

Dulles Spent Most of Life Preparing for Secretary of State Post

Job Demanded More Than Ever In Skill, Energy

By United Press International
John Foster Dulles spent most of his adult life preparing to be Secretary of State. And when he achieved his goal with the beginning of the Eisenhower Administration in 1953 the job demanded more than it ever had before in skill, energy and fortitude. He was 65 when he took the post.

His tenure in office coincided with the decline in British and French power and the growing military, political and economic might of Russia and Communist China. Leadership of the free world had fallen to the United States. Dulles met the challenge head on.

He became a symbol of tireless devotion to what he believed to be the best interests of his country and of the non-Communist world.

Dulles was the world's foremost exponent of personal diplomacy. Taking full advantage of the air age, he was by far the most widely travelled Secretary of State in the nation's history.

Visited 48 Countries

Travelling by plane exclusively, Dulles flew a total of 559,988 miles on official missions until sidelined by his recent illness. He flew 478,286 miles in visiting 46 countries—some of them several times. He logged another 80,702 miles in the United States for conferences and speeches in his official capacity.

Even his severest critics—and their ranks thinned in the later years—acknowledged that Dulles' powerful personality and indefatigable efforts were bound to leave a deep imprint on the diplomatic history of the 20th Century.

Dulles' term spanned one boiling crisis after another. He was guiding allied strategy to meet Soviet threats to Berlin and Germany when abdominal cancer was detected for the second time.

He was just 12 days short of his 71st birthday, when, on February 13, 1959, surgeons operating to repair a groin rupture discovered a recurrence of the malignancy that was first spotted in November, 1956.

President Eisenhower, who had given Dulles unwavering support for more than six years, said he knew of no man "who has equalled his wisdom and his knowledge in the whole complicated business" of international affairs.

Second Cancer Attack

Dulles' second cancer attack climaxed a 70-day period of suffering during which he had refused to terminate his efforts and travels to unify the allied front against Russian efforts to force the West out of Berlin.

In December, 1958, after he had been hospitalized for a week with an inflamed colon, doctors reluctantly allowed Dulles to attend a NATO meeting in Paris.

Then, after a two-week holiday in Jamaica, he returned to Washington to deal with Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, who had come to the United States on a "cold war" fishing expedition.

His doctors detected a hernia but delayed an operation so Dulles could continue work on a proposed spring foreign ministers meeting with Russia.

On Feb. 3, he left for Britain, France and Germany to solidify the allied front. He returned Feb. 9 and the next day went into the hospital for the Feb. 13 hernia operation.

He took the new cancer finding in his stride. As soon as he was able to sit up, he called for official papers to continue his study of the European situation.

Tough Crises

The two-year period between Dulles' two cancer attacks provided a cross-section of the crises he faced during his service.

They covered tough disarmament negotiations with Russia and spectacular events in the Middle East, Asia and Europe during 1958.

When the July revolution in Iraq threatened to set the whole Mideast ablaze, Dulles counseled Eisenhower to rush American troops to Lebanon, which seemed in imminent danger of toppling.

When the situation calmed, he took the lead in urging the United Nations to adopt a resolution which, in effect, shifted responsibility for Lebanon and Jordan to the world organization and made it possible for American and British forces to withdraw.

This crisis had hardly subsided when a new one arose in the Far East, Communist

10 MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or.
Monday, May 25, 1959



JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Met the Challenge

China began bombarding the Chinese Nationalist Islands of Quemoy and Matsu just off the Red mainland. Dulles made American support of the Nationalists a test case for resistance to Communist aggression everywhere. His stand, which many feared would pull the United States into war, frightened European allies and stirred up much criticism at home.

But the Reds stopped the shelling.

Trouble in Berlin

The guns in Asia were scarcely silent when Russia demanded that the Western allies get out of Berlin.

Under Dulles' prodding, the Allies presented a solid front against the Russian threats.

Dulles' previous cancer attack also came in the midst of a crisis. As he entered the hospital on Nov. 3, 1956, British and French allies were bombing Egypt, and Israel was stabbing across the Sinai Peninsula.

