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We have learned much from our experience in Korea.

Americans will not indefinitely support intervention on a global basis without continuing understanding of the way in which our own security is affected and careful estimates of the commitments that are involved.

Apparently we went into Korea without any military estimate of the requirements and with perhaps necessarily hasty consideration of the implications.

In the light of all that has happened and is now happening it should be possible to secure a much more considered judgment by all those in authority as to the course that is now wise.

We do not want to wake up some morning and find another Korea on our hands in the Middle East.

Without trespassing upon the authority or responsibilities of the Executive Department there seems ample reason and opportunity to develop a popular understanding of some of the issues that are involved in Iran and elsewhere in the world.

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It is obvious that in Korea Congress was not consulted prior to commitment of American troops. It is to be hoped that this situation will not again develop in regard to Iran, where the military problem which would confront America would be infinitely more difficult than that which has cost us so heavily in Korea.

PORTION OF SPEECH BY SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER OF MAINE
BEFORE LUNCHEON MEETING OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN, FRIDAY,
MAY 25, 1951

The United Nations under our leadership went to war in Korea to stop Communist aggression and to clear and unify Korea.

From a material standpoint Korea is not a particularly valuable piece of real estate.

From a strategic standpoint its value has also been seriously questioned by military authorities.

From a moral standpoint Korea is something else again. To what extent a unified Korea has become a symbol of United Nations' determination to enforce its decisions and to preserve the independence of small nations is the problem in the world today.

The ghosts of Ethiopia and Manchuria still stalk the vast mausoleum of the League of Nations on the shores of Lake Geneva.

Iran is something else again. Here is a small nation with the key military resource of the modern world.

In the Middle East are located the greatest known reserves of petroleum running into billions and billions of barrels.

How far we may wisely go in liquidating the Korean affair at the 38th parallel in order to prepare for possible developments and deployments in the Mediterranean is obviously under discussion.

It is surely to be hoped that decisions on matters as momentous to our future as the liquidation of the Korean affair and possible intervention in

the Iranian affair where vital British interests are primarily involved may be considered by the **Congress** as well as the country.

We have learned much from our experience in Korea.

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Without trespassing upon the authority or responsibilities of the Executive Department, there seems ample reason and opportunity to develop a popular understanding of some of the issues that are involved in Iran and elsewhere in the world.

Handwritten notes on the right margin: "know what kind - not 19"

THE MEANING OF AMERICA

ADDRESS BY

HONORABLE OWEN BREWSTER
UNITED STATES SENATOR, STATE OF MAINE

Delivered at the
75th ANNIVERSARY DINNER
of
MONTCLAIR LODGE NO. 144
MONTCLAIR GOLF CLUB
February 27, 1951

Honorable Owen Brewster
United States Senator, State of Maine

WORSHIPFUL MASTER, TOASTMASTER, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, YOUR HONOR THE MAYOR AND FRIENDS OF AMERICA: It is both a pleasure and a privilege to be invited to participate in the observance of this 75th Anniversary of an association dedicated to the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man and under such auspices it could not help but flourish. As we meet, in the farthest reaches of historic times, assembled here tonight as this nation stands in perhaps more deadly peril than in all its previous history since Washington carried on the battles here in this very state to give this nation birth. It is well that we should turn aside to commemorate this three-quarters of a century of consecrated association and service and rededicate ourselves to the ideals that animated those who laid broad and deep the foundation upon which this nation has been reared. That was upon the recognition of the supremacy of a Divine Being and the government of the universe and of this America of ours.

It has been my privilege to be associated with your Senators from New Jersey when I came, and I have felt that one of the chief compensations of the vicissitudes of public life was the opportunity to come to know such men as your own former Senator, Albert W. Hawkes, with whom I have served there in the Senate, particularly on the Congressional Aviation Policy Board. I came to know and understand the qualities which entitled him to the place George Stringfellow gave him when he said, "He was a good citizen." I have learned much from him and now with your two present Senators, serving on some of the more important committees of the Senate: Senator Smith, upon the Committee on Foreign Relations, carrying now a tremendous responsibility; Senator Hendrickson, on the great Committee on Rules, where he is now occupied in hearings that go to the very vitals of our American way of life, representing the fine tradition of New Jersey and of America.

