

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Today's meeting of the United Nations Security Council at Lake Success almost broke up in a row. As usual, Soviet Delegates the principals, Gromyko, and Sir Alexander Cadogan.

(The subject of the dispute, Albania the mines the Albanians planted in the Corfu channel -- causing damage to two British warships and the lives of forty-four British seamen; last October. The Security Council by a vote of seven to two, voted that the British charges were thoroughly substantiated.

Then Cadogan wanted to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice, and the U.N. Council would have agreed -- but ~~ix~~ for Gromyko, who came up with his usual veto.) All of which provided the fuse. Sir Alexander Cadogan declared angrily that the way the Russians have been using their veto has strangled the Security Council of the United Nations; rendered the security council completely sterile and impotent.

The sour faced Gromyko took the Britisher's criticism without batting an eyelid, but his colleague, Lange of Poland, moved for an immediate recess.

A South American delegate protested that the issue should be debated to the end, that this was the time for the Council to consider palcing restrictions on the veto right.

Gromyko's reaction to that was as expected. He dismissed the veto issue as irrelevant to which Cadogan replied that his attitude was just like him. That the Soviet Delegate doesn't like to ~~talk~~ about the veto because he believes that the other members of the Big Five should conform to the view of the Soviet Government ^{even} when the latter is in a minority of one. Gromyko retorted that the number one instigator of the veto was the United States; and the number two instigator was the United Kingdom.

Greece

~~It is now a foregone conclusion that~~ ^(Evidently) President Truman will
get ~~these~~ ^{he wants} four hundred millions for Greece and Turkey. The
bill was approved ^{today} by the foreign relations committee of the
Senate, ~~today~~ without demur. But there is one rather astonishing
amendment in it. ^{which} provides that the United Nations can bring
a stop to this program at any time, and that, by a simple majority-
vote of either the ^{U.N.} general assembly or the council.

This, of course, ^{is} a concession to critics who have
charged that the president was trying to by-pass the United
Nations in his Greco-Turkish program. ~~It is also a subtle~~
~~gesture to the United Nations. At the same time, it is a rather~~
~~emerging departure, for it also contains a pledge that the~~
United States delegation will not veto any United Nations order
to stop this program. If congress passes that one, it will mean
that for the first time one of the big powers is prepared to
waive its veto right.

However, there is a string to this proposal. Before the

Greece 2

U.N. can interfere, it must be prepared, itself, to come forward with help to Greece and Turkey, or do something which will make any further American help unnecessary or undesirable. This amendment came from Senator Vandenburg of Michigan.

Senators have raised no fewer than a hundred-and-eleven questions about this Greco-Turkish business. ^{And the} State department answers were made public today. Most important of them, ~~is~~ that the Soviet Union will not be entitled to interpret this program as an unfriendly act calling for retaliation. The Soviets are assured that Uncle Sam is not trying to encircle Russia or do anything to prejudice the legitimate interests of the U.S.S.R.

^{That} The program includes no plan to send American troops to Greece or Turkey, only a few officers to train the Greek and Turkish armies. ~~That~~ ^{it's} a peace move, not a warlike gesture.

Add Conference

The Italian government today again demanded the right to have a hand in drafting the German peace treaty. Three times ~~already~~ the Italians have submitted this request, and three times they have been turned down. ^{TR}The Italian ambassador at Moscow announced today that the Soviet government had promised to support Italy in this.

Children

Remember the
~~The civilised world will never forget the horror that happened June~~ *in Poland,*
~~tenth, nineteen forty two, at a place called Lidice? That was the day~~
when the Nazis, in retaliation for the assassination of Reinhold
Heydrich, the *Hangman,* ~~just~~ wiped the town off the map, murdered ^{ing} all
the men, ^{and} scattered ^{ing the} ~~the~~ women and children all over Europe.

At Prague last night, thirty-two children arrived at the
station named after Woodrow Wilson, ^{Railway Station,} ~~Some of them want to orphanages,~~
^{waiting.}
Only sixteen found any ~~of their~~ kinsfolk. Nearly all of them had
forgotten their native language. ^{TP} The orphans were the most pathetic
of all. To them it was no home-coming, just another journey in their
unhappy lives. They huddled in a corner of the station crying, while
relatives came to claim the more fortunate sixteen.

Among the women at the station was a Mrs Spotava, ~~She was~~
looking for her little girl Hana, ^{nah, who was} less than two years old when the
Nazis tore the child out of her arms. She could not tell which was
her little daughter, ^{as she} ran from one child to another, saying in the
Czech tongue, "where, where, where is my Hana?"

Finally one of the officials who had brought the children
to Prague from Bavaria pointed to a little seven year old girl

Children 2

wearing a stocking cap over her blonde hair. Mrs Spotava rushed to the child, crying endearments in Czech. Little Han^{nah} was frightened, because the only language she understood was German. Then the mother pulled down the girl's right stocking and showed the birthmark which identified the child.

So today little Hannah Spotava was in her mother's arms again, realising that for the first time in nearly five years she has nothing to fear.

