

INTRODUCTION

C.J. Dr. - K. Monday, July 27, 1953.

Good evening, everybody:

I'm substituting for my father, ^{this evening} who is on

a trip to the West Coast -- the redwood forests of northern California. He needed a couple of days of rest away from news wires and telephones.

It happens that I'm just home from a trip, a lot of travel in Africa and Asia -- just in time to pinch-hit on this program for several days this week. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~



EISENHOWER

~~On this, the first day of the Korean~~

~~XXXXXX~~ President Eisenhower sent a message to Congress ^{today} asking for two hundred million dollars to start South Korea on the road to recovery. The two hundred millions would come out of money saved by the truce - funds that would, otherwise, be spent on war.

This is the first step in the rehabilitation of war-torn South Korea with many more millions to follow before the job is done. The White House, in the message to Congress, made it clear that any additional money will depend on Syngman Rhee's Cooperation in observing the truce. (~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~He accepted it reluctantly. And tried to obstruct the arrangement. Now, we will undertake a big job of helping South Korea but only if the South Korean president keeps his pledge to abide by the truce.~~

FOLLOW EISENHOWER

A later dispatch states that the Senate appropriations committee took immediate steps to get action- for aid ~~in~~ to Korea. The White House recommendation to go through Congress in a hurry.

General Mark Clark, for the North Koreans, Marshal Liu Peng, but, all along, there were widespread rumors about his, ~~status~~ he had been purged. He would be there up?

Today, in Tokyo, a transcript of secret negotiations was made public. Last Saturday, the State told allied negotiators that the North Korean Marshal could be represented by his ~~own~~ deputy. Liu Peng -- himself, not to appear. But our side still wanted his to appear.

There was a demand that all reference be barred from the press. This was

SIGNING

The signing of the truce provides a mystery -- the absence of the north Korean chief, Marshal Kim Il Sung. Our side had wanted the documents to be signed by the two top commanders. For the U N -- General Mark Clark, for the North Koreans, Marshal Kim Il Sung. But, all along, there were mysterious rumors about him, -- Some ^{saying} ~~that~~ he had been purged. So -- would he show up?

Today, in Tokyo, a transcript of secret negotiations was made public -- ~~and it showed that the ceremony of signing~~ and it showed that ~~the ceremony of signing~~ Last Saturday, the Reds told allied negotiators that the North Korean Marshal would be represented by his ~~deputy~~ deputy. Kim Il Sung -- himself, not to appear. But our side still wanted him to sign.

Then - came a Communist demand -- That all newsmen be barred from the ceremony. This was

3 rejected by General Clark. The Reds then proposed that the truce be signed, at Pan Mun Jom, by the chief negotiating officers - not the top commanders. And that's what happened. Today U. S. officers expressed the belief that the demand for the exclusion of newsmen was a maneuver to excuse the absence of ~~in~~ Kim Il Sung. As things now stand, the North Korean Marshal will add his own signature at his own headquarters. He just won't be seen - all adding to the mystery.

SHOOTING

Along the battle front, the shooting continued right down to the deadline. The armistice called for the cease-fire to take effect ~~last night~~ at ten P.M., Korea time -- and hostilities continued until that hour. The South Koreans and the Reds did the shooting - for the most part -- not the Americans.

The moment the signing was announced the G.I.'s were inclined to say -- "what's the use?"

~~(XX)~~

~~doing it xxxxxxxx because they are signing it xxxxxxxx
 said lieutenant in box McElroy xxxxxxxx~~

At one point in the "Humsong Bulge" the members of a U.S. mortar battalion sat in their bunkers -- listening. A few hundred yards away, the guns of South Korean tanks kept on banging, and

SHOOTING - 2

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machine guns rattled. The mortar battalion, in the past couple of weeks, had taken a heavy pounding -- and now Red artillery shells were dropping nearby. The G I's were getting impatient. They wondered -- would the South Koreans stop shooting when the deadline came up?

