

# THE WORLD THIS WEEK

## Stakes Are High in Developing U.S. Foreign Aid Debate

### Insight Helped By Studying Cases

By TOM WHITNEY  
Associated Press Foreign News Analyst

FORMER President Harry Truman, in his speech to the Overseas Press Club this week, called for a bold new program of U.S. foreign aid to meet the Communist threat. The new form of post-Stalin Soviet economic and political penetration of foreign countries, Truman said, represents a more effective and aggressive Soviet strategy than anything since World War II.

He said the aid program proposed to Congress by President Eisenhower is far too small and that even this is in danger of being cut. He claimed, the Republican administration has not been giving the facts on America's position abroad to the American people.

Truman's speech was only one of many signs of the development this year of an intense debate on the subject of the American program of economic assistance to foreign countries. It is a subject worthy of debate. It is very possibly true that the future of the United States as a world power depends in great degree on the decisions which the nation reaches.

At the same time, foreign economic aid is a complex subject. The problems of foreign aid are puzzling even to people who are most closely associated with them. It is not surprising that ordinary members of the nation's public have no easy time making up their minds just what is what.

There are two general approaches to thinking through the question of aid to foreign countries. One is to deal in terms of generalities. This is typical of most speeches made by political leaders on the subject—such as that of Truman at the Overseas Press Club. This approach has its merits but there is an alternative way—through study of particular problems. The merit of this principle is that the small problems are easier to comprehend and examination of a series of them can permit one to derive some generalized principles which can be applied on a broader scale.

One foreign aid project which in the news is Egypt's Aswan Dam. This is planned to store water to irrigate arid lands to produce food and cotton to support Egypt's growing millions. It is not a new project, having been talked about for many years.

The United States and Britain finally came across with an offer to assist in financing the dam, after long delay, for fear the Russians would do it.

Estimate of Results  
If the United States and Britain actually do the job for the Egyptians this will involve several hundred million dollars of Western aid. What will the West get in return?

This question can only be answered in the context of a political situation in which the government of Egypt is conducting an aggressive anti-Western and anti-American policy and receiving very extensive Communist military aid. It seems dubious whether the United States so long as this situation continues will win either good will or political or economic

Advantages from financing the Aswan project.  
On the contrary, by allowing itself to be pushed into action on the Aswan Dam by the suggestion that otherwise the Russians would do it, the United States government has virtually put itself at the mercy of any government which wishes to play off receiving Soviet economic aid.

In essence a premium has been put on "neutrality"—or even in this case on aggressive anti-American policy. The U.S. government showed much more concern about working out economic aid for Egypt, which is attacking the United States via press and radio, than for countries which have been on friendly terms. For instance, the United States was turning down a request for a 300 million dollar loan for Turkey, which is a bulwark of NATO, while funds were being earmarked for the Egyptians. The question must have arisen in the minds of Turkish statesmen whether they might not get more American help quicker by taking a sudden interest in the overtures which Moscow is making in Ankara's direction.

Or take Iraq. This is one Arab country which has resisted the blandishments of Egypt to pursue an aggressive anti-Western policy. Iraq also has an economic development program which has considerable promise if it gets adequate economic and moral support from abroad. Only this week an important dam on the Tigris River was dedicated.

Lessons of Aswan  
It is a serious question whether the funds earmarked for assistance to the Aswan High Dam might not be spent with much greater advantage from the point of view of American interests to assist Iraq modernize its economy.

There are several lessons about economic aid which can be found in the Aswan Dam question. One of them is that economic aid in a hostile political environment can accomplish nothing. Another is that submission to blackmail—the Egyptian threat to go to the Russians for the aid if the West did not grant it—gains no advantage. The third and most important is that it is not a matter only of how much money is spent by the United States abroad but where and how it is spent.

Approved: By the Spanish government, a declaration ending Spain's protectorate over part of Morocco and recognizing that country's independence and unity.

After hitting the hillside, and the 14 survivors jumped or stumbled through the opening as the wreckage burst into flames. Passengers on the Northwest Stratocruiser were more fortunate. The emergency water landing was described as "no worse than the sudden stopping of a car." The pilot informed the tower by radio that he was in trouble while going down. The four-motored double-decked Stratocruiser remained afloat 15 minutes, giving passengers and crew members a chance to leave the cabin and clamber onto the wings. After the craft sank, most of the survivors bobbed about in the water on seat cushions taken from the plane. They were rapidly picked up by two Air Force amphibian planes which swooped down nearby and private and Coast Guard boats which put out from the shore. The coldness of the water, estimated between 40 and 50 degrees, may have caused the crash victims to slip to their deaths because of numb fingers.

The Trans World Airlines plane was a two-engine Martin 404, carrying 33 passengers and

### West Battles Rebellion in the Mediterranean

FRENCH IN ALGERIA



BRITISH ON CYPRUS

The French and British continued their efforts to halt terrorism in Algeria and on Cyprus this week, but results gave little reason for hope the "get tough" policies adopted by both countries last month were apt to achieve quick results.

