

Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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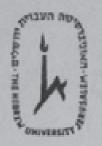
MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series VI: Speaking Engagements, 1917-1964.

Reel	Box	Folder
192	73	95b

Chicago, Illinois, 1950-1958.

Western Reserve Historical Society 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 721-5722 wrhs.org American Jewish Archives 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 (513) 487-3000 AmericanJewishArchives.org



American Friends of the Hebrew University, INC. 9 East 891b Street · New York 28, N.Y. · ATwater 9-5200

February 10, 1956

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IRVING WARSHAW

PROFESSOR OSCAR I. JANOWSKY Chairman, Academic Council Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

When I had the privilege of talking to you some weeks ago, I showed you the first layout for a pledge card for the Abba Hillel Silver wing of the Jewish National and University Library of the Hebrew University.

In the meantime, these pledge cards have been printed and I take the liberty of sending you under separate cover a certain quantity of cards together with the corresponding envelops for whatever use you might want to make of them.

Once the emergency campaign moratorium is over, which makes it impossible for us to conduct any drive, we shall start to campaign for the Abba Hillel Silver wing on a national scale, beginning probably in those Ohio communities which you have indicated in our conversation. I have already applied for clearance in Toledo, Ohio, and we are in contact with Rabbi Feuer.

I shall keep you informed about developments and I hope I may count on your kind cooperation.

My very best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick R. Lachman Executive Vice President

FRL:RF

1955

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THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

no of Chicago no

MILTON J. SILBERMAN Dice President May 21, 1956

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am sorry of course, that I have returned from Israel after attending the Congress when you were in Chicago on the 13th last. To say that I was satisfied with the happenings in Jerusalem would be a very great untruth. It pointed out how unorganized we are. Your presence was greatly missed and many of your friends, not only within the ZOA ranks, but throughout the world were hoping to the last that you would join and give us the spark that the Congress so badly needed.

Dear Dr. Silver, I am writing you at this time hoping that you can arrange your calendar to honor us this coming year in our Congregation Shaare Tikvah at one of our forum evenings. While I was in Israel they used their influence on my dear wife Molly, to have her accept the Presidency of the Sisterhood for the coming year, and she will be installed on June 13th. She and I, as well as Rabbi Morris A. Gutstein and so many others in our Congregation would hope that you could accept to be with us on Tuesday evening, March 3, 1957 or any Tuesday evening, in fact, in March. We shall even be willing to change our dates to suit you convenience, April, March, February. If an honorarium is involved, that too can be arranged.

Most important is your presence in Chicage this coming year in our community which is the largest, fastest growing Jewish Community in the United States of young people to whom your leadership in American scenemis meant so much.

My good friend, Dr. Silver, our committee is meeting this coming Wednesday evening and if upon receipt of this letter you would call me collect or wire me that you will be with us and we can arrange a date, I personally will continue to be forever indebted to you.

Awaiting a favorable reply, and with kind personal regards to the family and yourself and with Zionists Greatings.

Milton J. Silberman

P.S. Regards from Rosalind and Seymour Simon. MJS/as

Shaare Tikuah Congregation.

June 18, 1956

Mr. Milton J. Silbernan The Exchange National Bank of Chicago Is Salle at Adams Chicago, Illinois

My dear Milton:

Please pardon my dealy in answering your kind letter of May 21.

I would very much like to come to your Congregation Shaare Tikvah for one of your forum evenings. It would have given me great pleasure indeed, but as you must know, I have committed myself, as Chairman of The Israel Bond Campaign, for a great number of out of town campaign meetings and I cannot, in justice to myself, accept many tempting invitations which I would otherwise be glad to accept.

I am sure you will understand.

With warmest regards I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHSISI

BETH EMET THE FREE SYNAGOGUE

Ridge at Dempster

Evanston, Illinois

RABBI DAVID POLISH, D.H.L.

February 22, 1957

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver 1855 Ansel Road Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The Chicago Rabbinical Association is planning to sponsor a city-wide religious service on Sunday evening, May 5th, in honor of Israel Independence Day. We are planning to invite the entire community to participate in this observance which will be held at the Anshe Emet Synagogue. We wonder whether you would be available to deliver the address at that occassion. Would you be good enough to let me know at an early opportunity as to your availability.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

DAVID

February 26, 1957

file chings Path. asso.

Nabbi David Folish Beth Emat The Free Synagogue Ridge at Dempster Evanston, Illinois

Ny dear Devid:

Permit me to acknowledge your letter of February 22nd and the gracious invitation of the Chicago Rabbinical Association to participate in a service in honor of Israel Independence Day.

I wish I were free to come. Unfortunately, I have a long standing and important engagement for that day.

I hope that your gathering and service will be dominently successful.

With warmost regards, I remain

Very coedially yours;

ABBA RILLEL SELVER

AR51s1

CHICAGO SUNDAY EVENING CLUB

Founded by Clifford Webster Barnes, President 1907-1944

TO MAINTAIN A SERVICE OF CHRISTIAN INSPIRATION AND FELLOWSHIP IN THE BUSINESS CENTER AND TO PROMOTE THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS WELFARE OF THE CITY. NONSECTARIAN

SUITE 1824 . 332 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 4 . TELEPHONE, HArrison 7-4483

ORCHESTRA HALL

ADMISSION FREE

OFFICERS

- 2 - -

President JOSEPH O, HANSON

Vice-Presidents LAURENCE A. CARTON NEWTON C. FARR JOHN NUVEEN FRANK H. WOODS

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Dear Dr. Silver:

It has been some time since we have had the pleasure of hearing you at the Chicago Sunday Evening Club, of which I became president in 1955.

I find that your many Chicago friends are eager to have you, and would join heartily in this invitation to speak for us on some Sunday evening next season. The dates are Sundays between October 13, 1957 and April 27, 1958. We have a number of vacancies, but would like to have a suggestion of two or three so that we may make a choice and avoid conflict.

We are now on Channel 11, an educational television station. At last report our listeners numbered over 200,000 in and around this area. Our addresses only are broadcast by station WIND.

We hope this wide opportunity for reaching so many will appeal to you. The various details connected with such an engagement are explained in the enclosed"form" which we send to our speakers before their visits.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Dep Kertanson

Joseph O.Hanson, President

March 19 1957

March 26, 1957

Joseph O. Hanson, President Chicago Sunday Evening Club 332 South Michigan Ave., #1824 Chicago 4, 111inois

My dear Mr. Hanson:

15 -

I deeply appreciate your gracious invitation to address the Chicago Sunday Evening Club some Sunday evening next season.

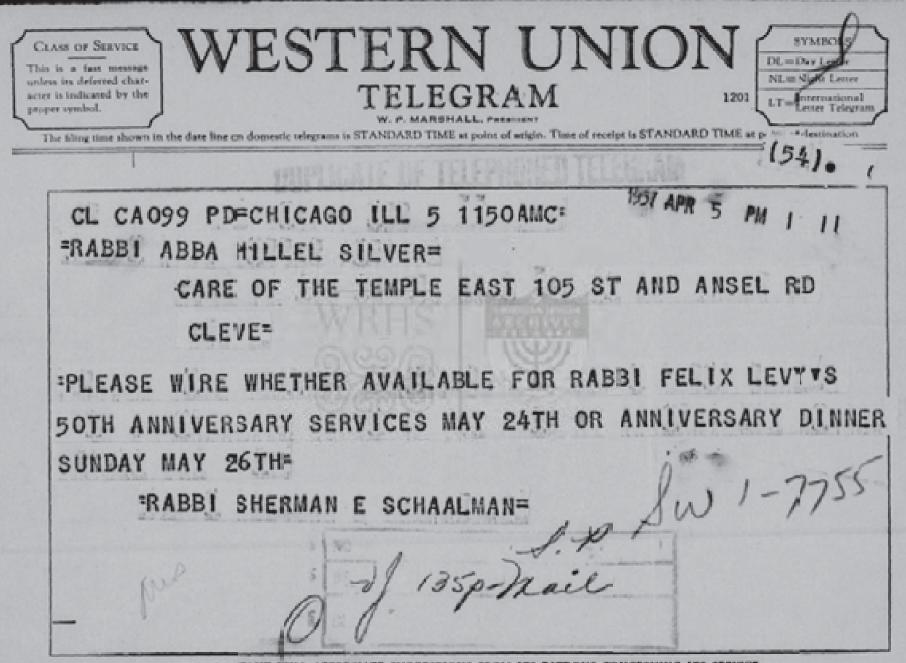
It would have given me great pleasure indeed if I were free to accept it. Unfortunately, I am not free to leave Cleveland on Sundays. I have my own services on that day. Important congregational functions are as a rule held on Sundays.

Thank you for thinking of me and with all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:al



THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Telegram

4-5-57 phoned 4:55 PM SE to DE

RABBI SHERMAN E. SCHAALMAN 5959 NO. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, ILL

DEEPLY REGRET MY INABILITY TO BE AWAY FROM CLEVELAND OVER THE WEEKEND OF MAY 24th. IMPORTANT CONGREGATIONAL DUTIES NECESSITATE MY REMAINING HERE. KINDEST REGARDS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

JACOB J. WEINSTEIN, D. D., Rabbi K. A. M. Temple

April 15, 1957

Dass Colleague,

This is to repeat the invitation made on the telephone this morning that you be our guest speaker at our Annual Meeting, which will be held this year on Friday evening, June 7. The Vesper Service at 5:30 will be followed by a Congregational dinner at 6:00. The proceedings of the Maeting will begin at 8:00 and our speaker will be called upon at approximately 8:30 p.m.

Any theme that you would choose to speak on or any theme suggested by any portion of your book, <u>Where Judaism Differed</u>, would be acceptable. This will be our 110th Annual Meeting. We are, as you probably know, the oldest Congregation in the Middle Northwest.

I would consider it indeed a high privilege if you could find it possible to be with us. We are able to offer a modest honorarium of \$250.

Please remember me warmly to Daniel and to Mrs. Silver.

Most sincerely,

Jucal

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver Rabbi, The Temple 1855 Ansel Road Cleveland 6, Ohio

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Rabble Stedy . . 930 E. 50th St. . . Chicago 15, III.

April 17, 1957

Dr. J. J. Weinstein 930 East 50th Street Chicago 15, Illineis

My dear Jacob:

.....

I have tried awfully hard to clear my calendar so that I could be with you on Friday, June 7th. Unfortunately, commitments which I cannot change necessitate my remaining in Cleveland.

I am more sorry than I can tell you that I am unable to come to you but I wish you would give me a rain check. Some other time I shall make every effort to be with you.

I trust that you are well and with all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AEBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:s1

From Chicago Lee Please wire whether available for Ratte Felix Levy's 50th annewsary durner may 24 or annources dinner Sun may 20 Rather Sherman E. Jelegram Ratti a MS



IRVING ROCKMORE ASSOCIATES, Inc.

Lecture and Entertainment Bureau

250 West 57th Street, New York 19, JUdson 2-2371

August 28,1957

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver Ansel Road & East 105th Street Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

1 + . Ar

Once again I am writing to ask you if there would be a possibility of your taking one or two lecture engagements during the 1957-58 Season. You could almost have your choice of communities for your appearance. Yours is the one name which these communities consistently request for their local forums. Not only could you choose your community, but they would be willing to adjust the date to suit your convenience.

Of course, there would be an honorarium, plus expenses, for you.

I would appreciate it if you would give me some encouragement.

With my warmest regards, I remain

Cordially yours, Irving R

IR:FG

September 3,1957

Mr. Irving Rockmore Irving Rockmore Associates, Inc. 250 West 57th Street New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Rockmore :

I deeply appreciate your gracious letter of August 28th.

Unfortunately, due to my many commitments for the coming season as well as considerable uncertainty regarding my activities during the coming year, I do not feel that I cught to commit myself to additional lecture engagements.

With all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

ABS:sl

and the sea

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



IRVING ROCKMORE ASSOCIATES, Inc.

Lecture and Entertainment Bureau

250 West 57th Street, New York 19, JUdson 2-2371

September 10,1957

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple East 105th Street at Ansel Road Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

1.0.

I appreciate very much indeed your letter of September 3rd. I understand how fully committed your time is.

However, I should like to ask if you could possibly consider either or both of the following engagements:

> CHICAGO, February 4,1958 CAMDEN, N.J. April 27,1958

If you could consider going to Camden, I could also suggest the date of October 27th if it would be convenient for you.

I look forward to your reply.

Kindest regards

Cordially yours, Irving Rickmore

IR:FG

October 2, 1957

Mr. Frank Compton TMCA Sterling, Illinois

My dear Mr. Comptons

I deeply appreciated your invitation to address the TMCA of Sterling, Illinois.

I went over my calendar and I regret that it will not be possible for me to come to you. In all probability I shall be out of the country at that time. I am planning to visit Israel in the Spring.

With all good wishes and deeply appreciating your gracious invitation, I remain

Most cordially yours,

no letter rud an

AHS 181

ABEA HILLEL SILVER

TELEPHONE HARRISON 7-1391

RALPH J. HELPERIN ATTORNEY AT LAW E0 EAST JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO 4

October 8, 1957

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple 105th and Ansell Road Cleveland, Onio

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My dear Rabbi Silver:

I am the Chairman of the Adult Education Committee of Temple Sholom. Our winter program runs for eight weeks beginning January 13, 1958. The main theme of the program is based on the problems of how the American Modern Reform and Liberal Jew can or should meet the problems Challenges arising in his community, religious, economic and political life.

The burden of the series will be carried by our Assistant Rabbi Philmour Berger with guest speakers on three occasions.

We should like to invite you to deliver the lecture on either Monday ovening, February 17th or the 24th, basing it on your book "where Judaism Differed."

In this invitation our Rabbi Dr. Binstock heartily joins Rabbi Barger, the Committee and myself.

On the practical side, Rabbi Silver, may I say that we expect to pay the usual honorarium for your appearance. Would you let me know at your earliest conveniance if you could appear for us on either one of the two dates, preferably the 17th and if so, the amount of the honorarium and an estimate of the expenses of your trip. Incidentally, you should know that we do not sell tickets for the evening but attendance is open to those who register for the course and pay a nominal registration fee of \$1.50 for the entire series. We anticipate a very large registration and I am certain that if you are among our speakers the registration will be even greater.

Believe me, Sir, we look forward to hearing from you and hope that you will find it within the accommodations of your time and other engagements to accept our invitation. You may be interested in knowing that your son was scheduled for our series two years ago but because of his work and illness was unable to be with us which we regretted very much. I hope you will convey my good wishes to him as well as to yourself.

Sind rely yours,

RJH/M.

4.4

October 11, 1957

Mr. Ralph J. Helperin 20 East Jackson Boulevard Chicago L, Illinois

adult Education Comm.

My dear Mr. Helperin:

I deeply appreciate your gracious invitation to deliver an address before your group on February 17th or 2hth, on my book WHERE JUDAISM DIFFERED.

I need not tell you that if I were free, I should be very happy to come to you. Unfortunately my schedule for this season is already too heavily crowded and in all probability I shall be out of the country a good bit of the time. I must, therefore, forego the pleasure of being with you this season.

I was interested to learn from your letter that my son was scheduled to be with you two years ago. You might perhaps wish to contact him and if he is free he might be interested to speak on your series and perhaps on the same subject which you suggested for my address.

With warmest regards and all good wishes for a happy New Year, I remain

Cordially yours,

AHS:81

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Oct. 15, 1957

letter from Mr. Jacob M. Arvey, Honorary Chairman Greater Chicago Committee State of Israel Bonds 69 West Washington St., Chicago 2

re: "Man of the Year" Banquet honoring Philip M. Klutznick invitation to AHS to join members on the dais - declined

see letter in file "A"



Telegram Nov. 7, 1957 phoned 11:30 AM EB to Sol

MAX BRESSLER 216 WEST JACKSON BLVD. CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

FECAUSE OF MY SCHEDULED PRESENCE IN CHICAGO ON THE FIFTEENTH AND IN BOSTON ON THE EIGHTEENTH I FIND THAT IT WOULD TAX ME TOO MUCH TO COME TO CHICAGO FOR ANOTHER FUNCTION ON THE TENTH. I AM COMPELLED TO DECLINE YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION VERY RELUCTANTLY BUT I TRUST THAT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND. WITH ALL GOOD WISHES FOR A GREAT SUCCESS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



Telegram Nov. 7, 1957 phoned 11:30 AM

MAX BRESSLER 216 WEST JACKSON HLVD. CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

BECAUSE OF MY SCHEDULED PRESENCE IN CHICAGO ON THE FIFTEENTH AND IN BOSTON ON THE EIGHTEENTH I FIND THAT IT WOULD TAX ME TOO MUCH TO COME TO CHICAGO FOR ANCTHER FUNCTION ON THE TENTH. I AM COMFELLED TO DECLINE YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION VERY RELUCTANTLY BUT I TRUST THAT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND. WITH ALL GOOD WISHES FOR A GREAT SUCCESS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



The College of Jewish Studies

(Affiliated with the Board of Jawish Education)



72 EAST ELEVENTH STREET · HArrison 7-5578 · CHICAGO 5

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT ..

.....

February 27, 1958

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The College of Jewish Studies will hold its 1958 Graduation on Sunday, June 15. The theme that obviously suggests itself for this year's commencement address is "Ten Years of Israel's Statehood," Of course, the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the World and American Zionist Movements also falls within the present academic year. The implications of Israel's statehood for Jewish education in this country are not sufficiently known to the general Jewish public, and it is my opinion that there is even less attention paid to the impact of sixty years of Zionism on American Jewish education.

We are sure that you have been boset this year, possibly more than ever before, by requests for speeches and lectures, and that you have refused to accept most of them. However, we plead that you will make an exception in the case of the College of Jewish Studies, an institution that is struggling very hard to maintain the cultural life of Chicago Jewry and enrich its Hebraic milicu through teacher training, adult education as well as scholarly and cultural activities.

May we have the honor of your acceptance of this invitation to deliver the commencement address at the graduation exercises so that our students, their parents, and friends, as well as the more intellectually alert members of our community will derive both edification and pleasure from your remarks on either one of these subjects or both. We shall indeed be glad to reimburse you for expenses incurred. We are looking forward to your positive reply.

With my very best regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Abraham G. Duker

AGD:brm

March 5,1958

Dictated March 2

Dr. Abraham G. Duker, President The College of Jewish Studies 72 East Eleventh Street Chicago 5, Illinois

My dear Dr. Duker:

I need not tell you I am greatly honored by your invitation to address the 1958 Graduating Class of The College of Jewish Studies on Sunday, June 15th.

It would have given me great pleasure indeed if I were free to avail myself of your invitation. Unfortunately, I must remain in Cleveland on that day to attend to a number of important congregational duties and some three marriages which have already been scheduled.

I am sorry that I cannot be of service at this time.

With warmest regards, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:s1

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

n of Chicago n

MILTON J. SILBERMAN Dice President

March 4, 1958

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Doctor Silver:

I hope when this reaches you, you as well as the entire family are in the best of health. I wish it were only possible for Mollie and I to leave in the next month to join you in Israel for the Tenth Anniversary. I know it shall be a momentous occasion.

I received a copy of a letter dated February 27th under the signature of our mutual friend, Dr. Abraham Duker, the President of the College of Jewish Studies here in Chicago, extending an invitation to you as the guest at the commensement exercises of the College which will be held Sunday, June 15th. I do know how busy you are, how many calls are made upon you; however, may I add my request to that of Dr. Duker's that if it were entirely possible for you to accept this invitation, it would be one of the highlights, not only at the graduation exercises, but at the program for the Illinois Observance of Israel's Tenth Anniversary, which I am privileged to be the Chairman, where we can the in together Israel's statehood with Jewish education in the diaspora.

I sincerely hope that Dr. Duker will receive an affirmative reply from you. With kind personal regards to the family.

Silberman Milton

MJS/af

March 5, 1958

Mr. Milton J. Silberman, Vice-President The Exchange National Bank of Chicago La Salle at Adams Chicago, Inlinois

My dear Milton:

1 . . . A

Thank you for your letter of March 4th.

I appreciated greatly the invitation which I received from Mr. Ducker to be the great of the College of Jewish Stadies in W Chicago at their Commencement exercises on Sunday, June 15th. Unfortunately it is not possible for me to be away from Cleveland on that day. I have quite a few engagements scheduled as well as some important congregational duties.

I an sorry indeed that I could not comply with his request.

