

L.T. - P. & G. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1953.

UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly of the U.N. got under way again today. Not much business - the meeting lasting only eight minutes. Assembly President - Lester Pearson, of Canada, in the chair. He read a message from President Eisenhower, in which General Eisenhower praised the U N for what it has already accomplished; and pointed out that it now has a great opportunity to advance the cause of peace!

The delegations are maintaining silence about the future. The foremost problem before the UN is the Korean war. The head of our delegation, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. refuses to reveal in advance what stand he will take on Korea. And Russia's leader, Andrei Vishinsky, has still not produced any of the propaganda for which he is so famous.

At any rate, all sixty delegations are present. And all the member nations will have a chance to put forward their views when the discussions begin.

GENERAL CLARK

General Mark Clark replies to the Reds. On that subject they've been harping on - germ warfare. The Reds repeatedly accusing us. Last night again, we heard how the Peiping radio once again stated that two of our airmen had admitted the germ warfare charge.

General Mark Clark, referring to our captured pilots, says: "Whether the statements ever passed the lips of these unfortunate men is doubtful!" Then he notes ~~how~~ <sup>that</sup> the Communists have methods of forcing confessions from their victims - any confession they want. So, if the Americans did make the statements attributed to them, it was all because of torture or fear of torture, or one of the other well known barbaric practices of the Reds. Adds Mark Clark:- "The men themselves are not to blame, and they have my deepest sympathy for having been used in this abominable way."

Our Far Eastern Commander points out that the germ warfare lies may have an origin different than that alleged by the Communists; that epidemics may be raging among Communist

troops, because their masters have no satisfactory health service. Then he repeats that none of the U.N. forces in Korea has ever used bacteriological warfare, or anything that might be mistaken for it. And that the Reds know this as well as we do.

## KOREA - GROUND

In Korea, ground fighting has erupted all along the line. The Allies and the Reds striking at one another right across Korea. The Communists stepping up their attacks, bringing up tanks; two of which the U.N. forces knocked out at one point.

Near the truce village, Pan Mun Jom, a hundred or more of the enemy were killed or wounded in a four-hour engagement. The Reds ambushed an Allied raiding party; pinned them down in No Man's Land, by artillery fire. Then the Reds surrounded them. The Allies managed to hold out through seven attacks, until Allied artillery could get at the Reds. Whereupon the U.N. raiding party managed to break through and escape.

At another place a patrol was caught in a Korean graveyard, at night. The Americans a mile and a half out in front of the U.N. lines. Here the Chinese attacked as they often do - blowing bugles, firing tommyguns, and screaming. After a hand-to-hand fight in that graveyard, the Reds retreated



and the U.N. patrol began to move out. Then the Chinese charged again.

Suddenly, from a neighboring hill, Allied searchlights snapped on. The whole scene now visible from our lines. What happened then is described by Lieutenant George Yates of Mount Olive, Mississippi. He says:- "I'd never seen anything like it. There they were in the rice paddy, all the goonies who had hit us. We couldn't miss. We hit them with everything we had, and they fell like ducks."

Allied artillery and mortar fire likewise zeroed in on the Chinese, and tanks too. In a few moments it was over. The patrol back safely - leaving a hundred or so of the enemy killed in the skirmish.

KOREA - AIR

Air activity negligible. Due to heavy clouds. But a dispatch from Korea does mention a rescue of one pilot who was shot down sixty miles behind Communist lines.

Major David Cleeland of Santa Ana, California, on a mission in North Korea, when his plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire. Where he came down there were Reds all around circling the wrecked plane, firing at the Major, one of them on horseback, just like the Redskins in the old days.

The Major made a dummy of his flight suit and crash helmet, and set it up, to draw their fire. He hadn't much hope of escape. "I never thought anybody would reach me, he says, because the ground fire was so heavy." But his pals knew he was down, and they swung back and forth, blasting the Reds, keeping them off. Then, a helicopter came in, and dropped to within a foot of the ground, hovering as the Major raced toward it and climbed aboard. The helicopter then carrying him back to his base.

SECRET TREATIES

Democratic leaders in the Senate endorse an Eisenhower declaration, ~~the declaration,~~ a <sup>ing</sup> ~~condemnation~~ of Russian violation of agreements made during the second World War. The particular one, which everyone has in mind - that Yalta agreement. at which so many concessions were made to Stalin.

Now the Senate Democratic policy committee states that it agrees with ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Eisenhower's resolution. And it does so with the words "unanimously and whole-heartedly." Senate Democratic leader, Lyndon Johnson of Texas, describes the President's resolution as "perfectly satisfactory." He praises ~~Mr.~~ <sup>Pres.</sup> Eisenhower for introducing a resolution which both parties can accept.