I am happy to come here to this State that has contributed so much to the achievements of America, in order that I may drink a little more deeply of the inspiration at these shrines and return to that very hectic air of atmosphere of Washington with a little more firmness and determination to continue on the path to realizing the destiny of this America of ours.

We are indeed in troublesome times. Time here would not permit adequately to portray the challenge of the problems that we face.

There was a young lady of seven who had evidently been educated upon the radio. The grandfather took her to church for her first experience and as they came out, her grandfather asked Miss Betty what she thought of the service. She said, "Well, grandpa, I thought the music was fine, but I thought the commercials were a little too long." I have tried to observe that limitation in the discussion in spite of the desire that one would have in addressing a group such as this, to expound upon some of the difficulties which we face and the possible solutions that might be found.

There in the Senate, Senator Hawkes or your other Senators could tell you, we frequently speak to empty chairs, as the Senators go about what they concede to be more important business and so to see an audience such as this is both a temptation and an inspiration.

One of my southern friends, inspired by such a sight, continued until the audience gradually melted away and only one fellow was left down in front. He wound up his oration and then he said to the fellow, "I am deeply appreciative of your staying here to hear me through. Now I would like to know who you are." The fellow said, "Well, I'm the next speaker." I'll try to bear that in mind as we go on.

But, we are at present facing very difficult times at home and abroad and one of the topics most frequently discussed is the matter of leadership and the problems of leadership in both the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government. It is, I think, a very essential thing that we should bear in mind, the necessities of the occasion. If this were a political gathering it might be appropriate to discuss the shortcomings of those who are in authority. But let us in the language which I cannot fully use here bear in mind about the pianist in the west who they said was doing his best in somewhat more expressive phrases.

As Senator Hawkes said, he and I were both associated in the Senate with the President of the United States who is now bearing perhaps greater burdens than any of his predecessors had ever known. We were associated with him in the days when he was a member of the Senate. I served four years, as Senator Hawkes pointed out, on the Truman War Investigation Committee as a ranking minority member where I came to have the most affectionate regard for those qualities of intelligence and integrity which gave to the Truman War Investigating Committee a unique position in the annals of the Congress and gave to Mr. Truman the national reputation which made him first, Vice President and then, President of the United States. There was one at that time dedicated to the welfare of the boys at the front, and so acquired the principles of order which carried him to the highest position within the gift of the Masons of the State of Missouri. When he was the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the first whom he invited to address the Grand Lodge was your present speaker tonight. As he said, I can't ask a democrat out here because they think its political, so I want you to come here from the State of Maine.

I site all these things in order that we may come to understand a little of what sometimes seems a tragic metamorphese as a result perhaps of the heady wine of an election which was the amazement of the country. Perhaps even many greater or

lesser men might have been moved by that. So that we have been concerned in Washington as you have in the country and as the world has been concerned, at some of the manifestations of irritation in recent days. The unfortunate reference to a Senatorial Committee's report regarding the RFC is assinine. The quarrel that is now proceeding to the Federal Reserve Board which seems calculated to threaten the very foundations of our fiscal and financial solvency and other episodes of this character, which seem out of character, with the man whom we once knew. So far as I am concerned I have sought so to govern my words and actions as to assist so far as possible, in the words of Shakespeare long ago, you know when I spoke of one who could summon the spirits of the deep, to help as far as I could in raising the old Harry that we once knew some years ago. He needs certainly both our charity and our prayers not only in the interest of his doing the tremendous responsibilities of his post but also for the sake of the country and particularly of our young men, and so, he must govern his language and his action with that sole end in view. Yet this is not to say that criticism is not warranted and is not necessarily unwarranted.

I have been profoundly gratified that Charles E. Wilson has been summoned to handle our domestic mobilization. In my judgment it would be difficult to find a man more competent, more experienced, more familiar with the difficulties of Washington than Mr. Wilson, as we learned during the days of the War Investigating Committee. He has been given the greatest blanket authority ever given to any man outside the President and as long as the President backs him up, if the job of domestic mobilization can be done, in my judgment, Mr. Wilson will do it.

I wish that the President could have at his right hand in the conduct of our foreign affairs similarly a man who would command the confidence of the country

and the Congress. This is not to disparage the brilliant, the legal attainment or even the devotion to his country of the present occupant of the position of Secretary of State, but I think at the very least one must say that he does not command that universal confidence and respect that is vital adequately to serve the interests of the President and the country in this most tumultuous time. It is my hope that the situation, in justice to the President, to the Country and to the Congress, may in the not distant future be solved; then, I think the Americans may have considerable more hope that that unity will be achieved that is so vital if America is to mobilize its strength and determine its course with an eye single to the realization of the very great destiny that now lies before this America of ours.