I trust that you are well and with all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:s1

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

SUMMARY REPORT OF OPERATIONS

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

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April 1, 1958

March			
	•	•	national committee of 300 sponsors organized.
•.	•	•	executive committee meets April 8th.
	•	•	funds in excess of \$200,000 raised.
•	•	•	specific working arrangements established with 57 national organizations representing total of 24,700,000 citizens.
•	•	•	direct contact established with several hundred individual community leaders looking to local operations throughout the country.
	•	•	public relations advisory committee meets April 2nd.
•	•	•	Speakers Bureau assisted 39 organizations and 3 TV programs to obtain speakers. List attached .
•	•	•	basic materials for adaptation to all media assembled; includes case studies.
•	•	•	six basic pamphlets in production. List attached.
•	•	•	conference report written, cleared, and sent to printer.
•	•	•	13 minute documentary film on February 25th confer- ence in production, for use by local conferences and TV.
•	•	•	15 minute tape recording of Dulles, Stevenson and Johnston completed; Distribution begins March 31st to local stations.

March con't.

- . . . Manifesto by eminent religious leaders in preparation.
- survey of available graphic and exhibit materials completed.
- . 1500 sets of conference speeches distributed on request to organizations and individuals.
- . . . materials supplied for 70 local meetings in March and April.
- . . kinescope NY Times Youth Forum on Mutual Security Program obtained for distribution to TV stations in "strategio areas".
- . . . discussions opened for See It Now show.
- . . . negotiations opened for network public service time.
- . a fact sheet series for editorial writers, columnists, commentators in production.
- article materials supplied to Readers' Digest, News Week, The Reporter, The Atlantic Monthly, US News and World Report, The New Republic, the United Press, and numerous labor, religious, and other specialized publications.
- arrangements made for Mutual Security photo exhibit at National Cathedral.
- approximately ten speeches delivered by Chairman and Co-chairmen in critical areas.

April - June

Action related to immediate objectives:

• • regional or state meetings in critical areas ... initial steps already taken in Florida (to include Alabama and Georgia) May 2nd; Ohio (to include parts of Kentucky and Indiana) tentative date May 9th or 16th; Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Illinois, Texas and California... all dates under discussion.

April - June con't.

- area meetings to be fully exploited for maximum impact through local press, TV, radio, etc.
- Readers' Digest writer (William Hard) in Washington April 7th for final research for Digest article scheduled for publication in May. Reprints to be supplied to CIEG by Digest.
- distribution of Conference Report begins April 11th to sponsors and national organizations.
- . . distribution basic pamphlets through national organizations and other channels begins April 15th.
- editorial fact sheets distributed weekly to editorial writers, columnists, commentators beginning April 15th.
- distribution of pamphlets to press, national organization memberships, begins April 15th - 21st with approximately one new pamphlet per week for six weeks following.
- . documentary film emphasizing bipartisarship Washington Conference ... target release date April 21st for regional conference use.
- statement by national religious leaders published as paid ads in selected papers in critical areas... recommended time April 15th... reprints to be purchased for mass distribution.
- . similar statements for signature by other leaders, e.g.
 business, labor . . . possible statement signed by 3CO
 CIEG sponsors . . . timing April 21st through May.
- . direct contact major newspapers for special Sunday feature spreads during April - June period.
- direct contact selected metropolitan newspapers for possible feature use of one or series of CIEG pamphlets.
- national network TV program, timed mid-May . . .
 "briefing"'format with bipartisan principals . . .
 strong official support required for public service time request.

April - June con't.

- . . . possible Carnahan-Merrow film for local TV distribution.
- Congressional films for local TV stations and meetings, produced and distributed by Committee.
- oontinuous speaker service for local meetings, TV programs, etc.
- . special articles for religious press, labor press, house organs, etc.
- . . . special materials for organization publications.
- oontinuous contact magazines for article suggestions, placement by-line articles, etc.

ATTACHED:

- 1. Mist of publications in work.
- 2. Mist of meetings serviced by Speakers Bureau to March 31st.

LIST OF MEETINGS ON FOREIGN AID

	the Committee has assisted in obtaining speakers and materials
March	Northern California World Affairs Council - series of weekly meetings.
	Rhode Island World Affairs Council series of meetings.
	Philadelphia World Affairs Council series of meetings.
9	New Hampshire World Affairs Council - 75 discussion groups on Foreign Aid during week.
10	*Birmingham, Alabama - Young Men's Business Association - Erle Cocke, Jr.
	*Covington, Georgia - Textile Group - Erle Cocke, Jr.
11	"Washington Chapter Business and Professional Women - Frechtling of State Department
12	Cleveland Council on World Affairs - Men"s Discussion Group
14	"Washington - National Republican Women (40 states) Carnahan and Merrow
16	Danville, Kentucky - Centre College - George Broschi
18	*Syracuse, New York - Maxwell Graduate School materials sent
	"Charlottesville, Virginia - Rotary Club - Erle Cocke, Jr.
19	Cleveland - West Side Industrial Club
	"Chicago - Commonwealth Club- Eric Johnston
24	Kansas City - Chamber of Commerce of JS and Kansas
26	*New York - National Republican Women and Men - Carnahan and Merrow
	"Washington - Industrial College of Armed Forces - Eric Johnston
27	*St Louis - National Association of Women Deans and Counselors

March	
27	Memphis Assembly - 3 day meeting - 40 leading business men, 4 government speakers - Representative Vorys
28	*Chattanooga, Tennessee - Erle Cocke, Jr Tri-State Meeting
April	
3	San Francisco - World Affairs Council and League of Women Voters
7	Cleveland, Lakewood YMCA
	Cleveland, Cleveland Ordmance District
	*Detroit - Economic Club of Detroit - Eric Johnston
8	Cleveland - Delta Gamma Alumnae
	Cleveland - Wooster League of Women Voters
	*Baltimore - Society of Head and Neck Surgeons - Eric Johnston
	*Washington - Security Committee of the American Legion - Erle Cocke, Jr.
11	Cleveland - Shaker Heights League of Women Voters
13	*Dayton, TV program - Smith ICA
	*Rochmont, Ga American Legion - Erle Cocke, Jr.
14	*Los Angeles World Affairs Council - Eric Johnston
15	*Bronxville, New York - Bronxville and Vestchester Forum Paul Hoffman
17	*Knoxville - Methodist Leaders - given choice of speakers
17&18	Pittsburgh Foreign Policy Association - Annual Tri-State Conference - Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio - Barbara Ward, Senator Kennedy and others.
17&18	Milwaukee - Marquette University - Economic Affairs - speaker will deliver two other speeches in Wisconsin
22	Cleveland, Cleveland Heights Kiwaais
27	Claudiand Longin County Education Association

April	
24	*Birmingham, Michigan - Congregational Church Group - given choice of speakers
26	Boston, World Affairs Council
	*Milwaukee, TV program - Erle Cocke, Jr.
30	Cleveland, East Cleveland League of Women Voters
Max	Middlebury, Vermont League of Women Voters *South Carolina S.E. Textile Group - Erle Cocke, Jr.
1	*San Antonio, Methodist leaders - given choice of speakers
2	*Austin, Texas Methodist Leaders - given choice of speakers
	*Miami - State meeting - Eric Johnston
5	*New York - Foreign Policy Association - given choice of speakers
7	"Houston - Linen Supply Association of America - Erie Johnston
8	"Boston - National Association of Mutual Savings Bank - Fulbright
11	*Pittsturgh - TV 3:30 p.m., NBC preceding Omnibus - supplying speaker
12	*St Louis - American Association for UN - Eric Johnston and Symington
14	*Glencce, Illinois - League of Women Voters - given choice of speakers
14&15	*Stanford, California - Foreign Policy Institute - keynote address - given choice of speakers
16	"Dayton, Ohio, Regional Meeting - Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana
18	*New York CBS - TV - Eric Johnston
19	"Omaha - National PTA meeting - Eric Johnston
21	"Baltimore - World Trade Week - Eric Johnston

June	
4	*Baton Rouge, Louisiana - School of Banking of the South - Eric Johnston
17	"Los Angeles - Junior Chamber of Commerce - 10,000 - given suggestions for speakers
24	"Philadelphia American Home Economics Association - Eric Johnston



Publications in Work

(Working Titles)

- <u>The Mutual Security Program at a Glance</u>: A 16-page graphic-and-text summary of the program. Target date second week of April.
- The Soviet Economic Offensive: 10-12 page pamphlet based on unpublished research by the Committee for Economic Development. Target date third week of April.
- 3. Who's for Mutual Security: A compilation of public opinion polls, independent surveys, and organization policy statements in support of the Mutual Security Program. Target date third week in April.
- 4. <u>Facts and Fiction About Mutual Security</u>: Criticisms and answers about the program. Target date fourth week in April.
- Five Stories of Mutual Security: Case histories of important results of five Mutual Security projects. Target date end of April.
- 6. What Big Give-Away?: A development, probably in cartoon technique, of the fact that it literally is impossible to give away American dollars to foreigners for any substantial period of time. Target date third week of April.

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INFERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

1300 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON +, D. C.

Telephone, HUdson 3-5460

April 16, 1958

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FINANCE COMMITTEE

Eabbi Abba Hilel Silver The Temple East 105th Street and Ansel Road Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I should like to express my appreciation and that of my associates for your acceptance of our invitation to serve as sponsor of the Committee for International Economic Growth.

Your willingness to identify yourself with the organization has already contributed a great deal to the task of citizen education we are now undertaking in behalf of an adequate and sussined foreign economic assistance program. I should like to assure you that every effort will be made by myself and by the staff of the Committee to deserve the confidence implicit in your public spirited support.

For your information, I am enclosing a summary report of progress to date and plans for the several months immediately ahead. I hope this report will serve both to keep you abreast of our activities and to indicate the nature of the program we intend to carry on.

While this first summary deals only with the period of the next few nonths, the inference should not be drawn that the organization foresees a life of such limited duration. On the contrary, we believe there is a clear need for a continuing effort to provide the people of the country with factual information on United States' foreign economic policy. Assuming continued financial support, we envision an operation of at least a year's duration with the objective of creating greater public awareness and acceptance of the United States' new responsibilities in the new kind of world we live in today.

The Committee is supported wholly by private funds. We have now received contributions totaling \$235,000 of a \$500,000 estimated budget for one year of operation. In addition to the fine work of the Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Joseph P. Spang, Jr., we have had encouraging response to a direct financial appeal to a large number of business concerns throughout the country; and in the immediate future we expect to make a much wider appeal to individuals.

The Committee for International Economic Growth is a son-parsisan, non-profit national citizens association devoted to public education on the relationship between international economic development and the security of the United States. The Committee is incorporated in the District of Columbia. THE ORIGINAL SPONSORS

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DR. SILVER

DRANDUM

28 April, 1958.

The Z.O.A. Convocation which inaugurates the "Z.O.A. Week in Israel" will also coincide with the following events:-

- (1) The Tenth Anniversary of the State of Israel.
- (2) 60th Anniversary of the Zionist Organization of America
- (3) Fifth Anniversary of the ZOA House (opened in April 1951)
- (4) Re-opening of the reconstructed Neumann Garden with funds from a grant from the American Government.

On the platform will be the American Ambassador who is to speak for about ten minutes and who will refer in the course of his remarks to the improved Neumann Garden. Also on the platform will be the British Ambassador.

The Chairman will be Mr J. Serlin, M.K.

The following have intimated their intention of addressing the gathering:-

Mr J. Sprinzak, Speaker of the Knesset

Mr Abraham Goodman, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America. Mr Z. Shezar, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in Israel

Salutalia in fel.

The Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr H. Levanon

Mr F. Bernstein, Chairman of the Zionists Organization in Israel

(Not necessarily in this order)

The final speaker will be Dr. Silver.

We have received greetings from -

Mr Javits Mr Joseph Martin, House of Representatives Senator Irving M. Ives 7 Dr. Goldman Dr. Neumann Rabbi Irving Miller ete.

The speakers and front row platform occupants will assemble in the Restaurant at 7.45 p.m. and will proceed to the platform as a group. We are obliged to accommodate the wives of the above in the body of the Garden. They will occupy the first row.

On the arrival of the occupants of the first row the Israel and then the American National Anthems will be played.

We hope to affix a temporary plaque regarding the American Government's grant for the reconstruction of the Garden.

There are 1,600 seats in the Garden which we hope to fill.

addendum:

Yolve Hours

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GREWTH 🗸

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Dear Rabbi Silver:

I would be most grateful to you if you would accept an invitation to speak in Chicago on Thursday, May 15th, at the "Illinois Conference on Mutual Security".

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This Conference is sponsored by a group of outstanding civic and organization leaders in Chicago, many of whom attended the conference on foreign aid in Washington on February 25th. Several of the people who are organizing the Chicago meeting are, along with yourself, sponsors of the Committee for International Economic Growth, and it is their hope that a discussion of the mutual security program in Chicago will help to further the objectives of the Committee. I might mention that one of the prime movers in the Chicago Conference is our mutual friend Philip Klutznick, and I know that he too would deeply appreciate it if you could accept the invitation.

While the program at Chicago has not taken final shape, one of the principal speakers will be Christian Herter, the Under Secretary of State, and I am confident that the program also will include a Democratic leader of similar stature. Our friends in Chicago feel very strongly that one of the speakers on the occasion should discuss the foreign economic program from the point of view of its humanitarian and moral values. We are all agreed that no one could do this more effectively than you. I realize that this is short notice indeed, and that you will have just returned from travels abroad at the time of the Chicago meeting. Nevertheless, considering the importance of the program we are engaged upon, I hope very much that you will find it possible to accept.

With warmest personal regards, I am

acepter

Cordially yours. Joinston

The Committee for International Economic Growth is a non-partisan, non-profit national citizens association devoted to public education on the relationship between international economic development and the security of the United States. The Committee is incorporated in the District of Columbia. Several sponsors have recently inquired as to how, specifically, they can be of assistance to the organization. While we do not wish to overburden busy people, your help will be of utmost value in any of the following ways:

- By cooperating in area meetings on the Mutual Security Program which may be held in or near your locality. At present, four such meetings have been scheduled -one in Miami, on May 3; one in Chicago on May 15; whe in Dayton, Ohio on May 16; and one in Long Beach, California on May 28.
- By giving us your suggestions as to the names of leaders in your locality who might be willing and able to assist in the organization of effective area conferences.
- By encouraging editors and commentators in your localities to give adequate attention to the Mutual Security Program.
- 4. By devoting one or several addresses in your own speaking schedule to the foreign economic assistance program. If we can assist you by providing material, we are most happy to do so.

The narrative report of the February 25th Conference will be in your hands within a week. It should be followed almost immediately by a series of additional publications on various aspects of the mutual security program, including a very brief printed description of the Committee, its purposes and its program.

If you have suggestions relative to the objectives of the program of the Committee, I hope you will not hesitate to let us have them. The area of our responsibility is a very large one and any counsel or advice you may be in a position to give us will be most welcome.

One final point: As the letterhead indicates an Executive Committee has been formed to help determine the policy and program of the organization. This Executive Committee is expected to meet at about six-week intervals. At its first meeting on April 8, 1953, the members unanimously named me Chairman and Mrs. Harris and Mr. Cocke as Co-chairmen of the organization -- an honor we were happy to accept.

Again with deep appreciation of your support and cooperation, I am

Cordially, Eric Johnston

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COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

1300 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Telephone, HUdson 3-5460

May 5, 1958

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple East 105th Street and Ansel Road Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Mr. Johnston is at a speaking engagement in Miami, but he asked me to write immediately to thank you for your gracious acceptance of the invitation to address the "Illinois Conference on Mutual Security" on the evening of Thursday, May 15th.

We realize that you are able to be present in Chicago only at the expense of changing a prior engagement, and we are therefore doubly grateful. I have asked Mr. Charles Bane, President of the World Affairs Council, who is managing the Chicago meeting, to write to you directly with respect to details, and I am sure you will be hearing from him at once.

I am enclosing several pieces of literature which may be of some help to you in preparing your remarks.

Again, with our thanks, I am

Very sincerely yours,

George" A. Barnes Executive Director

Eric Johnston, Chairman Mrs. J. Ramsay Harris, Co-Chairman Erie Cocke, Jr. Co-Chairman William E. Schooley, Treasurer George A. Barnes, Executive Director

OFFICERS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

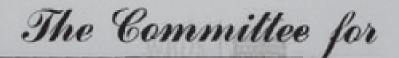
Miss Bertha Adkins Mrs. Dorothy Bullitt Mrs. Raymond Clapper Peter H. Clayton **Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee** Harry W. Flannery **Dr. Willard E. Givens** A. J. Hayes **Miss Margaret Hickey** Phillip Klutznick Mrs. John Latimer Mrs. Katie Louchheim George C. McChee **Robert Nathan** Edward Lee Norton Walter W. Rostow Harold Russell J. Stuart Russell Mrs. George H. Shaw Joseph P. Spang, Jr. Robert G. Sproul **Russell Thackrey** Walter White Martin Work

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a brief about



International Economic Growth

International Economic Growth throughout

the free world is a major aim of United States foreign policy because:

A very large part of the free world is inhabited by peoples who do not have enough to eat . . . who lack decent housing and clothing . . . who suffer endemic illnesses and die young . . . and who have not been taught to read and to write. They now know that these conditions of life are not foreordained—and they are striving with impatient zeal to obtain the material benefits of a modern economy.

The free world supplies the United States with a lengthening list of raw materials without which we could neither support our armed forces nor our standard of living—and we are increasingly dependent upon imported industrial materials.

The military defense of the free world—which could not possibly be borne by the United States alone without drastically increased mobilization of men and money—depends upon rising levels of economic activity throughout the free world.

The nations of the free world offer great—and potentially much greater—markets for American products which we must export increasingly to maintain business and employmen: levels at home.

The Sino-Soviet bloc—having declared "war in the field of peaceful production"—is conducting an intensive program of economic and technical aid to the less developed nations of the free world. The implications of their successful economic growth under communist tutelage are manifest.

FOR ALL THESE REASONS ... The rate of international economic growth will affect directly the security of the United States. Programs designed to help stimulate such growth—by cooperation and assistance—therefore lie at the heart of United States foreign policy.

BESIDES . . . the American people—as humanitarians as well as technicians, industrialists, and managers—instinctively want to take part in positive, constructive, and dynamic ventures. The present effort to expand the economies of the free world is such a venture—and on a scale unprecedented in human history. EUT IN A DEMOCRACY ... the people must have access to the facts—and an opportunity to understand the foreign policy programs of their government. Our government's efforts, ranging back over the past ten years, to help the peoples of the free world to help themselves and thereby to help us, have been smeared with isolationist slogans—despite the fact that our Mutual Security Program is supported by distinguished individuals, by academic and research institutions, and by the leaders of national organizations representing over 70,000,000 Americans.

THE COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH is attempting to fill the need for public information about what these programs are ... why they are undertaken ... how they work ... how much they cost ... and what they accomplish. It all began this way:

Concerned about the lack of public information on the subject. President Eisenhower asked Eric Johnston, President of the Motion Pieture Association of America, to convene a non-partisan citizens assembly to explore ways to bring a greater flow of information to the American people about the foreign aspects of U. S. security.

The Conference was convened in Washington on February 25, 1958, and attended by more than 1300 people, including representatives of business, labor, agriculture, professional, and civic, fraternal and veterans organizations. The Conference was addressed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President Harry S. Truman, Vice President Richard Nixon, former Governor Adlai Stevenson, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, leaders of the three great religious faiths, and by Cabinet members and others. It was described editorially the next day by one of the great metropolitan newspapers as "an event without parallel in modern American history."

 At the suggestion of delegates to the Conference, Mr. Johnston agreed to organize a continuing committee. The original sponsors were General Lucius D. Clay, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, General Alfred M. Gruenther, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Helen R. Reid, George Meany, Barney Balaban, and Eric Johnston. Within a matter of weeks these had been joined by more than 300 additional sponsors whose names appear on the reverse side of this leaflet.

The resulting COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH was organized as a private, nonpartisan, non-profit association to carry out a program of public information on the relationship between foreign economic progress and the security and prosperity of the United States. It is financed entirely by private contributions. In addition to individual sponsors, it enjoys the formal support of more than one hundred national organizations and the informal cooperation of many more.

A program of action has been developed which includes sponsorship of area conferences, the distribution of literature, recordings, films, exhibits and factual background material; and the preparation of material for the mass media. Its immediate aim is to disteminate information on all aspects of the Mutual Security Program—military aid, economic and technical assistance, and others.

The Committee feels that the maintenance of a vigorous U. S. program to stimulate the growth of free world economies is essential to the security and prosperity of this nation.

IF YOU SHARE THESE VIEWS . . . and would like to help-here are a few things you might do:

 Discuss this issue with leaders in your twwn, including editors, ministers, teachers and officers of organizations; talk about it with business associates, friends and neighbors.

