

L.T. - P&G. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1952.

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Here's the latest: (Tennessee for Eisenhower.)

A nip-and-tuck fight from the beginning; the lead changing a dozen times. Now Ike is ahead, and it seems he'll stay there.

Both parties have received over four hundred thousand votes,

with Ike ahead by some four thousand. And later returns are

not expected to change the picture. (This means that Ike has

broken into the Solid South by taking four states - Virginia,

Florida, Texas - and Tennessee.)

## HURLEY

In New Mexico there are charges that the law has been violated. Patrick Hurley running against Dennis Chavez - for the Senate. There in a fight close all the way, the returns are not all in. Chavez is reported ahead by four thousand votes. Pat Hurley shouts - unfair! He says: "I am of the opinion that both federal and state laws have been villated by my opponent and his supporters."

Hurley aides have obtained a court order empounding ballot-boxes in four counties. Says Pat Hurley: "This fight has just started."

WILLIAMS

Final news about the Michigan Gubernatorial race.

Mennin Williams stays in the Governor's mansion - I guess.

That is he beat Republican Fred Alger in an eyelash close race.

OUT of some three million votes cast, only a few thousand

separated the two contenders. So the United Press predicts that

a recount will be demanded.



## VERMONT

Vermont is no longer the "most overwhelmingly Republican" state in the Union. In Nineteen Forty-Eight Vermont gave the G.O.P. a bigger percentage of votes than any other state. Before that, Vermont and Main always went Republican - those two alone in Nineteen Thirty-Six, when Franklin D. Roosevelt piled up his greatest landslide victory, against Alf Landon.

This time, of course, both stuck to their Republican allegiance. But it remained for an outsider, not even an Eastern state to turn in a bigger percentage for Ike. No, not Kansas where Ike lived so long. The state that's in the news is - North Dakota. Where over seventy-one per cent of the votes went to General Eisenhower. Vermont dropped to second place, with a bare seventy per cent.



EISENHOWER - TRUMAN

General Eisenhower is going to confer with President Truman at the White House. Everybody assumed he would. Now it's official. As I said last night, such a meeting would be high drama. The two were once great friends, then became bitter enemies during the recent campaign. Would Ike agree to confer with the man who attacked him so violently during the past few weeks? After all there could be only one answer. The President-Elect must do that and he suggests the week of November Seventeenth as the time for the conference. At any rate when it takes place it will seem dramatic. We can't help wondering what President-elect Eisenhower will say to the outgoing President.

MORSE

Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, remember him - the man who bolted his party on the eve of a landslide? How does he feel about things? Well, he isn't telling whether he'll vote with the Republicans or with the now minority Democrats.

The Oregon Senator who bolted and supported Adlai Stevenson, wasn't at all happy at the way the election turned out. Following the American peoples' expression of how they felt, Senator Morse refused to congratulate the winner.

However, his position now is important, because without him, there will be forty-eight Republicans and forty-seven Democrats in the new Senate. Thus Morse can swing the balance to the G.O.P. if he votes with it. Or, he can deadlock the Senate if he goes along with the Democrats.

Today his only remark was:- "I shall continue to sit in the Senate and represent all the people of Oregon."

## FITZPATRICK

Paul Fitzpatrick resigns as New York's Democratic State Chairman. He got the job in Nineteen Forty-Four, succeeding Jim Farley. He was a big man in Democratic politics, until last Tuesday night. Then came the avalanche. By eleven P.M., two hours after the polls closed, Fitzpatrick had conceded that Ike had carried New York.

That rather early announce - so we hear - exasperated Wilson Wyatt, national campaign manager for Stevenson who thought Fitzpatrick premature in admitting that New York's forty-five electoral votes were in the bag for the G.O.P. But the trend was clear and he knew, if Wyatt didn't, that New York was lost.

At any rate, Fitzpatrick displeased Wyatt, and some others in the Democratic Party. So today, he resigned.



## KOREAN WAR

A dispatch from Korea describes fanatical Chinese Reds advancing through their own artillery fire, to attack South Korean positions. Allied searchlights and flares playing on the scene. And the Chinese moving forward thru heavy artillery fire. When fifty yards away, the South Koreans opened up with machine gun fire and cut them down. The Reds suffering "nearly one hundred per cent" casualties. That the Allied estimate.

But the Chinese still hold "Triangle Hill" on the central front; which for a week the South Koreans have been struggling to recapture. Their losses have been so great the attempt has been abandoned, for the time being.

## NOBEL PRIZES

From Stockholm comes word that three more Nobel Prizes have been awarded -- two in science and one in literature.

*at the present rate of exchange,*  
Each prize is worth ~~about~~ <sup>^</sup>thirty thousand dollars. The science prizes are both divided, <sup>with</sup> ~~so~~ <sup>^</sup> five men are sharing the honors.

