

LEAD

C.S. - P. & G. Friday, March 18, 1949.

The outlook tonight is that the North Atlantic Treaty will be ratified promptly by the Senate. No sooner had the text been made public today than there were expressions of support from both sides - Democratic and Republican. The most important Senator in the matter is Tom Connally of Texas, because he is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Expressing his belief, he used the words: "promptly ratified". Then he explained that to mean that the Ok would come after the Senate had debated the question in full -- as it ^{is} the _^ business of the Senate to do. Connally of Texas said: "I am glad the text is being published, so that the people of the United States will have an opportunity to know its terms well in advance of Senate action".

Sen. Thomas of Utah, a top ranking Committee member, put himself on record as follows: "the pact is wholly satisfactory to me."

There are similar expressions on the Republican side -- foreign policy leader Vandenburg of Michigan, having been in favor of the treaty all along.

TP Secretary of State Acheson told a news conference today that, under the terms of the pact, the United States should go to war if any member of the western alliance is subjected to a major attack. ~~Meaning,~~
~~consults Soviet Russia,~~ *Dean* Acheson, reasoned that each nation must take whatever action it honestly believes is necessary. "If in its honest judgment armed force is necessary, then that is the treaty obligation," said he.

FOLLOW LEAD

Tonight Secretary Acheson went on the air, giving a nationwide broadcast in support of the treaty. Calling it the unequivocal answer to Soviet Russia for blocking world peace, the ~~Sec~~ Secretary of State opened a campaign to rally the public to the pact.

TREATY

Tonight the eyes of the world are on - article
five. For weeks, months, and years, and on into
future history attention will focus on that figure
attached to a paragraph. ^{For} if a third World War should
come, it would grow legally out of - Article Five.

Today's publication of the North Atlantic
Treaty ^{includes} ~~gives a lot of~~ several thousand words and
fourteen articles. These represent long weeks of
patient negotiations and a polishing ^{of} each line to make
the terms fit the needs of diplomacy. The various
clauses provide for a twenty year alliance ~~in~~ between
countries of the West. ^R The first article affirms
that it is all in the framework of the United Nations.
Another paragraph pledges that the powers ~~the~~ signing
the pact shall strengthen their own free institutions,
and promote the ideal of liberty; another provides
for a Council of the West, ready to meet at any
time and consider ~~emergencies~~ emergencies. Still
another calls for other western countries to join
in the treaty, ⁱⁿ addition to the ones that negotiated
the alliance.

These being: the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

But of all the clauses, the significant central declaration is - Article Five. Because that says what shall be done if the Soviets should attack. Soviet Russia is not mentioned once in the entire document. But Russia is present by implication in every line. Article Five reads as follows:

"The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all. Then consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article Fifty one of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the party or parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force to restore and maintain the security of the North

Atlantic area". These are the fateful words. An
attack against one shall be ~~xxxx~~ considered an attack
against all. Then consider the pledge that each
nation will take, "such action as it deems necessary,
including the use of armed force." That phraseology
was designed to square ^{with the} ~~the~~ ^(Constitution) ~~constitution~~ of the United
States, which provides that only Congress shall have
the right to declare war. Our Constitution would
not permit a treaty that would bind us to go to war
automatically - without the necessity of a declaration
of war by Congress.

Article five is followed by a most important
definition, a definition of the term - North Atlantic.
How much territory does that take in? The news has
told us that Italy has been invited to join in the
North Atlantic Treaty - and further on in this program
tonight we shall see that the Italian Parliament
has voted to join. But, in ordinary geography, you
don't think of Italy as in the North Atlantic area.
It is Mediterranean. Yet, of course, the Mediterranean
is an extension of the Atlantic Ocean - via the

Straits of Gibraltar.

So now let's ~~ga~~ look at the definition of North Atlantic in today's text. It ~~sixxx~~ states the following: "An/^{armed} attack on one or more of the parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer". So that definition includes everything in the North Temperate zone from the Soviet Iron Curtain across Europe and North Africa - westward, across the Atlantic, and including North America. That's the meaning of North Atlantic, as defined in the pact.

This Treaty headline dominates the news today, the publication of the text being the most important historic ~~an~~ tidings of the post war years.

FOLLOW TREATY

The publication of the document is followed by a proposal to establish a federal union of the nations that sign the North Atlantic Pact. This plan is put forward by a former Supreme Court Justice - Roberts, together with former Secretary of war - Patterson, ^{who} ~~is~~ told a news conference today that a committee has been formed to forward the plan. The committee will ask Congress to pass a resolution calling for an international convention to discuss the possibility of what they call - "a federation of Atlantic democracies". That is, a political union of the treaty signing countries.

