

L.J. - Senoco.

Tuesday, March 19, 1946.

## IRAN

The text of the Iranian appeal to the U N O has just been released. Earlier in the day, it was announced that the government of Persia was lodging a formal complaint against Soviet Russia, a protest to be placed before the Security Council, which is soon to meet in New York. This definitely committed the Iranian government to a course of action that is said to have the approval of the United States and Great Britain---presenting the dispute to the U N O. The text of the appeal, the bill of particulars, reveals nothing new. Iran charges the Soviets with a violation of treaty and of action contrary to the charter of the United Nations. Two specific charges are made---the maintaining of Red Army troops on Iranian soil after March Second, Nineteen-Forty-Six, the date on which, according to Treaty, the Soviet forces should have been withdrawn. And---Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Iran. This pertains, of course, to Red Army support given to the insurgents of Azerbaidjan, who have set up an autonomous government.

From British sources we hear today's move is likely to bring immediate increase of Soviet pressure against the Iranian government, pressure to force the Persians into a deal----whereby Moscow would gain control of vast Iranian oil resources in return for her withdrawal of the Red Army from the country.

~~Will the Iranian premier agree to the Soviet bargain? If he does, what will the Iranian Army do? Will the military leaders oppose any such agreement? If they should balk, the premier might call for the Red Army to protect him against his own Army.~~

~~Another line of supposition is that the premier may reject the Moscow bargain--"give us your oil and we'll take out our soldiers."~~

~~In that case, the Soviets might promote a revolt of the Persian Left Wingers, with the idea of installing a Left Wing Regime that would sign on the dotted line--agreeing to the Red bargain.~~

However all that may be, the fact is that Iran has taken a fateful step in placing it's dispute with Soviet Russian before the Security Council of the U N O.

## INDIA

The British mission to India took off by plane from London today, three members of the Labor Government---A V Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Bethel-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; and Sir Stafford Cripps, Treasurer of the Board of Trade.

As the mission departs on its errand of bringing about the independence of India, optimism is expressed in London---the belief that, in actual fact, an agreement has already been worked out, in advance. The immense problem, of course, is the old feud between the Hindus and Mohammedans---with the Moslems demanding an independent state, Pakistan. There will have to be a compromise on a constitution for India, and the word from London is that successful preliminary negotiations were carried out some while ago. The story is that the governor of Bengal, R G Casey, brought about an agreement that has the support of a majority of the Hindu leaders---and some Moslems. If that be the case, and a tentative arrangement has already been made,---why, then the mission that started out by air today, may get along more rapidly than expected in accomplishing the independence of India.

## STALIN

Soviet Russia has a new president---which doesn't mean anything such. Stalin remains the premier and Big Boss, and ~~Molotov~~ Molotov stays on as Foreign Minister. The presidency of the USSR always was a formal sort of affair; the President a figurehead. So there's not much headline importance in the fact that President Kalinin is out --- and President Shvernik is in.

Kalinin presented his resignation to the Soviet Parliament, and this was ~~not~~ unexpected. Kalinin has been ailing for the past several years, and is especially afflicted with eye trouble. Shvernik, who succeeds him, has been Soviet Vice-President for a couple of years. He is little known to the outside world, and takes a post of little consequence.

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## **NUREMBERG**

Another back-stage scene in the events that preceded the war was revealed today at the Nuremberg trial of Nazi war criminals.

Testimony was given by the Swedish ~~minister~~ mystery man, Dahlerus--- an engineer who participated in secret negotiations between Great Britain and Nazi Germany in an effort to avert war.

Testifying for the defense of Hitler's former number two man, Goering, the Swedish engineer, stated that several days before the Nazi attacks on Poland, he took to London a peace proposal on behalf of Hitler and Goering. Those two Nazi chiefs suggested a Nazi-British alliance, and offered the support of the German Army for the British empire---if the empire should be attacked. This bit of cheek and insolence was naturally rejected by the British, who could hardly picture themselves using Hitler's Nazi war machine to defend the British Empire. However, London was willing to negotiate on the basis of the Hitler-Goering proposals, and tried for an agreement to avert war.

sheet 2 NUREMBERG ~~THE~~ avert war

The Swedish mystery man stated today that for a time things looked hopeful, with the British reply presented to Hitler by the British ambassador to Berlin, Sir Neville Henderson. Then, he was told by Goering that the Hitler-Henderson meeting had gone badly---"and ended in a great quarrel," <sup>as</sup> said the mystery man today *described it.*