We face the challenge of Communism. Communism that rests upon the deification of materialism and the destruction of any concept of an Almighty God and everyone in this world who recognizes his Supreme Being will find themselves ultimately united in the face of this challenge to their faith. There is where unity ultimately will be found. How far we must suffer before that day comes, rests only upon the wisdom and the integrity with which we in America and our co-religionists of every character throughout the world shall carry on. That is why our primary problem is from within and not from without. This is why America needs today to spend a little more time in examining its spiritual resources rather than its material.

We become so much preoccupied with talk of material things that we forget about the spiritual origin of this America of ours, that was founded by men and women who came to this country in search of the liberty to worship God in the way they thought was right. That Mayflower voyage three hundred years ago has not yet completely reached its port of the democratic institutions that are laid broad and deep in the Mayflower Compact, that came to their full fruition in

the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States and of the several tests. This country which can now only be preserved if we shall recognize the teachings of those ten generations that have preceded us upon these shores, that have erected the spires which reach up to heaven all around this broad land.

We were aghast when Russia closed 25,000 churches by governmental fiat and yet, meanwhile, here in America we had closed 25,000 churches, not by governmental fiat, but by the indifference of a people who did not choose to go. In that limitation of our spiritual emphasis is to be found the chief peril to this America of ours.

And yet we shall not disregard also that we need to exercise our God given intelligence in approaching the problems of our friends across the sea. We are now engaged in hearings as to our foreign policy; there in Washington we are taking under debate now in the Senate the question of drafting the youth of America to serve in what seems to be the possibly impending strife within the lifetime of most that are within the sound of my voice. We have had two world wide wars and one so-called police action, in which we have had over 50,000 casualties and a third world war seems almost to impend frightening this world of ours.

If I were speaking politics, it would be appropriate to point out that those who have come under democratic administrations -- I will say this, however, which is certainly non-political, that I do not claim that the Republicans, coming from Maine, you'll understand, you know what I am, could have done any better. I will simply say I do not think they could have done any worse. That is the extent of it.

Now these wars have been very expensive things. I shall not speak of the sacrifice of our young men because that passes all possibility of words, but I shall

speak of it in material costs.

The first world war cost \$50,000,000,000. It took sometime for a boy from Maine to learn to say billion. I had heard about a million but I had not learned about billion. It left us with a debt of \$25,000,000,000. The second world war cost us \$500,000,000,000 and left us with a debt of \$250,000,000,000. Mrs. Brewster came home from a gathering in Washington of a social nature, of a mixed group, a little time ago and said, "Well, you know this debt isn't quite as bad as I thought, its only a quarter of a trillion. Well that's the first time I had heard trillion, but I projected this war business and if we should have, which God forbid, a 3rd world war, and certainly every American wants to avoid it with everything within our power, the cost, if it were increased in the same ratio, would be five trillion and the debt would be two and one-quarter trillion dollars. The American dollar would be practically worthless which would be the significance of a development of that character. And that is why there are not lacking those who say that America should summon all the resources that it possesses, spiritually and materially, and mobilize our might if possible to avoid a tragedy such as that.

Our friends overseas are naturally concerned. They stand under the shadow of the gun, but I think we must bear in mind that we ourselves now have the primary responsibility. The one who pays the fiddler is the one who calls the tune and I think America, hoever much we shrink from it, must now assume the position of responsibility in determining the disposition of our resources in the best way calculated to avoid world wide strife. So we must take, as I have heard Senator Hawkes say, an inventory of our resources. The Bible says, before you with 10,000 go against him with 100,000 you should carefully consider what is possible for you to do.

We have 400,000 of our men deployed in Korea and around Korea at the present time. We learned that only this morning for the first time, as we had not realized how many men had been committed to that enterprise which was done entirely by executive action without congressional concurrence of any character.

