

L.T. - K - Tues. Dec. 8, 1953

EISENHOWER

President Eisenhower proposes an International Atomic Agency. He made this dramatic suggestion in his address this afternoon before the U.N. General Assembly. He believes such an Agency would help relieve the tensions of this tense atomic age.

President Eisenhower first gave a brief review of how the use of atomic energy has developed since the war. He noted that America has already touched off forty-three atomic explosions. Then he repeated that the new hydrogen bombs are equivalent in power to millions of tons of TNT. And, he pointed out that today's world lives in terror of an atomic war - because other nations now have the secret. In particular, the Soviet Union! According to the President, no nation is now safe from atomic attack.

He said that this country would react swiftly in case of aggression, but, the main point in his analysis was this:- that no nation can be secure from the awful devastation of an atomic war; because a certain number of atomic bombers would be sure to get through any defense.

Mr. Eisenhower then pointed to the real solution -- nations to turn their atomic energy from military purposes to civilian construction. Whereupon he made his proposal, which he termed, "one new avenue of peace which has not yet been explored." He referred to a U.N. suggestion for a sub-committee of the nations involved, to seek a solution in private. ("The United States," he said, "heeding the suggestion of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is instantly prepared to meet privately with such other countries as may be principally involved - to seek an acceptable solution to the atomic armaments race which overshadows not only the peace, but the very life of the world.")

The President added that we would undertake such meetings in complete good faith.

To lessen the fear of atomic energy, he proposed an International Atomic Agency. The Agency, to be set up under the guidance of the U.N. The President's proposal is that the nations involved - meaning America and Russia principally - make joint contributions of uranium and

fissunable materials. The Agency to use such material for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Eisenhower told how he intends to submit such a plan to Congress. As articles of the plan, he mentioned worldwide investigation into the most effective peacetime use of atomic energy; the diminishing of the destructive power of atomic stockpiles now existing; making clear to all nations that the great powers are interested more in peace-time construction than in building up armaments; and finally, the opening of a new channel for peaceful discussion - and a new approach to the problems involved.

The President summed it all up with these words: "Against the dark background of the atomic bomb, the United States does not wish merely to present strength - but also the desire and hope for peace."

He emphasized our sincerity by offering to enter an International Atomic Agency - along with the Soviet Union.

Substitute for last paragraph of EISENHOWER

During the speech, the General Assembly broke into applause several times. And at the end, Mr. Eisenhower received a standing ovation. Vishinsky joined in the applause. ~~and~~ The Soviet Delegate shook hands with the President at a meeting immediately afterward. But Vishinsky refused to comment - said he needs more time to study the speech.

Members of Congress, both Republican and Democrat, are praising Mr. Eisenhower's bid to lessen international tension. House Democratic Leader, Sam Rayburn, described the speech as "forceful and sound." Representative Frances Bolton, a Republican, said that Mr. Eisenhower "struck a new, clear note for concrete action." An Independent Senator, Wayne Morse, gave a pledge that he'll do what he can to support the Eisenhower proposal.

BERMUDA FOLLOW EISENHOWER

The contents of today's Presidential address were checked and accepted by Churchill and Laniel during the Bermuda discussions. In fact this was one of their main decisions. The other big decision - to accept the Soviet proposal for a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

Otherwise, the meeting was what Churchill wanted - an informal get-together of the leaders of the Big Three. American officials say he never even raised the question of a personal meeting with Malenkov.

He did suggest that the European army plan might be changed - in order to insure French ratification of the plan. But, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles both felt that the possible alternatives were too hazardous. Meaning, that as the plan stands, it's the best way we have to arrive at rearmament of West Germany. Other problems in Europe and Asia were mentioned, but no decision taken on them.

President Eisenhower left Bermuda for New York at twelve thirty - noon. Both Churchill and Anthony Eden

were
/there to see him off. To the British Foreign Secretary, the President remarked: "It's been like those meetings in wartime again." Then he shook Churchill's hand, and said: "Thanks - it's been wonderful meeting again. Take care of your health." The last thing President Eisenhower did was to thank the people of Bermuda for their hospitality during his stay.

~~Then he was off for New York - to speak in the~~

~~U.S.~~

PAKISTAN

The Prime Minister of Pakistan doesn't think much of Indian's complaints about Karachi's military negotiations with Washington. Nehru has charged that these negotiations were aimed to strengthen Pakistan against India. Today, Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, said it was ridiculous to think that Pakistan might attack India - seventy-six million Pakistanis against almost three-hundred-and-fifty million Indians.

Mohammed Ali denies that his country is making a military alliance with the United States. He puts it this way: - "We are trying to build up our military strength - and will be quite happy and content, if we can guard our own sovereignty and independence."

Well, Nehru is a student of history. And history tells how over and over a comparatively small Moslem force swept all before it in non-warlike Hindustan.

PEARL HARBOR

This year's commemoration of Pearl Harbor Day seems to have brought out some additional information about that surprise attack by the Japanese in Nineteen Forty-One. The Ayodo News Agency in Tokyo tells how some important spy work was done by a former Japanese naval officer who posed as a consulate official in Honolulu.

Takeo Yoshikawa had had a special course in English and in espionage. Sent to Honolulu, he worked in the Japanese consulate from March, Nineteen Forty-One until Pearl Harbor. During those months his job was to assemble military information and transmit it to his superiors.

