

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

This was a day of pessimism at the Security Council of the United Nations -- atomic pessimism. American delegate former Senator Warren Austin has maintained a sanguine front hitherto, but today at Lake Success he was gloomy.

During a discussion of atomic energy control he declared the plan offered by Soviet Russia was as feeble that the international organization will have to reject it. The Soviet idea at best would fail to offer any security. At the worst, it would be a constant source of international distrust and threats of war. The Russian proposal that all atomic weapons -- American atomic weapons -- be destroyed before any inspection system is established would be ineffectual. It would accomplish nothing in preventing a race to build atomic weapons.

Delegate Austin moved, therefore, that the whole

problem of atomic bombs be referred back to the United Nations atomic energy commission. He said he hoped the commission could make a report to the General Assembly in September. While Austin was speaking, Soviet Delegate Gromyko sat close by, following a copy of the text of Austin's speech with a pencil. He made no comment, and his face showed no emotion.

The Security Council tonight, just before adjourning, voted to put the entire problem of atomic control back into the hands of the atomic energy commission. The commission is to report its findings by September Sixteenth -- which is the date of the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

Up to now, the differences between what Russia and what the United States want to do with the atomic bomb seem insoluble. The council hopes there will be some kind of a compromise worked out before the general assembly meeting in September.

What does it all mean? It looks as though the Soviets don't want to be impeded in any way in whatever plans they may have for an atomic war.

BOMBS

From Boston comes an announcement that America continues to make atomic bombs - and our government will continue to turn out those cataclysmic missiles until ^{the} United Nations have established a fool proof method of control.

This, of course, we've known in a general way, with today's news and official assurance from headquarters - from John M. Hancock, General Manager of the United States delegation to the atomic energy commission of the U.N. In a speech to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Hancock admitted that the philosophy we are following is the hard one, but the only safe one. In view of the opposition of Soviet Russia to our proposals for controlling atomic energy ~~is such that~~ all we can do is to rely on our own atomic strength which is, at present, our only means of self preservation.

ATOMIC

Today brought a committee okay for David Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. After the long and turbulent hearings the appointment will now have to be confirmed by the entire body of the Senate - ~~it~~ and Senator McKellar of Tennessee, who has a one-man feud with Lilienthal announces ~~promptly~~ that the bitter fight ^{the former head of TVA} against ~~him~~ will be continued as bitterly as ever on the floor of the Senate.

~~The vote in the committee was eight to one, Senator Bricker casting the one dissenting vote. The gentleman from Ohio cited evidence submitted by the FBI within the last few days. This, he said, showed that Lilienthal while awaiting the confirmation of his appointment, has already let in several radicals or pinks on the payroll of the Atomic Energy Project.~~

~~Bricker's fellow Republican, Hickenlooper of Iowa, chairman of the committee, supported Lilienthal vigorously. He said there was no evidence to show that President Truman's appointee was either a communist, friendly to communists, or a fellow traveler.~~

TRUMAN

President Truman today gave a number of Senators of both parties the inside picture of the whole near eastern situation, particularly Greece. Thirteen Republican and Democratic Senators and Representatives went to the White House, including Senators Vandenberg, Taft and Connally, Speaker Joe Martin, ^{and} former speaker Sam Rayburn. Senator Scott Lucas, Vice Leader of the Senate Democrats, was there, ⁱⁿ place of Senator Barklay, who was absent because of the death of his wife.

The only fact revealed about the White House meeting is that the President wants a hundred-and-fifty-millions for Turkey as well as two-hundred-and-fifty-millions for Greece. The broad outlines of why we should take up the British job in Greece were disclosed last week, and on Wednesday the President will explain his ideas further. He'll tell not only the Senate and the House, but also the entire country, why we should thus become active in the Levant. His address to Congress ^{on Wednesday} will be broadcast at one P M Eastern Standard Time.