They looked at their watches, the minutes ticking off. Ten o'clock, almost at hand -- and the shooting went on. But then, right on the ^{hour} ~~hour~~ -- silence, the end of the fighting.

WITHDRAWAL

The warfront was busy ~~today~~ today - the troops acting more like laborers than soldiers. Pulling back supplies and equipment - and demolishing fortifications. They're withdrawing, ~~in order~~ ^{in order} to leave the demobilized zone two and a half miles wide, between our side and the Reds.

They ripped out barbed wire entanglements, pulled down sand bag barricades and collapsed the roofs of bunkers. On the other side, presumably, the Reds were doing the same. The fortified lines, held in such long bitter fighting - were being obliterated.

5 Doing the back-breaking labor, the G I's are grouching: "We spent months, months, months, building these, blasted holes and now we've got to tip them out," griped marine corps private Frank Hogan of Bennington, Vermont.

But others are more cheerful about it. Lou Hanssen, of Pomeroy, Iowa, put it this way: "I had to live in this rat hole, and I'm sure glad to get out of it."

PRISONERS

Official figures for allied prisoners were made public today. At a secret meeting of staff officers, at Pan Mun Jom, last Wednesday, the Communists had handed in a list of captives they'd release, the total -- twelve thousand, seven hundred sixty-three. Most of them South Koreans. Three thousand three hundred thirteen Americans, nine hundred twenty-two British, two hundred twenty-eight Turks - with much smaller numbers for other allied Nationalists.

They'll be liberated, three hundred a day, at Pan Mun Jom. Forty-two days needed - to complete the repatriation. Our negotiators urged the Reds to begin the prisoner exchange this week. They said they'd start as quickly as possible, but no date was fixed.

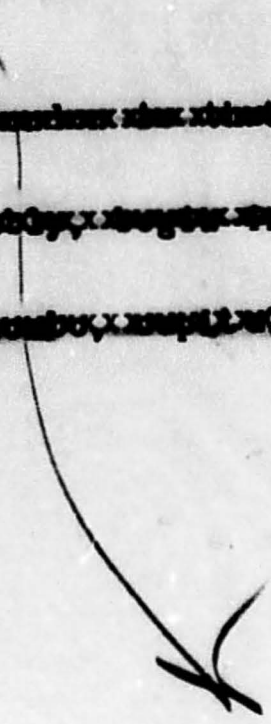
POLITICAL CONFERENCE

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London says that Britain wants to be represented in the political conference that will soon follow the armistice -- and expects to have more to say than Britain had in the truce talks.

The British believe that the political conference on Korea can be broadened into general peace talks for a settlement throughout the Far East. They are likely, for example, to bring up the question of admitting Red China, into the U N, which we oppose.

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CAMBODIA

Other news from Asia says that an agreement has been reached between France and Cambodia. That Kingdom in Indo-China demands independence. The French are said to have agreed - "in principle". Which would, undoubtedly, mean Cambodian autonomy within the framework of a French commonwealth, something like the British commonwealth.

IRAN

In Iran, Premier Mossadegh declares he will resign -- unless he wins out in a plebiscite to be held next month. The Premier who, confiscated Anglo-Iranian oil, is at odds with the parliament at Teheran, the Majlis. He wants to dissolve the Majlis, and has submitted that issue to the people - in a referendum.

Today, Mossadegh gave a nation-wide broadcast, in which he declared - that he'll resign, unless the people back up his decision to send home the present parliament, and elect another.

INTRODUCTION TO TIBET

The news tonight, features Asia -- and I can add my own bit. For several months I've been traveling on a mission for Cinerama, and got a chance to go to the border of Tibet. This was a sort of follow-up to the trip to the forbidden city of Lhasa, which my father and I made four years ago.

My wife and I journeyed to the foothills of the Himalayas - to Kalimpong, Darjeeling and then on to Gangtok in the northern mountainous state of Sikkim. And in each of these places I ran into a number of people whom my father and I had met earlier in the Dalai Lama's capital. I saw Peter Aufschnaiter - one of two Austrian mountaineers who found refuge among the Tibetans during World War Two; also the Dalai Lama's former wireless operator, Reg Fox, and George Tsarong, who was attempting the almost impossible task of carrying by porter and mule heavy equipment over the Tibetan passes for the electrification of Lhasa.