~~He went on to relate how on the day the Germans<sup>s</sup> invaded Poland, September first, Nineteen-thirty-Nine, he met Hitler <sup>at</sup> the Reichschanzery. He described Hitler as follows: "He was exceedingly nervous and in an uncontrollable temper. He said there was going to be a smash-up in Poland and that he could fight one, two or ten years."~~

~~When Great Britain, just before entering the war in defense of Poland, was about to issue an ultimatum to the Nazis, the Swedish engineer hasten<sup>-ed</sup> to Goering's headquarters. There he suggested that Goering should fly immediately to London to negotiate---in an attempt to keep the attack on Poland from turning into a world war. Today the mystery man said: "Goering accepted and Hitler agreed. I telephoned the London foreign office," he went on, "and they said they could not consider this proposal. I told Goering---<sup>and</sup> he seemed sorry."~~

sheet 3 NUMBER 333 and he seemed sorry

So the British ultimatum was delivered, demanding that the Nazis  
get out of Poland---and World War Number Two was on.

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ATOMIC SECRET

⚡ In a London courtroom today, appeared a ~~defendant who has suddenly~~  
~~become a much more dramatic figure than he had previously been. He was~~  
Dr Alan Bunn May, the <sup>British</sup> ~~British~~ scientist charged with having given  
atomic bomb secrets to a foreign power. He was the senior member of  
a British atomic mission sent to Canada to work in the development  
of the atomic bomb---the number one scientist in the party. And he  
admits that he disclosed confidential atomic information.

That was dramatic enough to begin with, and now there seems to be no  
doubt that the scientist arraigned in the London courtroom today  
is the same one that Canadian Prime Minister MacKensie King referred  
to last night. In Ottawa, MacKensie King told the Canadian  
Parliament about the Soviet spy ring that operated in Canada during  
the war and after, and gave a vivid account of how it was learned  
that an important British scientist, who had been working on the  
atomic bomb in Canada, had gone to Britain to make contact with  
Soviet agents there. MacKensie King made a hasty trip to England to  
circumvent this--- and thus the British were made aware of the fact  
that one of their ace atomic scientists was divulging bomb secrets  
to Soviet espionage.)



✓ All of which seems inevitably to tie in with the fact that

Dr Alan Nunn May, head of the British atomic mission to Canada, was arrested, and now stands accused of violating the atomic secrecy.

Today he was silent in court, saying hardly anything more than one word---but that one word appeared to give a clue to what his defense will be.

His attorney turned to him and asked: "Is it true that British scientists generally feel that the secrets of atomic physics should not be kept as the property of any one nation?"

To which the accused scientist answered: "Yes."

From which, I suppose, we may anticipate the following line of defense from Dr Alan Nunn May when put on the trial:- Because he believed that atomic information should not be kept by any one nation, he turned over atomic bomb secrets to Soviet espionage---and I suppose <sup>the defense will</sup> ~~that~~ try to call that some kind of lofty scientific idealism.

The British judge today was not impressed by the hint of such reasoning. He ordered the doctor <sup>not only</sup> ~~to be~~ held for trial---<sup>--but he</sup> ~~and~~ refused <sup>him</sup> bail. ~~XXXX~~

**ADD ATOMIC SECRET**

One very important question is this---how much did Dr Alan Nunn May really know about the atomic bomb? How much of the secret did he have to give to Soviet espionage? An answer to that is given by American Major General Groves, who was in charge of the atomic bomb project. He says that it is very doubtful that the accused British scientist had, as the general phrases it, "any more than a general knowledge of the atomic bomb."

This information was presented in a letter to Senator Higginlooper, a letter which goes on to give an account of May's activities.

General Groves writes: "Dr Alan Nunn May is a native born British physicist of about forty years of age. He holds a PH D degree from Trinity College, Cambridge. ~~He came to Canada some time in Nineteen~~ ~~Forty-Three,~~ was employed in the British group in the Montreal Laboratory, which was then ~~partaking~~ in the research of the atomic energy field."

The General goes on to relate that the British physicist made several trips to the United States in connection with atomic work. He visited the laboratory at the University of Chicago. On one of these visits he carried on what the General calls ---"Extensive work with our scientists in a highly secret new field."

sheet 2 ADD ATOMIC SECRET ~~and new new field~~

General Groves states that May wanted to make a fourth visit, but permission was refused. The General explained he had no reason to suspect him, but adds: "I did not like to have him acquire such a wide knowledge of later developments."