Republican Representative Chester Merrow of New Hampshire, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, made a speech before the House today, supporting the President. He declared that the issue was clearly drawn:- The United States must help both Greece and Turkey, unless we want to see both of these countries fall under the shadow of the Soviet Union. We have to do this, Merrow said, not to save the British Empire but to prevent the spread of communism. Greece and Turkey, of course, control the eastern Mediterranean, and the Dardanelles, which Russia has wanted ever since the days of Peter the Great. Today old imperial policy remains as communist policy.

CONFERENCE

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he tried to go into the frosty lunch room for a glass of tea, he had to take his coat off and check it -- because of Soviet propriety and formality. Fortunately the tea was hot.

The dispatches declare that Moscow looks like the most ~~XXXXXXXX~~ overcrowded city in the world. Day and night people stand in line, for food, for meals, for buses and street cars, and the lines are whole blocks long. The shortages of everything are acute. However, plenty of Russians appear to have money. At Moscow's number one grocery store, a can of pineapple juice sells for Six Dollars, and the ~~XXXXXX~~ store today was packed with customers trying to buy.

As for the diplomatic labors of the Big Four, the lion's share of working hours today was monopolized by reporters and cameramen. After the photographers had finished shooting, Molotov remarked in English: "Now let us get to work". Being the host, he presided over the preliminary proceedings, which lasted only two hours.

As the session adjourned, Molotov praised the labors of the representatives of the foreign Ministers in London, and the control council in Germany. Their preliminary spade work, on the question of Germany and Austria, has resulted in a well-drawn up plan for the proceedings of the conference in Moscow. So, the Foreign Ministers said Molotov, have a sound basis for their work.

First and foremost, of course, is the historic decision on Germany - as agreed at the conferences of the Allies at Yalta and Potsdam. The settlement made by the Congress of Vienna held good for forty years. So how long will the words of the present meeting endure? Our Secretary of State, George Marshall, is proposing that the Big Four sign a treaty for ~~for~~ forty years, to keep Germany disarmed and demilitarized. Let's hope that an agreement can be made to stick for that long at least.

ADD CONFERENCE

Later dispatches from Moscow show the Foreign Ministers in agreement on one point at today's meeting. Prussia is to be liquidated once and for all. Prussia, the source of so many wars, is never again to exist as a political unit. The Prussian state will be broken up into smaller units.

Another development was a surprise - Molotov demanding that the problem of China should be concluded at the present Moscow conference. American Secretary of State Marshall replied that, in that case, China should take part in the discussions. Molotov said no, because China was not represented at the Moscow meeting, in Nineteen Forty-five. At that gathering the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia agreed that the civil war in China must be ended, that unity and democracy must be established there, and that the Allies should refrain from intervening in the internal affairs of the Chinese.

The Soviet Union, all along, has insisted on excluding China from international conferences,

although China is a member of the Big Five. A Chinese delegate to the United Nations said promptly this afternoon that his country would insist upon being represented at the Moscow conference if the ~~Big~~ Big Four add the problem of China to the Moscow program.

LABOR

The Supreme Court has announced a decision of prime importance for the industrial world today. The Nine Justices have decided, five to four, that foremen and supervisors may join unions. Justice Jackson, who wrote the majority opinion, said that this was implicit in the Wagner Act, or rather that there is nothing in the Wagner Act to deny the right of collective bargaining to foremen and supervisors.

R Naturally, this raises the question - what ~~will~~ will become of a foreman's authority if he becomes just another member of an industrial union? The court majority said that this question was one for Congress to decide. It is for Congress; not for the court, to create exemptions.

The British Labor government today began a three day fight for its existence. The big debate, on the motion for a vote of no confidence offered by Winston Churchill, is raising parliamentary thunder. There seems to be no doubt that the Attlee Cabinet will win, but it is no secret that its supporters are dissatisfied.

Before the debate began, today, there was a labor party meeting and many labor M P's were distinctly acid about the state of affairs - the crisis of blizzards and ^{the} coal shortage. They were critical of Sir Stafford Cripps, and wanted him removed as President of the Board of trade, and they assailed John Strachey, the Food Minister.

