

NIXON

L.T. - WILLYS - MON. DEC. 14, 1953

Vice President Nixon returns home from his global jaunt. The Vice President is in Washington, after a most unusual tour around the world. Some forty-five thousand miles; by far - the longest tour ever made by a vice president. By plane, helicopter, jeep, tractor - even oxcart.

Vice President Nixon says it was harder than any political campaign - partly because of the many formal dinners. He says he's now looking forward to a hamburger and a milk-shake.

And he's going to tell us about it - a T.V. report to the nation, if President Eisenhower wants him to.

He says the trip was successful, and he found much friendship for America - in spite of Communist propaganda out there in the Far East.

DULLES

We may revise our foreign policy - if agreement on a European army is not ratified soon. So stated in Paris by Secretary of State Dulles.

Our Secretary of State , before the Ministers of the fourteen members of Nato, pointed out that America wants a European army - including German units. And pointed out that Congress is supporting the policy of European unity..

Then Mr. Dulles remarked that some nations in Nato are working against one another. That statement - obviously was aimed at France, which has refused - for two years now - to agree to a European army. The French, fearing another war with Germany.

Sec. Dulles tried to overcome this fear by stating: "The United States is primarily interested in making it impossible for France and Germany to fight each other again."

In other words, we're not interested in rebuilding a German army - but in unifying Western Europe. He warned that we will not continue to support nations that refuse to help unification. As he put it: "If the western

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nations decide to committ suicide, they will have to do it along."

Meaning, that the Eisenhower administration will drastically reduce economic aid to the nations involved - a basic change in our foreign policy.

However, Secretary Dulles added that he does not expect the plan for a European army to fail. He just wants Europeans to move a little faster in their integration - principally France.

CLARK

In Frankfurt, Germany, an American court in session with only the Chief Justice and three lawyers present. The Chief Justice - William Clark, who was suspended by the State Department for what it called "insubordination." Judge Clark refusing to be recalled to Washington.

His successor, the Acting Chief Justice, postponed the session until next month, but Judge Clark ignored the postponement, ^{and} today there he was all set to preside.

He entered the courtroom at ten o'clock, as usual. No bailiff present. So his secretary sang out: "This court is in session!" Three lawyers were there - those who still recognized his authority. Also, of course, a roomful of reporters and photographers.

The session lasted only about half an hour. The judge using the time to criticize the State Dept. for suspending him - or trying to.

"I consider the instruction, dismissing the calendar for this morning - null and void." said he, "as it does not bear my signature. Nevertheless, I cannot physically compel the attendance of the other judges."

He added that he had intended to resign in February, anyway!

POLAND

How has the standard of living in Poland been affected by all that happens under the Red regime?

Deputy Jacques Verneuil, was one of nine French Deputies invited to tour certain Polish cities; and today he revealed what he saw.

For one thing, he tells how they were closely watched by the police during their entire tour. But he says that even so, they managed to see considerable. Such as: factory workers, laboring under appalling conditions, and existing, that's all. A low standard of living.

The French deputies traveled from the provinces to Warsaw, in a luxurious train, with sleeping cars and a diner, and were assured by their escort that such trains were typical in Poland. Then later they learned that it not only was a special train, it was the train made up for the Polish President.

In Warsaw they found few cars on the streets; prices, fantastically high, no one would talk to them. Too afraid.

INDO-CHINA

In Indo-China, Rebel Leader Ho Chi Minh repeats that he is ready to discuss peace with France. This, his second offer within twenty-four hours. Ho Chi Minh made it in a broadcast commemorating the outbreak of hostilities in Nineteen Forty-Six. The Indo-Chinese War has gone on ever since.

In his broadcast, the rebel leader made this declaration:- "If the French government desires to reach an armistice through negotiations - if it wishes to resolve the Viet Nam question through peaceful means - the Viet Nam government and people are ready to negotiate.

Some observers assert that the Ho Chi Minh proposal is intended to coincide with political trouble inside Viet Nam. Emperor Bao Dai is refusing to permit his Premier to form a new cabinet - to wage all-out war against the Reds; and the Premier is threatening to resign if the Emperor does not accept his proposal.

It looks as if Ho Chi Minh thinks that this is a good time to press for negotiations with France.

DEAN

Our Special Envoy at Pan Mun Jom, Arthur Dean, has been called home by President Eisenhower, for a personal report. Dean is leaving his chief aide in Korea - with full authority to resume the talks with the Reds. Dean believes that they will propose a renewal of the conference, fairly soon. That they will ask us to come back to the conference table.

PRISONERS

A dispatch from Pan Mun Jom states that the twenty-two Americans who refused to come home - may soon disappear for good behind the Iron Curtain. It is possible that these G.I.'s have become out and out Reds - that they swallowed the Communist progaganda line and were brain washed completely. But many observers fear that some of them are being intimidated, with threats of violence, perhaps threat of **death**.