Poland had just challenged Moscow's iron grip and rebels in Hungary were making an heroic, but futile, effort to cast off their Hungarian masters.

He once combined globe-trotting with a penchant for bold diplomacy to help break the deadlock over a Korean truce.

Dulles was in New Delhi in May, 1953, to see Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru. India had been trying to help arrange a truce but peace talks seemed to be bogging down.

Dulles told Nehru that if the truce talks broke down the United States would have no alternative "but to enlarge the war." This threat was communicated to the Chinese and a truce was signed in July.

Dulles was convinced that most wars, and particularly the one in Korea, were caused by enemy miscalculations of U.S. reaction to aggression.

Therefore, he stated in a speech in September, 1953, that Red China should realize that aggression in Indo-China, on the Korean pattern, "could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indo-China."

He followed up on Jan. 12, 1954, in another speech to reveal a basic U.S. military-diplomatic decision "to depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate, instantly, by means and at places of our choosing."

Harsh Criticism

When criticism ensued, he explained that the policy "does not mean turning every local war into a world war. It does not mean that if there is a Communist attack somewhere in Asia, atomic or hydrogen bombs will necessarily be dropped on the great industrial centers of China or Russia."

Dulles by his own admission sometimes spoke out of turn, or expressed himself awkwardly.

In September, 1953, on the eve of important West German elections, he said a defeat for Chancellor Konrad Adenauer would be disaster.

This prompted complaints that Dulles was intervening in Germany's internal affairs.

But probably the biggest explosion was set off by the so-called "Brinkmanship" magazine interview. Dulles was quoted as saying: "You have to take chances for peace, just as you must take chances for war. Some say that we were brought to the verge of war. The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art. If you try to run away from it, if you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost. We had to look it square in the face on the question of enlarging the Korean war, on the question of

Dulles Made Big Use of Airplane For Diplomacy

Washington—UPI—John Foster Dulles, born before the airplane was invented, was an air age diplomat who flew more miles in his quest for "peace with honor" than any other diplomat in history.

Before final illness forced his resignation in April, Dulles had logged 559,988 miles by plane on official business during his six-year tenure as Secretary of State.

Newspaper cartoonists justly employed his penchant for flying to symbolize his endeavors.

As Secretary of State, he visited 46 foreign countries, some of them many times, and totaled 479,286 air miles. In addition, he travelled 80,702 miles by plane in the United States itself for official conferences and speeches.

Flew for Truman

Even before taking his cabinet post in 1953, Dulles as a foreign policy adviser under former President Harry S. Truman had flown 125,000 miles in his monumental achievement of working out a Japanese Peace treaty.

As President Eisenhower's foreign policy architect, crisis after crisis saw him travelling by plane to London, Paris, Madrid, The Hague, Rome, Tripoli, Cairo, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Seoul, Phnom Penh, Brioni, Ottawa, Denver, Caracas, Bermuda, Augusta, Ga.

His last plane trip was from Hobe Sound, Fla., to Washington on April 12. President Eisenhower's personal plane, the Columbine III, brought him back here from his "rest and recuperation" stay so he could undergo further treatment for cancer.

getting into the Indo-China war, on the question of Formosa. We walked to the brink and we looked it in the face. We took strong action.

Dulles never disavowed the quote although his critics accused him of "brink of war" diplomacy.

Rich Heritage in Diplomacy

Dulles had a rich family heritage in diplomacy. His grandfather, John Watson Foster, was a Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison. His uncle, Robert Lansing, was Secretary of State for President Woodrow Wilson.

A great-great uncle was one of the early American ministers to the Court of St. James in London.

A brother, Allen W. Dulles, served in the U.S. Foreign Service and became director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Dulles himself served in many diplomatic assignments before he became Secretary, particularly under Harry S. Truman.

"Foster", as he was always known to his family and friends, was born on Feb. 25, 1888, in Washington, D.C., and his family later moved to Watertown, N.Y. His father, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, wanted him to enter the ministry. But John Foster decided instead of train for a diplomatic career.