From them and from others we got a glimpse of what is going on in Tibet now that it has been under the yoke of Communist China for more than 2 years. We learned that the nineteen year old Dalai Lama continues to rule much as before except for external affairs which are in the hands of the Chinese.

At a Buddhist monastery in Darjeeling, we talked through an interpreter with a young Rimpoche, an

incarnate Lama who was in Lhasa in Nineteen Forty-Nine and remembered the Thomases visit. He was studying at Drepung then, home of ten thousand yellow-hat monks, largest monastery on earth. The Rimpoche told me that Drepung and the thousands of other monasteries scattered across Tibet have not been disturbed so far by the invader, they are permitted to carry on their spiritual activities -- their clashing of cymbals, thumping of drums, and howling of horns.

The general picture is one of little change inside Tibet since the Chinese invasion in Nineteen Fifty One. Instead of launching a frontal attack upon Tibetan society the Chinese are busily wooing the Tibetans, treating them gently, and rolling out the carpet for their delegations in Peking.

Those I talked with along the borders felt that China will count upon her young Tibetan disciples whom she is creating through classroom indoctrination, to overthrow the monasteries and to usher in the Communist brand of democracy.

While things have remained pretty much the same in Tibet, the scene along the Indian side of the frontier has changed considerably. Both in Gangtok and in Kalimpong caravan activity has increased enormously. Cheerful Tibetans and their mules are everywhere, either resting up after a tough journey or preparing to climb the passes into Tibet. These two towns are at the end of the line for Tibetan caravans, and business is booming as never before. Far more goods going into Tibet than coming out. Rice, medicines and materials, are continuously winding up the slopes and across the Nath-La and Jelep La passes, bound for the Chinese forces that are centered upon Lhasa. So much so that you wonder if the Chinese could remain in Tibet without this trade.

As for Tibet one can only hope that this period of Chinese friendship will continue -- and that the Dalai Lama's country will continue to be one entirely devoted to religion.

BERLIN

Today, one hundred thousand East Germans flocked into West Berlin to get - American food. relief. The distribution of the supplies, provided by the United States has begun - with a rush. The Reds claim there are no food shortages in the Soviet zone, and have issued angry warning - telling East Germans not to seek the American food. But they're ignoring this - East Germans coming in droves to receive five pound packages.

SLEEP WALKER

At Enid, Oklahoma, the housewife who walks in her sleep -- did it again. She goes roaming at the time of the full moon, and created a sensation -- last month. They found the sleep-walker up a tree, with not a stitch on. ^{What was she doing up there?} She was up there - -

Dreamily plucking leaves.

This time, her husband took precautions - to be sure she didn't do it again. Which kept them awake nearly all night for two nights. Last night, they were so tired, they decided to get some real sleep. But they did retain one precaution. ~~an~~ Oklahoma City photographer, A. Y. Owen, said - he'd keep a vigil in the house.

~~So there he was, waiting and watching - when at three in the morning, lo and behold - the lady appeared, in her night dress. Walking with the slow, eerie step of a somnambulist. Like a ghost,~~

SLEEPWALKER CHANGE - 2

Several photographers kept a vigil,
waiting during the night.

At three A.M. lo and behold, the lady
appeared in a night dress. Walking, with ~~xx~~^{the} slow,
eerie step of a somnambulist. Like a ghost she
went to the front door. A photographer raised his
camera and snapped a picture with a flash bulb.
The glare ~~sfxthx~~ did not stop the sleep-walker.
She went outside, and gazed at the full moon.

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There another photographer let a flash
bulb go. This seemed to awaken her - and she
fell off the porch! Her husband, aroused by the
commotion, came out, and ~~took~~^{led} her back ~~to bed.~~^{to bed.}

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Mike Fitzmorris, what would you do in a case like this?