


<b>TRANSMITTAL SLIP</b>		<b>DATE</b> 11/14/57
<b>TO:</b> Mr. Warner		
<b>ROOM NO.</b>	<b>BUILDING</b>	
<b>REMARKS:</b> re Sen. Johnson's investigation JLB 		
<b>FROM:</b>		
<b>ROOM NO.</b>	<b>BUILDING</b>	<b>EXTENSION</b>

FORM NO. 241  
FEB 55

REPLACES FORM 36-8  
UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED

(47)

# Ike to Report On Security to U. S. Thursday

## Complacency Hit; Johnson Plans Searching Inquiry

By John G. Norris  
Staff Reporter

The White House announced last night that President Eisenhower will make a TV-radio report "of major importance" to the Nation Thursday evening on "Science and Security."

This development followed an announcement by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson that a "searching inquiry" will be launched in the Senate late this month into "all aspects of the United States missile and satellite programs."

The Texas Democrat declared that "ways must be found" to speed the lagging American missile and satellite efforts and "convert" some Pentagon target dates from operational readiness in the 1960s to the 1958-60 period.

There was a clear suggestion of cause and effect between the comments of Senator Johnson at an hour long jam-packed news conference and the President's decision to address the people from the White House Thursday night.

Mr. Eisenhower already had announced that he would speak on the same subject chosen for Thursday at Oklahoma City Nov. 13. The talk apparently had been scheduled to allay anxiety and criticism throughout the country stemming from recent Russian scientific and military accomplishments, notably the launching of two Russian "moons."

The President's speech will fall on the 40th anniversary of the Russian Communist revolution, which is to be celebrated

# Ike Talks to Nation Thursday

with great pomp, and possibly punctuated by announcement of other Soviet successes in science. At the same time, Mr. Eisenhower canceled a press conference scheduled for this morning, at which he would have been quizzed on the importance of the USSR's latest achievement and what the Administration is doing to counter it.

White House Assistant Press Secretary Anne Wheaton explained the President "wanted to talk to the people (and) reach a larger audience immediately." The Oklahoma City speech, which will be made on another topic, was to have been the first of a series of "chins up" addresses on American defense, science and foreign policy.

## "May Be Critical"

Senator Johnson suggested that the inquiry, to be conducted by his Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, "may be critical, if criticism is justified" of the Defense Department and other Administration officials concerned with the missile and satellite programs.

He said that the aim of the investigation is not to lay "blame," nor "put anyone on trial" nor find a "scape-goat." Nevertheless, the Senate Democratic chief made it plain that "where errors were made, they will be brought to the attention of the American people.

"The Russians have handed us a technological defeat and a propaganda defeat," Johnson declared. "The times call for bold leadership from strength and feeble denials of the facts of life will not strengthen us.

"We must hasten action that assures our friends that the Free Society can retain the lead in the Space Age . . .

"One thing I think is clear is that a conservative approach to the Space Age will not guarantee American leadership."

"The recent Russian achievements are truly remarkable. The Russians are ahead of us. This does not mean we must panic over our own lagging program. Panic never produces any answers. Progress is going to result only by bold decisions taken by cool heads."

Johnson disclosed the plans for a Congressional inquiry into the Administration's conduct of the missile and satellite programs following a seven and a half hour Pentagon briefing given him and two other ranking Senators by Defense chiefs Monday.

The Senate leader said that his news conference comments had been checked in advance with his two companions at

man of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Sen. Styles Bridges, Senate Republican Policy Committee chairman and a ranking member of the Armed Services Committee.

The Texas Senator would not comment on the long secret briefing, but concern was expressed on Capitol Hill at what was called the "complacent" attitude of Pentagon leaders.

It was reported that Democratic Senators were disturbed over what was called an attitude that "Sputnik might have been a good thing after all." The feeling in Congress was that this was no way to look at a major United States "defeat."

## Family of Missiles

While reserving judgment on where the blame should lie and what to do, Johnson said we must do more than produce a "family of missiles" to defend the Nation. Even more important, he said, is to increase the training of "a family of engineers and scientists to save our country."