In 1907, when he was only 19 years old, he accompanied his grandfather to the second Hague Peace Conference. It was Dulles' first taste of diplomacy, and it whetted an appetite never diminished.

He was graduated from Princeton in 1908 as valedictorian and the youngest member of his class. He spent a year studying international law at the Sorbonne in Paris and traveling in Europe. Then he returned to complete in two years a three-year course in international law at George Washington University Law School. Again, he was at the top of his class. He passed the New York bar examinations and joined the renowned New York firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.

Dulles remained with the firm for more than 30 years, rising to the position of senior partner and accumulating a fortune in the practice of international law.

WHERE IT GOES

New York—UPI—It has been estimated that nearly 40 cents out of every consumer food dollar goes for meat, poultry, fish and eggs. Dairy products, excluding butter, account for about 15 cents, and fresh fruits and vegetables 10 cents. The remainder goes for spices, seasonings, leavening agents and beverages.

Washington—UPI—This is the chronology of the life of John Foster Dulles:

1888—Born Feb. 25 in Washington, D.C., the son and grandson of Presbyterian ministers and also the grandson of John Watson, Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison.

1907—As a 19-year-old, accompanied his grandfather to the second Hague Peace Conference.

1908—Was graduated from Princeton University as valedictorian of his class; later studied philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris.

1911—Joined the New York law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, an association he maintained until 1949.

1917—Became special agent

for the State Department in Central America; captain and major attached to general staff of U.S. Army.

1918—Advised to President Wilson at Versailles Peace Conference; later member of Reparations Commission.

1933—Represented America at Berlin debt conferences.

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1940—Became chairman of Federal Council of Protestant Churches.

1945—Was member of U.S. delegation to San Francisco which drew up the charter of the United Nations.

1946—Served as member of original delegation to first U.N. General Assembly at Lake Success, N.Y., the first of four such assignments.

1949—Appointed to fill unexpired Senate term of New York's late Sen. Robert F.

Wagner. Defeated in attempt to win full term.

Named Consultant

1950—Named by then President Harry S. Truman as special consultant to Secretary of State.

1951—After negotiating for a year and a half, succeeded in working out acceptable peace treaty with Japan which he signed on behalf of the United States.

1952—Served as foreign policy adviser during Dwight D. Eisenhower's successful campaign for the presidency.

1953—Became the 53rd U.S. Secretary of State, following in the footsteps of his grandfather and an uncle, Robert Lansing, who served under President Wilson.

1953—Through Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, initiated tough approach that persuaded Chinese Communists to sign Korean war truce.

1954—Was a moving factor in establishing Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), a free world counterpart of NATO against Red aggression in that area.

1955—Went with Eisenhower to a "Big Four" summit meeting with Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin at Geneva but after ensuing foreign ministers conference reported Russians were "unwilling to negotiate seriously."

1956—Was discovered to have incurred cancer in the colon and underwent operation in November to halt its spread.

1957—Worked to heal deep rift with Britain and France as aftermath of Suez crisis.

1958—Dealt with crisis brought to the boiling point by the Chinese Communist bombardments of Nationalist held offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu and the Krem-

Like the President, Dulles attended the National Presbyterian church in the capital. The former secretary was the son of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Allen Macy Dulles.

During a state funeral, the body is accompanied to Arlington National cemetery by a parade of representatives from the military services. In an official funeral ceremony, only a few servicemen participate. They carry the body and the flag.

The actual graveside ceremonies are almost identical. Dulles will be given a 19-gun salute honoring his former cabinet rank and a bugler will play taps.

Burial will follow at Arlington National cemetery.

Military officials said the official funeral directed by the President will be the first of its kind. It was promulgated in late 1949.

Officials said the closest thing to it was the funeral for James Forrestal, the late secretary of defense, in May of 1949.

For High Officers

State funerals are reserved for presidents, vice presidents, presidents-elect and vice-presidents-elect. Official funerals are given other high government officers.