And now we shall considering what we shall do with regard to Europe. There is one observation I think is appropriate and wise. We hear repeatedly in the air, in the press that this is a military and not a political decision, that whether or not we send a military aide to Europe is a military matter. I find it difficult to understand when we are repeatedly told by the very same people at home and abroad that the situation in Korea requires political decisions. Truman announced within the month that the decision to go into Korea was made by the Secretary of State and the President. It is generally understood that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were not in favor of such an enterprise. General MacArthur, in an official communique, referred to what he termed, "the desperate decision of the President" to enter Korea and went on to say that until that order was issued the Far East Command of which General MacArthur was then head had no responsibility of any character.

We plunged in, we came to the 38th Parallel and then there was great to do and for twelve days after the landing at Inchon, General MacArthur was halted while they debated whether or not they would allow him to proceed. Then he was sent across the 38th Parallel in a political decision. Then he came to the Yalu, beyond which was the privileged sanctuary where the Chinese were mobilizing their men and their material and, again, it was a political decision, unprecedented in military history, that the Commander in Chief should not be allowed to pursue his foes across that line and was forbidden to carry air attacks to the places where the men and material were being mobilized to wipe out American youth. Again, the

Chinese Nationalists offered 30,000 men to help us out and, again, it was a political decision that we should not allow them to intervene because it might aggravate the Chinese Communists. Well, they seem to get aggravated all right without that, and now we are told we must not use the aid of the Chinese Nationalists because they might not be ready to fight. The only way I know of to find out whether or not they will fight, is to let them try it and then you will very quickly know the answer. But what is this sinister and purple voice which constantly paralyzes any attempt to get aid for our American boys unless the diplomats in the United Nations and those in foreign lands, who have done so little to contribute to our assistance, shall solemnly decide that it is in accord with their political wisdom.

So much for Korea. But now we come to Europe and there, we are told, it is a military decision, no political decision of any character, although I find a political decision in the British House of Commons this very week when they called out and I quote now from an official announcement from the Deputy Foreign Minister from Parliament, within the past week, when he said, "There is for Europe only one hypothesis on which the chance of victory is great, and that is by America committing itself all out to our assistance." Not by, as he said, America engaging itself without limit in this course, not the four divisions, not the ten divisions, but engaging ourselves without limit. And yet, last week, this very same gentleman said that England did not need the aid of Spain in order to defend the Western European forces. It seems to me that America has the right to a voice and that if a division or two of Spain could assist in that situation, to take the place of a division of American troops, it seems to me that America has the right to speak.

Spain is the one country in all the world that has purged itself of Communism. They are the one country that ten years ago recognized the menace of Communism

and wiped it out and yet they are the one country that England says they will not accept, and why? Because they say that they do not accept the democratic principles, they have animated, even though they are anti-communist.

Today in the paper I read that the very same England proposed that we shall give \$35,000,000 more to Yugoslavia to reconstruct their economy, where I visited last September, and Mr. Tito assured me that he was still a devout and believing and consecrated Communist, if you please. Not a democrat, not an anti-communist, but a believing communist, the leader, as he termed it, of the progressive peoples behind the Iron Curtain, looking forward apparently to assuming the mantle of Stalin when it shall fall from his faltering hands, if they don't succeed in liquidating Mr. Tito first. What strange kind of doctrine is this that is put abroad?

We are told that Europe is indispensable to our security. Certainly, all of us will agree that we desire liberty to survive in Europe. We have shown our interest over a long period of years. We have fought two world wars, primarily to preserve the independence of Europe as well as America. We have given \$30,000,000,000 to reconstruction of economy since the war to get them back on their feet. Certainly, this is an indication that we are concerned, but I wish that our friends in their zeal to persuade the American people of what they should do, would not emphasize quite so much the indispensability of Europe to our security because it has two very bad effects. One, it has a bad effect on Europe because if I were convinced that you were more vitally interested in my future security than even I myself, I might tend to pull back a little, exactly as has been done in the situation in Korea. Fifty nations voted for us to go in but the fifty nations have been a long ways behind in sending men. We have 40,000 men there now and certainly the rest of the countries have contributed very little. There are those who feel that America should remain but it is obvious that we should not rush in too hastily. To be sure, we are interested in Europe -- in its future -- in its liberty -- in its security -- but there are 200,000,000 people over there who should be equally

interested, should be demonstrating, should be leading in the defense of their own land. Certainly, America does not desire, with so much of a commitment now in the Orient, to commit the remainder of our potential forces in Europe until we know whether somebody is going to be along side them, particularly, when our friends over there determine who will be accepted as our allies, and who will not.

