

C. J. - Sumco. Wed., Feb. 20, 1946.

in these words:-
 Q news dispatch summarizes the matter - "Russia
 was uninterested in the information obtained, because
 better information was available from previously
 published data." ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Lozovsky's own words were as follows:

"In the last period of the war, single members of the staff of the Soviet Military Attache' in Canada received certain information of a secret character." He said the information "of a secret character" was procured from Canadian citizens - and what kind of citizens could those have been? However, Lozovsky goes on to say that the secret data did not interest Moscow

greatly, because of that previously mentioned fact - it wasn't as good as information about the atom which had already been made public.

The Moscow manner ~~in all this~~ would seem to be - cool and contemptuous, ^{saying they} ~~did~~ did get spy stuff, but it wasn't any good. ^H ~~But~~ The Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs went on with a more serious tone - making a charge against Canada because of the disclosure of the spy plot. He said that the charges of atomic espionage made by the Canadian government were unfriendly to Soviet Russia. They were intended, says Lozovsky, "to do harm to Soviet interests."

^{Meaning} it's wrong, not to spy, but to complain about spies.

The Soviet ^{get} minimizing of atomic information got from Canada might well tie in with what Secretary Byrnes declared last night, his statement that the United States has exclusive possession of the secret

of the atomic bomb, ~~Great~~ Britain and Canada sharing only part of that great mystery of the age. British and Canadian scientists contributed work and knowledge to the development of the bomb, and it had been supposed that they were in on the whole thing. But last night the Secretary of State said - No.

And that was confirmed in Britain today - confirmed by Professor M.L.E. Oliphant, a physicist of Birmingham University. He worked on the bomb, and today he stated: "There is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Byrnes said."

He referred to two materials used in the making of the atomic explosive, and said: "We know all about the manufacture of one material. But, as regards the second of the materials used, we have only the vaguest outline. None of the British workers share in that," says he. And he adds: "British

scientists who went to the United States to work on the bomb were not invited to share in that secret."

~~These disclosures bring up a point concerning the spy plot in Canada - espionage, said to be Soviet, seeking to gain atomic bomb secrets. If the British and Canadians know only part of the secret, that's all the spies in Canada could get - no matter how successful they were. They'd have to do a spy job in the United States to procure the rest of it - the entire bomb secret.~~

And from Canada we have word that the tale of espionage up there goes back to - General Krivitsky. Remember that former chief agents of Soviet Intelligence, espionage, who turned against the Stalin regime and published a sensational book on doings of the Communist underworld, the Red conspiracy directed by Moscow? Krivitsky was later found shot dead in a Washington

hotel. He is officially listed as a suicide; but, his family and friends have always maintained that he was murdered by Soviet assassins.

~~Now~~ Now the Canadian authorities declare that in the unearthing of the atomic bomb espionage, they were aided by secrets that Krivitsky had disclosed several years ago. He gave inside information about the workings of the Soviet spy system, information that now has helped the Canadians in the unraveling of the espionage attempt to pry into the secret of the atomic bomb.

The story of Krivitsky is parallel^{ed by} ~~in a way~~ to that of Gosenko - the Russian who gave the Canadians the tip that led to the recent investigation. Kosenko was a young employee of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. And, like Krivitsky, he turned against the Stalin people and made disclosures to the Canadians. Now being protected by Canadian police.

There is a good deal of comment about a statement made by Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Moscow - who declared that Soviet Russia had a moral right to resort to espionage to procure the ^{atomic} secret.

Davies argued that our refusal to give the bomb to the Soviets was, as he expressed it - hostile. ^{TP} Well, ~~xxx~~

~~xxxxxxx~~ it's ticklish business to ^{prate about} ~~talk up~~ morality

in such a matter as espionage. If the Soviets ^{do} ~~have~~ have a moral right to spy do ~~atomic spy job~~ would we have a moral right to punish

their spies? And would Stalin have a right to punish foreign spies trying to get a Soviet military secret?