The physics prize goes to two Americans, Edward Purcell of Harvard, and Felix Bloch of Stanford - both experts in atomic research. Two Britons won the chemistry prize. They are Archer Martin and Richard Synge (Sing), who discovered that ordinary filter paper may be used for chemical analysis.

The winner in literature is Francois Mauriac, ~~the~~ celebrated French novelist. He was awarded the prize because of, what the citation calls, "his piercing knowledge of self, and the artistic intensity with which he interprets the human life drama in his novels."

MAU MAU

( A dispatch from Nairobi describes troop and police in action with armored cars and artillery. British authorities, cracking down on the Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya, rounding up more than two thousand natives , in an attempt to break up the secret society which has been responsible for many recent murders.)

At one place there was a dramatic incident. The local tribe was assembled. Its chief, suspected of belonging to the Mau Mau, was ordered to step forward and denounce the terrorists. The idea was that his people should hear his words as he repudiated the Mau Mau. The Chief refused and was arrested on the spot.

Meanwhile, British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton, back in London after a visit to Kenya, told reporters that the colony will not be safe until the Mau Mau is fully suppressed.



## EGYPT

More trouble between Egypt and Britain. For over a year there has been tension between the two countries, partly because British military control of the Suez Canal. In January, there were these riots in Cairo, with many lives lost, and much property destroyed - including the burning of famous Shepherds Hotel.

Then things quieted down. Egypt turned to domestic problems, and drove King Farouk into exile. This week Egypt offered to pay for the British lives lost in the Cairo riots.

But, the new Egyptian leader, General Naguib, has not forgotten the Suez Canal. Today to a mass meeting of students; he said:- "We are fully determined to see the British evacuate Egyptian territory to the last soldier. We will not budge an inch from this determination."

Naguib does not say how this is to be accomplished. But his words may be the signal for another outbreak of violence in the strife torn land of the Nile.

## TUNISIA

A dispatch from Tunis: oil discovered in Tunisia. Prospectors drilling at Maktar in the Sahara Desert, brought in a gusher - a flood of oil from beneath the sands of the Sahara.

This discovery may have quite an effect on French-Tunisian relations. France produces little oil. She imports most of her petroleum at a cost high in dollars. Now she hopes that her protectorate in North Africa will supply her with the oil she needs. One more reason for staying in Tunisia.

Of course the Tunisian nationalists will eye greedily the profits from the oil.

## RUSSIAN ARMY

The Russian army is "invincible!" That is, a top Soviet official says it is. The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution was being celebrated in Moscow's famous Bolshoi Theater, with Stalin present.

The keynote speaker, praising the Soviet armed forces, said they are equipped with the most modern type of weapons. And, he warned, "The American aggressors should remember that this invincible army will fight back any aggressors."



## NAVY

What about the Western World? At any rate, the United States has a navy larger than all the rest of the navies in the world put together. So states the world's top naval authority, the British publication called "Jane's Fighting Ships."

According to "Jane's," we have over a hundred aircraft carriers, fifteen battleships, seventy-five cruisers, three hundred and fifty destroyers, and two hundred submarines, plus innumerable smaller vessels, such as patrol ships and minelayers.

What about the Soviet navy? Well, "Jane's Fighting Ships" notes that we are ahead of the Russians in all but submarines.

Substitute RUSSIAN ARMY

( Will Governor Stevenson run for the Presidency in 1956? Just after his defeat, the Democratic candidate indicated that he would not run again. But his Campaign Manager, Wilson Wyatt, predicts that Adlai will change his mind. ) According to Wyatt, letters and telegrams are pouring into Democratic Headquarters in Springfield, Illinois - urging Stevenson to take over the leadership of the party for the next four years. Wyatt says that, whatever Adlai may do in the near future, he will certainly lead the Democrats in the next Presidential campaign. In Wyatt's terms, "He'll be in the front pew in fifty-six."

## EISENHOWER - BRITAIN

Among the messages of congratulations which President-elect Eisenhower received from abroad, was one from Winston Churchill. And this reminds us that Ike has a special standing in Britain. Just after the war, the British honored the Commander of the European coalition by granting him a knighthood - Sir Dwight Eisenhower. You could call him, if it were not that American law forbids him to use the title - in any way. But under the traditions of nobility, Ike does have the right to a coat of arms, and he may hang his banner in Westminster Abbey. Also his name now appears in the registry of British nobility, the massive book known as "Debrett's Peerage, Knightage, and Companionage." For a farm boy from Abilene, that's interesting at least.

For Ike is the first American President to hold a British knighthood. He is also the first Londoner to go to the White House. How's that again? As commander of Allied victory in Europe he was granted the freedom of the city of London, back in Nineteen Forty-Five. That gave him the status of a



native Londoner. All just honorary. Not important perhaps,  
Nelson. But a human interest sidelight on our new President.