New Lead France

French Communists are alarmed and highly nervous tonight, ~~alarmed~~ ^{worried because} ~~over the fact the general~~, De Gaulle has returned to the political arena. French communists are like all communists, meaning that when they are frightened they become violently abusive. Today leaders of the French reds launched vitriolic personal attacks against De Gaulle, calling him the "tool of fascist reaction."

A rowdy, booping crowd of ^{some} thirty-five thousand packed ~~the~~ ^a ~~huge amphitheater~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Seine~~ ^{the} while maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos and Charles Marty--The Big Three of the French communist party -- sought to destroy the entire tradition of De Gaulle as a national hero.

Thorez said: "The forces of Fascism and reaction have found a new spokesman in Charles De Gaulle who arises to attack the free institutions of France.". This was the same Thorez who fled to Moscow in 1940 when called up for service by the French army.

Duclos didn't like anybody ; certainly not De Gaulle - nor President Truman nor british foreign minister Bevin who somehow became involved in what would seem to be a purely French concern.

As for Marty, he shouted: "De Gaulle is dangerous. All right,

let us admit he is dangerous. But the people are strong. We Communists are six million strong."

At the rally, were present several stout persons, DeGaullists who attempted to make themselves hears. They were thrown out in a hurry ----->

France.

~~The news from France today reports the French communists in a~~
~~high state of alarm. General Charles De Gaulle has let it be known~~
~~that he is back in the ring, definitely again a factor in the~~
~~politics of the Republic.~~

Ever since the days of Napoleon-the-Third, many French people have looked with a jaundiced eye ^{upon} at military men in politics. The history of Napoleon the Little imbued them with a fear of what they call "The man on horseback." They suspect, in any general, a willingness, if not a positive inclination, to twist democratic methods and institutions, to precipitate crises that ^{provide an} ~~give them the~~ excuse for ~~assuming~~ dictatorship and finally the crown.

There ^{is} was an inkling of all this last Sunday when De Gaulle made a speech, vehemently attacking the Government. Premier Paul Ramadier took alarm and invited the General to visit him in Paris. The leader of the Free French ignored the invitation. So Ramadier, against all precedent and without any public announcement, motored to De Gaulle's house and held a long conversation with him. He had hoped to persuade the general not to do anything to upset the delicate balance of the French political scene.

All he could get was a promise from ^{De Gaulle} ~~the general~~ not to use his

prestige as a war hero in his fight on the government.

Not make any political speeches when he appears in his

heroic capacity. But, DeGaulle says he does intend to

make a number of speeches on other occasions, and soon.

He is scheduled for a Political appearance this coming

weekend at Strassburg, at which time some believe he will

announce the creation of a new political party.

Coal

~~Sparks flew in Washington today,~~ ^{More} as an aftermath of that coal mine disaster at Centralia, ^{that} which killed a hundred and eleven miners. First of all, ^{Interior} Secretary Krug shut down one-fifth of the Nation's soft coal mines, condemned them as unsafe. He ordered the administrator to keep five-hundred-and-eighteen of them closed until either federal inspectors or union committees pronounced them safe. He also ordered new safety inspections in all ~~the~~ other bituminous mines. It ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~was~~ reported that some of ^{the} ~~these~~ condemned pits may never be operated again, ~~because they're~~ too dangerous.

^{All of which} ~~they~~ brought forth a sarcastic bellow from John L. Lewis, a blast at sec. ^{charging him with being} He ~~declared that~~ Krug ^{was} responsible for those hundred and eleven deaths at Centralia, ^{for not having} ~~not by affirmative action but because he did~~ not enforce ^d safety rules long ago. Lewis also demanded a joint resolution setting aside the fines inflicted on the United Mine Workers, as a trust fund to take care of the widows and orphans of the Centralia disaster.

Lewis shouted his demands at a labor Sub-committee of the House, which was holding an investigation into the Centralia disaster. He seized the opportunity for one of those theatrical

speeches which have become an established part of his technique.

He declared that although we produce six times as much coal as the ^{British} ~~English~~ do, our mines are four times as dangerous. ^{That} Deaths in mines are now ^{at the rate of} eighty-five a month; ^{and} Under Ickes they ^{are} ~~were~~ ^{to be} ninety-five a month.

~~The shutting down of ^{all these} ~~these~~ mines will cut down the output of coal by three-hundred-and-fifty thousand tons a day, one sixth of the National ^{'s} production. This in turn ~~will~~ ^{will} probably mean a cut in steel production. A number of the pits that ^{Int. Sec.} ~~Krug~~ condemned are captive mines, owned and operated by the Steel Companies.~~

Later, President Truman emphatically declined to remove Krug from his cabinet. ----->

Late Show

Add Coal

~~And eliminate last paragraph beginning -- "Later this afternoon~~

~~President Truman, set,~~

Shortly after Lewis has his emphatic say, the senate subcommittee heard a ~~startling and~~ frightening admission from a federal mine inspector. William Gallagher, inspector of mines from Vincennes, Ind., testified that as of today only two coal mines in the United States are complying fully with the Federal Coal mine safety code. Gallagher warned: "if you close down a mine for not correcting violations, you'd literally close down the industry."