When I get in a fight, I kind of look about and if there is anybody willing to help me out, I am glad to have him help. We accepted the aid of Stalin to defeat Mr. Hitler. England did not object to that. They did not talk about anti-democracy. They did not talk about freedom of any kind. They were just glad to have the help and we came out on top. Why should there be this strange attitude regarding our potential allies remains still to me a difficult and unanswerable conundrum and I hope before long we shall see a better frame of mind, because while I do not submit to the proposition that Fortress Gibraltar here in America could survive if the rest of the world should fall, I submit also that if Europe unfortunately does fall, it does not mean that America is going to quit and it is still a long ways across the Atlantic and there are probabilities of division among its people over there. In fact, I think we can already detect the cracks in the Iron Curtain that are breaking out every day because of fundamental fallacy upon which Communism is based. And so, I do not want people to disseminate too greatly the theory that America cannot live without other countries on this earth.

I do not say it can; I do not say we do not want to help. I simply say, let us not cultivate the defeatist sentiment that so inevitably results but I come back to the theme with which I began, and that is, we should return to the lessons we learned at our mothers' knees.

Mr. Stalin said of one of the great religions of this earth in challenging its authority and position, how many divisions has the Pope? There was a complete expression of materialism run rampant.

I would like to read what Abraham Lincoln had to say bearing on that very theme, because it seems to be very pertinent to the problems we face today, as he said farewell to Springfield, "I leave not knowing when or whether I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Devine Being who every attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well."

It seems to me that we are now approaching the hour when we here in America must choose between the materialistic, atheistic teachings of Communism and of Stalin and the divine spiritual emphasis of Abraham Lincoln, and in all of the leaders who have made America great, and that way, as members of the great fraternity founded under the guidance of Almighty God, should assist ourselves, as George Stringfellow so eloquently pointed out, when he said, "Communism is an ideology which destroys man's belief in God and therefore would destroy Free Masonry. Communism teaches that belief in God is an opiate of the people. No Mason therefore can be a Communist and live up to his obligations as a Mason. Belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man is the essence of Free Masonry. Free Masons should therefore work with all other organizations whose existance is predicated upon the belief in God in combating the spread of Communism." There is the unifying element that will unite all peoples on this earth of every religion who recognize the supremacy of Almighty God and in that unity we cannot fail and without that unity we cannot win.

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PORTION OF SPEECH BY SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER BEFORE
THE PRO AMERICA, INC., GROUP AT THE SUBURBAN HOTEL,
EAST ORANGE, N.J., ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY THE 27TH.

PRO AMERICA

Americans may well be gratified and relieved to learn that England at least is in need of no further aid in defending Europe.

Foreign Under Secretary Ernest Davies has officially advised the House of Commons that England "is capable of defending Western Europe without the aid of Spain."

Since Spain is the only country in the world that has effectively purged communism it is interesting and revealing to discover it is the one country whose assistance is not desired.

America may properly ask why a division or two of Spanish troops might not be acceptable to take the place of a division of American boys.

Last year America must not use Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea because it might stir up the Chinese Communists to attack us. That argument is now no more.

This year America must not use Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea because they might not fight.

The way to find the answer to that question is in Korea where there is plenty of fighting going on so far as America is concerned.

"The Atlantic Pact was designed to preserve the free way of life and its basic freedoms - democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law. All three are absent from Spain, Mr. Davies said.

"The alliance of the peoples of the free world would be weakened by the too ready acceptance of allies whose existence is the very negation of freedom.

"The moral basis of such an alliance might be weakened by the adherence of forces as opposed to the democratic way of life as communism itself. To be anti-Communist, as Spain unquestionably is, is not enough".

The interesting aspect of this statement is found in another column on the same day where British experts declare that \$350,000,000 more will be required to rebuild Yugoslavia whose ruler Tito is an avowed Communist.

How dumb can people get!

How is it possible to repudiate Franco and embrace Tito in the same breath?

What goes on here?

The time has come when America must take account of stock and decide where its limited resources can do the most good to preserve America and the American way of life.

The same critics circumscribe MacArthur's military conduct in Korea by "political" decisions at the same time they challenge any questioning of decisions on European deployment on the ground that they are purely military.

- Consistency is indeed a jewel.

