

Leading Democrat, Republican Tell View On Administration's Foreign Policy

Editor's note: Foreign policy is a major issue in the 1956 campaign. It is discussed by spokesmen for the major parties in these dispatches written for the United Press by Sen. Alexander Wiley, senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations committee, and Sen. Mike Mansfield, also a member of that committee and vice-chairman of the Democratic National committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC CASE By SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD Written for United Press

If we need a specific example of what is wrong with this administration's foreign policy it is provided by the question of hydrogen bomb tests.

Some weeks ago, the Democratic candidate for president made a proposal designed to explore the possibilities of stopping these tests, not only by this country but by Russia as well. It was a serious proposal advanced to meet a very serious problem.

If the United States, Russia and as will be the case sooner or later, other countries go on testing these bombs, every man, woman and child in the United States—perhaps the world—may be subject to danger of radioactive poisoning. That is scientific opinion. If the President and Admiral Strauss (Chairman Lewis L. Strauss) of the Atomic Energy Commission don't know it, then it is about time that someone informed them. Mr. Stevenson reminded the President of this problem and suggested a possible answer to it.

Horror and Indignation

How was his proposal greeted by the administration. Loud cries of horror and indignation came from first lieutenant Nixon and other members of the high command of the Republican party. Then, apparently when the so-called specialists in the White House discovered that the American people do not regard hydrogen bombs as a matter to be dismissed lightly, the President himself took to the field. He promptly distorted Mr. Stevenson's proposal and in effect advised the Democratic party and the American people that they had no business to be discussing hydrogen bombs.

The attitude of the administration in this instance is not much different from its behavior in other critical foreign policy questions. It is a compound of pomposity and piety in words and stalling and stumbling in action.

The Eisenhower administration came into power with bold promises of leading the way to disarmament and even put the forgotten man, Harold Stassen, in charge of this project. It was liberal with talk on the liberation of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary. It promised to seize the initiative in the struggle with Communism and to give the American people a "bold, new, positive foreign policy." The unity of the Western nations was going to be reinforced by a soldier in the White House who understood these matters and the old Democratic policy of "containment" was to be done away with.

Europeans Will Remember What has it delivered? It has delivered a measure of disarmament without any agreement with the Russians to cut theirs. The people of Eastern Europe will long remember the Repub-

can campaign promises of 1952 to "liberate" them, but they will remember them with bitterness if these countries eventually regain their national freedom, and I firmly believe that they will. It will be in spite of, not because of the promise of this administration.

The administration has not only failed to seize the initiative against Communism, it has allowed the Communists to leap the wall of containment and to make end-runs around it. Communist economic and political penetration was never more intense in Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Even Latin America has begun to feel the impact of the Soviet drive.

Western unity has not been reinforced by this administration despite the fact that the President knows as well as anyone how vital that unity is to the security of the United States. On the contrary, it has been permitted to disintegrate to the point where a failure in the Suez Crisis could well mark the end of the NATO and other machinery of cooperation in the common defense of freedom-machinery which cost billions of dollars to create.

Foreign policy under this administration has been neither bold nor new as promised. Yet the time is rapidly approaching when we shall need both bold and new policies to safeguard the vital interests of the United States. We shall not get them from this tired administration which uses words where deeds are needed.

This administration has not developed one new idea or one new policy in the field of foreign affairs. It has been getting by on the old Democratic policy which many Democrats have felt has, in many respects, outlived its usefulness.

Coon Protests Indian Hearing

Klamath Falls —UP—Rep. Sam Coon (R-Ore.) today protested the proposed hearing here Thursday by a Senate interior and insular affairs subcommittee on the Klamath Indian reservation termination act, and accused Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) of playing politics.

"I don't doubt the necessity of a liquidation program," Coon said. "In fact, I have promised to introduce a delaying amendment in the next session, to hold up termination proceedings until the matter has been studied more thoroughly."

But he criticized Neuberger, a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, for "trying to tackle this complicated problem in one day in the middle of the election campaign."

Coon said: "This obviously is a purely political scheme designed to discredit candidates for office." Although he mentioned no names he indicated the move was aimed particularly at Douglas McKay, former interior secretary who is Republican opponent to the election of U.S. Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat.

THE REPUBLICAN CASE By SEN. ALEXANDER WILEY Written for United Press

When President Eisenhower came into office January, 1953, he pledged his administration to use "America's influence in world affairs with such fortitude and such foresight that it will deter aggression and eventually secure peace."

To fully comprehend how the President has carried out his promise, let's look back to the world situation at the time he was inaugurated.

The United States was involved in a bitter stalemate war in Korea that had already cost us 127,500 casualties. The search for a workable armistice had gone on for a year and a half with no results. There was a good possibility the war might explode into a general atomic holocaust with Soviet Russia.

In Europe, Germany, unarmed and uncommitted, teetered nervously between East and West. Austria, promised her freedom 10 years earlier, was Russian-occupied with no prospects in sight for the liberation she craved.

Reeds Making Inroads Trieste was a trouble spot between Italy and Yugoslavia, Iran with its vast supply of oil, was virtually under Communist control, and the Reds were making inroads into Southeast Asia.

In our own hemisphere, the Communists were gaining an economic foothold in several countries and a political hold over Guatemala.

Let's look now at the world situation as of October, 1956.

The Korean war was settled in July, 1953, under the terms of an armistice more favorable than those sought by the former administration. The President also concluded a mutual security treaty with the Republic of Korea which served notice on the Communists that any infringement of the armistice would lead to immediate United States retaliation.

In Europe, NATO has been

strengthened by the addition of the federal republic of Germany. Austria was freed in May, 1955, by a treaty under which the Red Army took its first step backwards since World War II.

Aggression in Trieste, the United States and Great Britain assisted Italy and Yugoslavia in arriving at a common agreement over Trieste. In Iran, the pro-Communist government was overthrown, and the United States served in the role of mediator between Iran and Britain in settling the oil controversy. SEATO was created in 1954, to deter Communist ag-

gression in Southeast Asia.

In Latin America, the Organization of American States served notice that it would not tolerate Communist subversion or influence in this hemisphere. Within months, the pro-Communist Guatemalan government was overthrown and replaced by one friendly to the United States.

In addition, President Eisenhower caught the imagination of the world when he proposed before the United Nations General Assembly in December, 1953, the establishment of an international atomic agency to promote atomic energy throughout the world for peaceful purposes.

Again, at the Geneva conference last year, the President's "open skies" proposal to allow reciprocal aerial inspection of Russia and the United States dramatically demonstrated the desire of this country for peace.

Since he came into office, President Eisenhower has been resolute in his quest for peace. His accomplishments to date demonstrate the diligence of his search. The Russians have dropped military aggression to compete against us in the field of economics.

But, in a world in transition, there are still many problems to be solved. Under the President's

leadership, they can and will be solved and we will continue to move forward toward one great goal: An America, prosperous, free and strong, in a world of peace.

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