

Big Part Of Ike's Foreign Aid Plan Passed By Solons

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower won three of his big foreign aid battles with Congress. He lost a fourth, which may hamper severely his policies for tightening U.S. relations with Allied countries.

Here is the record:

1. Foreign trade. Eisenhower's major setback. Congress balked at the President's program for lowering tariffs to encourage Allied and friendly nations to trade with the United States. Eisenhower succeeded in getting mainly a simple extension for one year of his bill to negotiate tariff-cutting trade treaties but none of the new authority he asked to lower tariffs through such treaties.

Diplomats attached great significance to the record in this issue because American foreign aid programs, aside from military, are rapidly coming to an end and other countries are worrying about where necessary dollars will be obtained.

2. Foreign aid. Congress voted a total of \$2,781,000,000 for the current 12 months period—it was around 700 million dollars less than the nearly 3½ billions requested by the President.

Administration officials indicated the cuts were not crippling, however, and would not be interpreted by foreign governments as evidence that the United States was withdrawing into a shell. Other governments constantly look to congressional action for evidence as to whether the legislators are on the whole supporting the President's program of "partnership" with friendly countries. About 80 per cent of the total for foreign aid is for military purposes.

3. Atomic. The President registered possibly his greatest victory on this issue. He gained authority, although not all he asked, to transfer to America's allies in Europe secret information about the effects of atomic weapons and such information as size, weight and shape of these weapons.

Officials said this would enable the United States to bring military thinking of countries like France and Italy out of World War II concepts into the concepts of the atomic age.

The President also won authority to assist cooperating countries like Belgium, which furnishes atomic raw materials to the United States to build up atomic industry.

4. Bricker amendment. Eisenhower won a tough fight when the Senate declined to go for the constitutional amendment put forward by Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) to restrict presidential powers to make international agreements.

There was a fifth great issue which never was officially presented to Congress although members spent many an hour making speeches on the subject—how to

save Southeast Asia from Communist conquest.

The program of legislation turned out by Congress will have a long-range important bearing on U.S. foreign relations aside from immediate effects.

This is a period of transition in relationships with other countries.

In General the United States is cleaning up eight years of efforts to promote the economic recovery and stability of other countries.

Nations like Britain and France are back on their feet—at least to the extent that American dollar grants can get them there. In underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa, American policy increasingly emphasizes Point Four assistance—the relatively inexpensive program of teaching other people how to grow more food and make more goods.

For the big Western European producing countries and for Japan, the great issue now is this: Can they get from United States foreign trade, either directly or indirectly, the dollars which formerly got into international monetary channels by way of American aid?

If they cannot, must they look to Russia and Red China for a greater trade volume or is there sufficient volume among the free nations without an expanded American market?

Insofar as U.S. political policy goes, this comes down to saying that the degree of cooperation, the solidarity of the Western front against Soviet communism will stand in the long run on the foundation of the dollars and cents relationships of buying and selling.

That conviction is held in the State Department from top to bottom. It has been reflected from time to time in President Eisenhower's calls for a greater volume of foreign trade.

Foreign governments realize that Congress holds the key to this. What Congress did in the present session will therefore have a far-reaching influence on the plans of Allied and friendly nations.

In the first year of his administration, Eisenhower asked and received from Congress a one-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program. Looking to the future, he appointed a special commission headed by industrialist Clarence Randall to study the whole problem of foreign trade.

This year, the President took the commission's majority report as a basis for recommendations to Congress aimed at expanding trade. House leaders resisted and, in the end, the President obtained instead another one-year extension of the trade act. It meant little beyond keeping alive the principle of reducing tariffs by getting reciprocal cuts in tariffs of other countries. As a practical matter, the President's authority to make cuts at home has been practically exhausted through the conclusion of agreements in earlier years.

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CADET RICHARD L. PETZOLDT, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Petzoldt, is now attending the Air Force ROTC summer encampment at George Wright Air Force Base. He will be a senior when he returns this fall to the University of Oregon. Upon completion of his academic training, he will be eligible for a reserve commission in the USAF.

Youths To Face Murder Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—The state today will ask a Brooklyn grand jury to indict for first-degree murder four teen-age terrorists who allegedly tortured and battered harmless people just for thrills.

Police said two of their victims were killed.

The shocking reports of the four-year-old brutality brought new vigor to a police campaign already started against "undesirables." Over the weekend more than 600 persons were rounded up by police on the lookout for hoodlums and toughs.

Police also had their eyes open for any would-be imitators of the kill-for-thrill gang.

One alleged band of imitators was caught only after its victim, Joel Ewen, a 19-year-old student, stumbled into a police station with his face covered with blood. He reported he was set upon by three

youths, the leader of whom yelled at his victim: "I'm Koslow, the thrill killer." He referred to Jack Koslow, 18, already jailed as the alleged leader of the four who police say prowled Brooklyn parks viciously beating helpless men and, in one case, horsewhipping two young girls.

Koslow is now being held for assault. His three buddies — Melvin Mittman, 17; Jerome Lieberman, 17; and Robert Trachtenberg, 15—are under indictment for homicide in the death of one of the victims.

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Police Catch Two Fugitives

CINCINNATI, (AP)—Cincinnati police have captured two Kentucky fugitives they say forced a motorist at knifepoint to drive them from Lexington, Ky., then fell asleep on the job.

They said William Campbell, 29, and Edford Burton Jr., 24 of Belton, Ky., along with six other men, sawed their way out of Hazard, Ky., jail Thursday. They had been charged with housebreaking.

Near Lexington the pair hailed a car driven by Lucien Phillips, 41, a truck driver living in that vicinity, rode to Lexington, then made Phillips continue driving to Covington, Ky.

When both men fell asleep — Burton with knife in hand — Phillips drove across the Ohio River to a brother's house in Cincinnati and telephoned police.

The two men — awakened by patrolmen — promptly went back to sleep when placed in cells at Central Police Station here yesterday.

USAF Tests New Swiss Weapon

FRANKFURT, Germany (AP)—The U.S. Air Force has bought 25 super-sonic guided missiles from a Swiss factory and put them through secret tests in the United States, it was learned here today.

Costing \$2,000 each, the rocket-propelled missiles, which could carry atomic warheads, were designed to travel up to 832 miles a hour to knock out enemy planes.

An Air Force procurement officer said he understood the missiles, made by the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works of Buchs (Ca), Zurich, were also available to other countries.

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