He advocated Federal subsidizing and other encouragement to the education of engineers, and said that everyone must "take a new look at our attitude toward education and educators."

The Senator said that a "crash" program to produce an intercontinental ballistic missile might not solve the problem facing the Nation. For if Russia gets ahead in technology, by the time the ICBM is ready "it might be obsolete."

In promising a "national approach rather than a partisan approach" to the inquiry, Johnson said the country should remember that Government officials have faced difficult and complex problems. They may have made mistakes, he said, but this does not mean they have been stupid, negligent, unconcerned or hostile to the national interest.

Johnson said the inquiry will be handled by his seven-man Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, a sub group of Russell's Armed Services Committee. Members are Sens. John B. Stennis (D-Miss.), Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), Bridges, Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) and Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.).

But all 15 members of the parent committee are ex-officio members of the subcommittee and are invited to participate, Johnson stressed. He said that the subcommittee will decide to what extent the hearings will be closed or open. Also, he said, some hearings will be held at missile test centers, with other

Democrats on the group presiding in some cases.

There was a strong possibility that in his Thursday speech, the President will map new United States moves to overtake Russia. These moves could involve more spending on scientific research and new legislation.

There was speculation that the President might disclose some new achievement or move in the missile field, such as the appointment of a missile "czar." Retired Army Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther has been mentioned in this connection. Mr. Eisenhower, who seldom stays late in his office, was at his desk last night until 8:25 o'clock conferring with Assistant Sherman Adams and Arthur Larson, former chief of the United States Information Agency and now the President's adviser on psychological warfare.

Mr. Eisenhower has been holding emergency conferences with his scientific, budget and defense advisers since Russia launched her second satellite Sunday morning.

The 30-minute address will be carried live over the CBS radio and TV networks at 8 p. m. ABC will have a delayed telecast at 10:30 p. m. and NBC at 11:15 p. m. Mutual Radio will broadcast the address at 11 p. m. and ABC and NBC did not specify times for radio broadcasts.

Earlier in the day, President Eisenhower met with his Cabinet for two hours in an unusual Tuesday session. As they left the meeting, Cabinet members were silent about what was discussed.

The White House had said Monday the objective was to consider the legislative and spending programs for the year ahead. These are programs certain to be influenced by Russia's continuing achievements in space.

The same subjects are programmed for discussion at Friday's regular Cabinet meeting.

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# Johnson Orders Missile Probe

By Chalmers M. Roberts  
Staff Reporter

The 75 or so newsmen, who jammed into Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson's little gallery floor office at the Capitol yesterday, heard the formal announcement of a "searching" Senate committee probe into missiles and satellites. And they were told it would be run by a subcommittee headed by Johnson himself in a bipartisan manner.

The reporters came away with something else, too. For it was apparent that Johnson, the supreme Democratic tactician, had scented the prevailing winds and found them auspicious.

The simple fact is that the Democrats believe they have a political issue of major importance—what they see as the Administration's military laxity and complacency in the face of Soviet advances which have alarmed the voters. Tuesday's election returns may have been too skimpy to prove

that thesis but they certainly did nothing to disprove it.

And, importantly, here may be an issue which could pull the Democrats together after the disastrous division conjured up by Little Rock.

Despite anything President Eisenhower can say in his series of speeches, beginning tonight, the Democrats now can be counted on to pound away at the defense issue. And from all indications the inter-service feuding in the Pentagon very likely will provide grist for that mill.

What neither the Administration nor the Democrats as yet have, however, is any agreed position beyond those of defense or attack. It is all very well, for instance, for Johnson to call for "bold leadership" and to say he is not out to find a "scape-goat." And it will meet only half the issue to force the Administration to "convert" Pentagon missile target dates from the 1960s to 1958, '59 and '60.

Basic to the problem of what to do today is the question of

how far the United States is prepared to go in tying together the agglomeration of nations with which it has one form or another of military alliance. The first big test will come at the mid-December North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in Paris to be attended by the President.

For the Administration, this is a period of feverish preparation. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is searching everywhere for ideas. Yesterday he called in half a dozen leading Democratic thinkers.

When British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan was here last month, he harked back to Winston Churchill's proposal of a decade ago for common Anglo-American citizenship as the desirable end.

