

POWERFUL TEAMWORK

Dulles Brothers Cope With Reds From Sunny, Dark Sides of Street

CPYRGHT

By EDWIN A. LAHEY

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WASHINGTON—The strong men in the Eisenhower administration will automatically loom larger in the vacuum created by the President's physical disability.

High up in this heap are two bright lads from Watertown, N. Y., who have a brother act that has already become a remarkably powerful force in the conduct of our international relations.

They are John Foster Dulles and Allen Welsh Dulles, whose jobs complement each other's in a way that makes them a pretty potent team.

As secretary of state, it is the task of John Foster Dulles to sip tea with the Russians, laugh at their labored jokes in keeping with the Geneva spirit and discuss possible ways of averting a war that might liquidate the human race.

As chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, it is the job of Allen Welsh Dulles to set fire to the coat tails of the Russians, the way they used to do in the old Marx Brothers routine.

His chief function is to help keep the Russian bear hemmed in.

John Foster Dulles works in a gold fish bowl. He roams the world in a fanfare of publicity, and has kept the taxpayers up to date, through press conferences and television talks, more thoroughly than any secretary of state in our time.

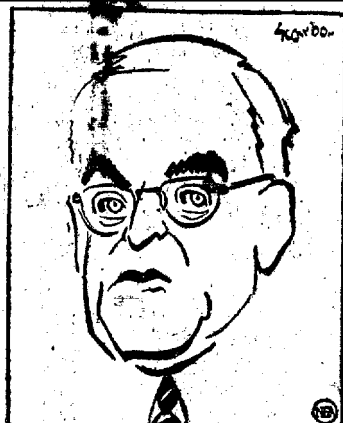
Allen Dulles, on the other hand, operates in a cloak and dagger routine about which not even Congress can be told, even though Congress supplies the money for the CIA.

An employe of the CIA doesn't dare even tell his landlady where he works.

John Foster Dulles told a political audience in August, 1952, that if the Republican ticket were elected, Mr. Eisenhower would promote quiet revolutions in the satellite countries of Eastern Europe.

If there have been any efforts on our part to promote such revolutions against the Communist governments in Eastern Europe, that would have been Allen Dulles' task.

The Dulles boys started out bright



JOHN FOSTER DULLES



ALLEN W. DULLES

But they also had good connections that helped them in both their public and private careers.

Their maternal grandfather, John Watson Foster, was a renowned international lawyer, and served as secretary of state under President Harrison in 1892-93.

Foster, a farm boy, was graduated from the University of Indiana, fought in the Civil War, and later practiced law and published a newspaper in Evansville, Ind.

He was a Republican party leader in that state, and served as a U. S. diplomat in Mexico, Russia and Spain before he set up his law practice in Washington.

Foster had two daughters, Edith and Eleanor.

Edith married Allen Macy Dulles, a Presbyterian minister, who served in Detroit, Watertown, and finally at the Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary.

Eleanor Foster, presumably well known in the area, was a young Watertown lawyer named

Robert Lansing, and married him in 1890.

Lansing served with Foster as an associate counsel in some international arbitration cases involving the seal fishing rights in the Bering Sea and the boundary dispute between the United States and Canada.

Lansing later became secretary of state in the Wilson administration.

John Foster Dulles and Allen Welsh Dulles graduated brilliantly from Princeton, one in 1908, the other in 1914, when grandfather Foster and uncle Lansing were both powerful men.

It was at Foster's recommendation that John Foster Dulles entered the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell in 1911, to become a senior partner before he became secretary of state.

(This law firm has a fabulous history of its own as an international institution. It helped Teddy Roosevelt get the Panama Canal, and in its day has handled the legal work in connection with the financing of Germany, Norway, Poland, Denmark, France, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Colombia.)

Secretary of State Lansing, John Foster Dulles' uncle, sent him to represent the United States at a Pan-American scientific congress, and also to win friends for the United States in the area of the Panama Canal during World War I.

Allen Welsh Dulles went into diplomacy as a career after college, but gave it up in 1926, because he felt his \$8,000-a-year salary was inadequate.

Allen also joined the Sullivan & Cromwell firm, where his career in international affairs continued on a private, rather than a public basis, at considerable more pay.

When the two brothers from Watertown resigned from the Wall Street law firm to enter the Eisenhower administration, they came well equipped for their respective jobs by a life-time of training and family environment.

John Foster Dulles had in fact been "secretary of state" for Thomas E. Dewey of New York, in both his campaigns for the presidency, and trained Dewey in his foreign policy thinking. His advice had likewise been sought by the administration.

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Allen Welsh Dulles had special training for his present job while chief of the Office of Strategic Services "cloak and dagger" mission in Switzerland during the last war, and as OSS chief in Germany at the end of the war.

Both members of this remarkable brother act are at the age when most men begin thinking of unwinding. John Foster is 67 and Allen is 62.

But the Dulles brothers seem to have the most active part of their lives still ahead of them as they cope with our day-to-day relations with the Soviet Union, one on the dark side, the other on the sunny side of the street.

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