2. Write a letter to the editor of your newspaper.

 Arrange for your organization or club to oltain a speaker on this subject, or hold a forum or other discussion meeting; and help publicize it.

4. Help with the distribution of literature. This Committee has a series of printed materials, and a list will be furnished upon request.

 Make a contribution to the work of the Committee for International Economic Growth for grinting, films, radio programs, conferences, and other activities.

Committee for International Economic Growth 1300 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C., HUdswn 3-5460. The Committee for International Economic Growth is a private, non-profit, non-partisan, citizens' organization devoted to public education on the foreign aspects of U. S. national security.

Chairman: Eric Johnsten

Following is a list of the sponsors of the Committee:

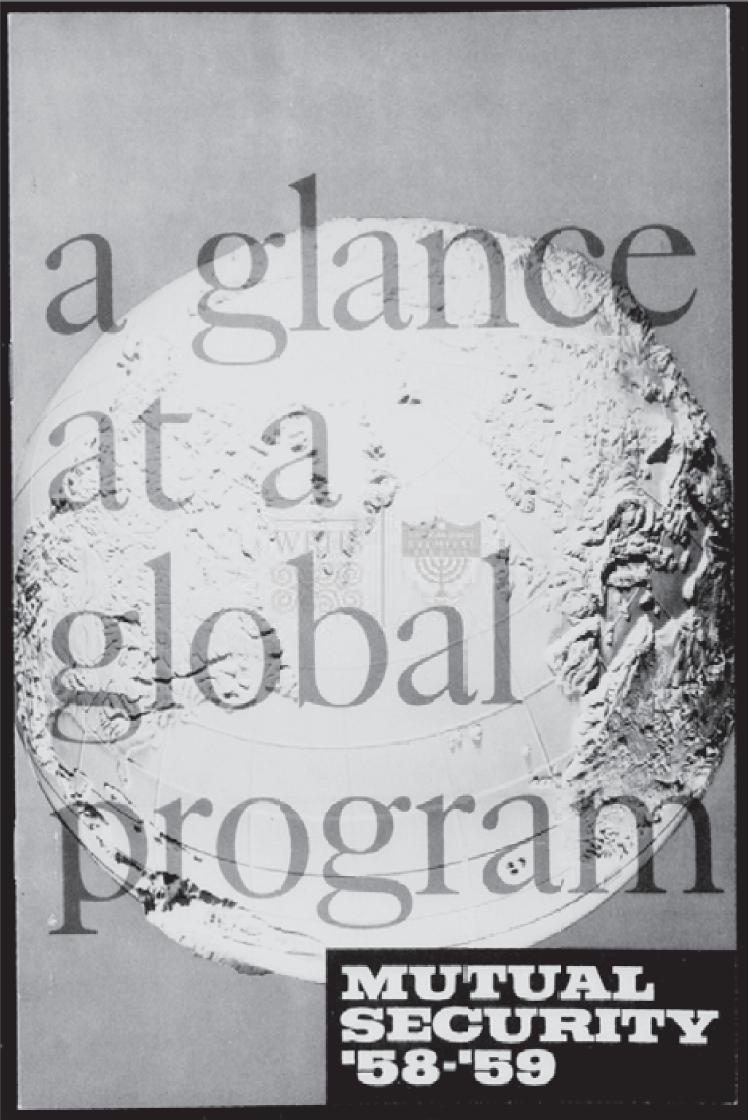
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In this period of world crisis the U.S. is seeking to maintain sufficient armed strength to deter the outbreak of war and simultaneously to build political stability, economic strength, and social progress in the free world. This latter objective is pursued by a broad range of activities incorporated mainly in the Mutual Security Program – commonly known as "foreign aid."

In its details the Mutual Security Program is complex — as is the search for peace. It represents the constructive activities by which we are seeking to create a positive peace in contrast to the insecure lull of nuclear stalemate. So it is an exciting and rewarding venture—creative, constructive and cooperative.

This pamphlet is issued to help the American people examine the Mutual Security Program in the light of the rapidly-changing world of the mid-twentieth century; in the light of the current Sino-Soviet aid program; and in the light of humanitarian principles.

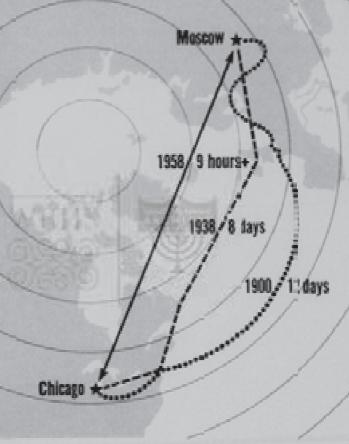
Ein Johnston

Chairman Committee for International Economic Growth

In the mid-twentieth century, distance is no barrier

- A revolution in transportation has all but demolished distance as a barrier between nations
- A revolution in communications makes it possible to transmit news and knowledge instantaneously

Once-remote nations are now next-door neighbors



In 1900 a man could travel from Moscow to Chicago in about twelve days with good train and ship connections.

In 1938 - by plane and ship-he could make it in eight days.

In 1958 a jet can fly from Soviet bases to Chicago- the closest point in the United States via the Polar Route-in just over nine hours. And an ICBM would take less than an hour.

The shelter of distance is gone. Our world is interconnected and interdependent. As President Eisenhower said, "If we are to find the world we seek, we must catch the vision of the neighborhood of the world."

And in this world neighborhood of today, once-remote neighbors are now looking over their backyard fences.

Many new nations gain the vision of a better life

- · Twenty new nations have been born since World War II
- · They are centers of a massive political and social upheaval
- Their peoples are demanding the material benefits of a modern industrial economy

Demands for a better life stir ancient civilizations

Pakinte

In some of the most populous areas of the world are twenty nations which have gained political independence since the end of World War II.

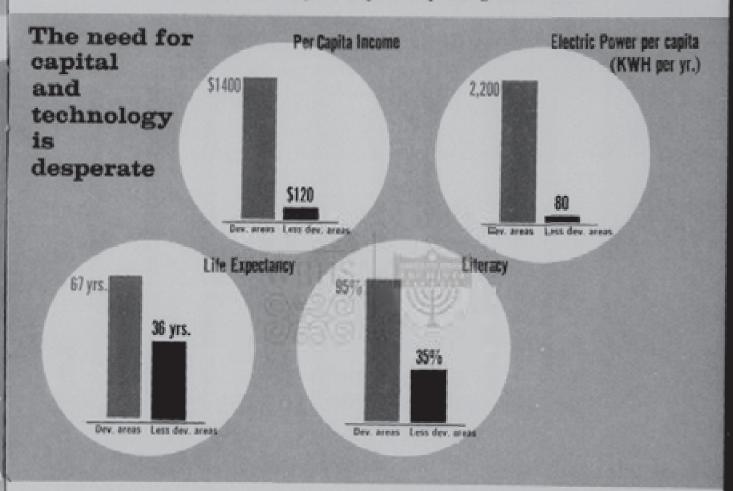
They stretch from the Philippines and South Korea west to Morocco and Ghana.

Their total area is 5 million square miles; their total population is 700 million people.

Some of these nations were formed in the convulsion of revolution; others through the peaceful yielding of colonial powers. All share the unnecessary plague of poverty—and the common determination to be rid of it quickly.

The less-developed nations must move forward rapidly

- · Poverty has been endemic for centuries
- And there are obstacles in the way of progress
- The less developed nations desperately need outside capital and technical knowledge to help develop their great resources



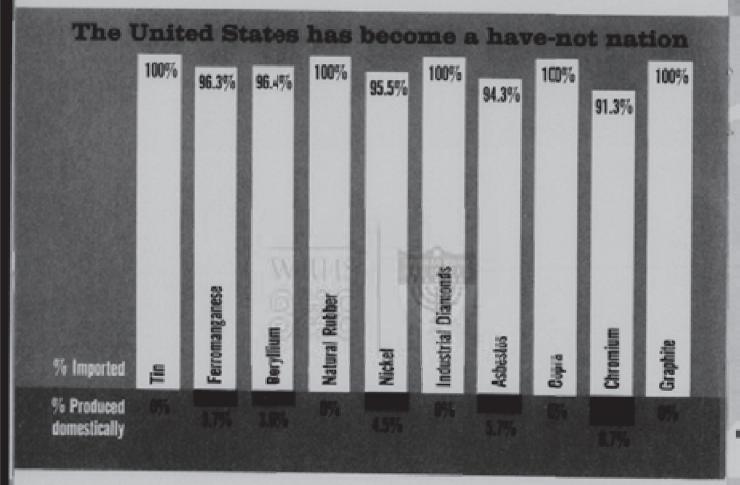
Together with other less developed nations the newlyindependent peoples represent more than half of the world's population—and the ultimate balance of power in our shrinking world.

One out of every four persons on this earth earns less than one dollar a wwek. One out of every three goes to bed hungry every night. And population is growing so fast that the gap between the rish and the poor of this world is widening.

In the name of humanity, our instinctive desire would be to help these people to help themselves even if we were not dependent upon them.

But our economic growth depends upon growth overseas

- The less developed countries supply strategic raw materials which we need increasingly
- · And they offer great markets for U. S. products



We are increasingly dependent upon expanding supplies of a lengthening list of imported materials without which we could neither support our Armed Forces nor maintain our standard of living.

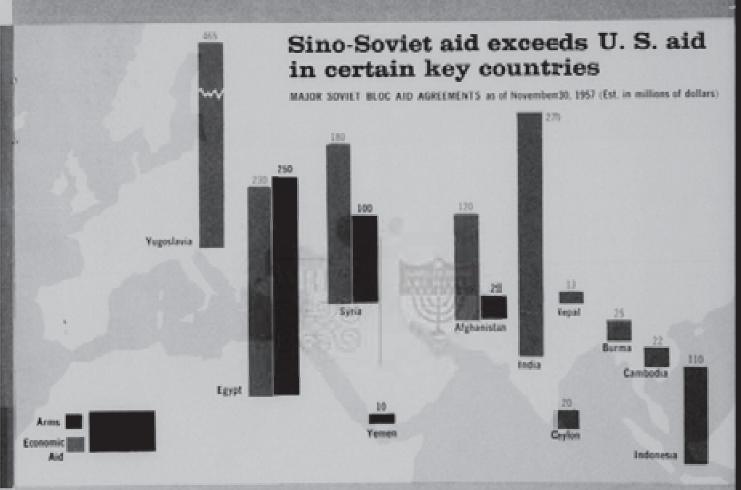
Over 90 per cent of our requirements for ten essential industrial materials are now imported. By 1975 we shall need to import between 25 and 100 per cent of our needs of 26 essential industrial materials.

And the less developed nations offer tremendons potential markets for the products of the United States.

If there were not a single communist in the world our own self interest would demand that we cooperate in the growth of these countries.

And the Communists offer economic and technical aid

- The Soviet Union has declared war "in the field of peaceful production"
- An intensive Soviet program of aid and trade centers in key countries of the less-developed world



On a par with the threat of communis: military aggression is this threat of Prime Minister Khrushchev:"We declare war upon you in the peaceful field of trade The threat to the United States is not an ICBM, but in the field of peaceful production"

In recent years the Sino-Soviet bloc has launched an intensive program of aid to the less developed world. About 80 per cent of it is economic and technical, and about 20 per cent is military. Ninety-five per cent is centered in Afghanistan, India, Syria, Egypt, Indonesia, and Yugoslavia. Over 2,000 Soviet technicians are at work in nineteen countries.

The Soviet Union can not only maintain but substantially increase this program.

U. S. foreign policy seeks to build a positive peace through a global program of Mutual Security for 1958-59

Military Only

Economic Only

The Mutual Security Program had its origin in the Truman Doctrine of 1947 under which the United States rushed military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey to help defeat a communist-led insurrection and to meet a threat of Soviet aggression.

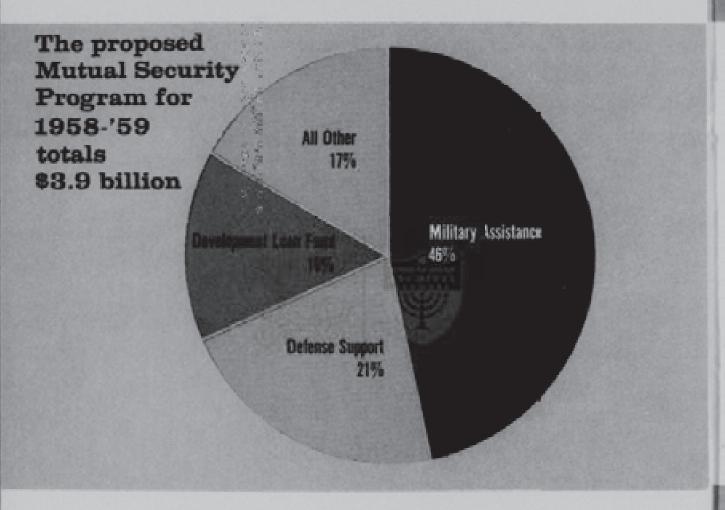
The next stage came when the United States assisted in the economic recovery of western Europe under the Marshall Plan.

As Europe recovered even faster than had been expected—and as communist aggression took place in Korea—economic aid to Europe was replaced by military sid; and a program of technical assistance to the leas developed countries was inaugurated with the famous "Point Four" concept.

For 1958-'59 the U. S. proposes to carry on its global program of mutual security by providing military assistance to 11 nations with which we are allied; by providing both economic and military assistance to 30 nations which are sharing the burden of free world defense; and by helping with economic and technical assistance 22 nations and 10 territories.

The 1958-59 program includes four major types of assistance

- Direct military assistance plus "defense support" accounts for 67 per cent of the program
- Repayable loans account for 16 per cent; technical assistance and other programs for 17 per cent



Military assistance provides equipment and training for our allies; defense support funds give econo-nic underpirning to hard-pressed friends and allies-mainly on the Soviet perimeter.

The Development Loan Fund provides capital for essential development projects. Applications for more than a billion dollars worth cf such loans are pending.

Technical assistance provides modern techniques for agriculture, industry, education, health, and government.

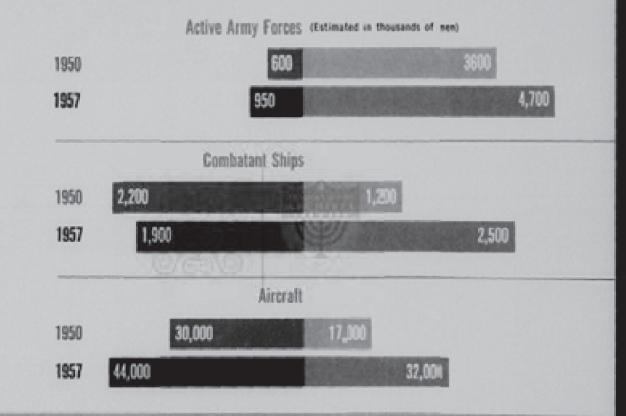
"Other programs" include refugee relief, the U. N. Children's Fund, Atoms for Peace, and malaria eradication.

Each major type of Mutual Security assistance has proved its value in practice and the proof is in the pudding.

Military aid makes possible a great defensive alliance

- The U. S. is allied with 42 other free world nations in history's greatest collective defense system
- A U. S. network of more than 250 overseas bases is made possible by the Mutual Security Program

Allied Forces join U.S. forces in collective strength



The collective defense of the free would is based on four multilateral alliances and four unilateral treaties. During the past seven years the U. S. has invested about \$20 billion in the military forces of our allies while they have invested \$122 billion. During this period allied ground force strength has increased by 34 per cent; the number of naval vessels has almost doubled; the number of aircraft available has more than doubled; and all forces are better trained.

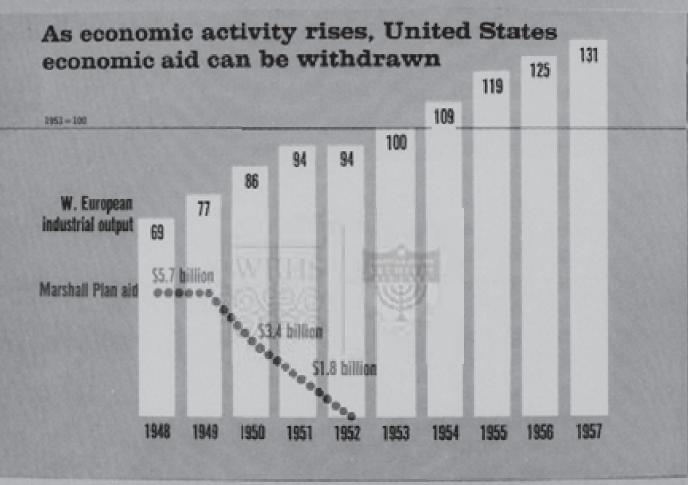
U.S.

Allies

And our system of alliances enables the U.S. to maintain abroad more than 250 major active military installations.

Economic and technical aid has paid off handsomely

- The Marshall Plan probably saved Europe from communism and made possible the NATO alliance
- And during the past decade foreign trade among free world countries has almost doubled



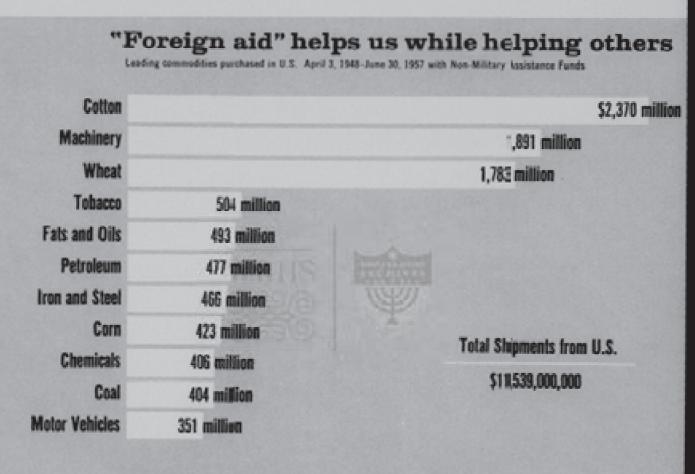
Because of aid extended by the Marshall Plan Western Europe is more productive today than ever before. These nations are now strong allies and good customers.

Relief and rehabilitation programs saved whole nations from probable political collapse. These nations are still free- and sources of supply and markets are still available to us.

Technical assistance has raised agricultural output, improved education, eliminated diseases, and increased life expectancies in less developed nations. These nations are creating political, social, and economic institutions compatible with democracy.

Finally, the program has supported the U. S. economy

- Four-fifths of Mutual Security funds are spent in the U. S.-and the rest comes back
- Meanwhile more than half a million U. S. workers depend upon "foreign aid" for their jobs



"Foreign aid" is a curious label for a program which aids our domestic economy while promoting our foreign policy and protecting our overseas economic interests.

Approximately four dollars out of every five appropriated are expended immediately in the U.S. The other dollar quickly finds its way home through the channels of trade. Purchases of U.S. products with non-military aid funds over a nine-year period totaled almost \$12 billion of which about \$7 billion worth was for agricultural products.

If Mutual Security purchases did not exist, more than half a million American workers would be added to the unemployed.

It's low-cost investment with a high return

The "cost" of anything can be measured meaningfully only in terms of what it purchases. And there is no way to put a price tag on national security or international understanding or a step in the direction of peace.

But the actual cost of the Mutual Security Program can be expressed in a number of ways. For example, the sum of \$3.9 billion requested for 1958-'59 represents;

About 10 per cent of our military budget; About 5 per cent of the total Federal budget; Less than one per cent of the gross national product; Or the cost of an Air Mail stamp per person per day.

But whatever the cost, the leaders of our great religious faiths put first things first. Speaking at a citizens conference on the Mutual Security Program, they said:

"In the true meaning of the words of the revolutionaries of 1776, the cause of America is the cause of mankind."

> RABBI THEODORE L. ADAMS President, Synagogue Council of America

"It was a pagan, Terence, who said: 'Charity begins at home.' It was Christ, the Son of God, who in the parable of the Good Samaritan said that 'charity begins away from home with people who are not of our race or country'"

> BISHOP FULTON J. SHEEN Auxiliary Bishop of New York

"One of the greatest weapons of the Spirit that we could possibly use is certainly that of mutual aid and economic assistance . . . "

REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG President, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. The Committee for International Economic Growth is a private, non-profit, non-partisan, citizens' organization devoted to public education on the foreign aspects of U. S. national security.