TREATY HEADLINE

Atlantic Treaty affairs provided the occasion today for a kind of newspaper blunder that is always amusing. Prominent in recent negotiations have been Danish Foreign Minister Rasmussen and Danish Ambassador De Kauffman. So today in the Nevada State Journal, page one, appeared a large picture of those two statesmen, together with a top American diplomatic official. They looked exceedingly dignified, as if meditating the weightiest matters and world affairs. But the caption of the picture of the diplomatic trio read as follows: "Volley ball champions of the Reno Y.M.C.A City League." The blunder was all the funnier because those venerable statesmen in the dignity of their years - looked ^{so unlike} ~~not at all like~~ Y M C A Volley Ball champs.

ITALY

Tonight in Rome the Italian Parliament voted to join in the North Atlantic Treaty - giving premier DeGasperi the authority to negotiate the entrance of the Italian Republic into the alliance of the West. This followed promptly upon the end of the Red filibuster designed to delay the vote.

That filibuster, which dragged all through yesterday, continued on today - until the Communists and their leftist allies had exhausted every parliamentary device for continuing to talk. In one respect, they achieved their purpose. Their idea was to delay the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, until the publication of the text of the North Atlantic Treaty. ~~This~~ This they did, the text being made public while they were still talking. Their theory was that the terms of the Pact when revealed, would support their arguments against joining, and win support for their opposition. But, that didn't work. The Treaty terms were disclosed. The Roman filibuster ended. The Reds tried some more obstruction, but that was brushed aside - and the Chamber of

Deputies voted. The figures were just about what we expected yesterday. The prognostication was that the pact would win out by two to one, and the vote today was three-hundred-forty-two to one-hundred-seventy - a little better than two to one.

¶ So now Italy, having been invited to join the North Atlantic Alliance says - yes. That was the real meaning of the vote today - Premier de Gasperi to go through hardly more than mere formalities in negotiating the entrance of Italy into the Alliance of the West. Meanwhile ^{in Italy the} popular disorders, provoked by the Red campaign against the treaty ^{today} were dying down.

STRAVINSKY

When the Soviet composer Shostakovitch arrives in this country, he will not be greeted by Russian composer Stravinsky. Shostakovitch is a Moscow delegate to a leftist conference to be held at New York - very pinkish in complexion, or a glaring crimson red. A pro-Soviet cultural group is sponsoring the shindig in glorification of the Stalin dictatorship. There have been complaints in Congress, because the State Department is letting in to this country a large delegation from Soviet Russia and the Red Satellites. Why ~~is~~ admit them, when an American group favoring freedom would not be allowed behind the Iron Curtain?

That's the political slant; - but, the forthcoming leftist rally has a musical angle more than anything else. That's because of - Shostakovitch. He is the ace composer of Soviet Russia, often in trouble with the Red regime, because his music has failed to follow the party line. Yesterday the New York musicians union announced that its thirty

thousand musicians would boycott the whole thing on the ground that it ^{is all} ~~is~~ propaganda for the Red tyranny in Moscow. And today we have - Stravinsky.

^{TP} Shostakovitch is the number one Soviet compsoer.

But Igor Stravinsky is the Premier Russian composer.

Making history in the creation of modernistic music,

he has kept away from the Red Utopia - where artists

have to follow the party line. Staying over here -

where a musician can compose any kind of music he

pleases. ^π Today, at Los Angeles, Stravinsky stated that

he had received ~~an~~ an invitation from Olin Downes,

music critic of the New York Times - who asked him

to join with other American musicians in sending a

message of greeting to Shostakovitch. Stravinsky's

~~reply is a telegram~~ ^{statement is} as follows: "Regret ~~am~~ not to be

able to join welcomers of Soviet artists coming to

~~the~~ ^{is} country - but all my esthetic convictions

oppose such a gesture." In those words Stravinsky

one of the most famous of all composers of music,

protests against the servitude of arts, and the

slavery of music, in Soviet Russia.

TRUMAN

President Truman held his news conference today, the first since his heavy defeat in Congress - last Tuesday - Black Tuesday. So what did he say about this Democratic Eighty-First Congress, which is giving him about as rough a time as did that Republican Eightieth Congress? ^{TP} At the Little White House, Key West, the Truman mood today was blythe and cheerful - and friendly toward Congress. He said the lawmakers who voted against him were mostly all right, and it was too early to judge what they will finally do. He said he hoped that most of them would see the light, declared that he had good hope for the enactment of his legislative program, that fair deal of the election campaign; to which he added the remark that the present Congress is really a three party affair - Democrat, Republican and Dixiecrat. ^R He was asked about that famous declaratinn of his a new weeks previously - when he said that, if Congress did not legislate his program, he would go to the country with another stump speaking tour,

as he did before election. He would ~~an~~ campaign against the Democratic eighty-first Congress as he did against the Republican Eightieth Congress. So does he intend to go ahead with that threat?