So far, no American "explainers" have been able to talk to them. They have no contact except with the Indian guards - and with the North Korean prisoners, who are die-hard Communists. Information about the G.I.'s has to be gathered from reports that trickle out from the Indians or from the North Koreans. According to American observers, the evidence shows that possibly five of these American Reds are imposing rigid Communist discipline on the rest. Which means; if a man wanted to change his mind he would face hostility from the rest - of course - and maybe threats of violence, even death.

The Pan Mun Jom dispatch describes the 22 as remaining quietly in their shack. They seldom come out into the compound. The North Koreans use the compound for playing table tennis. But the Americans are not seen often. They don't even chat with their Indian guards.

The twenty-two are also said to refuse to sit for their interviews until all the South Koreans have gone through the processing. But, the South Koreans are boycotting the "explainers." And so, time may run out for the Americans. In which case, they might simply vanish behind the Iron Curtain. So say the officials at Pan Mun Jom.

MOTHER

Mrs. Portia Howe asserts that she is not defeated. The Minnesota mother - whose son is one of the twenty-two.

(In Tokyo, ~~she~~ has received a letter from her son, Private Richard Tenneson, ^A cold letter - flatly reject^{ing} her appeal. In it he wrote: "I know that you want to take me home with you - but I have made up my mind, and I am not going".

Mrs. Howe admits she was shaken by the letter; but adds that she is not defeated - still hopes to go on to Pan Mun Jom, for a session with her son.

Mrs. Howe has received messages from several families of the other G.I.'s, asking her to represent them. And she says she will - if she can only get to Korea.

The decision on that may now be up to President Eisenhower; if he intervenes. The deadline for the processing at Pan Mun Jom is December Twenty-Third the last day on which she might see her son. But she says she wants to be home for Christmas - with her three

other children."

A mother who has made a gallant effort, and says she's not defeated yet, - but, she hasn't much more time.

McCARTHY

Senator McCarthy ^{now} calls Harvard University - "a sanctuary for Communists." McCarthy made the statement after hearing testimony from Sylvia Berke, a clerk for a New York public school.

Miss Berke refused to say whether she had been a Communist when she applied for the job in the school system. She did declare that she is not a Communist now. But she would not reveal whether she had been a Communist before her testimony last September.

After hearing Miss Berke, ^{Sen.} McCarthy alleged that she followed a Communist Party order to drop her outward connections with it. The Senator suggested that the Board of Education might discharge her. And then he added his own comment: "I suggest you apply for a job over at Harvard - that's a sanctuary for Communists."

So far, Harvard President, Dr. Pusey, has ^{made} ~~not~~ ^{no}

^{further} ~~commented~~ on the McCarthy charge.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Today, President Eisenhower urged the officials and the citizens of all our cities to prepare a strong civil defense program. The President spoke before a large gathering of mayors, called to Washington, to discuss civil defense. The Mayors also were briefed by Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence, - and by Bedell Smith, Under Secretary of State: given considerable information about Soviet military power, and the international situation in general.

Then, the President addressed them, pointing out that for the first time in history, cities are prime military targets. As he put it: "The city has moved from a position of support in the rear. It has moved out, in a very distinct way, into the front line." Pres. Eisenhower called upon the Mayors to keep their city departments in readiness to handle any emergency. Adding that the federal government is doing what it can; he emphasized that all cities must be prepared - because they're sure to be the first objective of enemy attack, if it ever comes.

Add CIVIL DEFENSE

The President's remarks are pointed up by a disclosure that the Russians are mass-producing giant atomic bombers. The information comes from a famous British publication - Jane's "All the World's Aircraft." According to Jane's, the Soviet bombers are capable of making non-stop raids on America from bases in the Arctic. For some time now we have assumed the Russians were doing this.

DU PONT

What may be an historic and far reaching decision was handed down today. Namely that the Du Pont Company has not violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act! So ruled today by Federal Judge Paul Leahy in the case of the Justice Department versus Du Pont which began in Jan. of Nineteen Fifty-One. The Justice Department accused the Du Ponts of monopolistic practices in making and selling cellophane and cellulose products. Du Pont based its defense on the argument that it could not control prices - because our economy is competitive.

Federal Judge Leahy agrees that this is so - and that the practices of this vast great industrial organization are a result of our free economy.

"Neither Du Pont, nor any other American company similarly situated, should be punished for its success," said the Judge. In other words, Du Pont has not violated the Anti-Trust Act.

LINER

The Norwegian liner, Stavangerfjord, is en route from Newfoundland to Oslo, without a rudder! The accident happened on the first day out. The Captain, Olaf Bjorenstad, decided to go on anyway - using propellers for steering.

This worked o.k. until the Stavangerfjord was about three hundred miles from Ireland. Then, heavy seas made the going tough. And a British tug was sent out, just in case. The tugboat, Turmoil, the one that stood by the Flying Enterprise when Captain Carlson was making his epic fight two years ago.

But Captain Bjorenstad thinks he'll be able to get his ship Oslo under her own power. He puts it this way: "As the saying goes," - this is what he said Harry:- "we shouldn't sell the hide before the bear is killed."