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Edwin T. Dahlberg, President of the National Council of Churches Address, National Conference on 'The Foreign Aspects of U.S. National Security, 'Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C., February 25, 1958 9:30 a.m. Session

MUTUAL AID: A PROGRAM OF MASSIVE RECONCILIATION

It is a rarc privilege to represent the Mational Council of Churches in today's discussion of the foreign aspects of U.S. National Security. One of the glories of our Republic is that we can meet in a gathering of this kind, composed of all political parties, all the major religious faiths, and all shades of public opinion. This is a national heritage that must at all costs be defended and preserved.

As president of the National Council of Churches, which is composed of 34 denominations of the Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches, with a total membership of 38,000,000 people, I cannot pretend to voice the unanimous viewpoints of so huge a section of the Christian Church. Nevertheless, on the basis of the expressed resolutions adopted by the 2,000 delegates present at our Triennial Assembly in St. Louis early in December, and judging by close to a thousand letters coming to me from all parts of the nation and the world in the last few weeks, I know that I am bringing to you the deepest convictions of a very large and important cross section of American Christianity. In behalf of the National Council, therefore, I wish to express sincere gratitude for this opportunity to speak on some of the non-military approaches to world peace which we believe essential to the survival of America and our total world civilization. All of us, as members of the one body of mankind, are entering upon a completely new era of history - the Nuclear Space Age. We welcome the coming of this age. It is more exciting than the age of Columbus and Magellan. We should look upon it as a part of the on-going purpose of the Eternal God, moving towards a goal that is bigger than any political, ecclesiastical, or nationalistic interest. In the presence of this completely new development in history we can no longer think in terms of one nation or one continent alone. We must think in terms of the universal and the ultimate. For we are now not only one nation under God, but one world under God. This is true whether or not we believe it.

During the Christmas season two months ago it was my good fortune to go on a mission of the National Council of Churches to the armed forces of the Alaska Command. While there I visited some of our most remote radar sites and our northern-most army posts, air force bases, and naval stations, all the way from Elmendorf Air Base, Fort Richardson. Eielson Air Force Base, Fort Greeley, Ladd Air Force Base and King Salmon Air Force Base, Fire Island, Kodiak Island Naval Station, and Adap Island Naval Station, far out on the Aleutian Chain. I was tremendously impressed by that long defense line on the northern rim of the continent, where the men of the Distant Early Warning line stand guard over the nation night and day, around the clock, in the bitter cold of the long Alaskan night, only ninety minutes away from the communist zone. Amid trigger tension, men stand ready to take their jets into the air at the first flash of the signal from the finger peised and ready to touch the command Button that would loose the most terrible forces of destruction known to man.

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Strangely enough, though I came away from that experience with a great sense of pride in our security system, I came away also with a profound sense of insecurity. I cannot forget the evening when one of the high commanding officers took me aside and said in such a voice of passionate conviction as I have seldom heard in any man, "Dr. Dahlberg, the churches of America must do something about this! This is not the answer." The American officer speaking to me up there on the edge of the Arctic was no sentimentalist. He was no representative of a soft line. He was a tough, competent representative of the armed forces at their bravest and best. When even this man on the Distant Early Warning line of the nation could voice such a sense of deep religious concern, do you wonder that those of us who are priests, ministers, and rabbis of religion -- the appointed watchmen on the Distant Early Warning line of the Kingdom of God -- should appeal to you who are the appointed leaders of government to devise some other and better means of national survival than bombs, rocketry, and missiles? We beg of you to apply the same bold, creative imagination to the non-military approaches to peace that you have already applied to military defense. We know that you are working tirelessly and hard in our behalf. We pray for you, earnestly, as you carry on your shoulders the anxieties and burdens of the nation, in the midst of much misunderstanding. The world is weary and disheartened by the continuing plans for massive

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retaliation. We yearn for someone to lead in plans for massive reconciliation, on a global scale, and look for the day which we believe to be at hand even now, when all of America's great wealth, resources, and power shall be dedicated to that end.

What the non-military answer shall be, is not easy for any of us to say. It must begin in the Spirit. For as Jesus said, "According to your faith, be it done unto you." Once we substitute a new faith and a new spirit for our present obsession with military defense as our main reliance, and the ever present temptation to touch the technological panic button, we can depend upon Almighty God to show us the way to more effective negotiation, both summit and regional; the way to control both nuclear bombs and population bombs; and the way to the kind of human relations and trade and mutual aid programs that will bring new hope and confidence to all nations. These are days when we should take completely to heart the promise of the Word of God in James 1:5-6, "If any cf you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him. But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering,"

One of the greatest weapons of the Spirit that we could possibly use is cortainly that of mutual aid and economic assistance -- the kind

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of aid that will make substantial investments both of public and private money in underdeveloped areas, thereby helping the impoverished nations and at the same time increasing the level of trade, commerce, and industry of our own country. We must remember that whereas the average per capita income in the United States is \$2,000 a year, the average per capita in the underdeveloped countries is \$100 a year. In India it is only \$60. Can we ever hope to have peace, security, or real prosperity as long as there is this disparity! Or can we ever expect the world to believe in our peaceful intentions when we appropriate 45 billion dollars for our military budget and only a few million dollars for non-military development and technical cooperation? Many people in America have the idea that we are engaged in a vast give-away program in the field of foreign aid. Actually, it is a very tiny proportion of our Mutual Security program. For the fiscal year 1956 - 1957, a total of \$3, 766, 000, 000 was appropriated for all kinds of foreign aid under the Mutual Security Program. But two billion dollars of this sum, approximately, was for direct military aid. Another billion went for defense support, and 85 million for miscellaneous purposes. Only 402 million went for economic development and technical cooperation. It is this wide gap between military appropriations and mutual aid that we want to see overcome. Particularly should the factor of technical assistance and economic aid be completely disentangled from the military program, so that there can be a completely honest and accurate understanding of what we are doing. We are happy to note that under President Eisenhower's leadership, steps are now being taken in that direction.

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Ve believe that the churches can speak with some authority and expertness in the field of mutual aid. We have had 2000 years of experience in this kind of service. The founder of our religion, Jesus Christ of Nazareth, in line with the teachings of the great prophets of Israel before him, left us a commission that as Christians we call the Great Commission to teach all nations, to heal the sick, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to bind up the broken hearted. At the present moment our Division of Foreign Missions in the National Council of Churches is made up of 70 boards and agencies. We have a missionary force of over 10,000 workers in over fifty countries. cooperating with trained nationals. Our literature is printed in 1100 languages and tribal dialects. Voluntary contributions of approximately \$44, C00, 000 annually by our church people support all manner of overseas programs, including the administration of schools, colleges, universities, training centers, medical clinics and world famous hospitals, agricultural stations, shops, and farms. Still further through our Department of Church World Service, we expended last year over 12 million dollars for relief, and sent overseas more than 300 million pounds of food, clothing, medical supplies, and other necessities, in addition to the shipment of cattle and other live stock by the Heifers for Relief program. When we see the results of these comparatively modest voluntary aid programs by the churches, in terms of character, leadership, self-help, and gratitude we are convinced that this kind of an investment of public funds plus investments in better schools, housing projects, penal institutions, psychiatric clinics, and the care of the aged here at home would guarantee the only posture

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of national strength that is solid and enduring.

In brief, we would urge giant steps, of boldly imaginative daring, and dramatic character, along the lines so ably suggested by the International Advisory Board under the chairmanship of Eric Johnston, in its report to President Eisenhower last March. We believe that:

(1) Economic development programs, including both technical cooperation and capital funds should be multiplied many times over.

(2) The purposes of these constructive mutual aid programs should be set forth in unequivocal terms emphasizing not so much what we are against as what we ourselves stand for in freedom, justice and peace.

(3) Economic development programs should be separated as far as possible from military and political programs and considerations.

(4) More of our mutual aid programs should be channeled through the United Nations, the United States working always in partnership with other nations in the establishment of substantial economic development programs under the aegis of the U.N.

(5) All these programs should be based on the principle of self-help, the beneficial nations assuming their own share of responsibility.

Such a program of mutual aid should/be considered primarily as a weapon or a tool in our fight against Communism. It should be based upon an interest in people as people, human beings who are in partnership with us as children of God, and deserving of the same blessings that we enjoy. At the same time it is only fair to recognize that such a program will powerfully counteract the Communist thrust.

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During the last five years I have made extensive journeys to some of the other continents of the world. As I have visited the refugee camps, the mud hut villages, and the desert areas all the way from Israel, Lebanon, and Egypt to Iraq. Pakistan, India, Burma, and Ceylon, I have had the same impression everywhere, of the limitless potential of all these countries if only they could have better farms, more industry, more irrigation and electric power, better schools and medical care, more food and clothing, and a settlement once for all of the refugee problem through better economic conditions. The Communists see this, and press every advantage in the political, industrial, scientific and economic field. We could do it so much better, if instead of spending so little for mutual aid and so many billions for military defense, we threw more of the weight of our strength into our non-military defenses.

While in India in 1953 I saw 2700 refugees in the waiting room of the Howrah Railway Station in Calcutta. That had been their only home for three years. So far as I know they are still there. But they were the more fortunate ones. All through the city outside were the hundreds of thousands of sidewalk dwellers with no shelter at all. It was with an ominous sense of foreboding, therefore, that each evening I saw the thousands of young men marching through Wellingtor Square in Communist demonstrations. As their platoon leaders shouted in staccate tones through short megaphones the cry in three languages - the Hindi, the Bengali, and the Urdu - "Long live the Revolution!" the marchers replied in the same three languages "We'll kill them! We'll kill them!" Do you suppose that this revolutionary seed did not fall on fertile ground as the

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hundreds of thousands of people listened in hunger and misery' This misery bangs like a fog over Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea. We can no more disperse it by military might than we can scatter a cloud the shooting machine guns through the mist. Only the love of God and man, with accompanying acts of mercy and compassion, can change this global climate.

In the recent storm along the Atlantic seaboard there was such a spirit of mutual aid. Neighbor helped neighbor. Helicopters dropped food supplies to stranded people. Firemen and policemen risked their lives in burning buildings and on impassable highways. A 31 ton Sherman tank battled its way through snowdrifts 12 feet high to take a doctor 14 miles to help a woman in child birth bring forth new life into the world.

We are now in an international storm of revolution, nationalism, and the unknown dangers of the Nuclear Space Age. I dare to believe that if the major political parties will rise above party alignments and provide for the basic needs of our own people and the world's people, they will receive the increasing support of the nation. May God with the help of His limitless love and grace help America to rise up in the true greatness of its people and fulfill its mission to the world.

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CONFERENCE

ON

FOREIGN ASPECTS OF U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY

Statler Hotel Washington, D.C.

Hold for Release on Delivery February 25, 1958

THE MORAL FOUNDATIONS OF U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

by

Rabbi Theodore L. Adams President, The Synagogue Council of America

Mrs. Harris, Mr. Johnston, distinguished colleagues and guests, ladies and gentlemen:

This conference is unique, not only in the scape of the representation and in the all-embracing nature of its appeal, it is unique also because the representatives of religious bodies in this country have assembled together with political and economic leaders on a matter affecting the relations of this country with foreign peoples and governments. We have come here because what is at stake is an overriding moral issme affecting the brotherhood of man and essential spiritual values in face of an unprecedented onslaught cf materialist atheism.

There is a midrash, a Rabbinic legend, which declares that in Heaven, the Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were not permitted to recite their prayers simultaneously. The reason for this, as the legend explains, was that, so mighty were each of these personalities and so explosive was the power of their individual prayers, that had they joined them together they would have ushered in the Redemption before the appointed time.

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When I received the gracious invitation from Mr. Eric Johnston to participate in this program, and noted in his letter the veritable "Who's Who of Great Americans" who are taking part in this conference, the legend of the patriarchs came to ny mind, and I thought what warvelous possibilities inhere in this meeting. How great is the potential for advancing the Messianic ideals of peace and mutual helpfulness when such an array of men and women join hearts and minds in a common cause.

May I say, ladies and gentlemen, that my colleagues and I deeply appreciate the privilege of sharing in the deliberations of this important conference with such eminent Americans as grace this platform and compose this audience. The Synagogue Council of America, which I have the honor to serve as President, and its constituent organizations which represent the major religious branches of American Jewry, attach to this conference and its objectives great importance.

But even as we acknowledge the significance of this occasion, I would be less than candid, were I not to tell you that our feelings of appreciation of this conference, are mingled with a sense of regret over the need for calling it. Unless I misread the signs of the time, and in all modesty I do not think I do, it seems to me that the necessity for this conference reflects a failure on the part of the American people, a failure to act in consonance with its highest ideals.

That failure, I believe, can be adequately discerned in the passage which tells of a Jewish saint of Talmudic times who would pray thrice daily: "Lord of all worlds, it is known unto Thee that we yearn to do Thy will. What prevents our doing Thy will? The leaven in the dough." The "leaven in the dough" is figurative for the inclination to act contrary to our ideals.

Adams-3

What are these ideals?

They are, first the ideals of our Biblical faith; and, second, the ideals which inspire America's democratic traditions. These ideals which are shared by the majority of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, have as their central affirmations that God is the Lord of history, the creator, sustainer, and redeemer of all mankind, the judge of all men and nations. To Him is due the supreme loyalty, and not to the state, political party, nor ruler.

God wills that all men should love Him with their whole hearts and treat other men as brothers. In social terms, this means that men should live together in a community in which each person, without fear of persecution or proscription, may develop the gifts of mind, body and spirit with which God has endowed him. Such a community, whether local, national, or international, is to be characterized by justice, freedom, and mutual helpfulness. Finally, the Bible asserts that man, the most exalted and complex of God's creations, is capable of good and evil. Biblical religion seeks to encourage those capacities in man which will enable him to overcome human pride, self-regard, and narrow self-interest, and to act on behalf of a larger and nobler self, or of a community of selves.

Thes; convictions form the religious matrix of Western civilization. Thes; conceptions also constitute the roots of modern democratic nationalism. On the basis of these religious values and the Greek concept of the city-state, John Locke, the 17th century British philosopher, formulated the political framework which helped usher in the democratic

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state. He affirmed two theses which later were incorporated into our Declaration of Independence; namely, that the individual, his liberty, dignity and happiness remain the basic element of national life; and that the government of a nation is a moral trust dependent on the free consent of the governed.

The freedom, the equality, the liberties, indeed the standard of living which each of us enjoys today, we inherited as a consequence of these ideals, and our ancestors' devotion to them. Further, the very existence of our nation in no small measure, is due to the outpouring of generous assistance we received from others - notably from France at the time of our Revolution.

We know full well that the changeless values of our religious faith, the democratic institutions of our nation, and the providential abundance of this good earth, have produced all that is good in us. These ideals and material legacies impose upon us, both as a nation and as individuals, a moral responsibility to transmit to others, and to future generations, our democratic faith as well as our material wealth.

No one can gainsay that we are doing much to discharge our responsibility as the leader of the free world. Yet there is all too much evidence that measured against our precious ideals, what we are doing is not enough, does not even begin to be enough. The reports we hear of the opportunistic Soviet Bloc's devious and sustained campaign cf previding economic and military aid to backward nations, supposedly 'without strings', puts the metal of our idealism to the test more than ever in the past.

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At this time of world peril, when lives are at stake, when the future of democracy is threatened by an encircling Communism, and the need for friends all over the world is so great and obvious, it is said that our peeple are more concerned about domestic matters than about our clear moral obligations to the world community. Because of this lack of public interest, it is said that many of our legislators will not - :0 use the vernacular - "stick their necks out" to support such indispensable programs as foreign aid and trade, even though they are privately convinced of the compelling necessity for such legislation.

Like all of you, I am clearly aware of the problems of recession, unemployment, and inflation. And I feel strongly, as I am confident you do, that our Government should pursue vigorously social welfare and development programs involving housing, education, public health, sccial security, regional resources and urban development, and whatever other measures are called for to contribute to prosperity and full employment. It would be folly to overlook the contradiction that would arise if we were to urge our people to support a foreign aid program, to provide jobs and homes and security for other peoples, while at home social welfare benefits were to be curtailed, and at our doorsteps, G-D forbid, Americans queued up in bread lines.

But even with our present serious problems of recession and unemployment, America still enjoys the highest standard of living in the world. With vigorous and active leadership, both national and local, I have not the slightest doubt that America is able to resolve both obligations -- at home and abroad. If it is necessary, it is possible...

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What is profoundly disturbing today, is the tendency of many of our people who try to lose themselves in what Professor Reinhold Niebuhr has called "A Paradise Suspended In A Hell Of International Insecurity." These self-indulging indivuduals, who sate themselves on extravagint materialist pleasures, when confronted by the contradictions between their domestic security and well-being, and the hard realities of the International situation, are the first to react in fear and hysteria. The recent response to Sputnik in our country is a frightening illustration of this orientation and its consequences.

One recalls uneasily the historian's description of Rome, which despite all her imperial wealth and power, collapsed before the ourushing Barbarians: "The failure of the Romans was not morely due to their absorption in the urgent military problem, and their consequent neglect of the economic crisis. That crisis was grave indeed, but it was a secondary symptom; the economic evils had their root in moral apathy and paralysis of the human will."

Clearly, a radically effective strategy needs to be devised for regenerating the spirit of our people, for giving them a renewed sense of courage, confidence and mission, and for enabling them to develop a sober, rather than a neurotic, awareness of our opportunities, as well as our perils.

Millions of Americans have such a sober and responsible awareness of the American national mission at this moment in history, and, logether with them, the Synagogue Council of America has joined in support of the programs of our Government for extending long-range sconomic and sechnical assistance to the less developed nations and peeple of the world.

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Adams=7

In the testimony of the Synagogue Council of America before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in May 1957, as articulated by our Past President, Er. Abraham J. Feldman, we indicated that "on the basis of fundamental Jewish religious teaching, we believe that these programs, which are designed to help less fortunate peoples and their governments to preserve their newly-won freedom and to move forward on a road to economic independence, are of crucial importance in the struggle to achieve peace and freedom, stability and justice."

We went on to point out "our profound religious concern over the factor of motive in providing non-military economic assistance. We have observed that our Government seems to find it necessary constantly to reassure the American people that the major or sole reason for helping the nearly one billion people in Asia and Africa who are afflicted with the ageold scourges of poverty, disease, and ignorance, is our own self-interest, our foreign policy.

"As religionists, we feel profoundly that the utilitarian motive of benevolence is not worthy of the United States. The moral character and destiny of America compel the higher motives, of compassion, of brotherhood, of respect for human personality."

It would be instructive to note that in the ascient Temple in Jerusalem there was created an institution called the Chamber of the Silent. According to the philosopher Maimonides, in this hidden room the righteous secretly deposited their alms and the respectable poor were secretly assisted. This, said Maimonides, is the performance of a commandment on the highest level from disinterested motives.

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This was the spirit in which the Synagogue Council of America expressed its "hope that the Congress of the United States will enact mutual security legislation to help, in the words of the Psalm, 'rescue the poor and needy; deliver them out of the hands of the wicked'."

Ladies and gentlemen, we believe that favorable and widespread support of this position on the part of the American people would do much to demonstrate to the world that we are still imbued with the conviction that possessed the founders of our nation; ramely, that there is a universal significance to the New World experiment, and that, in the true meaning of the words of the revolutionaries of 1776, "the cause of America is the cause of mankind."

It would be a major contribution, I am convincec, if out of this conference there emerged a four-fold program calling for:

- 1) yublic support for the enactment of mutual security legislation;
- public endorsement of the expansion of international trade by constructive governmental policies;
- 3) public support for vigorous enactment of social welfare and cevelopment programs to prevent the recurrence of depressions and prolorged mass unemployment; and
- 4) the undertaking of a nationwide program on the part of the major religious agencies and other non-governmental movements to transmit incessantly and with maximum effectiveness to the people of our country the fundamental moral challenge of mutual security legislation.

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Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, if this program fails, it will be the failure not only of the United States Government, but of the pattern of America's moral approach in the eyes of the world.

It will <u>not</u> fail because the American people have never left unanswered the challenge of morality.

Thank you.



Editorials and Cohumnists speak for

MUTUAL SECURITY '58-'59

Fancy Meeting You Here!



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The Washington Post

SUMDAY, APRIL 6, 1938

Horror Stories

Is it possible that any Government program was ever subjected to a more sustained barrage of misrepresentation than the mutual security program? We doubt it. Through half-truths, innuendo, outright falsehoods and other devices, American foreign aid has been smeared by its opponents so badly that many of the answers to the wild and reckless charges will never overtake them. The International Cooperation Administration and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have been laboring manfully to set the record straight, and this no doubt will help. But the answers must perforce be many times longer than the accusations, and the program's detractors in any case rush madly on ahead

For example, among the assorted horror stories are charges that (a) foreign aid replaces private investment "and that is why our foreign trade is declining"; (b) we have built airfields in Afghanistan where most travel is still by camel; (c) we have provided dress suits for Grecian undertakers and public baths for Egyptian camel drivers; (d) we have built highways to serve a Portuguese gambling resort, constructed an Italian village that no one will live in and sent 150,000 collapsible toothpaste tubes to Cambodia.