In Algeria, 99 persons were killed in terrorist incidents and battles in just one 24-hour period. Although seasoned French troops pulled from the NATO line continued to disembark at Algerian ports, and France took steps to increase light observation planes and helicopters supporting fighting units, there remained no guarantee this combination could beat the "hit and hide" technique of the Arab rebels.

On Cyprus, hopes that the British had brought under control the island's student population—a main source of violence—were dashed when hundreds of rioting high school students hurled bombs and stones at British security forces in Kitima. In the picture to the left, an English officer inspects the remains of a coffee shop in Phrenaros burned by revenge-seeking terrorists.

### MIDDLE EAST: U.S. Policies Amplified

Israelis Turned Down  
Two important facets of United States policy in the tense Middle East received amplification this week.

1. President Eisenhower told his news conference, in response to questions about possible use of U.S. troops in the Middle East, that he would never engage American troops in any kind of action which could be interpreted as war without getting first a go-ahead from Congress.

He went on, however, that there are times when it might become necessary for U.S. forces to defend themselves.

2. Secretary of State Dulles earlier made clear that the United States would not "at this time" permit any substantial sale of U.S. arms to Israel, although the U.S. would not object if other Western powers sold the Israelis arms.

The questions addressed to the President on use of troops were set off by Dulles' earlier remarks on circumstances under which congressional approval might not be feasible. Dulles emphasized at the same time that the administration does not foresee any emergency necessitating use of U.S. troops in the Middle East.

France, Britain and the United States have repeatedly proclaimed their intention to prevent armed aggression in Palestine, but have never spelled out exactly how this would be accomplished.

With the American decision not to attempt to match Russian sale of arms to Egypt with sales of its own to Israel, two alternative courses appear open to the Israelis. One is to try to buy jet fighters and other armament they want from countries like

France, Italy, Canada and Britain. The other is to see whether and under what conditions they could obtain weapons, as Egypt did, from the Soviet bloc.

The reason for continuing American unwillingness to sell U.S. weapons to Israel appears to be based primarily on fear of alienating the Arab bloc. But Dulles has argued that it offers no solution for Israel's security anyway. He maintains Israel simply could not absorb the amount of arms necessary to protect itself in an all-out arms race with the Arab bloc when the Arabs are being supplied by Communist countries.

The main aim of American Middle East policy now and for months past has been to try to find some way of making a settlement between Israelis and Arabs. The main hope this week was in the U.S. proposal to the U.N. Security Council that would send U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to the Middle East on a peace mission.

Although the high court reversed Nelson's conviction in state court, the action did not affect a federal conviction on charges of violating the Smith Act. An appeal on this conviction will be argued next fall.

### Quote

President Eisenhower, in urging that America combat the lures of communism with positive plans to help mankind rather than relying too much on armaments: "We must carry not only a material message to the world of what the kind of enterprise we have... can do for a people. We must carry those moral values, spiritual values of the worth of man—that he is entitled to as an individual."

### Court

States Excluded  
The Supreme Court ruled this week that sedition was a concern of the federal government, and pulled the teeth from state sedition laws.

Although dividing 6-3, the court threw out the 1952 conviction of Communist leader Steve Nelson under Pennsylvania's sedition law. It said enforcement of state sedition acts "presents a serious danger of conflict with the administration of the federal program."

Speaking for the majority, Chief Justice Earl Warren said that the 1940 Smith Act proscribes advocacy of the overthrow of any government—federal, state or local—by force and violence and makes Communist party membership a crime if the Communist is aware of its aim to advocate violent overthrow.

No Room for States  
In view of this measure and subsequent federal laws, the chief justice maintained that "the conclusion is inescapable that Congress intended to occupy the field of sedition. Taken as a whole, they (the federal laws) evince a congressional plan which makes it reasonable to determine there is no room left for the states... Therefore a state sedition law is superseded regardless of whether it purports to supplement the federal law."

Forty-two states, Alaska and Hawaii have sedition laws of one kind or another.

Although the high court reversed Nelson's conviction in state court, the action did not affect a federal conviction on charges of violating the Smith Act. An appeal on this conviction will be argued next fall.

### Vote in Wisconsin Proves Nothing

By J. M. ROBERTS  
Associated Press News Analyst

THE Wisconsin primaries this week provided more food for argument than for sober political analysis. The voting was light. Some Republican didn't vote because there was really no contest and they didn't believe their man would be made to look too bad anyway. Some farmers didn't vote for the same reasons, as well as because many were kept at home by tornadoes and the threat of tornadoes.

The Democrats turned out well, and made their man Kefauver look pretty good, but not decisively so. The Democratic percentage of the total vote was considerably higher than usual, in a state where primary voters get both party ballots and can use either one. Political analysts considered it a sign of farmer unrest, but there was no tendency except among Democratic partisans to take it as more than a light straw in the farm belt winds. Both sides could claim almost anything.