Dulles agreed that theoretically some form of federal union among the Atlantic nations now makes sense. But he believes such a major move is not now in the realm of possibility. And he rejects the British idea of an initial

Anglo-American return to the close World War II type of relationship in favor of a NATO-wide relationship. Even though Dulles has not indicated publicly that he has dropped his first thought of somehow tying together all the 50-odd allied nations, he is running into intra-Administration troubles over closer NATO cooperation alone.

How much pooling of Free World brains and military potential takes place is likely to provide an index of accomplishment. On this issue the Democrats who so far have spoken are far from united. But before the issue is put to the Democrats in Congress, the Administration itself will have to get together.

Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, the Atomic Energy Commission chairman who is Mr. Eisenhower's chief adviser on such matters, has put it in writing that his approach will be this: It does not make sense to withhold from our allies information already available to our potential enemies. This sort of stance, of course, is anything but one of cooperation and it is not at all what the British and the others seek.

Nor is there allied agreement. Macmillan spoke while here of interchanging information on a basis of available resources, a formula in which Britain would gain the most. But Dulles wants an exchange on the basis of need to include all NATO nations. Strauss' formula is far less than either of these, however.

Only some five weeks remain before Mr. Eisenhower and his 14 NATO counterparts gather in Paris. By that time Sen. Johnson's hearings should be under way, though behind closed doors. So far, there are no plans to take any Congressional leaders to Paris though they will meet with the President before he takes off.

As of today, the Republican Administration is struggling to get its ducks in order, the Democrats smell political blood and are out to get it and another period of strain for what is termed America's bipartisan foreign policy appears to be in the offing.

## POLICY—From Page 1

# President Seeks Support of Policies

plans to move up his first radio-TV speech to tonight. The acting White House Press Secretary, Mrs. Anne Wharton, said yesterday she did not think Johnson's remarks played a part in the switch.

And from Republican Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire yesterday came a formal proposal for a "missile and satellite program coordinator." He said he was "deeply concerned at the over-all progress" and he declared that "we would stand in mortal danger in the very near future if we allowed the present situation to prevail."

Bridges, Johnson and Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) spent more than seven hours Monday at a Pentagon briefing. Bridges stated his concern more directly than did Johnson but the Democratic leader clearly shared it and more so.

The GOP Senator also said

which he felt the United States is "ahead," should be made available "both to our forces and to the atomic warfare-trained forces of NATO and Baghdad Pact areas." This was the strongest support yet from a ranking Senator to an idea the Administration is expected to discuss when the President attends the NATO meeting in Paris in mid-December.

The unprecedented "A to Z" bipartisan legislative call included 18 Democrats and 17 Republicans from the Armed Services, Foreign Relations, Foreign Affairs, Appropriations, Finance, and Ways and Means committees. This would indicate the President expects to discuss the cost, budget, and tax implications of the weapons program and proposals to share nuclear weapons with allied nations.

Dulles' conference with the seven men who served in the Truman Administration, though not all Democrats, was

fair by one of the group. He was Paul H. Nitze who served as chief of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff under Dean Acheson and now is president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation. Spokesman Lincoln White said he didn't know whether Dulles had invited Acheson to any conferences.

Others in the group were former Army Secretary Frank Pace Jr., now president of General Dynamics Corp.; William H. Draper Jr., former Army Under Secretary and special ambassador, now with Mexican Light & Power Co.; Nelson A. Rockefeller, who served in various capacities under both President Eisenhower and Mr. Truman; George W. Perkins, until recently the United States representative to NATO; Charles M. Spofford, former deputy American NATO representative; John C. Hughes, former American NATO representa-

## Russia Leads in Some Missiles

By Chalmers M. Roberts  
Staff Reporters

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles yesterday conceded that the Soviet Union "in some respects" is ahead of the United States in missile development.

And during a press conference discussion of the missile-satellite problem, Dulles said there is "no possibility" of again attaining or maintaining the weapons advantage the United States had in the early years of American atomic and hydrogen bomb development.