Well! Our foreign trade, in the time since overseas aid began on a large scale with the Marshall Plan, has greatly increased. Afghanistan needs air connections with the outside world and for domestic transport—as do many Latin American countries with similar undeveloped local transport—if its economic status ever is to be improved. No civilian clothing has been furnished to Greece. The public baths are part of a public health demonstration program in Egypt which, of course, camel crivers and others are free to use. The story about the highway in Portugal originated with a taxi driver and was "confirmed" by a hotel keeper, but the ECA records show no such project financed with American aid.

The Italian willage project was designed to improve the lot of a principle group still living in caves, and there is no evidence that the village is not inhabited as charged. Cambodia did buy \$6 worth of collapsible toothpaste tubes in 1955 with its own money, but the United States has provided none whatever. And so it goes, on and on, ad nauseum

There have been some mistakes, to be surebut none so great as the mistake this country would make if it turned its back on the economic needs of its allies and of the world's vast underdeveloped regions. Let such a course be pursued for half as long as economic aid has been provided, and the likely results in diminished free world security and im enhancement of the Communistbloc position in world affairs would furnish a real horror story.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Thursday, February 20, 1958

The Word Is 'Mutual'

President Eisenhower's decision to give the foreign aid program the "hard sell" is welcome recognition of the misunderstanding and unpopularity confronting mutual security.

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unpopularity confronting mutual security. Last year Mr. Eisenhower underestimated opposition in Congress, and was obliged to reduce his initial aid request by a half-billion dollars before Congress slashed it another 400 millions. This year the President will follow his special message to Congress with direct appeals for public support. The program which the President now

The program which the President now proposes is not very different from those of the recent past. He seeks a total approximately 177 millions larger than he sought last year, and 500 millions more than Congress appropriated. Nearly three fourths of the requested \$3,942,100,000 would be spent for military assistance.

for military assistance. The sum for military aid demonstrates as well as Mr. Eisenhower's words that the mutual security program underlies the Administration's foreign policy. It is not simply aid, much less a giveaway or hand-out. It supports allied defenses which are our first line of defense. It strengthens the nations in which we have advanced bases.

in which we have advanced bases. The alternative to mutual security, as the President says, is a beleaguered America, in which more citizens don uniforms and all citizens pay higher taxes.

This year there is an additional argument for the aid program, though the Precident did not make it. Every aid dollar spent abroad in time returns to the account of the United States and is used to buy American goods or services. Foreign aid is a stimulus to and a support of domestic production and employment. That alone does not justify it, of course; bu: a time of recession like the present is no time to slash a program which helps to underpin the national economy. President E senhower offers a strong argument for economic aid. He says that military aid alone is not an adequate barrier to Communist example.

President E senhower offers a strong argument for economic aid. He says that military aid alone is not an adequate barrier to Communist economic penetration of many nations. He rotes that "poverty is a divisive force in the world." He stresses that underdeveloped nations insist on economic as well as political freedom.

In this context the State Department recently reported a surprising fact. In the last 30 months, it said, Russia has agreed to supply ten underdeveloped countries with 1.5 billion dollars in aid, as against .9 billion in American aid.

in American tid. But if the Communist economic challenge is to be met head-on, as the President implies and many national leaders have advised, the next question is whether the A-iministration proposal will till the bill.

Only 142 millions are sought for technical assistance. If Congress responds to the President's request, the relatively new Development Loan Fund will have a billion dollars capital. But still the United States will not be engaged in any really large program, comparable to the Marshall Plan, to assist underdeveloped lands.

If Congress considers foreign aid realistically, it will cuestion the military emphasis of the program, not the need for it. But a realistic appraisal will arise only from strong presidential leadership and public support.

DOROTHY THOMPSON

The Importance of Foreign Aid

Plan Held Most Worthy World Activity, Proved by Fact Soviet Has Adopted It

If, a nation is to assume and hold a position of world leadership, it can retain that position only by acting with stable consistency. Those who. associate. themselves with it must have confidence that policies, once initiated, will be followed through. Otherwise every tremor at the center is reflected with exaggerated force on the peripheries and every modification of policy results in changes all around, and s disintegration of what unity has been achieved.

Thus, the recession in the United States is causing more alarm in the free world and among the nations which are trying to steer clear of military alliances with either power bloc than are the Russian sputniks. They are asking themselves how this recession will affect foreign aid. And they are especially asking it because the foreign aid program is one of the least popular in Congress, must annually fight its way into the budget, and is annually subject to drastic reduction.

This column has never understood this. Of all international activities, we would think it the most likely to appeal to the American people, on grounds of morality. common sense, enlightened self interest, and demonstrated worth in turning the postwar tides of revolution and mass revolt toward productivity and stability. The outstanding example was the Marshall Plan, the most praiseworthy achievement in

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the foreign field of the Truman administration — and the one that upset the Communists more than anything else.

Now the President, supported by Mr. Truman, has found it necessary to make a special appeal to Congress and the people in behalf of a program that actually consames a minuscule part of the budget. In the opinion of this columnist, the amount asked for is too small. Above all, if voted, it will still be subject to successive Congresses, and an annual international crisis of sorts.

A bipartisan policy should put foreign economic aid on a five or, preferably, ten year basis, which would permit careful and consistent planning. If foreign aid is "badly administered," as is often charged, it is largely because of its uncertain tenure. It is difficult to find able personnel willing to commit themseives to tasks likely to prove ephemeral.

If proof were needed of the political effectiveness of econemic aid to underdeveloped nations, it is that the Soviet blee has adopted it and entered the field in a highly competitive spirit. In four years the Soviets have expended in low-interest loans, technical aid, and outright grants and gifts in Asia, Africa and elsewhere as much as America has expended in eight. Soviet economic, penetration is bearing heavier fruits than Communist propaganda ever did.

It is patent that any nation which becomes largely or exclusively dependent for its

ission of Dorothy Thom

development upon Soviet loans, gifts and technicians will eventually drift willynilly into the Soviet orbit. It will depend on Soviet trainers in the use of machines, and on the Soviets for 3pare parts.

What the Communists grant "without strings" nevertheless has strings in the mere fact that aid, for political ressons, can, at any time, be suspended or withdrawn.

The ultimate fate of the free world lies with the primary producers of Asia and the Middle East and demands more than arms to "friendly" states. It requires intelligent and energetic economic co-operation carried on unremittingly until these countries can build up, through incustry and trade, sufficient capital to run on their own.

In this competition, Communist states operate as a team. Economic aid does not come only 'rom Russia, but from Czechoslovakia, Poland. East Germany, and Red China, under an obviously coherent strategy. There is no reason whatever why the advanced nations of the West should not develop similar teamwork.

But no integrated economic strategy can be developed on a year-to-year basis.

Armaments will prove useless against successful Soviet economic penetration.

Those who cannot see that miss the obvious.

MARCH 11, 1958

Are Gum, Candy Bars and Sodas Worth More Than Our Liberty?

By INEZ ROBB.

It appears to be an accept-ed fact, as of now, that the gizzard is going to be cut out of foreign aid, both military

and economic during the sion of Con-Garrent STREET.

And if the combined ef-President Eis-

iner Rebb enhower and ormer President Truman, plus the bigwigs of both parties, can't shift public opinion in favor of this meanure, it seems doubtful if this of the world to live the life magwamp can turn the tide. of Riley at your and my ex-However, I am going to speak pense.

Thowever, I am going to speak pense. my piece. We, who are boggling now First off, how do you catch at the expenditure of \$1.9 up with the big lie and nail billion for both military and lis hide to the door? How do economic aid to bolater the you convince credulous and wocal opponents of foreign and that such funds are not really spent on (1) iceboxes for Eshimos, (2) bathtubs for sports events, radios, concerts, Egyptian camel drivers and record players and records, (3) full-dress suits for Greek toys, sports equipment, bow-undertakers?

3) full-dress suits for Greek indertakers? You can't convince them of te absurdity of these accusa-We also laid more than \$1.7 the absurdity of these accusations, in one woman's opinbillion on the line for jewelry and an equal sum for for-eign travel. In short, we spent then, because they prefer their prejudices or fantasies to facts. They prefer to believe that the whole world is walmore on jewelry and foreign travel-each of mem-than lowing in leisure and luxury the \$1.3 billion asked for for

at the expense of the Ameri-can taxpayer. Although how the rest of foreign travel together, it the world—and there is a fair-ly sizable chunk of world be-world the bunders of \$3.3 billion asked for both world the bunders of \$3.3 billion asked for both

ly sizable chunk of world be-yond the bordersof the U.S.A. -can live it up on \$1.3 bil-lion of economic aid intended for health programs and technical assistance beats me.

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world, also spent in the

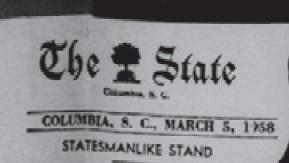
military and economic aid. . . . Well, I haven't anything agin jewelry or foceign travel.

In fact, I'm wild about both. But there is something wrong with our sense of values as In view of the fact that it. required the expenditure of more than \$13 billion last year to keep 170,000,000 American citizens in just two items, booze and tobacco, it occurs to me that \$1.3 bil-lion in accounting aid in second a nation when we accuse the rest of the free world of living like kings on economic aid (\$1.3 billion) that adds

up to less than we spend on pems, travel, candy hars and/ lion in economic aid is scarceor gum. The brass of both our great ly likely to permit the rest political parties has repeat-edly warned us that Soviet economic penetration of the world's underprivileged areas

is a more dire threat to demorrary than her vast milltary establishment. But obviously a sizable section of our populace turns off its hearing aid whenever this harsh fact is expounded.

last annum in encess of \$9 billion for pleasure; that is, for movies, theatens, concerts, It costs a vast sum to shore up democracy in this divided world. Can it be that there are Americans in great numbers who feel we, as a na-tion, cannot afford to save our way of life, or pay the going price of democracy? Or that gurn, candy bars and ice cream sodas are above the price of freedom?



Former Congressman J. P. Richards rose handsomely to the occasion at Winnsboro Monday night when in a statesmanlike address he backed the President's foreign aid program to the hilt, and emphasized its importance to our national security.

Too many people are taking cracks. at our economic efforts abroad when as a matter of fact what we do in that field may be more important than our military defenses.

At the President's notable bipartisan conference held in Washington last week, leaders of both parties took the same position as that held by Mr. Pichards-that we must not cut foreign aid at this time. Yet there are those who seem hell-bent on doing so, though they would not dare vote to weaken our overall military strength.

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Mr. Richards also backed the President's reciprocal trade agreement pro-posals, and took a long-range view on the good to be accompliahed by the United Nations.

It was a very mature speech, delivered with deep feeling, or perhaps a better description would be to say he showed deep concern lest the free world should not be prepared should attack be made.

It is easy to sneer at foreign aid, to point out possible opportunities for waste, and to cast aspersions on the effectiveness of the program. And no doubt instances can be cited to bolster such charges. But these instances are minor compared to the overall good that is being done, and the added security which we gain for ourselves.

We hope the members of Congress from this state, both in the Senate and in the House, will not be fooled, but will take the Mgh stand taken by Mr. Richards and by the host of leaders who last week in Washington gave indorsement to corjectives at full apend of our mutual access, efforts. For this comtry to do etherwise could be disastrous.

The Washington Post

The Search for a Reason

If there is a single conclusion to be drawn from yesterday's impressive outpouring of bipartisan enthusiasm for the mutual security program. it is, we think, simply this: There are very many different reasons, but all compelling, to sustain, enlarge and improve this program; there is no good reason to end or to diminish it. The idea 'of applying some of America's great plenty to the stupendous tasks of defending the free world and of making it a better one is a concept around which men of every disposition may rally in good conscience. For many the clarion call will be the moving words of Bishop Sheen, who, speaking of the underdeveloped nations, reminds us that "theirs is the burden of being underprivileged; ours is the burden of being overprivileged. It is their stomachs that are empty; it could be our hearts that are emply." Recipients of this country's aid might somehow do without it, as he says, "but we cannot continue to be without justice and mercy," Others, not uncharitable, may yet find their motivation to support mutual security spending in former President Truman's "brass tacks" reasoning: "The only thing we can do with armaments is to buy time." But time for what? "Foreign economic assistance is the cutting edge on the tool that gives some meaning and purpose to all our efforts for defense," the former President observes. For Adlal Stevenson, as for Secretary Dulles, foreign aid is "an essential weapon in the armory of American diplomacy." Allen Dalles, pointing to the Soviet Union's recent but imaginative and broad-gauge programs in the foreign economic assistance field, sees this as the new-and perhaps decisive battlefield of the cold war. Presidant Eisenhower, in one of the strongest statements he has made on the subject, calls foreign economic and military assistance, together with the reciprocal trade agreements program, the "iron imperative of security and the building of true peace." This newspaper long has contended that a mutual security program cast mainly in a military. materialistic, anti-Communist mold is a far less useful program than one more broadly motivated and conceived. But it is better than no program at all. And, like Mr. Truman, we would not advocate scuttling the ship to stop the leaks, for all the admitted failures and extravagances of some foreign aid efforts. Mankind is in quest of freedom and dignity and material advance, and the search for one opens roads to the others. Mutual security, concerned with bread and freedom, raises a standard to which men of vision large and vision small may all repair.

THE CHEISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BOSTON, TEURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1958

Self-Help Through Foreign A

Americans have long been fond of Benjamin Franklin's maxim, "God helps them that help themselves." Its sentiment will be in the backgrounds of many minds as citizens read President Eisenhower's message on what is popularly termed "foreign aid" but which is more accurately described in he official phrase, "mutual security."

Mr. Eisenhower challenges thought immediately with an enumeration of the alternatives that exist if Americans choose to reduce or discontinue the program which has effectively balked communism in many countries since World War II. They can accept, for instance, a crumbling of free-world power under Soviet-blog pressures, a "massive increase" in the defense budget. large draft calls for American youts, and ultimately "a

beleaguered America." We believe this choice is far better understood than it was a few years ago. Public-opinion polls have indicated that a sizable majority of Americans are for "foreign aid" if they are convinced that it is well administered-which it should be after a decade of experience.

If granted reusonable competence on this score, the figures cited in the President's message concerning the military phase of the operation are impressive. Here he points out the effect American encouragement and contribution has had in inducing major self-help by other nations associated with the United States in free-world defense. These, he declares, "have spent over five times as

much as we have expende tary assistance. Moreover, their cooper supplied forward bases for purposes and has laid an industrial foundation for their own military forers. side the military area is t technical assistance and development to help go meet the legitimate deman ples in less developed cos education and improved standards of living. In this a tremendous volume of a induced as local labor and are added to a modicus investment.

But Americans cannot look at the question of sel tirely from one end of the Americans, too, are mighti themselves by the contribu have made and in all likel

continue to make to the m rity program. They are b fense more economically pooling of resources than could buy it alone. They ar markets for their products nities for investment, and raw materials. They are the attractions of Comm clogy by helping people to can defeat poverty without

dering freedom. The more successfully th the less of a threat comm become, until men can attention not merely on se on richer goals of human li will give a worldwide m self-help.

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	THE KANSAS CITY STAR. Founded September 18, 1890, by William Rockhill Nelson.	L D a
	The Kanaas City Star Company, Owner and Publisher.	
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	MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1928.	
	GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS ON FOREIGN AID.	- 114
	THE director of the International Co-oper- ation administration has looked into 88 charges of waste and inefficiency in foreign	ap o
	aid and concluded that the vast majority were totally eroneous. Now both sides have had their say on such things as mylons for Korea and that alleged 6-lane highway to a	n o r
	Portuguese gambling palace. We hope that Congress can now settle down to the real task of considering mutual security accord-	6.2
1000	ing to the requirements of the world situa-	

tion.

Charles de Young Thissies, Editor and Publisher George T. Comscon, Publisher 1925 to 1954 Founded by M. H. de Young, Publisher 1865 to 1925 PACE 28 Monday, March 3, 1958 This World Today-

San Francisco Chronicle

Foreign Aid In For Hard Fight -By Royca Brier

FOREIGN AID is one of the most difficult riddless facing the country today, and it should empage the attention of every thoughtful American.

It is a riddle-a more baffling one than it has been in the past--due to certain economic and political realities which have become apparent in the past six months.

The President has mmended a \$3.9 billion program this year, more than he got last year. Last week the Adnistration staged a bipartisan conference undertaking to convince the ie and the Congress of the need. Harry Truman and Adlai Stevenson attended and supported. the program.

• The President said the program involved a "life-and-death struggie,"

and averred those attacking it, as many have, were guilty of an "outright refusal to look at the vorid of 1958 as it really is."



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1958

Now the riddle is clearly posed: there is a decline in business and considerable unemployment. That is the economic phase of the riddle which did not ap-pear in former foreign aid situations.

THE POLITICAL phase is inseparable from the eco-" nomie: both unemployed and businessmes feeling shrinkage are demanding the government intercede in the recession. It is only human nature if most of these people feel strongly that aid at home should take precedence over aid abroad.

It is only human nature, too, for Congressmen to respond to this pressure. So the incidence of con-gressional antagonism is higher than it would other-wise be, and the "slogans" used against the program, and decried by Mr. Eisenhower, will nevertheless be used That, also, is political reality.

To overcome this pressure will require some hard thinking by the people and, further, some acroit and persuasive action by the President and Administration

It is, of course, obvious that we are in a struggle with the Soviet Union not only to maintain our physical security but to thwart Soviet economic expansi and so domination, in vast world areas not yet subjected to Soviet imperialism.

MANY WORLD observers think a trade war is far more likely, because easier and safer, than a shooting war.

Soviet aid abroad is not all propaganda, as we are often fond of thinking. Last month the State-Depart-ment recorded that the Soviet Union in three years made economic loans and grants to 10 nations for a total of \$1.5 billion. Our aid to the same nations for a total of \$1.5 billion. taled \$900 million. They are: Afghanistan, Cam-bodia, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Nepsi, Syria, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

You may be confident the Soviet leaders hope ultimately to incorporate each country named, even Yugoslavia, in their empire. They have no other rea-son for offering aid. Two of these nations, India and Indonesia, would jump the empire's population to 1.5 billion, and Egypt and Yugoslavia are of crusial stra-testic importance in the model. tegic importance in the world.

Thus the Soviet horizons are a little too wide for our comfort, and Soviet leaders don't intend to cease striving toward them. The question is: can the Ad-ministration drive this point home? Menacing as it is, it won't be easy.

James H. Smith, jr., says that he did find 12 instances where mutual security funds were misused. We doubt that any federal ti program was ever administered perfectly, p but it is important to expose all failures. In foreign aid there is always the problem of dealing with unpredictable governments of other lands. This is a great, sprawing program that reaches around the globe, so close control from Washington is inevitably difficult.

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In addition, Smith uncovered 28 charges which involved policy judgment. Where decisions are constantly being made, an honest difference of opition is understandable. but all official judgments are properly subject to scrutiny.

Smith's forthright presentation before the House foreign affairs' committee was a realcontribution. The congressmen wery particularly pleased to hear him agree that there is a need for a "continuing policy review,"

Presumably the lawmakers will now be able to get on with the important pusiness of the foreign aid appropriations. Critics were threatening to sabotage the whole pro-gram because of the comparatively small margin of error. That is not pood legislation in our book

For more important is a realistic assessment of the continuing need for mutual security. Certainly every legitimate effort must be made to hold it down, Bur in the face of new Soviet economic competition, it would be extremely dangerous for America to withdraw from the field. That does not mean that the administration's bucget for the program is necessarily correct. Congress has a responsibility in a "continuing policy

Self-Help Through Foreign Aid

Americans have long been fond of Benjamin Franklin's maxim, "God helps them that help fhemselves." Its sentiment will be in the backgrounds of many minds as citizens read President Eisenhower's message on what is popularly termed "foreign aid" but which is more accurately described in the official phrase, "mutual security."

Mr. Eisenhower cha lenges thought immediately with an enumeration of the alternatives that exist if Americans choose to reduce or discontinue the program which has effectively balked communism in many countries since World War II. They can accept, for instance, a crumbling of free-world power under Soviet-bloc pressures, a "massive increase" in the defense budget, large draft calls for American youth, and ultimately "a beleaguered America."