In state funerals, the body reposes in the Capitol Rotunda before burial. But in an official funeral the body lies at a private home or church.

Dulles' body will repose at the cathedral's Bethlehem chapel from noon Tuesday until noon Wednesday. President Eisenhower, who directed that the official funeral be accorded Dulles, said in a statement issued through the State Department that persons wishing to pay their respects were invited to do so at the chapel.

An honor guard will be posted.

Dr. Rosewell P. Barnes, of New York, a secretary of the World Council of Churches, will officiate at the funeral services, along with Dr. Paul Wolfe, of the Brick Presbyterian church of New York, and Dr. Edward L. S. Elson of the National Presbyterian church of Washington.

Paralytic polio cases actually increased in 1958 over 1957 among those not vaccinated. Play safe... make sure you and your family get all your shots. Remember—polio strikes all ages. See your doctor or health department NOW.

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE—TAKE YOUR POLIO SHOTS!

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Ike's Statement

Washington—UPI—The text of the statement written out in longhand by President Eisenhower at his Gettysburg farm on the death of John Foster Dulles:

John Foster Dulles is dead. A lifetime of labor for world peace has ended. His countrymen and all who believe in justice and the rule of law grieve at the passing from the earthly scene of one of the truly great men of our time.

Throughout his life, and particularly during his eventful six years as secretary of state, his courage, his wisdom, and his friendly understanding were devoted to bettering relations among nations. He was a foe only to tyranny.

Because he believed in the dignity of men and in their brotherhood under God, he was an ardent supporter of their deepest hopes and aspirations. From his life and work, humanity will, in the years to come, gain renewed inspiration to work ever harder for the attainment of the goal of peace with justice. In the pursuit of that goal, he ignored every personal cost and sacrifice, however great.

We, who were privileged to work with him, have lost a dear and close friend as all Americans have lost a champion of freedom. United, we extend to Mrs. Dulles, to her children and to all members of the Dulles family our prayers and deepest sympathies, and the assurance that in our memories will live affection, respect and admiration for John Foster Dulles.

lin ultimatums on Berlin and Germany.

1959—After mission to Europe on Berlin crisis, entered Walter Reed Army Hospital on Feb. 10. During hernia operation three days later, new evidence of abdominal cancer discovered.

Feb. 20—March 20—Underwent deep X-ray therapy and injection of radioactive gold as treatment.

March 31—Flew to Hobe Sound, Fla., for "rest and recuperation."

April 12—Cut short Florida stay and flew back here to reenter hospital where malignancy discovered in neck area.

April 25—Submitted resignation to President Eisenhower who "sadly" accepted it.

April 23—Formally sworn in at hospital suite ceremony as special foreign policy consultant to Eisenhower and State Department; praised his successor, Christian A. Herter.

May 9—Developed a mild case of pneumonia.

Hatfield Praises John Foster Dulles

Salem—UPI—Gov. Mark Hatfield praised John Foster Dulles today as a man who "exemplified a world-wide humanitarian approach based on firmness and fairness in all his actions."

"We have lost one of the great leaders Oregon has seen in its century of statehood. Again we are reminded of the killer that cancer is and the toll it takes in human resources. May we rededicate our fight for peace and against this dread disease," Hatfield said.

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Republican State Central Committee, 188 Comm'l Salem, Oregon

ALAN F. DAVIS
State Finance Chmn.
PETER M. GUNNAR
State Chairman
—Pol. Adv.

Official Funeral Highest Ike Could Direct For Dulles

Washington—UPI—The official funeral with full military honors for John Foster Dulles is the highest President Eisenhower could direct for his former secretary of state.

The official funeral, scheduled for 10 p.m., (PST) Wednesday in Washington's National Cathedral, is regarded as just short of a state funeral.

Burial will follow at Arlington National cemetery.

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PULLMAN SAFETY MARK

Washington—UPI—More than six million passengers traveled 4,250,000,000 miles in pullman cars without a single fatality in 1958, the seventh straight perfect safety year, the Association of American Railroads reported.

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