As a result of all this, May acquired bits of knowledge, "but only very limited information," says General Groves, ~~about the material used in the actual construction of the bombs.~~

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ATOMIC TEST

*on separate sheet*

~~And~~ *How* would you like to be aboard <sup>those</sup> Guinea pig warships when *the* atomic bombs explode?

Sounds like a foolish question, but some people are willing -- eager in fact. The Army Air Forces are getting offers from volunteers--people saying they would like to be aboard the warships during the atomic tests. They argue that this would provide information about what would happen to the crews of naval vessels under atomic attack. One assumption is, of course, that no living thing could survive the disintegrating heat and stream of radio activity. But that doesn't bother the volunteers--- they are quite willing to take the chance of being atomized.

This is disclosed <sup>today</sup> by Chief of Air Force Intelligence, Colonel Kalberer, who states that the atomic volunteers are becoming a nuisance. "Some of them want publicity," says he, "and others, apparently, are just plain nuts." <sup>While</sup> Some are convicts who offer themselves for the experiment, on the assumption that they <sup>will</sup> get pardons if they survived. Others, in the words of Air Force Officers, "actually want to die for science."

The Air Forces are doing their best to discourage the idea, and be rid of what the news dispatch calls---"The atomic volunteer problem."

## MILK BANQUET

Like many of you, some of my work, especially at Movietone, is done far into the night. This means that I frequently ~~gm~~ meet the milk man when I am on the way home. Tonight, I'm meeting about a thousand milk men, and their wives. And that suggests an interesting thought: How would you like to be the wife of the milk man? The milk man who works while others sleep, so little Rufus can have milk on his oatmeal, and you and I have cream in our coffee.

I am broadcasting from the ballroom of the Statler, in Boston. The occasion is the first ~~gm~~ post war convention of the milk dealers of the New England states.

And that just naturally brings up another question: Here is the place where I ought to be able to find out how my wife can get more butter. Jim Woodson, ~~is~~ the Managing Director of the Association of New England Milk Dealers, ~~He~~ is sitting on one side of me. On the other is the General Manager of the United Dairy System, a man who ~~is~~ is in touch with both the farmers of New England and the distributors -- Albert W. Smith. Let's ask Al Smith about it.

MR. SMITH: There has been a tremendous increase in the consumption of fluid milk. This was brought on, to begin with, primarily, by a shortage of fats and proteins in other foods during the war. Also on the part of the civilian population, the folks here at home, there was a pent-up demand for ice cream. Now that the war is over, now that people can have ice cream, the demand for it is enormous, far greater than ever before. It's largely a case of the people's choice and the farmer's choice. Milk is comparatively cheap. The public is demanding great quantities. The farmer gets more for his milk in fluid form than when he puts it in butter. That about sums it up.

L.T.: So it looks as though the answer to my question is: I don't get any more butter. At any rate not right away. Al Smith of Springfield hasn't given us a complete answer. Perhaps ~~xxxx~~ no one could. <sup>It</sup> Seems to be a complicated subject, and we are going to hear a lot more about it.

## RUMORS

Over in the mountains of Bavaria, the <sup>(quaint walled city)</sup> town of Dinkelsbuehl is quite a place for rumors- the latest of which had the world coming to an end. According to that one, this earthly globe should have been today a fiery wreck. Because of an interplanetary collision.

The story seems to have been derived from a broadcast on the Swiss Radio, which told of a star, at some enormous distance, rushing in the general direction of the solar system.

In Dinkelsbuehl, that was transmogrified, twisted around and made precise--the word being that the planet Saturn had somehow got out of its orbit and was headed straight for this earth--the collision to occur on March eighteenth.

However, dawn broke today at Dinkelsbuehl, with the same old sun rising and the town intact. Some of the inhabitants thought that Saturn might have hit some other part of the world, and Dinkelsbuehl had not yet heard about it. Others figured that a miscalculation had been made -- and that the interplanetary collision would really occur next October.

All of which was nothing like as disastrous as another yarn that hit Dinkelsbuehl three years ago.

sheet 2 Rumors--XXX years ago

That one foretold -- the end of the war. The report was positive and insistent -- peace would come within three months----the people of Dinkelsbuehl were so happy about it that they staged a huge feast. Celebrating with parties and banquets, <sup>at which</sup> they ate up most of the food on hand. They dug so deeply into the food stocks allotted to <sup>Dinkelsbuehl</sup> ~~the place~~ by war time rationing, that they didn't have much left when the rumor turned out to be false--- they nearly starved.

1/2 As a subject for a false report in Dinkelsbuehl, the end of the war was worse than the end of the world. And that brings us to the end of the broadcast Hugh; and I'll let you say so long for me.