We believe this choice is far better understood than it was a few years ago. Public-opinion polls have indicated that a sizable majority of Americans are for "soreign aid" if they are convinced that it is well administered—which it should be after a decade of experience.

If granted reasonable competence on this score, the figures cited in the President's message concerning the military phase of the operation are impressive. Here he points out the effect American encouragement and contribution has had in inducing major self-help by other nations associated with the United States in free-world defense. These, he declares, "have spent over five times as much as we have expended on milltary assistance."

Moreover, their cooperation has supplied forward bases for military purposes and has laid an essential industrial foundation for support of their own military forces. But outside the military area is the field of technical assistance and economic development to help governments meet the legitimate demand of peoples in less developed countries for education and improved material standards of living. In this field, too, a tremendous-volume of self-help is induced as local labor and resources are added to a modicum of dollar Investment.

But Americans cannot afford to look at the question of self-help entirely from use end of the program, Americans, 100, are mightily helping themselves by the contributions they have made and in all likelihood will continue to make to the mutual security program. They are buying defense more economically through pooling of resources than any nation could buy it sions. They are creating markets for "heir products, opportunities for investment, and sources of raw materials. They are countering the attractions of Communist ideology by holping people to find they can defeat poverty without surrendering freedom.

The more successfully that is done, the less of a threat communism will become, until men can fix their attention not merely on security but on richer goa s of human living. That will give a worldwide meaning to self-belo.

The Dallas Morning News THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1958

No Other Road to Security

HE BETTER OLE, Bruce Bairnsfather's World War I classic, was pretty much the theme of the impressive conference in support of the utual aid program in Washington Tuesday. Doesn't this cost a lot of money? It does, Some of it gets wasted? It does, Wish we didn't have to do H? We do, But when all that has been said, what has anybody to offer that has a fair shance of doing what the present program is doing toward bolstering our own defense through alliances, helpful directly in securing bases, indirectly in lining up prospective war comrades? The answer to that question seems to be allence.

Vice-President Nixon illustrates the point with the facts in the case of Iran. He was in Tehran when fate fluttered in the balance as Mossadegh sought to suchre the Shah and line Iran up with the Reds. A lot of American aid in Iran was admittedly loosely spent. But Mossadegh went out, Iran came in with the Baghdad Ract. Cautious parsimony would have been easier on the Treasury, but would it have kept Iran in line?

A cause that can line up President Elsenhower and former President Truman on the same day before the same people in unswerving support must seem vital to otherwise antagonistic forces, (The cleavage is so distinct that there

was no suggestion of getting the two on the same rostrum at the same time. But each went down the line for the mutual support program threatened in Congress and Truman challenged the President to find as much GOP support of it as the Democrats will muster.)

The problem in the face of current sniping is to enlarge the public vision to see the mutual support rather than the foreign aid. There is too little generall recognition of how the defense program dominates economic assistance. There is even less of how much of the amount invested in mutual support is spent in this country in the form either of production shipped abroad or of doblars spent here for the exports our allies buy;

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There was an optimistic note in the report of Chairman Carnahan of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and his Republican colleague Merrow that their national barnatorming tour for the program, which included Dallas, had encountered little hostility toward, but a great deal of ignorance of, mutual securlly,

Significant in Saturday's conference is that the mutual security program has been removed as a major party partisan polloy fight though potentially an individual one with members of both houses of Congress depending on their views and political localities.

2 * ROUNDUP + March 23, 1958 THE SUNDAY DENVER POST editorial pages

So the people may know

Foreign Aid Passes Its Severest Test

WHAT do American businessmen abroad think of our foreign aid program, for which President Eisenhower is asking \$3.9 billion this year? should it be cut, expanded, improved, or what?

The United States Chamber of Commerce, not known for ever advocating an "Uncle Santa Claus" policy, has published a survey in which American businessmen abroad are quizzed on foreign aid in action. Their answers, much more favorable than the opinions of many businessmen at home, should encourage Congress to support the Fresident.

Haf of those who answered thought foreign aid should be maintained at present levels. Thirty pct. favored an increase, while only 4 pct. wanted a cut and only 2 pet, wanted to abandon foreign aid altogether.

How efficient is the program? Of those answering, 42 pet, said "efficient"; 48 pct. said "fairly efficient"; and 10 pct. said "poor."

THE businessmen's main criticisms were not I that the program was too big or too ambitious, but that we just weren't good enough at it. Their suggestions added up to a plea for better American personnel, more contact with nationals in each country and better understanding of their problems.

"Lack of knowledge of customs, manner of doing business, etc., hampers the efficiency" of International Cooperation Administration personnel, an American in the Philippines wrote.

Rapid turnover of personnel hampers our efforts, too. "The main difficulty is to get along with native mentality-and this comes by experience," a businessman in the Middle East wrote. Not enough ICA personnel realize that "methods normal elsewhere are unworkable in a backward country unused to self-government," a man in Korea said.

Americans in ICA tend to be too clannish, an American in France wrote. "They almost make it a point to re-create abroad the Main Street atmosphere they left behind them. Just go to one of their parties, anywhere in the world, and you will meet only Americans, who discuss apart-ments, servants, 7% supplies, and occasionally black-market opentions."

T complishments, the report says. "The program should be tied more closely to the battle for men's minds," it adds. "Greater efforts are urged in education, Merary, and other cultural fields."

Bureaucracy plays its part in weakening our program. A man in Korea wrote: "Too much administration at all levels and too little field or grassroots work. More doers and fewer planners needed."

The report did mention scattered instances of waste, of "striped pants for Egyptian under-takers," the kind of charge that has leen vastly exaggerated by anti-aid groups. But the report's main lesson is that the program is crucial to national security, and that with only ten years'

experience, we need a lot more practice at it. The threat of Soviet economic and political penetration, the necessity for proving that democracy can pr or a better way of n military realities make the success of 'oreign aid absolutely essential, these businessmen feel.



Wednesday, February 26, 1958

The Fight for Freedom

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the nation.

20

Some of our best men did so vesterday at the Foreign Aid Conference in Wash-Ington

Former President Truman spoke at lunch, President Eisenhower spoke after dinner. Secretary Dulles and Adlai Stevenson spoke in the morning. Vice-President Nixon in the afternoon. In reinforcing these big guns, supporting Arlillery thundered from Defense Secretary McElroy, Presidentia; Science Adviser James R. Killian, CIA Director Dailes

It was a stirring display of non-partisenship and of the national necessity, as Mr. Truman put it, for "partisan politics to stop at the water's edge."

as 18 a necessity because, as Stevenson said, this area of our defense against the Soviet challenge "is just as imperative, in my judgment more so, than the defense appropriations."

This challenge comes from a rival which, Secretary Dulles emphasized, started with nothing forty years ago and now controls one-third of the world, because they have a dynamic belief. The only way to combat them is with "A faith held more intensely, a greater and truer faith." And he listed four compelling reasons for enacting the President's \$3.9 billion foreign aid bill.

¶It provides jobs for 600,000 Amer-Seam.

QII assures military bases for the free world around the globe.

GIt helps maintain retaliatory forces in strategic areas.

CB gives hope to people in underdeveloped countries. The lourth reason is in keeping with

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the bellet of the founders of the American Proposition that its appeal was universal, that (in Jefferson's words) "light and liberty are on steady advance. . The flimes kindled on the Fourth of July, 1/76, have spread over too much of the globe to be extinguished by the feeble engines of despotism; on the contrany, they will consume these en-

gines and all who work them." All this being true-and this later American Proposition being backed to the hill by the top leaders and spokesmen of our two great political partiesit is fantastic that Congress may yet kill

It or buicher it. Let them read, and heed, Mr. Truman's eloquent warning: "People will forgive us for spending too much in the search for peace; they will never forgive us for refusing to spend enough."

A collapse of this area of American defenserean crode all the bulwarks built by the extra billions being cheerfully appropriated for arms.

Let us become mature as a nation and as a people. Let us rise to our respondbilities and the true measure of our greatness. Mr. Nixon rightly told the conference: "We must make sacrifices in the war which has already been launched against us and other free mations.' For, as President Eisenhower declared: "The urgency of the times and the opportunity before us call for greatness of spirit transcending all party considerations."

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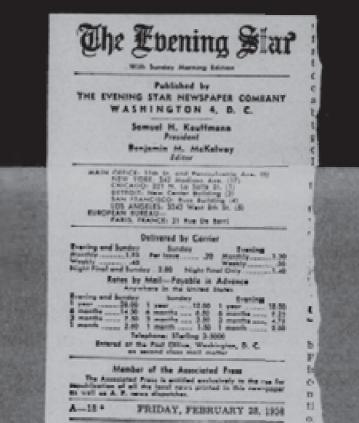
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THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

* EDSON IN WASHINGTON * Organize National Group To Support Foreign Aid BY PETER EDSON **NEA Washington Correspondent**



W/ASHINGTON-(NEA)-The movement to set up a national w eitizens' organization supporting foreign aid and foreign trade policies is off to a flying start.

It has over \$160,000 raised to get going. It has acceptances from 175 big shots from all parts of the country askedito serve the cause. It has a name -- "The Committee for International Economic Growth."

All this results from the one-day "White House" Conference on the Foreign Aspects of National Security-hele in a Washington hotel Feb. 25.

It was attended by a thousand invited volunteers who paid their own expenses to Washington for a free lunch and dinner addressed by Ex-President Harry Truman and President Dwight D. Eisenwer, respectively.

At the closing session several people-whose pames nobody took the trouble to learn-suggested that a permanent organization be formed to carry on. This is it.

ERIC JOHNSTON, the movie industry crar who organized the original conference at President Eisenhower's suggestion, is con-tinuing as temporary chairman of the new C.I.E.G. Erle Cocke Jr., of Atlanta, and Mrs. James Ramsay Harris of ,

Denver are also continuing as vice chairmen. Joseph P. Stang, board chairman of Gillette Razor, is chairman of the six-member financial committee that asked for contribuof the six-member financial committee that asked for contribu-tions from over 1,000 business men and averaged over \$100 apiece. Other members are William C. Foster, Nelson Rocketeller, H. J. Heintz, Frank Pace and Ernset Breech. The committee of eight that sent out invitations to join included Eric Johnston, Alfred M. Gruenther, Lucius C'ay, Mrs. Helen R. Reid, Milton Eisenhower, George Meany, Barneys Ballaban and Mrs.

Eleanor Roosevelt.

Among the acceptances that have come in ore such names as Dean Acheson, Paul Butler, Mike Cowles, Parle Mesta, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Alfmed P. Sloan, Greek Orthodox Archbishop Michael, National Commander Norman F. Marshall of Salvation Army.

NO MEETING has been planned for the full committee. But an executive committee of 35 or 40 will be maned soon. It will decide what program the full committee should follow. Two challenges to the work of this outfit have been made in Congress by Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W.Va) and Sen. George W. Malone (R-Nev.). Both are ardent high tariff advecates. They call the new committee, "the greatest highly ever an advecates." They call the new committee, "the greatest highly ever an intermittee the committee's registration with the Con-

an the raitory of washington. Senator Mators has infroduced a resolution to require the committee's registration with the Con-gress under the anti-lobbying law. Chairman Johnston's present view is that the committee is not working for the passage of any particular piece of legislation. He has been advised by legal counsel that in view if this position, the committee is not a believe

minister is not a lobby. Mr. Johnston thinks the committee has a long-range job to do. It is to educate people on the economic aspects of foreign policy by stimulating public discuss

ONE OF THE principal functions of the committee headquarters will be to coordinate the work of other national, state and local ations taking part in this crusade.

It will help supply speakers to civic organizations holding local meetings on foreign aid and foreign trade. Chicago and Miami have already proposed such conferences

A number of offers have come in from local World Affairs Coun-eils and Lengue of Women Voters chapters to arrange meetings. If several organizations in the same community propose a don-ference, they will be urged to combine their efforts and hold a tional conference. 1-14-58

BRANCHED 1947 The Evening Bulletin President and Publisher, 1995-1950 EVENING REALE LEDGER

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Published Sparing and Southey by the Balances Constant? BOBLET MULLAN, PRESIDENT AND PURCHASE PORENT L. TAYLOR, VICE HELIDENT AND TREASURCE. BATHOND D. MICHE, SECRETARY AND ADD., TREASURER MELVILLE P. REBOUSION, EDITOR WALTER COMP. MANAGING STOTON

Foreign Aid Facts

Ridicule, smears and slogans are the chief weapons used by opponents of for- C eign aid. They cost little and are effec- 12 live. Striped pants for Greek undertak- U ers and bath houses for Egyptian camell it drivers are catchy stories that make a re hit with those who persist in believing: E: the foreign aid program is a useless. "give-away."

James H. Smith, Jr., the program's director, debunked with facts some of these tales of waste.

In an enterprise that spends billions every year some mistakes are bound to be made. Economic aid to undeveloped nations is comparatively new to our Government, Miscalculations and waste creep into domestic programs of the Government and are certain when this country is working in a foreign field.

But however funny and wasteful mistakes may be, they do not add up to an argument for rejection of the entire program. They do call for a tightening of the administration of foreign assistance when they are based on facts and not fancies. Military and economic aid to our allies and friendly nations is too important to our national safety to be wrecked by distortion of details.

Mr. Nixon's 'Defense'

The Vice President has given as good an answer as we have seen to those sho want to know how this country can defend spending money on foreign ald when there are not enough funds for needed projects at home

This matter came up during a question-and-answer period in this week's bipartisan session in behalf of the loreign aid program. Mr. Nixon was presiding, and someone asked: Isn't this program a tough one, politically, for Congressmen to vote for?

The Vice President met the question head-on. Of course it is, he replies in substance-about the toughest. Funds can't be found to start new and needed reclamation projects at home, but American dollars are sent abroad to help other-countries start such projects. How can this be defended? This was the defense he offered:

During World War II no new stars were made on reclamation projects. My one complained because we were fighting a war for survival. We are again fighting a war for survival. It can destruct the literity and freedom of the people just as surely as the bot war. So we must make sacrifices and win the war. We can have the finest reelamation project in the world and it isn't soing to make any difference if we are not around to enjoy

We do not suppose that Mr. Ninon was addressing this observation primarily to Congress. For there are very fiw, if any, Congressmen who will vote for the foreign aid program if they think the voters are going to take it out of their hides. The hope is that at least some voters can be induced to listen to the Nixon argument. And it is the voter who counts. If enough of them can be persuaded to subordinate local interests to the overriding importance of preserving our position in the world there will be no difficulty with the Congressmen. They will go along, for most of them, we believe, know in their hearts that Mr. Nixon is right.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1958

A Longer View in 'Waging Peace'

If the top men of both political parties who have been closest to the problem believe so-called "forsign aid" is essential to the winning of the peace, there must be solid reasons for that point of view. A massive array of the reasons was brought forth at the all-day conference on the subject in Washington on Felt. 25.

President Eisenhower cited three of them when he recalled how overseas assistance had helped Greece, Iran, and South Vietnam ward off threats of being taken over by international communism. And he turned attention properly to the most important side of the rightly termed "mutual security" program when he emphasized economic and technical aid, which is about one-third of the requested \$3.9 billion

"If we are to find the world we seek," he said, "we must catch the vision of the neighborhood of the world. When we have done this, all such measures as mutual security will seem as natural and logical-or as necessary to our own good-as our activities for community prosperity, health, and education seem now

Former President Truman put it pungently when he said, "The political approach which should decide this matter is the politics of survival. . . . We must show the world that freedom is the best answer to human peeds. To fail in this would be the feal giveaway program-the program that would give away everything the United States stands for."

Adlai Stevenson added Democratic support when he endorsed the full \$625 million requested for the Economic Development Fund, the fiveyear plan of India, an increase of private investment, use of agricul- national security.

tural surpluses as "working capital" abroad, coordination of plans with free-world allies, and even an invitation to the Soviet Union to join in world development.

We are grateful that Mr. Eisenhower wholesomely rejected any disposition to apologize for a desire to do good in the world. It is at the same time true that, in Vice-President Nixon's words, "by aiding others we are aiding ourselves."

Defense Secretary McElroy under-scored and blueprinted this by emphasizing that 85 per cent of the \$20 billion spent since 1950 on military assistance has been spent in the United States, principally for mili-tary hardware, and therefore "plowed back into the American economy."

This is a point that needs to be more widely understood in answer to the tendency to play on prejudices when men in some industries are out of work. Many of those are the very industries which would be most quickly picked up by the impetus of export and defense orders. In other lines the use of American cotton and grain abroad is much greater (and the American surplus problem there-by less) than it could be without purchases for economic assistance.

We hope Americans will grasp the reasoning of the men who have worked most earnestly in this field of global understanding. We believe the citizenry is alert and farseeing enough to do so. We believe people will stop talking about "pouring money down a rathole" when it is seen that three-fourths of it comes back to them and that the other three-fourths (yes, the mathematics is intentional) comes back in inter-

San Francisco Chronicle Charles de Young Thisries, Editor and Publisher George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1955 Frunded by M. H. de Young, Publisher 1865 to 1925 PAGE 28 Thursday, Fib. 20, 1958 2000

Congress Gets a Strong Foreign Aid Message

IN THE FOREIGN AID MESSAGE he sent to Congress yesterday, President Eisenhower did his best to dispel the still-lingering idea that this program is "some sort of giveaway or handout to foreigners, without benefit to ourselves."

Presidential messages have made this point heretofore and, we pre-lict, they will be making it hereafter. For foreign aid is not 100 per cent popular in Congress or in the country and it reaires patient primer-crill to get across the fact that the program buys for us in security much more than the \$3.9 billion the President asks Congress to appropriate for it.

The message carries a point that not even the most isolationist Congressman could miss:

The leaders of the Communist bloc are acutely aware that the economic needs of many independent nations offer Communism a valuable opportunity to influence the political direction in which those nations will move. For the past three years, the Soviet Union, Communist China and the satellite nations have been offering increasing amounts of economic and technical aid to countries of the free world, often under conditions that, on the surface, are appealing. They have already concluded agreements for aid involving substantial sums, and additional offers are outstanding. In several free nations the aid pledged by the Communist boc equals or exceeds that made available to them 'rom free world nations in the same period.

This Congress has been much concerned about the Soviet launchings of space satellites. It should be equally concerned about the Soviet effort, through economic warfare, to take possession of additional earthly satellites. The Marshall Plan of just ten years ago saved Europe from the Red wave. The post-Stalinists, now having borrowed our foreign aid techniques, would like nothing betier than the help of the United States Congress, exressed through spathy and pinchpenny approriations, in beating us at our own game.

MOH., FEB. 24, 1958 Foreign Aid by U.S. Still Important BY POLYZOIDES

Res Angeles Cimes

President Eisenhower's recent message on the need of voting for almost 4 billion dollars in foreign aid, coupled with his plea for extending the operation of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements for five years beginning next July, are still predominant in the foreign business picture, even though most of us are unaware of it.

As a matter of fact, Europe in particular is in-tensely interested in get-ting our economic aid and even more so in increasing her exports to the United States. As it happens, unwillingness of the American market to receive more foreign goods is looked upon with in-creasing apprehension the world over.

American goodwill, in a business way, is so very important to our foreign friends that the Japanese government was recently reported as having refused more licenses for exports of certain cotton. goods to this country, just in order to alleviate the hardships inflicted on our textile industry by outside competition.

Britain Strives to Increase Business

Hard-pressed British economy is making stren-uous efforts to increase exports, limit imports, cur-tail military and other ex-penses and improve busi-ness relations with the commonwealth and other sterling bloc countries. Meanwhile the dispute with Bonn in connection with the demand of the equivalent of \$140,000,000 to defray the costs of the British forces in Germany continues, with the Germans refusing to comply with London's demand but effering to place in Britain an order for \$280,-000,000 for military equipment for the new German.

Germany Prefers Foreign Armaments

The reason why this deal is preferred by Ger-many is that it leaves her peacetime industry free to expand production of ex-portable goods rather than tie it down to such unproductive activity as arma-ments. "Let the industry of the rest of the world go in for increased arman while German industry captures more world mar-kets" seems to be the mot-

Canada Exports

New York World-Telegram The soun C.Dr. SPHIN A SCRIPTS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER. BY R. SDRARD LEVE Phone BArclay 7-3211. And and antimized any more factor for any part And and antimized any more factor for any part And and antimized any more factor for the two of the Antimized and any more factor for the two of the Antimized and any more factor for the two of the Antimized and any more factor for the two of the Antimized and any more factor for the two of the Antimized and any more factor for the two of the Antimized and the form of the two of the two of the Antimized and the form the the form the two of the Antimized and the form the the form the two of the two of the Antimized and the form the the form the two of the two of the Antimized and the form the the form the two of two THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 30, 1958. Editorials-

Foreign Aid

THE KANSAS CITY STAR. Founded September 18, 1890, by William Rockhill Nelson.

