

L. T. OLDS, FISHER: THURSDAY, 17th OCTOBER 1963
(Richard C. Hottel)

SOVIET

Marshal Josip Broz Tito has been the leader of Communist Yugoslavia since he and his partisans took up arms in the mountains of his homeland in the summer of 1941. This did not happen, incidentally, until Hitler had invaded Russia and broken the friendship pact with Stalin. Thereafter Tito fought not only the Nazi invaders, but also his political enemies - fought for his country's independence and for political power. He toed the Soviet line very closely in those days - although doubts may have begun to stir when Moscow told him not to proclaim his own partisan government. He did so anyway. Having fought his own way to the top, with most of his help coming from the west, he never knuckled under to Stalin completely - and Stalin threw him out of the Cominform in 1948. Since then he

SOVIET - 2

has run a communist state on curvey coast between East and West. He has been to Moscow often. For years he has angled for an invitation to the White House. Today he made it. He was the first communist head of state invited to Washington since Khrushchev's visit in 1959.

INTRODUCTION TO TAPE

It's time now for our nightly report from

Lowell Thomas - this one dealing with the Far East.

Lowell

RED CHINA

HI THERE DICK, HELLO EVERYBODY:

Are you interested to know how a nation of the Orient looks at another nation of the Orient? Well, let's consider some Japanese opinions of Red China.

A poll has been taken and it shows that the people of Japan view the Red giant across the Sea of Japan - in at least two ways. First, resembling Japan - because the Chinese and Japanese do have age-old racial, cultural ties. But, Red China is considered unlike Japan - for an obvious reason. China - Red. Japan is not.

This, a newspaper poll - reprinted in the magazine ATLAS.

Said one Japanese business man - "these factors involve contradictions I know." But he added - that the belligerence of Mao Tse Tung is really being exaggerated. He thinks that Mao will eventually give up his belligerence - give it up for more trade with the Free World. Especially - with Japan.

A Japanese politician took much the same line - from a political angle. His theory being - that there will be no diplomatic break between Russia and Red China. But that the simmering hostility will prevent any resumption of the old Red alliance. Result, Peking more amenable to international peace.

A third Japanese emphasized - the force of the historical Chinese culture. He thinks that the Marxist fanaticism will indeed gradually be diluted - by the resurgence of the Confucian philosophy which will have the effect of curbing the present war-like mentality of Peking. We all hope so.

These three opinions seem to be typical of the poll that was recorded in Tokyo. The Japanese taking their history with a long view. Sure that history is on the side of the Free World - in the duel with Red China.

Solong,

BRITAIN

In the years just before World War Two, Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was in trouble - Anthony Eden and others quit the Cabinet because of what they called his appeasement policy - and Richard Austen Butler was put up by Chamberlain to defend those policies. This move to the great disgust of Winston Churchill and Harold Macmillan. In recent years, the quiet feud between Prime Minister Macmillan and Butler - now deputy Prime Minister - has reportedly smouldered, and it may be a factor in the choice of a new leader. Tomorrow, Prime Minister Macmillan is expected to hand his resignation to Queen Elizabeth, leaving a gap in the leadership of Britain and the Conservative Party. Butler is said to be favored for the post by many party members, but Macmillan is reported doubtful that Butler can command the loyalty.

KING

The Reverend Martin Luther King announced today that his direct action movement against segregation has received a temporary setback - mainly because his demonstrations produced resentment among some white Northerners. But the philosophical Reverend King said this is the "kind of setback necessary to make the journey ahead". If it had not come now, he said, it would have come at some time in the future. King's only reaction - move steadily forward and ultimately the goal will be reached.

NOBEL PRIZE

Two Britons and an Australian have shared the 1963 Nobel Prize for medicine by solving a problem which puzzled psysiologists for a hundred years. The Englishmen- Alan Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley and Sir John Eccles of Australia were awarded the 41 thousand dollar prize for their discoveries concerning the "mechanizms involved in exciting and inhibiting the nerve cell membrane". The two British scientists were the first to measure - precisely- the duration and strength of the nervous impulse. They showed it lasts one-thousandth of a second and has the potential strength of about one-tenth of a volt.

WEST GERMANY

The first West German Cabinet meeting under new Chancellor Ludwig Erhard was just a little different from all those held during the last 14 years with Konrad Adenauer presiding. For the first time in Bonn Republic, Cabinet Members gaily puffed cigarettes and cigars. Smoking wasn't exactly banned in Dr. Adenauer's presence, but - as a government source put it today - it was frowned upon, and in deference to "Der Alte" no one ever did smoke. Today the Cabinet members told there was no objection. And Chancellor Erhard, who, as Economics Minister steadfastly observed the no smoking ritual - was the first to light up. He is identified with a cigar about as much as Winston Churchill. And he is the only statesman we know who has a brand of cigars named after him - The Professor Erhard - as round and pleasant and mellow as the man himself.