The "steady growth" of Soviet weapons capabilities, he said, with efforts channeled into this one field has made inevitable steady Russian progress. Later, in reply to a question, Dulles said he had spoken too narrowly in saying all Soviet effort had gone into military weapons.

**The West may have passed up an opportunity to negotiate our differences with the Soviet Union.**

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Rather, it has gone into scientific and technological work.

He added he did not think America wanted that kind of "unbalanced society" because this Nation achieved greatness through enriching the life of its people.

### Confers with Sen. Johnson

The Secretary met with newsmen shortly after an unscheduled hour-long conference in his office with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.). The Senator, who later revealed the meeting, said it was at Dulles' request and that the Secretary earlier also had been in touch with him by phone.

Dulles expressed confidence that the United States can catch up with the Soviets in the missile race. And he said it would be "helpful" to American foreign policy to have the United States demonstrate it can successfully fire space missiles. He added that it would be desirable to have American-made intermediate ballistic missiles stationed not only in Britain but "elsewhere" as part of the Western defense system.

Asked whether the launching of Sputnik II altered the American view of satellite military significance, Dulles said it did not. But he added that reports so far available

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DULLES—From Page 1

# Dulles Admits Red Arms Gains

consultation. One reporter told Dulles that the procedure slowed down the press conference. Another said it would be creating a precedent for all Cabinet members. Only at Presidential conferences is the procedure now followed.

seem to confirm the Soviets have a "very considerable" propulsion system and that they have a "capability to have" intercontinental missiles. He left as unanswered whether the Russians have the ICBM in production and he said they had not demonstrated they had solved the atmospheric reentry problem.

### Points to Need of Unity

Dulles related the Soviet weapons progress to the problem of welding the Free World's alliances by saying that "where the danger of standing alone is so great, there is an increasing tendency to draw together."

As to the forthcoming North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in Paris, Dulles said he felt "quite a lot" can be done in the way of closer scientific cooperation under the present atomic secrets law. He added that he hoped the NATO nuclear stockpile plan would be in shape for submission in concrete form at the December meeting, to be attended by President Eisenhower.

The Secretary said he had thought of trying to draw together or unify the various pacts which the United States has with more than 50 allies. But he felt that would be "over ambitious" at this point and it would be "somewhat better" to stick with the current regional approach.

He also said that perhaps the term "police force" was not properly descriptive of his



JOHN FOSTER DULLES  
... concedes Soviet lead

possible" to negotiate disarmament in an 82-nation meeting such as the Soviet Union has proposed. He said he did not know whether the present gap in East-West proposals could be bridged but he was certain it could not in such a gathering of all the United Nations member nations.

• The downfall of Soviet Marshal Georgi Zhukov was an exercise "of personal power" by Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev. Zhukov apparently did not care to accept the degree of party control Khrushchev wanted in the Red army. Quite possibly Khrushchev "moved to forestall" a military dictatorship.

• The Soviet outcry in the Middle East may have been a "smokescreen" for some sort of "adventurism" in foreign affairs. Dulles noted that the statement of Zhukov's ouster had charged the Marshal with "adventurism" and he added that the only adventurism had been the Soviet outcry over Turkey and Syria while Zhukov was absent in Yugoslavia and Albania.

Dulles said there still is danger in the Middle East. While the Soviet charges have "collapsed" because they were not substantiated, that does not mean the independence of the Arab states is secure, he added.

### Dulles Withdraws Rule On Press Identities

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles yesterday withdrew,

temporarily at least, a request that newsmen give their names and organizations when asking questions at his press conference.

The request was announced by Spokesman Lincoln White a few minutes before Dulles appeared. Newsmen, caught unawares by the move, immediately asked Dulles for the reason. He said that giving names was the procedure at Presidential press conferences and, besides, some newsmen seemed to like to get their names in the papers.

When he was told that the State Department Correspondents Association had not been consulted, he agreed to put off the matter until the next press conference, apparently pending

idea of a collective security force. He had earlier used that term. He said he was sure it was possible to create closer military arrangements among the allies without a political merger. The question, he added, is whether nations in peacetime will voluntarily accept international military controls they accepted during the last war.

### Rejects Red Proposal

On other subjects, Dulles said that:

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