a total hostility toward the United States. They are equally ready to admit that the U.S. harbors an intense dislike of the Chinese Communists. They would probably go further and say that the United States hates Communist China. However, they are unable to rationalize this apparent U.S. hatred of Communist China with U.S. actions aimed at that country. In their view, if the hostility is so complete on both sides, the United States should be willing and ready to seize every opportunity to embarrass Communist China economically and politically and at the same time to support, if not actively engage in, any military activities against Communist China to insure the defeat of that country. Yet, they find that the United States broke off its action in Korea short of a complete defeat of the enemy; that it used its efforts

in Korea short of a complete defeat of the enemy; that it used its efforts in Indochina to force upon an ally a peace that appeared as a political victory for the Communists; and, that the United States actively discourages actions against Communist China and against Communists elsewhere in Asia on the part of Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek, Ngo Dinh or others. At the same time military action is being discouraged, the United States is attacking, by words only, the Communist Chinese. As a result, the Asiatics are inclined to feel that the United States has a powerful emotional dislike of the Chinese Communists while at