Today William Philip Simms, Foreign Editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, points out that former Ambassador Davies, in his book called "Mission to Moscow", defended those ferocious Moscow trials and executions, on the ground that Stalin was liquidating espionage.

And If it's hostile for us to keep the atomic bomb,

isn't it hostile for the Soviets to retain their own
military secrets? The ^{Russians}~~Soviets~~ are not famous for passing
out their military secrets with such open-handed
generosity. But then there are some people in whose
opinion the Soviets can do no wrong.

CHINA

The Chinese are complaining about the Soviets again. Word from Chungking is that things look good for a withdrawal of Red Army forces from Manchuria, but China and the Soviets are sharply at odds ^{over} ~~in~~ the question of materials and equipment left by the surrendering Japs.

From all countries occupied by the Soviets there is news about the Red Army stripping the place of such things as industrial supplies and factory machinery, ^{And} that's the story in Manchuria - where the Japs constructed a lot of industry. The Russians want to take it away - while the Chinese demand that it be left in Manchuria for their ~~own~~ use.

^{The China Times,}
Today, a newspaper connected with the Chinese government delivered an attack on the historic name of - Yalta. The argument was made that Soviet actions are based on the conference of the Big Three at Yalta, Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin. Also, the treaty between

China and Russia last fall was founded on the Yalta decisions. The China "Times" contends that the Big Three business at Yalta was against the interests of China. And China, not being represented at Yalta, was not bound by the Big Three agreements.

The Chinese view is that the economic proposals ~~that are~~ now being made by Moscow are pretty much the same as the demands put forward by the Japs. ^{"We} ~~They~~ cannot see any difference," say the Chinese.

PEARL HARBOR

The Pearl Harbor investigation has ended -- the inquiry completed with testimony given today. The Joint Congressional Committee after three months of hearings, will now ^W prepare a report based on the extensive information that it gathered.

Today's testimony was dramatic, ending the inquiry with a thrill. It concerned the well-known fact that the approach of the Jap planes on that fateful December Seventh was detected by two soldiers at a radar instrument in Hawaii. The witness today was one of them, George Elliott. ^R He told how ~~it~~ at four a.m. on the morning of December Seventh he was on duty with Private -- now Lieutenant -- Joseph Lockhart, on duty at the radar instrument. At Six fifty-three A.M. they checked with the Army Information Center and were told not to report back with ~~any~~ any information. But they kept the radar going, just for practice. ^R At two minutes past seven, Elliot was at the radar screen, with Lockhart looking over his shoulder. "The lights came on," he said today -- lights indicating the presence

of planes. The radar showed that they were a hundred and thirty-seven miles to the north of Pearl Harbor.

"We both saw the planes," ^{Elliott}~~Richardson~~ told the Committee, ~~today~~.

Whereupon Elliott put in a telephone ^{call} to Information Center and asked the operator -- "to get somebody who would know what to do", as he said today. Presently Information Center called back. Lockhart picked up the phone and talked, and made the report of the planes detected by the radar.

Today Elliott was asked by a Committee member: "When Lockhart put down the phone, what did he say?"

Elliott replied: "He told me that the Lieutenant said to forget it," ^{the lieutenant on the other end of the line.}

That's the official version given by one of the two men who participated in one of the most talked of episodes of the war.

ZIONISTS

In Palestine ^a~~the~~ secret radio today, the
radio of the Zionist Extremists, made the following
statement: "We do not tolerate the use of the latest
scientific inventions against Jewish immigration into
Palestine." This defiance followed the dynamiting
of a British radar station, which was used to detect
ships that smuggle Jewish immigrants. The radar,
operated by the RAF, was on top of legendary Mt. Carmel.
It was ~~raided~~ taken by surprise, by a band of armed men
who wounded two RAF officers and six enlisted men --
and then they blew up the ^a~~the~~ radar station.

FORD

A denial was issued today by Henry Ford Second, a denial that the Ford Company ever asked for a price increase of fifty-five per cent. This charge was made yesterday by Price Administrator Chester Bowles, who intimated, according to the younger Henry Ford, that there had been a secret request.

