

Dr. ANDREWS (substituting) THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1946.

(Mr. Symington on from London, England.)

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY

Jugoslavia objects violently to the plan of the Big Four powers for settling the Italian Frontier problem. At the Paris Peace Conference today, the Yugoslav Delegates rejected the proposal in acrimonious terms, and demanded an amendment to the rules which would give them the right to veto any plan which concerns the Trieste Frontier. There is precious little chance that the Jugoslavs will get what they're asking, but still they're going to continue raising their voices. The plan, you may recall, was for an International Commission to control Trieste.

The proceedings in Paris today showed that the small nations are determined to resist any domination by the Big Four. However, when it comes to voting in the Rules Committee, the ~~Big~~ Big Four and those on their side will have the decisive voice on most of the important issues.

The United Nations has been a great disappointment so far. The big world organization has failed to live up to its advance notices, and the admission comes from none other than its secretary-General Trygve Lie. The United Nations, said he, is no stronger than the collective will of the nations that support it, but we must continue to support it. For if it fails, for instance, in the control of atomic power, that failure would bring about the triumph of destruction.

This grim admission is there for anyone who chooses to read in the printed report on the work of the organization. Secretary-General Lie points out, what virtually everybody knows, that the main reason for the failure of U.N. is the veto power in the hands of France, Britain, Uncle Sam, Russia and China. That, he said, places upon those five powers all the graver obligation to come to an agreement among themselves. Practically all the issues which came up before the Security Council are the

result of their inability to agree. The Soviet Union has used its veto power five times, and was the only power to exercise it with the exception of France. That was over the Spanish question, in which France joined up with Russia.

change Lee then put this rhetorical question: "Has the United Nations succeeded in capturing the imagination of the world, and in harnessing the enthusiasms of the peoples of the world?" He answers his own question in the negative.

The veto, he added, is not the only reason. One important reason is the slowness of U.N. proceedings.

change Having made all these admissions, the Secretary-General refuses to be discouraged. There is no cause for discouragement, he points out, still less for pessimism. "Every effort," he said, "is being made to rectify the deficiencies of the organization," And he ~~believes~~ improvements will be evidenced by the end of the year.

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PALESTINE

On behalf of the British Government, Sir Stafford Cripps today appealed to the United States to approve of the British plan for the partitioning of Palestine. In the House of Commons, he made an open plea that this was the only method of avoiding the horrors of Civil War. It is known that Prime Minister Attlee today telephoned President Truman, and the presumption is that it was about this Palestine business.

The speech by ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Cripps had the decidedly unusual effect of obtaining support from Winston Churchill for a government measure. The former Prime Minister spoke up in the House, said that Great Britain had an unfair burden in bearing the whole weight of the Zionist Policy, while the United States just sat on the sidelines and criticized the British, as he put it, "In all the freedom of perfect detachment and irresponsibility."

Cripps pointed out that neither the Arabs nor the Jews can be deported from Palestine. They

must either be kept apart by force in separate territories, or be allowed to fight out their differences to a violent and bitter end. The only alternative to these drastic measures is an arrangement which might eventually allow them to live together in peace and harmony, and that would be provided by this British Plan of partitioning the country.

AIR FORCE DAY

Thirty-nine years ago today, a novel and much debated addition was made to Uncle Sam's Military establishment. A new unit was created August First, Nineteen Seven, in the Army Signal Corps, described as the "Division of Aeronautics." It was a rather pathetic stepchild, since it consisted of three men with nothing to fly.

Such was the shabby beginning of the Army Air Force of the United States of America, today the strongest air force in the world in spite of the abrupt and hasty fashion in which it has been decimated both in men and materials since ~~V.V.~~ V.J. Day.

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This day, the birthday of that mighty airmada, has been designated by the President and by the Governors of the various states as Army Air Force Day. The Honorable Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and the civilian head of this mighty airmada, is in London at this moment, ready to tell us a few things about the occasion, provided atmospheric conditions are right. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

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Lieutenant Lowell Thomas Jr. of the Army Air Force, will introduce him. The first voice you will hear, if the signals are clear, will be that of Lieutenant Lowell Thomas. So now for a few moments let's take this program to London.

Cue back to Pawling: "And now let's switch back to Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews in New York."

"Thank you Mr. Symington. And now let's continue with the world's news."

ECONOMY

President Truman today joined the people who have been calling for economy in Uncle Sam's Government. He wrote a letter to the heads of all Federal Departments and Agencies in which he warned them that we are faced with a further substantial deficit in the budget for this fiscal year.

One of the best means of reducing inflation he pointed out, is to reduce federal expenditures. To some department heads Mr. Truman suggested specific methods in which they might retrench. He asked the secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Maritime Commission also, to keep their spending below their original budget allowances. And he suggested that they should not overlook small economies, and not ~~complete~~ ^{complete} ~~with~~ with the popular demand for scarce items.

ATOMIC

The atomic energy control bill, passed by Congress, is now law. President Truman signed it, and his next step will be to appoint a five-man commission of civilians, who will have complete supervision of research and development of atomic fission.

The Army's part in the picture will be merely in the capacity of an adviser. Among other things, the bill includes strict provisions for keeping atomic secrets. People who help in any leaks of vital information, can be punished with death.

All fissionable materials, such as uranium two three five, and plutonium, will be the property of the Commission; also all by-product materials useful in research and medicine.

WAR PROFITS

The latest in the investigation of the ~~_____~~ brothers Garsson and their paper empire was testimony today that many of the shells manufactured for the Army at such huge profits were defective. Some of them were so bad that, instead of destroying the enemy, they killed and wounded American soldiers at the front. The Investigating Committee of the Senate has information that several times the Army Command had to stop shipments of mortar shells to the front-line because they were too dangerous for our own men. These defective munitions were four-point-two mortar shells. One of the principal manufacturers of those was the Erie Basin Metal Products, the key firm in the Garsson Paper Empire.

The Committee made public a couple of letters from former soldiers. These men wrote that the shells were so dangerous that the mortar crews had to fire their weapons with laneyards. The consequence was a bad loss of fire power.

A former Platoon Leader in a Chemical

Warfare Unit wrote that the orders were not issued until a number of squads had been blown up by their own ammunition.

Major General Alden Waitt, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, declared that only a few shells were defective, but subordinates disputed what the General said. Waitt also said it was impossible to know who had made the shells that were defective. Again the men under his command disagreed.

The Committee announced today that it will lay aside its inquisition into the activities of Garsson and turn its attention to the automotive, aircraft and aluminum and shipbuilding industries. The war contracts of those four industries ran into more than a hundred billion dollars.