This disclosure ^{came} after Harry Nierman, assistant superintendent of the ill-fated Centralia mine, admitted that his Company had not followed all safety regulations. Nierman admitted that ^{the Centralia black} ~~the mine was~~ ^{Hale was} "a dusty mine", full of dust to a degree that might have caused an explosive condition.

DOUGLAS

I've been spending part of the day at Santa Monica, a town a few miles from Los Angeles:--Capitol of the world in this air age. In a way it deserves that title -- because in Santa Monica originated two airplanes that have played a greater part in the history of aviation than any other The DC 3, and the DC 4 -- or maybe you know them as the C47 and the C54. Both designed and built by Donald Douglas and his associates.

The DC 3, around the world, for years now has been known as the workhorse of the air. DC 4 or C54, the 4 engine ship, made 80,000 trans-oceanic crossings during the war, for the air transport command, and carried 3,700,000 troops.

I wonder if those figures will stagger you as they did me?

Twenty-three years ago Donald Douglas, then a young engineer, built four biplanes for the Army Air Force. Two of those planes, which Douglas called world cruisers, made the first aerial circuit of this

planet.

That flight began and ended on the airfield at Santa Monica, which I visited today. I have a rather special interest in all this because I happened to be the historian of that First World Flight. And I was much interested in the succession of Douglas planes that have been developed since that world cruiser of 23 years ago -- particularly the latest, the DC 6, which will go into service on most of our airlines in a few weeks.

Twenty-six passengers in wide Pullman berths would be able to fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific--leaving the East Coast at midnight, and arriving on the West Coast for breakfast!

Cruising at three-hundred-and-twenty-miles an hour it will span the Atlantic in from seven to ten hours -- from Newfoundland to London.

Pressurized cabin, electrically heated floors and walls, air-conditioned on the ground as well as in the air, to eliminate those suffocating stops when you

come down at Abadan in Persia, at Dum Dum outside Calcutta, and other hot spots, layers of mica in the walls to keep out sound, and fog and frost-proof windows.

Yes, Donald Douglas and all the Douglas people have gone a long long way since the days of the First Flight around the World twenty three years ago!

In our wildest dreams we didn't dream in those days, of a plane like this DC 6! If you'll drop in at the Smithsonian and see the Douglas World Cruiser of 1924 you'll know what I mean.

Fight

When fights happen in Congress, they're usually between members of opposing parties. But ~~The~~ Wherry & Morse battle-of-the-century ~~that~~ ^{one} was between two Republicans.

^{Sen.} Wherry was acting as presiding officer of the Senate. He banged his Gavel and declared a recess shortly before midnight, just as ^{Sen.} Wayne Morse of Oregon was about to give with a lot of deathless prose on the subject of David Lilienthal. As they reached the corridor ^{Sen.} Morse, a freshman Senator, accused his Nebraska colleague of high-handed, steamroller methods. ~~This is~~ ^{Not} the first time the Oregonian has taken issue with members of the old guard.

^{Sen.} Wherry resented Morse's words, ~~put out his fists, and~~ ^{and} grabbed his opponent by the lapels of his coat. ^{Sen.} Morse put down his books and papers, and was about to swing on the Nebraskan, when the sergeant-at-arms and a couple of other Senators intervened and

^{Sen.} spoiled the fun. Wherry, although fifty-five, is a stout fellow and a regular customer of the Senate Gymnasium. ^{However The Gentleman from Ore.} Morse, who is ten years younger, said today that even a plainsman from Nebraska can't push an Oregonian ^{the Gent. from Neb.} around. He added that since ~~Wherry~~ had his picture published in a national magazine, wearing boxing gloves, he seems

to suffer under the delusion that the way to win arguments is to

try to beat up his colleagues.

Did they shake hands and make up afterwards?

No!

Shaking hands! That reminds me of something!

Oh yes, yes, back to you Nelson.

used only on
Sun Broadcast.

Conference

At Moscow, Secretary ^{of State} Marshall today offered a concession to the Soviets on German reparations. The USA is willing that Russia may receive a modicum of German manufactured goods, provided she withdraws her claim for German factory machinery which ^{is} essential ~~to~~ German production ^{if it is to be stepped up.} ~~to be raised.~~

At the same time Marshall declared that the United States cannot consider the Soviet demands to increase the reparations agreed upon in Potsdam. He insisted that the powers must insure a tolerable standard of living for the German people. That means they must have adequate motive power and materials for factories in order that other European countries may get from Germany the materials ^{in turn} they need.

Marshall's offer was not discussed today, ^{as} because it was submitted in the form of a memorandum to be discussed by experts before the Big Four Foreign Ministers take it up. But they did debate the proposal of the Soviets and France that Germany should be compelled to adopt a proportionate election system. British foreign secretary Bevin objected to using external power for imposing any election system on Germany. The British, as do we, hold the Germans should pick their own election

system for themselves. To that Molotov declared that when Bevin has talked about his kind of democracy, he often has defended dictators and the kind of democracy existing in Greece. Bevin objected that the Greeks have a proportional election system in their parliament ^{and} election. Molotov retorted ^{that} the situation in Greece shows what can happen to a good system when it gets into untrustworthy hands.