According to one report, Prime Minister Attlee admitted to the Labor Party meeting that he had no sense of public relations. He said he ~~xxxx~~ simply does not understand the subject, and will not undertake any propaganda.

Whatever was said in private, things were different when the debate began on the floor of the House. The Labor members roundly cheered Sir Stafford Cripps, when ~~he~~ he arose to defend the Labor Government. ^{Cripps} told the House of Commons, among other things, that the government is going to create a royal commission for economic planning to speed up reconversion. On that commission will be representatives of both labor and management. Cripps made a great point of the difference between totalitarian planning and democratic planning. The British way, said he, would be ~~the~~ Democratic way.

He held out no rosy hopes to the British people for easing up their plight. He pointed out that Britain will have to export one-quarter of what it produces, and get along as best it can on what is left over. The aim will be to export forty percent more than Britain exported before the war, mostly to such countries as the United States, countries with hard currency.

As one means of stepping up production, fuel will be rationed this summer, and railway passenger service will be cut ten percent and, to make up for the shortage of labor in the coal mines, the government will employ Polish miners.

~~Cripps gave the Labor Government reply to the Churchill accusation of inefficiency.~~

~~He declared that the present plight of the British people was because of the sloppy governments that ruled Britain between the two wars.~~

OLYMPIC TRYOUTS

The Olympic races -- that is the Olympic tryouts for our American team -- held here at Sun Valley, Idaho, over the weekend, were particularly interesting to me for at least three reasons: -- one was what Jan Prytz said. But -first, it demonstrated that there is little if anything to choose between the caliber of our eastern and our western skiers.

A fourteen year old girl from Vermont, Andrea Mead, from Pico Peak, near Rutland, Vermont, won the slalom.

Paula Lahn, another eastern girl from New Hampshire, came in third. True, Gretchen Fraser, who skis for the Sun Valley Ski Club, won the down-hill and came in second in the slalom, ~~second and third~~ Andrea Mead and Paula Kahn were second and third in the down-hill.

Among the men, the top honors were carried off by western skiers: Bobby Blatt of Stanford, winning the combined; Jack Reddish of Salt Lake the down-hill; and Gordon Wren of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, the slalom. But there were eastern skiers like Steve Knowlton in

there crowding them.

The second thing of special interest to me about these races was a remark made by one of the visiting Norwegian team, with whom I had ridden up the Union Pacific Railroad's series of chair lifts -- up Baldy Mountain. As we stood up there looking out over the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho, Jan Prytz of the Norwegian team remarked to me that there had been far too many casualties in the down-hill race. That race was ~~run~~ down what they call the Warm Springs Run, a distance of two-and-five-eighths miles, →

over a fairly narrow trail, through heavily timbered country. Out of a field of about forty racers ~~men~~ ^{men} two of them, Jerry Hiatt of Denver, and John Blatt of Leland Stanford wound up with broken legs. And Moe Distin of Saranac Lake, New York one of the best skiers in the country, smashed into a tree and broke his arm. ^{well,} Jan Prytz said that three such casualties out of forty racers was far too high, and he thought our American ski authorities should do something to remedy this in our future races.

Down mountain racing, of course, is by far the most dangerous form of skiing, ~~many~~ many times more dangerous than ski jumping, — a thing the general public doesn't know. In down-mountain racing the problem changes every moment. ~~and~~ ~~the~~ You are ~~the~~ travelling close to the ground, on your own two feet at high speed. In the ^{race,} Olympic tryout, down the Warm Springs Run, the racers who came in first, averaged around sixty miles an hour, and at one place in the course, the lower two thirds of a stretch that is

almost a precipice, they must have been doing eighty miles an hour. I saw one man going at that speed, right at the bottom of that hill, hurtle into the trees, -- Don Goodman. We all thought surely he was killed. But, he soon emerged from the tall timber and talking to himself sped on down the trail.

And now Nelson, I'm sure you'll not be talking to yourself.