

Eden Tending To Follow U. S. On China Trade

Talks With Dulles Narrow Gap Between Policies, Bring an Accord Near

By Ned Russell

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are narrowing the long-standing gap between United States and British policies in the Far East, particularly toward trade restrictions on Communist China, it was learned tonight.

While officials acknowledged that some differences on the Far East remain between Washington and London, notably on the question of recognition of the Communist government at Peking, they indicated Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden are near accord on these points:

1. That Great Britain undertake new measures to tighten its control on British-owned or British-registered ships carrying on clandestine trade with Red China.
2. That the British extend their present list of items prohibited for shipment to China to bring it more in line with the extensive American list.

Eden Impressed

Mr. Eden and his advisers were reported impressed by Mr. Dulles' exposition of the Eisenhower administration's long-term policy for the Far East. This policy provides for eventual "disengagement" of the American forces from the war in Korea and the French from Indo-China, and is aimed at depriving the Kremlin of the advantages it enjoys by pinning down powerful American and French forces in the Far East and thereby retarding the development of the West's strength in Europe.

Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden were also reported agreed that Mao Tse-tung, Communist ruler of China, will almost certainly seek to use the death of Stalin to enhance his own position in the world Communist movement, and that this, in turn, offers broad prospects for the Western powers to exploit. Just how this might be done is under study, however.

Trade Talks Continue

While Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden examined the world's major trouble spots, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler continued to explore the British Commonwealth proposals for expanding world trade and generally getting away from the post-war American policy of financial grants.

Mr. Eden also conferred with President Eisenhower at the White House for more than an hour before the President entertained most of the officials in the Anglo-American talks and Congressional leaders at luncheon.

The formal conferences involving Mr. Eden, Mr. Dulles, Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Butler are expected to end at a final meeting tomorrow morning. A communique on the political and economic talks will follow.

Britain's Plans

Mr. Eden and Mr. Butler plan to remain in Washington until Monday when they will go to New York. Mr. Eden plans to fly to London Friday. Mr. Butler will go from New York to Ottawa. During the week end here, the two British leaders will meet Congressional leaders and Commonwealth diplomats.

As the talks between Mr. Eden and Mr. Dulles drew to a close, it was learned that they have also canvassed the Middle East situation, particularly the Egyptian and Iranian problems, and the difficulties confronting the scheme for establishment of a six-nation European army.

Gloom on Iran

In the Middle East, the two foreign policy chiefs appeared to accept the virtual certainty that American efforts to work out a settlement of the Anglo-Iranian oil problem are rapidly approaching a breakdown.

The gloom about the long-standing Anglo-Iranian dispute stems mainly from two factors. First, Mr. Eden was said to feel that Britain has gone as far as it can in making concessions to Premier Mohammed Mossadegh. The proposals now before Mr. Mossadegh are final, as far as London is con-

Eden and Eisenhower Confer



Associated Press wirephoto
British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and President Eisenhower at White House conference yesterday. Also at the talks were Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, seated, and, standing, left to right, Sir Roger Makins, British Ambassador to Washington; Winthrop W. Aldrich, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and W. Bedell Smith, Under Secretary of State

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On the Egyptian problem, Mr. Dulles was said to have promised full United States backing to the British in their forthcoming talks with Cairo on the question of British withdrawal from the Suez Canal Zone. These talks are expected to get under way shortly. If they are successful, the way should be open for early establishment of the proposed Allied Middle East Defense Organization.

The talks on the European Army problems, according to reliable accounts, produced little more than agreement that the six-nation army scheme is moving far too slowly, if at all. There appeared to be considerable feeling that the French, whose proposed protocols to the European Defense Community Treaty are now holding up progress, should be pressed to adjust their position.

One way of doing this, it was believed, might be to push some of the other signatories to the treaty to ratify it and thus put the French, who originated the international army scheme, in the awkward position of being among the last to indorse their own proposal. This has been the policy of Mr. Dulles since he returned from his tour of Western Europe last month, but so far there has been little evidence that it is working. M

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles; Winthrop W. Aldrich, American Ambassador



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