PORTION OF SPEECH BY SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER OF MAINE
BEFORE THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN
AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, ON
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1951

NEW ENGLAND IN THE AMERICAN SCENE

Whether our new development on the East River will turn into a magnificent mausoleum and memorial park to enshrine the hopes of mankind for collective security is likely to be determined at Lake Success in these next few fateful days.

The unanimous vote of the Congress on Communist China reflects the overwhelming sentiment of America as revealed in the unprecedented correspondence flowing into Washington.

Nehru fiddles while the world burns.

The nations, great and small, that choose Nehru as their leader in this fateful hour may well contemplate the feeble bulwark he affords against aggressive materialistic communism that is now on the march thruout the world.

Nehru offers neither material nor moral might to resist the criminals of the Kremlin.

America has done much to help the world. We must soon begin to remember and apply the maxims of our English ancestry that represent profound truths in human relations.

"God helps those who help themselves". How can India expect that we shall divert 2 million tons of precious grain to India when we are fighting for our lives while they stall with Stalin?

"The one who pays the fiddler is the one who calls the time." We are paying 90% of the price in American blood and treasure for assisting South Korea while the dilly-dallying diplomats at the so-called United Nations debate

whether Communist China is an aggressor.

What must be the thoughts of our boys in the bitter winter of Korea six thousand miles from home if they read the accounts of the deliberations of the diplomats at their occasional meetings in the midst of the long recesses as to whether the Chinese Communists are aggressors?

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dixmont George
Saturday evening May 10, 1952

The major disasters in our
foreign policy have come directly
from ~~our~~ vacillation.

This is conspicuously the
case in Korea.

We said one thing and then
did another.

We said we would not
fight to defend Korea.

Stalin considered that
statement an invitation to
move in.

The President then decided
overnight to fight without
troops and without a war plan.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Later the President changed his mind again and decided to carry on a conflict without precedent in military history. We would not use our navy or our strategic air force or the atomic bomb on all of which we had spent billions.

This week the Secretary of Defense announces we are considering a blockade of the China coast and a possible invasion of the main land.

This is no time for those who cannot help a consistent course.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vacillation in public men in these days is a very expensive luxury. No one can depend upon what they will do in direct contravention of what they may previously have said.

It leaves their friends uncertain what to expect, it creates only confusion among all concerned.

It is bad in private life. It is impossible in times like these in public life.

^{on all probability} Korea would never have happened if ~~Tritman~~ had been made clear in the beginning that an attack in Korea would mean war.

German issue once again in a big effort to gain the support of European public opinion for the Soviet program of neutralizing Germany.

Free Aide Assails Franco, Sees Spain No Help to West

By Reuters

London

Great Britain does not believe there will be any help to western defense, either militarily or politically, Foreign Undersecretary Ernest Davies has stated in the House of Commons.

In a speech clearly indicating the Labor government's animosity toward Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime, Mr. Davies said:

"The British Government is of the view that the arrangements being worked out (the Atlantic Pact) do not depend in any way upon Franco's help and that the Allies are capable of defending western Europe without him."

Ineffective Arms Charged

Spain's military forces, he declared, are ill-equipped and unable at present to effectively contribute to western defense.

The Atlantic Pact was designed to preserve the free way of life and its basic freedoms—democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law. All three are absent from Spain, Mr. Davies said.

"The alliance of the peoples of the free world would be weakened by the too ready acceptance of allies whose existence is the very negation of freedom."

"The moral basis of such an alliance might be weakened by the adherence of forces as opposed to the democratic way of life as communism itself. To be anti-Communist, as Spain unquestionably is, is not enough."

View Assailed by Tory

Mr. Davies had been asked by Conservative member Peter Smithers about United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement, Feb. 16, looking forward to a Spanish contribution to western defense.

Mr. Smithers said he hoped the government would adopt a policy "which will look beyond the political prejudices of the past and those of the present to the major issue of the future."

When Mr. Davies had made his speech, Conservative Nigel Fisher described it as the "most unhelpful" he had heard in the House of Commons. It would be badly received in Spain and Washington, he said.

U.S. Produces Most—Needs More

Although the United States mines more than a third of the world's zinc in its own—more than any other—it must import the metal to supply its own needs.

Oldrum & Anderson
LO 5, N. Y.

avored

stals

SHEEN
GABARDINE
SUITS

by Lanol

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