Roberts

Actually, two other events of considerably more importance to the pre-convention campaign occurred during the week. Kefauver, campaigning in Florida where he and Adlai Stevenson will meet head-on in another primary May 29, chose the occasion for a new barnstorming statement on segregation. He had spoken similarly in the Senate.

Backs Supreme Court  
The Supreme Court decision for integration of white and Negro pupils in the same schools is the last word, he said, adding that the South would gain nothing by defying it.

It was an expression of independent thought which did nothing to enhance his standing in the South, though making a strong appeal to party liberals in the north. It was a strong appeal to the national party leaders who do not consider him presidential timber.

Knowing that Southern leaders want neither him nor Stevenson, he apparently figured he had little to lose and perhaps much to gain by repeating his views directly from the burning deck—via television.

Stevenson, for his part, was warming up for a direct battle with Kefauver, instead of spending most of his breath attacking the Republicans and discussing the issues. He attacked Kefauver directly for the latter's "bossism" charges.

Bills Signed  
President Eisenhower continued his efforts to convince the farmers he is in there fighting for them. He signed a bill lifting 60 million dollars in taxes on gas used on farms each year. Another act signed allots about that same amount to the school milk program, improving the market for the very people who showed the greatest signs of dissatisfaction in the Wisconsin primaries.

On the occasion provided by the signing, he then appealed to Congress once more for a "good farm bill, promptly." He is still fighting for flexible price supports which the farm members are not inclined to give him, and for action on the soil bank program in time to make it effective this year, which doesn't seem too likely, either.

Like "In Shape"  
If the farm program doesn't go through in a shape to help the Republicans, the President apparently is holding up his sleeve the ace of another suit. His personal physician said this week he thinks Eisenhower's whose aides report he is a "full time" President again, is "fully recovered" from his heart attack and "in shape" to do some campaigning.

Eisenhower has always displayed an antipathy toward barnstorming by himself or any other presidential incumbent. But this indicates that he could do it, and of course if he could do it, and of course if he could do it, and of course if he could do it, he would do it.

But memories of his popular- Buick division, was elected a GM vice president and a member of something to do with the extent of any such activity.

Russell was succeeded as treasurer by Richard C. Gerstenberg. Edward T. Hagdale, recently named general manager of the Buick division, was elected a GM vice president and a member of the administrative committee.

His personal physician said this week he thinks Eisenhower's whose aides report he is a "full time" President again, is "fully recovered" from his heart attack and "in shape" to do some campaigning.

Eisenhower has always displayed an antipathy toward barnstorming by himself or any other presidential incumbent. But this indicates that he could do it, and of course if he could do it, and of course if he could do it, he would do it.

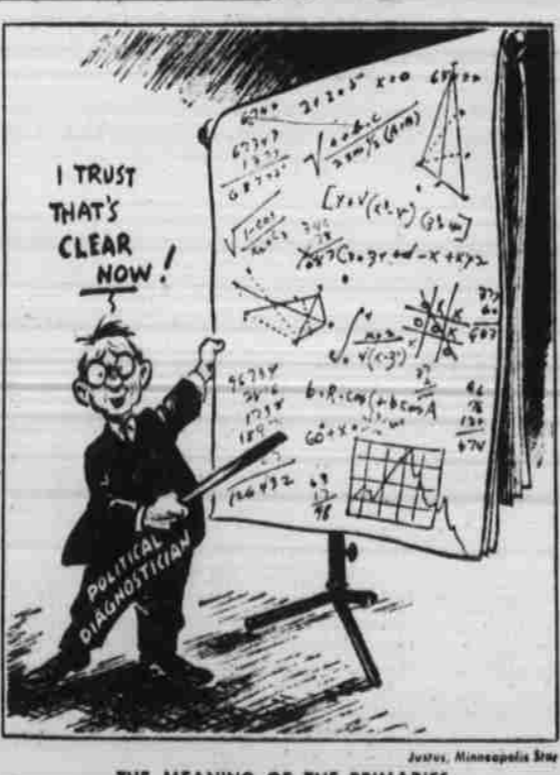
But memories of his popular- Buick division, was elected a GM vice president and a member of the administrative committee.

Russell was succeeded as treasurer by Richard C. Gerstenberg. Edward T. Hagdale, recently named general manager of the Buick division, was elected a GM vice president and a member of the administrative committee.

But memories of his popular- Buick division, was elected a GM vice president and a member of the administrative committee.



FISHING THAT HOLE PRETTY HARD



THE MEANING OF THE PRIMARIES



SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE OREGON STATESMAN

★ WOMEN'S NEWS

★ FOOD NEWS

★ LOCAL NEWS

★ VALLEY NEWS

IN FACT

ALL THE NEWS

Enjoy Your Paper At Home

CALL 4-6811

AND ASK FOR CIRCULATION TODAY!