The younger Henry Ford replies in a telegram to the Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency, before which the Bowles allegation was made. He says that what happened was this:- Last summer the Ford Company made public an estimate that it would cost fifty-five per cent more to manufacture Ford cars this year than it did in Nineteen Forty-One. The statement was published, said he, before the O.P.A. gave out its price regulations on new automobiles. In other words, the Ford Company made no request for a raise of the ceiling on prices - the ceiling not yet

having been announced. And the Ford telegram today states: "We have applied for no price relief on any of our cars since ~~the~~ O.P.A. ceilings were established."

CHURCH STRIKE

The strangest of all strikes is ^{on} in St. Louis -
a prayer strike. Thirty members of a negro congregation
are having a sit down strike in a church, praying all the
time, with shouts of - "Hallelujah." Today was the fifth
day, ~~and never before has there been such prolonged~~
~~praying - Hallelujah.~~

~~The strike resulted from a complicated situation.~~
The pastor of the church is known as - Prophet Green.
He is great for prophecy, and for a long time the
congregation gave heed unto him. Then there was a
disagreement. The congregation held a protest meeting,
and fired Prophet Green. ~~They made that definite by hiring~~
~~a new pastor.~~ The trouble was that they forgot one thing -
the prophet was the owner of the church. He held legal
title. So he fired the congregation - and put a padlock
on the church door.

The colored church ~~members~~ members were indignant.

CHURCH STRIKE - 2

Last Saturday night they broke the padlock on the door - and, Sunday morning, held services of their own. The Prophet appeared and ascended the pulpit. There is some disagreement about ^{what} ~~was~~ he said, ~~and~~ his version is that he told his erring brethern, "the Lord forgave, and I forgive." The church members declare that he ordered them to get out in terms not at all like a pastor.

But they refused to get out. They stayed right there, and the prayer strike was on - Hallelujah.

Today Prophet Green said that he too was praying, and then added grimly: "But I doubt if we're praying for the same thing." Hallelujah.

INDIA

News today tells of the attitude of Indian leaders toward the new forthcoming British attempt to solve the perplexing problem of India. We are told that the political chiefs of the Hindus and Mohammedans are taking a non-committal attitude, wait and see - toward the British mission that is to go to India.

The mission, as we heard yesterday, consists of three Ministers of the London Cabinet, and one of the three is a well-known statesman whose name I am resolved to pronounce.

This resolution is prompted by a telegram that I received today, a wire from Charles E. Lord of Algonquit, Maine. It reads: "Do you remember what you called Sir Stafford Cripps four years ago?" Yes, well do I remember. ~~it. And now, four years later that name is in the news again and will be increasingly, as another attempt is made to solve the question of India. Four years ago there~~

Four years ago there
was a previous mission to India, headed by that
same British statesman. And one night I made
a lamentable blunder. Speaking of Britain's
representative, I committed a slip of speech that I
know I'll never live down. In the name of Sir Stafford
Cripps I got the "a" and "i" mixed up, putting one
in place of the other. People have laughed at me
ever since, and now we're having that same line of
news and that same name all over again.

The telegram I just read caused me to have
a moment of weakness, and I thought maybe the best
thing to do would be to avoid the name as much as
possible -- shying away from it whenever I could.
But that, I felt, would be cowardice. Why not face
danger intrepidly -- that is, as intrepidly as
possible? So I determined to summon will power, and
speak the name whenever it came up. Whenever necessary,
I'd firmly say, " Sir Stafford Cripps" - and hope to
make ^{it} ~~no slip of speech~~

Right now, for example, let's continue with the news from India. Out there a top leader of the Hindu Nationalist Party stated today that he is not too optimistic about Sir Stafford Cripps and the forthcoming mission. He'll wait and see. And the official newspaper of the Moslem League declares that the Mohammedans of India will confront Sir Stafford Cripps and the British mission with their demand for a separate Moslem state in India -- *for* *Pakistan as they call it.*

So the attitude of both factions is one of marking time, as they await the arrival of the London mission - with Sir Stafford Cripps.

How's that, Hugh, for minding one's "a's" and "i's?"