In November of Nineteen Forty-One he was visited by two other officers of the Japanese Navy. They came in aboard a freighter, disguised as members of the crew. They instructed Yoshikawa to find out when our Pacific fleet would be in Pearl Harbor. At the same time they received from him a mass of information about our fortifications and military installations.

When they had gone, Yoshikawa continued his observations and shortly before the Pearl Harbor attack he spotted the two aircraft carriers SARATOGA and LEXINGTON. He at once sent a message in code to the Japanese fleet - hoping the carriers would be caught in the trap. But luckily for us they left just a day before the attack.

After Pearl Harbor, Yoshikawa was arrested and interned in a camp in Arizona. But, he was never suspected of being an important spy! Our people never knew that he was Tokyo's key agent in Hawaii. We sent him home in 1942 in an exchange of personnel. There he worked for the Japanese Navy until the end of the war.

IRAN

In Iran, Communist students at Teheran University announce a three-day strike. Their protest over the killing of two students in yesterday's demonstration. The students, shot by Zahedi's troops when they were breaking up a demonstration.

Meanwhile, the government announces that the fourteen students who were arrested - have been sent to what is called "Iran's Devil's Island."

HEIRESS

A fifty year old photograph wins almost half a million dollars for Mrs. Della McKeon. That's the picture taken when she was just seventeen. Later she lost contact with her relatives; fifty years went by; her sister, Mrs. Sarah Weller, died, leaving a fortune; there was no will and division of the estate was delayed while a search was made for Mrs. McKeon. She was finally found - and identified by the photograph - because she had a duplicate of it.

Today Mrs. McKeon received her half million - and it's tax free, because the government has already taken its big cut of the estate.

How does she feel about suddenly becoming wealthy? She says: "At my age having the money won't change my life at all. I'll remain myself."

PAMELA MARTIN

There's a new Nelly Bly - but her name is Pamela.

A new record for circling the earth, by way of commercial airlines - set by Pamela Martin. Ninety hours and fifty-nine minutes - more than eight hours better than the old time.

Pamela left Chicago on Friday, flew to New York, and caught a plane for London. From there, a jet liner took her to Rome; then on by way of Cairo, Bahrein, Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Manila and Okinawa. In Tokyo, she caught another plane for Vancouver. Then a final lap to Chicago.

It was her hops by jet that made her time so fast. She went from London to Tokyo by jet. It is guessed that her record may stand until Nineteen Fifty-Six. Not until then will commercial jets cross the Atlantic.

It's inevitable to contrast Pamela Martin's trip with that which the famous Nellie Bly made back in Eighteen Ninety. Nellie went around the earth using everything from ships to camels. She wanted to prove that Jules Verne's story, "Around the World in Eighty Days", was possible.

And she proved it - going around in seventy-two days.

Now, the modern Nellie Bly makes the same trip in less than ninety-one hours. Pamela says she got only ten hours sleep - but, gained weight in spite of it. She also ignored her mother's advice. Just as she left her mom said:- "Now Pam don't you talk to strange men!" But her high speed jet propelled daughter talked to lots of strange men.

What struck her most during the trip? Well, she says she saw the most beautiful women in Tokyo. No comment at all about those strange men!

CHEMICAL

Remember Horse Cave, Kentucky? That's where they had that poison gas scare at Horse Cave, Kentucky. It all had to do with the leaking of a chemical which when mixed with water, forms deadly Lewisite gas. Down in Horse Cave the folks were afraid that rain would cause a cloud of the gas to drift over the town from nearby where our military people had left a lot of the stuff.

But the rain never came. In fact, the whole area of Horse Cave suffered from drought. There would be a place for Henry Gross to take his dousing rod. I must ask Mike to speak to Ken Roberts at Kennybunkport and urge him to send Henry Gross to Horse Cave on the gallop. Well, the chemical in that tank kept spilling out. And today it was announced that the chemical has vanished - because the town managed to give away thirteen thousand gallons of it. And the leaks in the remaining tanks have been plugged up and Mike all is Hunky Dory at Horse Cave.

Please drop the story slugged STRIKE and use the following instead.

PEACE CONFERENCE

A dispatch from Panmunjom states that the preliminary talks about arranging a Korean Peace Conference - are near the breaking point. Our Special Envoy, Arthur Dean, is waiting for an answer to his latest proposal. According to one report, Dean is giving the Reds fourteen days to accept his stand on Russia. In the new plan, the Soviet Union is to have a seat at the Peace Conference - but on the side of the Reds.

Dean sums up the situation like this: "My work is finished. All ^{she} ~~it~~ got to do is sit and wait." Meaning, that he's made his last proposal. Now the Reds will have to agree to his point about Russian participation. Or else cause a break-up of the preliminary talks. That's why the Panmunjom dispatch called ~~for~~ the talks - near the breaking point.

Meanwhile, one South Korean official says that a Peace Conference probably could not unify Korea.

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As he puts it: "It takes two sides to reach an agreement - and ~~xxxx~~ we cannot agree with the Communists over the Conference table."

CHINESE

The Chinese Reds accuse American troops of "murdering" thousands of prisoners-of-war. According to the Peiping Radio, the Communist Red Cross made an investigation of what it calls "American atrocities". And according to the report, our forces "murdered" around seventeen thousand North Koreans and Chinese within a space of ten months. This Communist report adds, "the total of the whole war is unaccountable."

This is a Red reply to Allied accusations against the Communist armies. The U.N. last week expressed "grave concern" about the murder of Allied prisoners by the Reds. Now the Reds turn around and make a counter-charge - saying that it's the barbarous Allies who are guilty of atrocities.