Today he replied that he had made no further plans along that line. Which harmonized with the Presidential attitude toward Congress. Not bitter - friendly. The forgiving Truman mood is more or less reminiscent of an old time song - "she is more to be pitied than censored."

NAVY

The Navy discloses that planes carrying dummy atom bombs have been launched from aircraft carriers with much success. This was stated tonight by Admiral Denfield, Chief of Naval operations, who is attending an air display at the National Orange Show, ^{at} San Bernardino, ^{Calif.} There has been such discussion of the question of whether or not the Navy has a carrier plane capable of delivering an atomic bomb. The statement has been made that the Navy has no such thing. But Admiral Denfield declares that there are several types of carrier plane capable of handling the atomic bomb. "Recent tests of simulated A-bomb operations by the Navy were highly ~~and~~ successful" he declared.

DALLAS

Damages were awarded today in a million dollar libel suit against the Hearst Publications. The suit was brought by Harry Hoxsey, operator of a cancer clinic in Dallas, Texas. He claimed that Hearst^S publications had libeled him in attacking his cancer cure. ^R Federal Judge William Atwell, finds in his favor - but does not grant any million dollars in damages. On the contrary, the damages awarded by the court come to a total of - two dollars. One dollar on one count of libel, and one dollar on another count.

SAFETY PINS

Another anniversary - and the Post Office Department is going to put out another commemorative stamp. But this one is well-deserved - hailing, as it does, the hundredth Anniversary[~] of one of the most important, vital, significant, indispensable wonders of modern civilization. That is - the safety pin. ^{TP} Now, the safety pin may be an humble, unpretentious little gadget - but what would we do without it? From infancy on, especially infancy - the safety pin helps ~~to~~ hold things together. ^{TP} It was invented just ~~one~~^a hundred years ago by a benefactor of humanity named Walter Hunt - who took out a patent upon what he called - "a pin that buttons". That in Eighteen Forty-Nine was the beginning of the safety pin - at least the modern beginning. ^R Actually the idea goes back to the dimmest antiquity, pre-historic. In Two thousand B.C. the people of the bronze age had safety pins very much like our own. You will see them in the museums. The primitive Lake Dwellers of Switzerland

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had a large style of safety pin, with which the bronze-age ladies held up their ~~hair~~ hair-do. In ancient Greece both men and women used ornate safety pins to hold their tunics together. The surprising thing is that the useful gadget disappeared when the Middle Ages came on. In fact, even the simple straight pin seems to have gone ^{out} - to be revived only in the fourteenth century. In Thirteen-Seventy-Two the Guild of Pinmakers was formed in London. -

The ordinary straight pin was so scarce that Parliament passed a law that certainly seems odd today. Parliament decreed that, in London, people could buy pins only on the first two days of January each year.

Well, civilization continued its progress, and then came that memorable year, Eighteen Forty-
Nine - when the safety pin appeared ^{or reappeared.} which now is to be commemorated by a Hundredth Anniversary stamp.

^H A humble gadget, but we ^{all} start our lives with safety pins.

ARCTIC

Man is going to the animals to find out how to get along in cold weather - the long winter frost of the Arctic. How do the birds and animals of the Polar regions manage to survive the long and intense cold - which provides so many problems for our own defense forces? The Navy wants to find out, and has given the California Institute of Technology a job of scientific research.

The belief is that there is something in the blood-chemistry of wild life of the Arctic that has a cold-resisting factor. Some of the far northern animals have an abundant clothing of fur. Others not. For example, the Arctic birds get along during months of sub-zero weather, with a thin insulation of feathers - an amount of protection from the cold that ^{so far as we know} would not permit a human being to survive, ^{- i.e.} out in the open all the time. Then there is the elk - with only the slightest layer of fat protecting the legs. Science believes that the elk may have a cold resisting type of tissue under the skin.

It has been noted that the blood chemistry of arctic animals changes when winter comes on - especially those that hibernate. Diet may have something to do with this, and the scientists want to find out. Maybe a ~~xxxx~~ certain kind of diet might increase the cold resisting properties of human beings - which, if discovered, could have a good deal of effect on the future ~~na~~ kind of chow for Army, Navy and Air Force men serving in the Polar North.

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Yes it is amazing - the ptarmigan surviving in the Arctic, with only a thin layer of feathers. Millions of skiers wish they could do it in the Temperate Zone. ~~Here at Yosemite~~ - got sun, perfect ~~here~~ Ken, how would you like to try living in the Polar North wearing nothing but feathers?

Prima snow - it doesn't melt at
winter. But it
most like what
you're wearing
- the cold, it
kills!