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suade him not to. If he thinks last pres. conference, Dulles he can carry on for three or four months. I think he will carry on. But, he added, "at any time I don't feel able to carry on, you will know it." That is the decision now being the Secretary.

STATINTL

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By Charles A. Rogel

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has again been stricken with cancer.

But he will continue as Secretary on leave of absence while receiving radiation therapy.

The cancer diagnosis was announced at Walter Reed Hospital shortly after 11 a. m. yesterday, a few minutes after a grim faced President Eisenhower had concluded a 35-minute call on Dulles. The medical bulletin was coupled with a Presidential statement that the Secretary would continue on leave of absence.

Mr. Eisenhower said that while I was with him his doctors discussed with us their findings of the existence of malignancy, no fully deter-

Text of medical report and President Eisenhower's statement on Secretary Dulles Page A15.

Dulles probably faces extended treatment and limited activity. Page A15.

News of Dulles' condition has caused expressions of shock and sympathy from members of Congress and officials of Allied governments. Page A15.

It is not clear at this time as to extent of operation to require further treatment.

The President added that I expressed my thoughts and prayers to all of us for a successful treatment. In order to allow time for this purpose, the Secretary continues on leave of absence. I will of course be in close touch with him consistently.

Speculation on Resignation

The immediate question after the announcements yesterday was whether Dulles would respond to medical treatment sufficiently to enable him to carry on, at least in the coming critical months of expected East-West negotiations over the Berlin crisis, or whether he would be forced to resign because of his health.

A close Dulles associate commented last night that "I don't think he has made up his mind on what to do. I think

doctors and the President indicated it was too early to determine the course of the illness. It appeared likely it might take some time to determine Dulles' response to radiation therapy, which the doctors said would begin "in the immediate future." No further surgery is contemplated, they added. The cancer had been discovered as the result of a hernia operation on Friday.

The news that Dulles had again been stricken by cancer, for which he had been operated on in 1956, brought gloom to the capital and indeed throughout the western world. For Dulles, though the most controversial Secretary of State in decades, has been recognized as the most powerful in American history and as the chief architect and practitioner of Western diplomacy since he took office just over six years ago.

He became Secretary of State on the day Gen. Eisenhower became President only a few weeks before the death of Josef Stalin, a landmark period in modern history. Now East and West are approaching new negotiations which many diplomats feel could be another post-war landmark. The Soviet ultimatum on Berlin is due to expire on May 27. Hence Dulles' illness has come at a critical moment.

Whether the illness would alter the already set schedule of diplomatic moves was uncertain last night. The Western foreign ministers had been expected to meet in Paris in late March prior to a 15-nation NATO ministers conference in Washington April 24. That Dulles could attend the Paris meeting now seems highly improbable. It had been planned in expectation of an East-West conference with the Russians in late April or early May.

Hoped to Concentrate

When he went to the hospital last Monday, Dulles said in a letter to the President that while on leave for "a few weeks" to recuperate he would have time to "concentrate on the complicated and grave problems raised by the Soviet threats regarding Berlin and the allied response thereto." He added he would be "available for consultation with you and my associates."

The Secretary was told at about 9 a. m. yesterday that he had cancer again, according to State Department spokesman Lincoln White. The public disclosure, some three hours later, came a day after the hernia operation by Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, who removed a cancerous portion of Dulles' colon two years ago.

White said the President and Dulles' family were notified of the laboratory findings about the same time the Secretary was told. The President, accompanied by his physician, Dr. Howard M. Snyder, arrived at Walter Reed at 10:30 a. m.

President at Hospital

Mr. Eisenhower stepped from his car as soon as it halted and he walked swiftly into the building where Dulles is using the same suite occupied by the President during his own illnesses. On leaving 37 minutes later, the President told newsmen a medical bulletin would be issued "in a few minutes." Then he hurried away, carrying an orange-jacketed book.

Assistant White House Press Secretary Anne Wheaton later said the book had been borrowed from Dulles' bedside. It was "What We Must Know About Communism" by Harry and Borano Overstreet.

Before going to the hospital, Mr. Eisenhower conferred on what was termed normal State Department business with C. Douglas Dillon, Acting Secretary of State until the return from vacation late yesterday of Under Secretary Christian Herter. Herter now will be Acting Secretary.

Speculation on who might succeed Dulles, should he be forced to resign, ran like this: It would be the man recommended by Dulles, in whom the President has time and again expressed the highest degree of confidence, regardless of criticisms at home and abroad over the years.

The choice could be either someone already in the Administration or someone from outside. In the former category, considered the most likely because the Administration

now has less than two years to run and because of the impending negotiations, are Herter, Dillon and Henry Cabot Lodge, American Ambassador to the United Nations.

Herter, now 63, is a former Massachusetts Republican Governor. But he suffers from arthritis and has to use crutches to get around. Dulles of late has been delegating considerable responsibility to Herter, but it is known that Herter's views have not always coincided with Dulles' on some key issues.

Dillon, now 49, is a former

envoy to France whose job is to head up Administration foreign economic policies. He is the wealthy son of the founder of a major investment banking firm, Dillon, Read & Co. Dillon is especially popular with Democrats in Congress who, almost entirely on their own, raised his rank from Deputy Under Secretary to Under Secretary, a remarkable tribute. Dulles has given Dillon wide responsibility.

Lodge, now 56, is a former Republican Senator from Massachusetts who has been at the U. N. since 1953 and who sits in on Cabinet meetings. There have been occasions when he was not happy about Dulles' policies and the two men have never been close personal friends.

Of the three Dillon probably is the choice of both professional diplomats and of congressional leaders. Associated Press correspondent Jack Bell reported yesterday that "leading congressional Democrats hope" that if Dulles has to resign his successor will be Dillon. He added that "top Republicans also regard Dillon with favor" but do not discount the possibility that the President might pick either Lodge or Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther.

Gruenther, 59, now head of the American Red Cross, is a close personal friend of the President and served as his Chief of Staff when Gen. Eisenhower headed NATO.

Two others not mentioned also have been mentioned. One is two-time GOP presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey.

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