The Kansas City Star Company, Owner and Publisher.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1958.

A BIPARTISAN LESSON ON MUTUAL SECURITY.

THE first teams of both parties were on hand for the big mutual security clamliake in Washington yesterday. And they produced an amazing manifestation of bipartisanship in favor of a policy vital to America's security.

We can hope that the same spirit will extend through C ress, the and the public in the months to come. For as each speaker pointed out, foreign aid is not a matter of party politics but of peace for this nation and the world.

The Bes Moines Register

Too Much Foreign Aid?

DOM:

"The basic assumption upon which United States foreign policy rests is that our national interest can best be served by military prepuredness against a Soviet threat on the one hand, and by constructive and world-wide economic, political and social programs on the other."

This characterization of U.S. foreign

The figures in this table do not fibe exactly with the president's requests to congress for new appropriations, since they refer to actual and expected expenditures from both new and old appropriations.

ure of relative weight on "good works" and military programs by the government. For example, the figure for

These figures are not a perfect meas-

Few programs have har each year than foreign aid. ooing in Corgress

This year's request for \$3.9 billion will lie no exception. Because of the search for more missile ney, the temptation to cut foreign aid will be greater than usual. Given the present state of the worldour faltering position in the race to space plus a major Soviet economic and diplomatic "peace" offensivewould hack it to pieces or discontinue it entirely.

In saying this we in no way hesitate to suggest that many aspects of the program-both military and economic-could be improved. And both Congress and the administration should constantly strive to 60 50.

But when all is said and done, the great bulk of the money in this program is to support and maintain the military and economic strength of nations to which we are committed by treatles to defend in case of trouble. Some of these allies are almost ustally dependent on this ald-Korea, South Viet Nam, Na-tionalist China, etc. In other cases the aid is marginal -but a very important margin such as militany aid to NATO in Western-Europe.

The President has put it in blunt terms-the alternatives are turning our backs on our friends, or vastly increasing our own military program for conventional warfare, or reconciling ourselves to seeing these nations on the periphery of the free world slipping behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. Nearly \$4 billion is not a small sum. But consid-

ering the consequences of junking the program, it is a reasonable insurance policy-unless we are to throw in the sponge and face what the President says would be an ultimate consequence:

"A beleaguered America, her freedoms limited by mounting defense costs, and almost alone in a world dominated by international communism."

Certainly ii should be reassuring not only to the American people but to all our friends abroad that an Eisenhower and a Truman, a Slevenson, a Nixon and a Dulles should appear on the same platform with such a unanimity of purpose.

Even Mr. "ruman's barbs at the management of the program and his challenge to H the administration to produce some "new ideas" were not out of line. Mistakes have been made. Our policy has not always been as imaginative as it might have been. A p. true philosophy of bipartisanship assumes a certain give-and-take of ideas and criticisms that result in a unified approach.

DERHAPS the most encouraging aspect is. of the affair was the President's fervent plea for a grogram in which he believes deeply. Obviously Mr. Eisenhower was speaking from the heart when he referred to aid and trade as the "iron imperatives of security and the building of a true peace." He refreshed the nation's memory on the important role mutual security has played in secent years. He mentioned Greece, Iran and South Vietnam as countries that have been saved from the Kremlin's clutches. The balance sheet, we believe, shows a big plus.

Again, Mr Eisenhower was speaking as the man of seace to whom the free world looks. His harshness toward mutual security critics was well placed, and if it is an indi-cation of firm presidential leadership to guide the program through Congress, it is a healthy sign.

The Washington affair was designed tosell mutual security to both the public and the Congress. Whether Congress will now consider the issue with an open, nonpartisan mind remains to be seen. From a distance, we would not attempt to say whether the 3.9-billion-dollar figure is precisely enough. too little or too much. That is for Congress to decide. A thorough look at the program on the basis of the facts, not of politics, will provide the answer, Congress has been shown how hipartisanship in foreign policy can be achieved. Now it is up to the lawmakers to follow through.

cy was published by the American Frends Service Committee in 1955. It still holds true today. But what are the relative weights given to these two elements of the assumption?

I's hard to get a concrete measure of America's national effort for "good works in the world" as compared with Its military effort. Much of the good werks side is done by private agencies miltee, the great foundations and many others. All the military effort of the nation is by the national government, of course, and appears clearly rked and measured in dollars, in the federal budget.

Dut so far as governmental efforts In loreign affairs go, military programs dominate by a wide margin. And the trend is toward more emphasis on the

military side. Dresident Eisenhower's new requests to congress for foreign aid do not things this picture. He is asking for 3.9 billion dollars, about the same amount asked last year. Congress appropriated only 2.8 billion last year. Tyover funds enabled the administration to maintain about the same rate of aid, but more money is no aded now or the program will have to be durfailed.

Here is a table showing the relative mounts for fiscal years 1955 through 1959. The figures include estimates from the president's budget for the 1918 fiscal year, ending in June, and Southe 1959 fiscal year.

De Fo

Stockpilling

Total Military

Foreign Economic Aid

foreign economic aid includes a considerable amount for "defense port"-885 million dollars in both 1958 and 1959. These funds are grants to allies to permit them to finance their own military forces without drastic inflation. They go mainly to Nationalist China on Formosa and South Ko-

Also, the atomic energy budget contains some expenditure on nonmilltary development of atomic energy. And these figures do not include regular expenditures by the Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture which might fall under the heading of "enod works",

But the table does give a good general picture of the national government's efforts in foreign relations, so far as they can be measured in money. Included in the foreign aid figures

is a puny item of around 150 or 160 million dollars for technical co-operation. This is the program commo known as "Point Four" which President Truman proposed in his 1949 inaugural address as a "bold new program". In the intervening seven years, this program has not become very hold.

We bring these facts to the attention of our readers to ask that they study them to form a judgment on whether the proportions are right. Is the United States spending too much on foreign aid? Is this country doing all it should along the "good works" San!

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partment of Defense	35.5	35.8	38.4	38.9	39.8
reign Military Aid	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.2
amia Fassar	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6

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Speaking of world trade, Canada scored quite a success reaching almost 5 hil-lion dollars in exports, for a gain of almost \$73,000,-000. Imports from all coun tries were \$5,630,000,000, down \$73,000,000 in round figures. Of her experis Canada sent almost 3 billion dollars to the United States, while imports from this side declined to slight-

ly over 4 billion dollars. In this connection the statistics dealing with trade between Great Britain and the commonwealth would also be interesting. Even more so, however, is the forthcoming Commonwealth Econom Conference to be held next September; the dominant idea here being that in times of lessening world activity, due to political and other crises, the British family of nations should do well to stick together.

Italy Fills Vacuum in Middle East

Official confirmation of Egyptian President Nasser's forthcoming visit to Rome seems to indicate that the vacuum created in the Middle East by the removal of Anglo-French influences is rapidly being filled by Italy, whose relations with the Arab world have seldom been better.

Here again the advantages of nations such as Germany, Japan and Italy, none of them overburdened with heavy armament cost and colonial headaches, are becoming evident in the devotion of their main attention to beaceful activity and trade and business expansion the world over



The Committee for International Conomic Growth is a private, non-profit, non-partisan association devoted to public education on the relationship between_ foreign economic developments & the security and prosperity of the United States. chainman Eric Johnston co-chammen Mrs. J. Ramsay Harris, Erle Cocke, fr Exec. Din George Barnes Committee for International Concerne Mrs. J. Ramsay Harris, Erle Cocke, fr Exec. Din George Barnes

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1938

Horror Stories

Is it possible that any Government program was ever subjected to a more sustained barrage of misrepresentation than the mutual security program? We doubt it. Through half-truths, innuendo, outright falsehoods and other devices, American foreign aid has been smeares by its opponents so badly that many of the answers to the wild and reckless charges will never vertake them. The International Cooperation Administration and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have been laboring manfully to set the record straight, and this no doubt will help. But the answers must perforce be many "imes longer than the accusations, and the program's detractors in any case rush madly on ahead.

For example, among the assorted horror stories are charges that (a) foreign aid replaces private investment "and that is why our foreign trade is declining"; (b) we have built ai:fields in Afghanistan where most travel is still by camel; (c) we have provided dress suits for Grecian undertakers and public baths for Egyptian camel drivers; (d) we have built highways to serve a Portuguese gambling resort, constructed an Italian village that no one will live in and sent 150,000 collapsible toothpaste tubes to Cambodia.

Well! Our foreign trade, in the time since everseas aid began on a large scale with the Marshall Plan, has greatly in-reased. Alghanistan needs air connections with the outside world and for domestic transport—as do nively Latin American countries with similar undeveloped local transport—if its economic states ever is to be improved. No civilian clotiding has been furnished to Greece. The public boths are part of a public health demonstration procrym in Egypt which, of course, camel drivers and others are free to use. The story about the highway in Portugal origimated with a tasi driver and was "confirmed" by a hotel keeper, but the JCA records show no such project financed with American iid.

The Italian village project was designed to improve the lot of a principle group still living in caves, and there is no evidence that the village is not inhabited as charged. Cambodia did buy \$6 worth of collapsible toothpaste tubes in 1955 with its own money, but the United States has provided none whatever. And so it goes, on and on, od neuseum.

There have been some mistakes, to be surebut none so great as the mistakes this country would make if it turned its back:on the economic needs of its allies and of the world's vast underdeveloped regions. Let such a course be pursued for half as long as economic ald has been provided, and the likely results in diminished free world security and in enhancement of the Communistbloe position in world affairs would furnish a real horror story.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH Thursday, February 20, 1958

The Word Is 'Mutual' President Eisenhower's decision to give the

foreign aid program the "hard sell" is welcome recognition of the misunderstanding and unpopularity confronting mutual security.

Last year Mr. Eisenhower underestimated opposition in Congress, and was obliged to reduce his initial aid request by a half-billion dollars before Congress slashed it another 400 millions. This year the President will follow his special message to Congress with direct appeals for public support. The program which the President now

The program which the President now proposes is not very different from those of the recent past. He seeks a total approximately 177 millions larger than he sought last year, and 500 millions more than Congress appropriated. Nearly three fourths of the requested \$3,942,100,200 would be spent for millitary assistance.

The sum for military id demonstrates as well as Mr. Eisenhower's words that the mutual security program underlies the Administration's foreign policy. It is not simply aid, much less a giveaway or hand-out. It supports allied defenses which are our first line of defense. It strengthens the nations in which we have advanced bases. T.

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The alternative to multal security, as the President says, is a beleaguered America, in which more citizens don uniforms and all citizens pay higher taxes.

This year there is an additional argument for the aid program, thrugh the Pre-ident did not make it. Every aid dollar spent shroad in time returns to the account of the United States and is used to buy American goods or services. Foreign aid is a stimulus to and a support of domestic production and employment. That alone does not justify it, of course; but a time of recession like the present is no time to slach a program which helps th underpin the n-tional economy.

President Eisenhower offers a strong argument for economic aid. He says that military aid alone is not an adequate barrier to Communist economic penetration of many nations He notes that "poverty is a divisive force in the world." He stresses that underdeveloged nations insist on economic as well as political freedom.

In this context the Sinte Department recently reported a surprising fact. In the last 30 months, it said, Bussia has agreed to supply ten underdeveloped countries with 1.5 hillion dollars in aid, as against .9 billion in American aid.

But if the Communist economic challenge is to be met head-on, as the President implies and many national leadess have advised, the next question is whether the Administration proposal will fill the bill.

Only 142 millions are rought for technical assistance. If Congress responds to the President's request, the relatively new Development Loan Fund will have a billion dollars capital. But still the United States will not be engaged in any really large program, comparable to the Marshall Plan, to assist underd-wejoped lands.

If Congress considers foreign aid realistically, it. will question the military emphasis of the program, not the need for it. But a realistic appraisal will arise only from strong pretidential leadership and public support. THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C.

DOROTHY THOMPSON

The Importance of Foreign Aid

Plan Held Most Worthy World Activity, Proved by Fact Soviet Has Adopted It

If, a nation is to assume and held a position of world leadership, it can retain that position only by acting with stable. consistency. Those themselves whoassociate. with it must have confidence that policies, once initiated, will be followed through. Otherwise every tremor all the center is reflected with exaggerated force on the peripheries and every modification of policy results in changes all around, and a disintegration of what unity has been achieved.

Thus, the recession in the United States is causing more alarm in the free world and among the nations which are trying to steer clear of military alliances with either power bloc than are the Russian sputniks. They are asking themselves how this recession will affect foreign aid. And they are especially asking it because the foreign aid program is one of the least popular in Congress, must annually fight its way into the budget, and is annually subject to drastic reduction.

This column has never understood this. Of all intermational activities, we would think it the most likely to appeal to the American people, on grounds of morality, common sense, enlightened sold intyrest, and demonstrated worth in turning the postwar tides of revolution and maas revolt toward productivity and stability. The outstanding example was the Marshall Plan, the most praiseworthy achievement in the foreign field of the "Truman administration" — and the one that upset the Communists more than anything else.

Now the President, supported by Mr. Truman, has found it necessary to make a special appeal to Congress and the people in behall of a program that actually conrumes a minuscule part of the budget. In the opinion of this columnist, the amount akent for is too small. Allore all, if voted, it will still be subject to successive Congresses, and an annual interrustional ordin or borts.

A bipartinan policy should put foreign economic aid es a five or, preferably, len year basis, which would permit careful and consistent planning. If foreign aid is "badly administered," as is often charged, it is largely because of its uncertain tenure. It is difficult to find able personrel willing to commit themselves to tasks likely to prove ephemeral.

If proof were needed of the political effectiveness of economic aid to underdeveloped mattions, it is that the Soviet bloc has adopted it and entered the field in a highly competitive spirit. In four years the Boviets have expended in low-interest loans. technical aid, and outright grants and gifts in Asia, Africa and elsewhere as much as America has expended in eight. Soviet economic-penetration is bearing heavier fruits than Communist propaganda ever did.

It is patent that any nation which becomes largely or exclusively dependent for its

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development upon Noviet loans, gifts and technicians will eventually drift willynilly into the Noviet event. It will depend on Soviet trainers in the use of machines, and on the Soviets for Spare parts.

What the Communists grant "without strings" nevertheless has strings in the mere fact that aid, for political reasons, can, at any political reasons, can, at any drawn.

The ultimate fate of the free world lies with the primary producers of Asia and the Middle East and demands more than arms to "friendly" states. It requires intelligent and energetic connomic co-operation carried on unremittingly until these coustries can build up, through industry and trade, sufficient capital to run on their own.

In this competition, Communical states operate as a team. Economic aid does not come only from Russia, but from Chechoslovakis, Poland, East Germany, and Red China, under an obviously comvent strategy. There is no reason whatever why the admored nations of the West should not develop similar teamwork.

Hat no integrated economic strategy can be developed on a year-to-year basis.

Armaments will prove usebosongainst successful floviet economic penetration.

Tiose who cannot see that miss the obvious.

Theniz-five million Federal income taxpayers can use the short card Form 1045A in reporting incomes of \$5,556. If we COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH 1300 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FACT SHEET NO. 1
The Background
for
Mutual Security '58-'59

The Mutual Security Program has been an important, working part of United States foreign policy for the past eleven years. It stems from:

(1) <u>The Truman Doctrine which inaugurated military</u> and economic aid to Greece and Turkey in 1947 after President Truman declared to Congress:

"Totalitarian regimes imposed on free peoples by direct or indirect aggression undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States... I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjection by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

(2) The Marshall Plan for self-help and mutual help in the reconstruction of Europe after World War II, which was suggested by former Secretary of State, George Marshall, in these words:

"It is logical that the United States should do whatever. It is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace. Our policy is directed, not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, despair and chaos..."

(3) The "Point IV" Program which was proposed by former President Truman in his State of the Union Message on January 20, 1949:

"I believe that we should make available to peace-loving

peoples the benefits of our store of knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life... Democracy alone can supply the vitalizing force to stir the peoples of the world into triumphant action, not only against their human oppressors, but against their ancient enemies-hunger, misery, and despair."

(4) A Declaration of Policy by the U. S. Congress in the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended:

"It is the policy of the United States ... to assist, on a basis of self-help and mutual cooperation, the efforts of the free peoples to develop their economic resources and to increase their productive capabilities."

The Proposed Program for Next Year

The Mutual Security Program for the coming fiscal year in Senate Bill S. 3318 and House Bill 12181 asks for \$3.9 billion -- a sum which represents less than one per cent of the Gross National Product; apprcximately 5 per cent of the total Federal budget; about 1 per cent of the domestic military budget; and six cents per day per capita. Its major elements are:

Military Assistance. This provides military equipment and troop training to the armed forces of over 40 nations allied with the U. S. For each dollar's worth of U. S. assistance, cur allies will spend seven dollars next year on their own defense forces. The amount requested is \$1.8 billion dollars, or 46 per cent of the total.

Defense Support. This provides funds to finance defense and related activities of nations in which the U. S. maintains military bases, or which are otherwise strategically important to our military position. The amount requested is \$830 million, or 21 per cent of the total. Of this, 80 per cent is destined for four countries on the Soviet perimeter.

Economic Assistance. This is administered as the Development Loan Fund and represents interest-bearing loans to free world countries for longrange economic development. The amount requested is \$625 million, or 16 per cent of the total.

Technical Assistance. This provides -- unilaterally and through the U. N. -- skilled experts and demonstration equipment to help less advanced nations develop trained personnel in such fields as health, education, agriculture, engineering, and administration. The amount requested is \$164 million.

Special Assistance. This provides grants, where loan repayment would be impossible, to countries with which U. S. does not have military agreements. The amount requested is \$212 million.

Contingency Fund. This is designed to meet crises, such as floods, hurricanes, and drought, in which humanitarian considerations demand our help.

Other programs, including refugee relief, support for the U. N. Children's Fund, and the Atoms-for-Peace program are also financed under the Mutual Security Program.

May 1, 1958

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Eric Johnston, Chairman

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH 1300 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FACT SHEET NO. 2

TECHNICAL COOFERATION

One of the five major components of the Mutual Security Program, technical cooperation provides underdeveloped nations with the skills and techniques essential to their economic growth.

THE REASONS FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Carl ?

Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere, and the objective of technical cooperation is to help governments raise the living standards of their people. Peoples with higher living standards make better U. S. customers. They have less reason for turning to Communism in an effort to solve economic problems.

With half of the world's population unable to read or write, staying alive on no more than 2250 calories a day -- just 400 calories short of starvation -- and with a life expectancy of under 40 years, technical cooperation concentrates first on improving health, education and agriculture. Then it turns to industry, transportation, communication, housing, mining, public administration and community development planning.

TYPES OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Programs are either bilateral (by agreement between the U. S. and the less developed country) or multilateral (by agreement between the less developed country and the United Nations or the Organization of American States).

As each of the individual programs is designed to meet the special needs of the country requesting assistance, they vary widely in size, complexity and scope. In most cases, a technical cooperation agreement includes one or more of the following kinds of activity: (1) sending U. S. technicians to the underdeveloped country to teach, demonstrate, advise and consult, [2) providing materials for demonstration purposes, (3) bringing qualified persons from the underdeveloped country to the U. S. or to a third country for training and on-the-job experience and (4) contracting with U. S. universities to help organize in the underdeveloped country schools of law, medicine, engineering and, sometimes, entire new universities.

SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM

Some 5000 U. S. technicians today are working in bilateral programs around the world.

A total of 6788 persons were trained last year either in the U.S. or in third countries.

Fifty-five U. S. universities, operating under 78 contracts, carried on activities last year in 36 foreign countries.

Programs are operating in 58 countries and dependent areas -- in Africa, Latin America, Europe, the Near East, Far East and South Asia. New emphasis is being placed on help to countries in the Near East and Africa.

THE COST

Frence St. 1

The appropriation request for the Mutual Security Program for the Fiscal Year 1959, presently before the Congress, requests \$163, 500,000 -or roughly four per cent of the total program -- for technical cooperation.

Of this amount, \$142,000,000 is requested to finance U. S. bilateral technical help. An additional \$20,000,000 is requested for U. N. technical assistance and \$1,500,000 for the technical aid program of the Organization of American States.

The total appropriation last year was \$142,000,000, of which \$125,000,00) was for bilateral aid and \$17,000,000 for multilateral programs.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee -- in the first legislative action on next year's program -- recommended on April 28 an increase of \$8 million for technical assistance.

SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM

Technical cooperation is the small measure of essential help that permits less developed countries to help themselves. Although results are largely cumulative and major successes cannot be expected immediately, early successes give indication of the program's potential.

For example, in Brazil, life expectancy in 17 cities has been increased by 10 years; in Indochina, over a million people have been treated for trachoma; in Thailand, where 5 million people had malaria a few years ago, the disease has been virtually eliminated; in Liberia, rice yields have been doubled; in the Philippines, 80 vocational agricultural schools have been started; in 50 countries, educational systems have been improved.

And in Chile there is a case which shows how a small amount of technical help can have a cumulative or "multiplier" effect. In 1952, with a few caterpillar tractors, U. S. and Chilean technicians went to work teaching farmers modern techniques of soil and water conservation.

The program was costly to the U. S. in neither dollars nor manpower, but here are the results: (1) 20 Chilean agricultural engineers trained in soil and water conservation; (2) some 200 tractors purchased in the U. S. by the Chilean Development Corporation with Export-Import Bank financing; (3) 20,000 acres, once arid, now in production, and (4) the establishment of a Department of Conservation and Agriculture Resources in the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture. It is this final result that ensures the lasting value of the technical cooperation program.

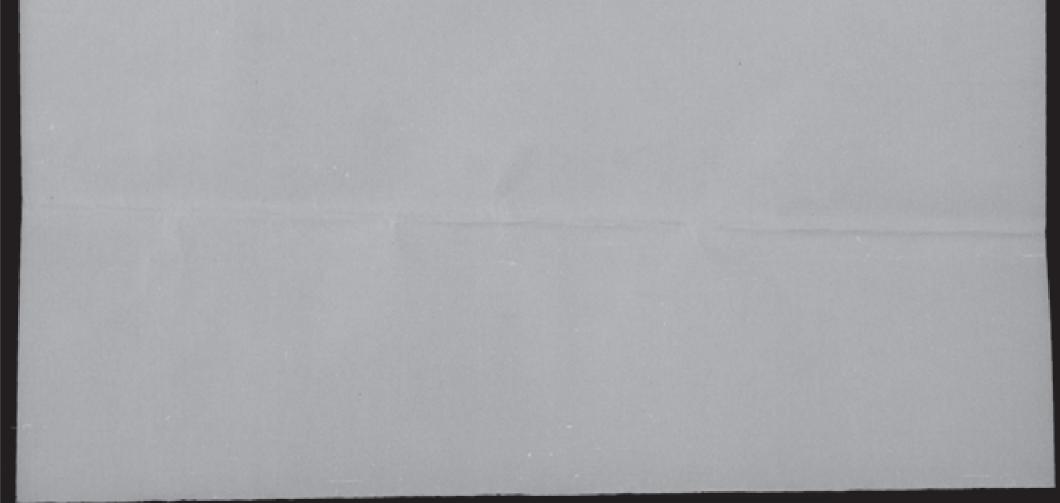
In the words of President Eisenhower: "Technical cooperation has proved itself a practical and productive concept and as the surest and most economical way, over the long term, to speed the advance toward an expanding world economy and a higher standard of living."

May 1, 1958

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Eric Johnston, Chairman





COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH 1300 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FACT SHEET NO. 3

THE HUMANITARIAN AND RELIGIOUS VALUES OF MUTUAL SECURITY

SOME U. S. ACTIONS

and in a

In the past five years, U. S. mutual security funds have paid the \$7.5 million ocean freight bill for shipping 377 million pounds of CARE food packages to needy persons abroad.

Annually, U. S. mutual security funds provide half the \$20 million budget of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which last year in 100 countries gave milk and medical aid to more than 45 million children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

From 1954 through 1956, the United States contributed \$92 million of mutual security funds to the historic task of evacuating 800,000 refugees from Communist-controlled North Viet Nam and resettling them as productive citizens of free Viet Nam.

In 1953, when food riots signaled the failure of rationing as a Communist control measure in East Berlin, the United States was able to distribute 200,000 free food packages a day to the East Berliners because Mutual Security made \$15 million available for the purchase of surplus food.

In the next 10 years, the United States is expected to contribute about \$100 million of mutual security funds to the World Health Organization's drive to rid the world, by 1967, completely and for all time, of malaria.

In these ways and in literally thousands of others -- from hurricane relief in Haiti to village development in India -- U. S. mutual security funds have made and are making a contribution to humanitar an programs around the world.

This fact is worth noting for two reasons:

First, the humanitarian character of much of the foreign aid program is frequently overlooked in discussions of the many practical advantages -- military, economic and political -which the United States and the Free World derive from this program.

Second, it is foreign aid in its unselfish and humanitarian aspect that commands the deepest and most wholehearted support of the American people.

That is easy to understand, for the neighborly desire to help people help themselves is a basic American character trait. Most Americans of both parties would agree with former President Harry S. Truman that "only by helping the least fortunate of its members to help themselves can the human family achieve the decent, satisfying life that is the right of all people."

IN OUR TRADITION

There is, as Dr. Edward Hughes Pruden, Baptist leader, has reminded us, the tradition of the frontier, "where settlers helped one another in building their cabins and barns and in harvesting their crops through joint neighborhood effort."

There is also the tradition embodied in the Declaration of Independence when it characterizes the newly independent nation as "a great experiment in human liberty which would extend itself throughout the world."

"The American experiment, " said President Eisenhower, "has, for generations, fired the passion and the courage of millions elsewhere, seeking freedom, equality, opportunity. The hopes that we have helped to inspire, we can help to fill. "

THE CLERGY SPEAKS

More basic even than this social and political tradition is the fact, attested to by the leaders of all the major faiths in the United States, that the mutual security program offers an expression of some of the deeplyheld religious ideals of the American people.

Indeed, they remind us, without those ideals, the program must surely fail. The Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, put the paradox this way: "I believe self-interest that is never guided by anything but self-interest will fall short of self-interest."

Spelling out that same idea, the Rev. James L. Vizzard, S. J., declared, "Unless our national interest is based upon moral interest, our society and our objectives can claim no superiority over those of the Communist nations, "

What is this "moral interest?" It rests on a realization of the opportunity and the responsibility inherent in "our stewardship as a wealthy nation in a world of poverty," to quote Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, former president of the National Council of Churches.

It is the same spirit that animates the missionary movement -- the missionary who, Dr. Alford Carleton has said, "together with preaching the Gospel, carries a concern about the health, the literacy, the education, the standard of living and the general welfare of the people among whom he lives."

It is the belief, forcibly summarized by Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, that "we need to justify our wealth by sharing it."

What is its source? Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman found it is the words of the Psalm: "Rescue the poor and needy; deliver them out of the hand of the wicked."

What is its import? This reminder from Bishop Sheen: "It was a pagan, Terence, who said 'Charity begins at home.' It was Christ, the Son of God, Who in the parable of the Good Samaritan said that charity begins away from home with people who are not of our race or country." And this thought from Dr. Blake: "Few dare to challenge in the name of Christ these who criticize what they call 'giveaway programs.' Yet Christ tells us that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive. '"

Is it relevant to today's world? The late Dr. A. Powell Davies, minister of All Souls Unitarian Church, thought so. "I believe," he said in 1957, "we have reached the point in human affairs where there must either be a good world or there will be no world, a brotherhood of man or the end of man."

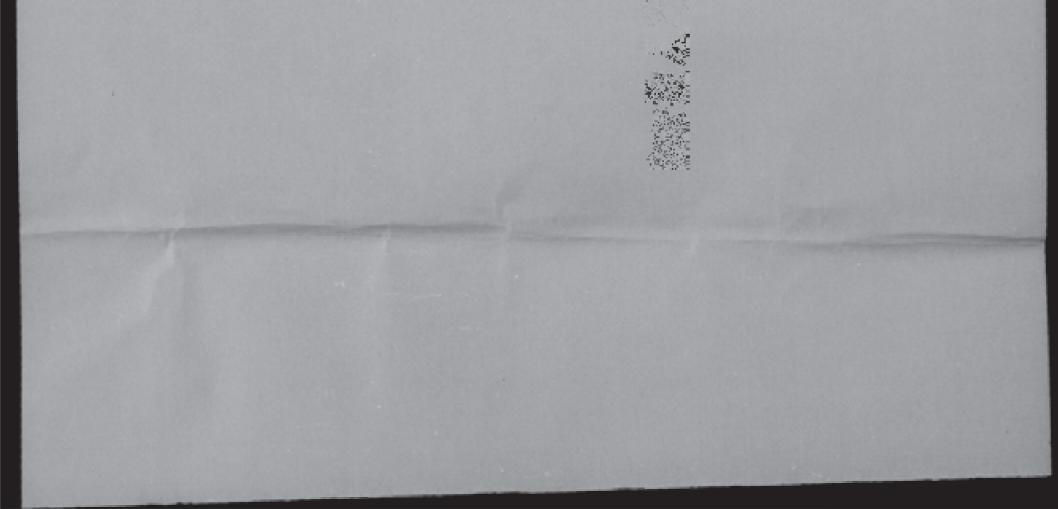
The people of Barpali, India, thought so, too. This village saw its first covered well and its first latrine in 1955, dug there in an American Friends Service Committee demonstration project supported by Mutual Security Funds. That same year the village made its first collection of food and funds for the relief of flood victims in another village, 200 miles away.

"Such help, " said Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, "is like the tide going across the ccean....It moves on a level, drawn from a power above."

May 1, 1958

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Eric Johnston, Chairman



COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH 1300 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FACT SHEET NO. 4

THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

OF MUTUAL SECURITY

The Military Assistance Program is an essential part of the mutual security system on which the defense of the United States depends. President Eisenhower calls it "an integral part of our own defense effort." Secretary of Defense, Neil H. McElroy, says it is "indispensable to the security of the Nation." General Nathan F. Twining. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, says, "There may be some alternative to collective security and military assistance...but so far no responsible military man has been able to think of it."

The Military Threat -- The Communist bloc, openly dedicated to the goal of world domination, has at its disposal strong and dangerous military forces. Those forces were used from 1945 to 1954 to subjugate 700 million people. Today they include some 400 line divisions, 25,000 aircraft, a Navy of some 3,000 vessels (including the world's biggest submarine fleet), the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb and both intermediate and long-range missiles.

While relying mainly on their own strength, the Soviets have sent \$378 million worth of military aid to Egypt, Syria, Afghanistan and Yemen.

The American Response -- To meet the Communist threat, the United States since 1947 has undertaken to build a system of collective Free World defense through a series of multilateral and bilateral defense agreements. All of these moves have commanded broad, bipartisan support. Following are the major steps:

1947 -- Congress, at the request of President Truman, votes to aid Greece and Turkey, threatened by Communist invasion and insurrection. Twenty-one American nations sign the Rio Treaty, fledging themselves to the mutual defense of the Free World.

1948 -- Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg, Michigan Republican, is instrumental in putting Congress on record as favoring collective defense

agreements.

dimen .

1949 -- NATO is formed by the U. S., U. K., France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Ireland and Canada; the first Mutual Defense Assistance Ac: passes Congress

1950 -- Communists invade Korea and Mutual Security is broadened.

1951 and 1954 -- NATO is expanded first to include Greece and Turkey, then West Germany.

1955 -- SEATO is formed by the U. S., U. K., France, New Zealand, Australia, Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan; Congress passes the Formosa Resolution.

1957 -- Joint Resolution for the Middle East offers U. S. help to any nation in that part of the world that is attacked.

Today -- these pacts and bilateral treaties link the U. S. to 42 nations in a collective defense system protecting two-thirds of the world's people. Together they form the most powerful military alliance in the peacetime history of the world.

What Military Assistance Is -- The military assistance program has two parts:

1) Military assistance proper (S1.8 billion requested for the 1958-'59 fiscal year) provides modern equipment, including some missiles, for allied forces (\$955 million); funds to help maintain existing forces (\$332 million); payment of the U. S. share of building and running joint, permanent facilities, joint weapons research and development projects, and other shared programs (\$127 million); training of 24,000 allied personnel in the U. S. (\$86 million); shipping and other costs (\$300 million).

2) Defense support, administered by the Department of Defense (\$835 million requested) provides financial aid, in the form of goods and services, not primarily cash grants, to 12 countries whose contributions to mutual defense put great strains on their economies: Spain, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Viet-Nam, China, the Philippines and Korea. About 80 per cent of these funds go to jour countries on the Sino-Soviet perimeter: Turkey, Viet-Nam, Korea and Formosa. The 12 countries receiving defense support have 3, 289,000 men under arms, most of them directly facing Communist armies.

U. S. vs. Allies Costs -- From 1950 through 1957, the U. S. spert \$19.6 billion on military aid; its allies spent \$122 billion on defense in the same period, a ratio of better than 6 to 1. In 1957, world-wide, the ratio was 7 allied defense dollars for every 1 dollar of U. S. military aid; in NATO alone, it was 13 to 1.

It costs \$3, 515 to maintain an American sold er for a year, not counting the costs of weapons, equipment, transportation, and other expenditures needed to make him an effective fighting man in any part of the world. The comparable figure for a French soldier, \$1, 440; German, \$1,000; Greek, \$424; Turk, \$240; Korean, \$302; Viet-Namese, \$920.

Parada a

Military Assistance Results -- Military assistance has helped check Communist aggression in Greece, Turkey, Korea, and Viet-Nam and has deterred it in other parts of the world.

It has helped produce the following gains in allied military strength:

Army -- From 3.5 million men, ill-trained and ill-equipped, in 1950, to 4.2 million better-trained-and-equipped men this year.

Navy -- From 1,200 combat vessels in 1950 to 2,500 combat vessels this year.

Air Force -- From 16,000 conventional and 600 jet planes in 1950 to 18,000 conventional and 14,000 jet planes this year.

It has helped to establish more than 250 major overseas land, air and sea bases for American forces, made available by allies as part of their contribution to mutual security. These are essential to the maintenance of our deterrent power.

It has aided U. S. foreign policy by sustaining the morale, determination, economic and political strength of allied countries.

It has helped the American economy by enabling allies to buy more than \$1 billion of arms from the United States, WITH THEIR OWN FUNDS, since 1950 -- almost one-third of it in 1957.

It continues to provide direct economic benefits at home because 85 per cent of all military assistance purchases (92 per cent in the case of materiel) are made in the United States.

Alternative to Military Assistance -- For the United States, the alternative to continued military assistance is increased defense spending and taxes, higher draft calls, more U. S. soldiers overseas. For the Free World, the alternative to a collective security system that can deter Communist aggression is isolated weakness that invites Communist aggression.

May 1, 1958

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Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple East 105th Street and Ansel Road Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We are most pleased to have been informed by Mr. George Barnes of Washington, D. C., that you will be able to be with us for our Illinois Mutual Security dinner on May 15th. The dinner will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House, and is scheduled for 6:30 P.M. It will be preceded by a reception (wherein we would want to have you present) in Room 4 on the Club floor of the Palmer House beginning at 5:00 P.M. About 75 people will be in attendance at the reception and we expect about 500 or 600 at the dinner; it will be informal and not black tie.

Governor Herter will be the principal speaker, but we will also have remarks from Eric Johnston, Dempster Mac Intesh, Ben Javits; and we would like to call on you for remarks of five to ten minutes in duration.

We will make a reservation for you for the night of the 15th at the Palmer House.

Very truly yours,

Qala A, Same

CAB/b

May 6, 1958

Miss Alice Smith Secretary to Eric Johnston Committee for International Economic Growth 1300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Miss Smith:

Ir. Silver has asked that I forward to you the enclosed glossies and biographical material to be used in publiciting your "Illinois Conference on Mutual Security" meeting in Obicago on May 15th at which Dr. Silver will speak.

Sincerely,

/sl encl Miss Sophia Levine Secretary to Dr. Silver

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

1300 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON &, D. C.

Telephone, HUdson 3-5460

May 7, 1958

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple East 105th Street and Ansel Road Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Following my letter of May 5th, I hasten to make a request of your office. The date of the Chicago Conference is now so close, it is extremely important that their committee receive as soon as possible some biographical material and photographs for publicity purposes.

Would you be good enough to forward this to Mr. Charles Bane, 72 West Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois, post haste.

I would also like to know if a transcript of your speech will be available for release to the press before the meeting.

Again let me repeat that I am very pleased that you have consented to address the Illinois Conference for Mutual Security, May 15th.

Very sincerely yours. George A. Barnes Executive Director ere 46-1 _ (PA

The Committee for International Economic Growth is a ron-partisan, non-profit national citizens association devoted to public education on the relationship between international economic development and the security of the United States. The Committee is incorporated is the District of Columbia.

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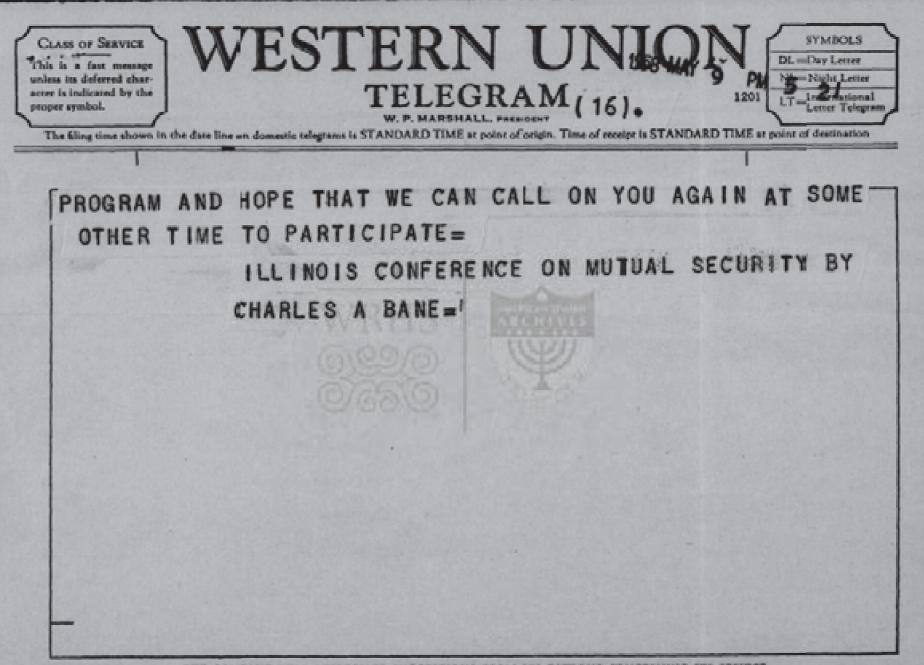
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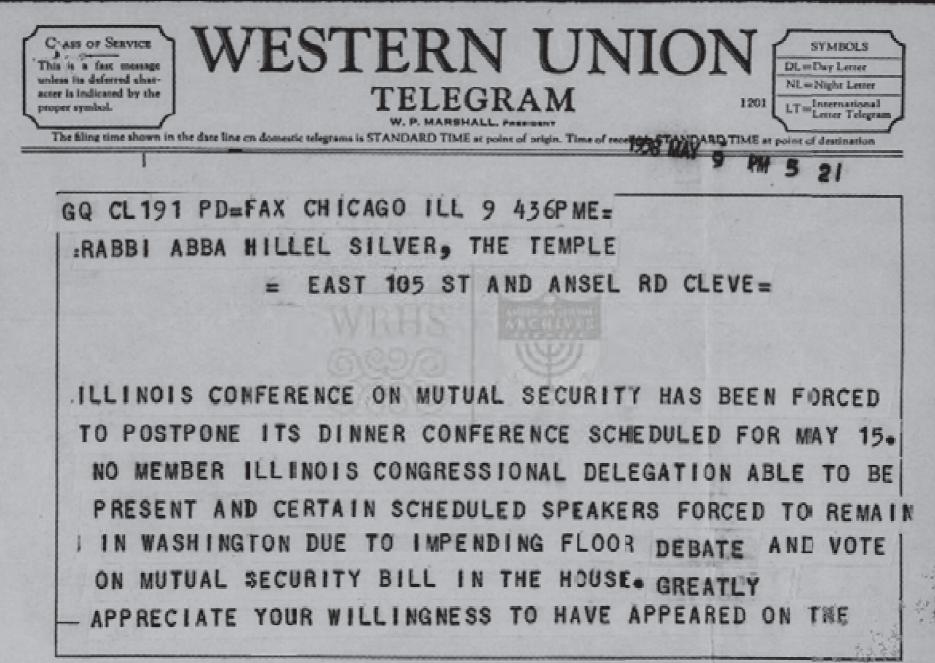
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