

President Eisenhower Can Boast He Kept U. S. Out Of War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dwight D. Eisenhower's proudest boast after he leaves the presidency may be that he kept America free from war.

The rest of his foreign affairs record is a mixture of gains and losses whose extent will be up for historical judgment in years to come.

Eisenhower, a military hero from the great crusade of World War II, came to the White House in 1953 with a legacy from President Harry S. Truman of the Korean War and a bundle of cold war problems.

He brought with him his "Crusade for Peace" hopes of a rollback of communism and a flourishing of the free world which would lead to international tranquility.

He leaves for incoming President John F. Kennedy troubles in Southeast Asia, the Congo and Cuba and continuing difficulties with the Kremlin.

Major issues on the East-West scene when Eisenhower took the U.S. helm eight years ago—disarmament, Berlin, Red China—are still around with no signs of disappearing soon.

The Eisenhower administration extended America's formal alliance system around the world to include the Middle East and Southeast Asian areas. The focus of economic aid switched from industrial Europe to the newly developing countries. The backbone of U.S. military power shifted from bombers to missiles.

Several events placed Eisenhower in a new foreign policy framework early in his tenure.

One was the virtual end of the Marshall Plan, the massive economic aid program which helped West Europe's war-ravaged economy revive with astonishing vitality.

Another was the end of the Korean War and its entanglement of American men and money. The truce led to an uneasy peace, but it stopped the shooting. Accomplished basically along terms that had been set during the Truman administration, it was Eisenhower's first great dramatic maneuver after taking office.

Still another was the fading away of the era of sharp domestic attack concerning foreign affairs which was led by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R-Wis. The Democrats' regaining control of Congress in 1954 eased Eisenhower's embarrassment by putting in influential congressional positions men more sympathetic to Eisenhower's internationalist views and less disposed to pressure the State Department.

At the Kremlin, the death of the iron-handed dictator Joseph Stalin on March 5, 1953, paved the way for a new and more flexible—if no less dangerous—Soviet foreign policy carried on eventually by Premier Khrushchev.

From the beginning, Eisenhower placed full trust in his secretary of state, John Foster Dulles. Dulles became one of the most influential secretaries of state in American history. After Dulles died in 1959 Eisenhower continued to have a cordial relationship with Dulles' successor, Christian A. Herter. But the relationship was not as intimate, and Eisenhower tended to conduct more of his own foreign policy during the last two years.

In 1954 the flames of the Indochina war ended with a truce with the Communists and emergence of the supposedly neutral states of Laos, Cambodia and a divided Viet Nam. Dulles developed the South East Asia Treaty Organization, an alliance of eight countries with interests in that area including the United States, as a bulwark against Red expansion there.

In the Middle East, a U.S.-backed Baghdad Pact was set up against Soviet incursions in that area. In 1959 the alliance was renamed CENTO—the Central Treaty Organization—after Iraq, for whose capital the pact was originally named, pulled out to follow its own neutralist course.

In 1955 Eisenhower won congressional passage of a resolution approving U.S. defense of Formosa, Nationalist China's stronghold, should Communist China attempt to invade it.

In 1957 he obtained Congress' passage of a Middle East resolution declaring that the United States, upon request of any country in that area, would help against any Communist aggression. The following year he sent Marines to Lebanon under this policy. He withdrew them after about three months, accomplishing what is widely regarded as a successful peace-keeping action.

In 1956 the brave uprising by Hungarians brought to the fore the Republicans' 1952 campaign talk about liberating the Communist-enslaved peoples of Eastern Europe. The United States

gave no help, for fear of provoking World War III, beyond political support to the revolutionaries at the United Nations and admission of refugees.

The North Atlantic Treaty alliance split over the British-French-Israeli invasion of Suez. Eisenhower and Dulles condemned the action of their Allies and forced them to withdraw. The breach, especially painful to Eisenhower as a former NATO leader, was healed by December 1957 when Eisenhower attended a NATO summit meeting in Paris which agreed on supplying the alliance with the most modern weapons.

On the major East-West issues Eisenhower made repeated efforts and met as many disappointments. One exception: the boost in East-West cultural exchanges after Khrushchev softened the Iron Curtain.

In 1954 and again in 1959 he sent his secretary of state to futile Big Four talks on the future of Germany.

In 1955 he himself went to an East-West summit meeting at Geneva. He scored a propaganda coup by proposing that the Soviet Union and the United States open their skies to each other's airplanes. But the Soviets rejected the idea and gave Eisenhower no clue about the new Soviet leaders' willingness to come to terms with the West.

Long disarmament talks were distinguished for their propaganda rather than their progress. The only disarmament negotiation which has not blown up yet—the two-year-old Geneva parley on banning atomic tests—is marking time pending one more big promise by Kennedy before the United States resumes testing.

More than 100 meetings with the Red Chinese at the ambassadorial level have produced little compromise. Instead, Peiping is leading the Communist camp in vilification of the free world.

After Dulles died, Eisenhower embarked on a final venture in personal diplomacy which he regarded as his last "great crusade" for peace.

In 1959-60 he visited Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America on trips that brought his total presidential travels to 118,000 miles.

He invited Khrushchev to America and agreed to visit the Soviet Union. He flew to Paris for a final summit conference on great East-West issues.

But Eisenhower's final crusade came to a jarring halt with the Eisenhower assumed the responsibility. Khrushchev torpedoed the summit conference and scorned Soviet Union. The administration fully shunned further dealings with Eisenhower until the end of his term.

Community Calendar

KLAMATH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY will meet at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 11, in the Klamath County Library lecture room. New officers will preside. A program featuring "Logging and Lumbering, Past and Present" has been arranged to be illustrated with pictures of early day logging. All interested will be welcome.

EAGLES AUXILIARY SOCIAL CLUB will meet Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 12 p.m. for a potluck luncheon. A social hour will follow. Hostesses will be Louise Runtz, Nellie DeWitt and Rea Stevens.

MERRY MIXERS SQUARE DANCE CLUB will sponsor a class for beginners on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 6 p.m. at the hall in Pelican City. For further information call TU 4-9967 or TU 2-4085.

MIDLAND HOME EXTENSION UNIT will meet Thursday, Jan. 12, at 10:30 a.m. at the fairgrounds kitchen. Project will be fabric identification. A nursery will be provided.

FAIRHAVEN PARENTS AND PATRONS will meet Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 7:30 p.m. Guest speaker will be Dr. Elmo Stevenson, president of SOC.

FREMONT PTA will meet Thursday, Jan. 12, at 2:30 p.m. Guest speaker will be an exchange student from Italy. There will be an executive board meeting at 1:30 p.m.

LINDLEY HEIGHTS HOME EXTENSION UNIT will hold its regular meeting Wednesday, Jan. 11, at Joan's Kitchen at 10 a.m. Project will be fabric identification. Members are asked to bring tags from clothing.

GOLDEN AGE CLUB will meet Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 1:30 p.m. at the Klamath Falls Auditorium.

OTI FACULTY WIVES AND WOMEN'S CLUB will meet Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 7:30 p.m. on the OTI campus. The program will feature a speaker from Kingsley Field.

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