~~(Republican leader,~~ Senator Taft, states that Congress will probably approve the resolution

~~as stated by the President,~~ But, there may be an attempt by some Republicans to strengthen <sup>it,</sup> ~~the~~ ~~resolution~~. In which case, there could be a fight in the Senate, for the Democrats might not accept any wording of the document which would seem to criticize either President Roosevelt or President Truman.)



MRS. LUCE

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The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approves the appointment of ~~Mrs.~~ Clare Booth Luce as our Ambassador to Italy. The appointment was contested one Protestant group fearing that Mrs. Luce might become an envoy to the Vatican. But she assured the Committee that she has no such intentions - she'll represent us in Italy alone, and not in the Vatican State. Then the committee unanimously approved her appointment.

At the same time, the committee recommended four other high appointments - James Dunn, Ambassador to Spain, Douglas Dillon, Ambassador to France, Carl Rankin, Ambassador to Nationalist China, and James Cabot, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin-American affairs.

## TIDELANDS OIL

Tonight we know more about President Eisenhower's views on Tidelands Oil. Those great oilfields which lie off the Coast of some of our states, like Texas and Louisiana. President Truman said that reservoir of petroleum should belong to the federal government. Before leaving office, he tried to turn over the off-shore oil to the Navy. But the new Attorney General, Brownell, has ruled that the Truman decision did not legally mean that the Navy could have all those off-shore oil reserves.

Shortly before election, General Eisenhower stated that the off-shore oil should go to the various states. Now, Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, gives us some clarification of what the President meant. The Interior Secretary testifying before the Senate Interior Committee, says that the states should control their off-shore oilfields, as far as their historical boundaries. These boundaries extend in most cases three miles out to sea from the low tide mark. In the case of Texas and Western Florida, those boundaries extend farther - over ten miles into the Gulf of Mexico. The Interior

Secretary says that in each case, the state should keep all oil found as far out as that state's boundary goes. From there out, adds Secretary McKay, the oil reserves should belong to the federal government. This of course would give Uncle Sam control over oilfields developed over a wide area of The Continental Shelf, that great sloping land mass which in some cases extends a hundred miles out to sea.

So, President Eisenhower ~~wants~~ is for a division of the oil on the continental shelf -- between the national government and the individual states. Interior Secretary McKay now recommends that Congress settle the issue, by legislation -- and make it all clear, once and for all.

## BRITISH REDS

We have been hearing a lot about how Great Britain is getting ready for the Coronation. All of the British people agog with anticipation of one of their traditional and historic events - well not quite all! There is one group of Britons less than enthusiastic, the Commies. The Reds are opposed to monarchy. They dislike aristocrats - except of the Moscow tyrant variety. And they are opposed to religion. So what are they saying about the coming enthronement of Queen Elizabeth, in the presence of all the Lords and Ladies of the realm? And the crowning of the Queen by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Abbey?

A London dispatch by William Humphreys, of the New York Herald Tribune, gives the Communist view, from the London Daily Worker. According to the editor of the Worker, the Communist Party will not celebrate the Coronation, as such. But, he points out that the Reds can hardly avoid some participation in the event. So he advises his comrades to treat the day simply as a holiday: "We regard such recreation as a



grand romp for the children." That's the way he puts it. And then he signs off saying that what any individual Red does on Coronation Day, will be left to his own conscience.

So that's the Coronation party line. No actual participation. Just "a grand romp for the children."

## LONESOME TRAIN

The "lonesome train" is going out of service.

Old Number Seven-two-oh-nine has been on the run between Newark and Elizabethport, New Jersey, ever since Eighteen Seventy-Two. In its heyday, old Seven-two-oh-nine pulled three passenger cars, each loaded with almost eighty passengers.

Then came modern highways. Customers deserted 7209 for autos and buses. Recently, Old 7209 has been carrying an average of only one passenger a day! And earning around seventy-five dollars per year! It costs six hundred times that to operate 7209.

So now the company has decided to send old 7209 to her last station - to Limbo. Because she can't compete with what her boss calls the flexibility of highway travel."

The railroad will give the old veteran a royal send-off. Many railroad officials aboard on the last run. Also, that one faithful passenger who has often been there for the run between Newark and Elizabethport. Mrs. Carl Rosenthal, of Montclair, New Jersey, who has been on board every Friday

and many other days. Says she: "I don't know what I'll do without old 7209!" She adds: "I felt like Mrs. Vanderbilt, with my own private coach." The end of the road for 7209.

LETTER

I have a letter from Mrs. S. L. Hilton of Springfield, Massachusetts, who encloses a newspaper clipping -- and recalls a disaster one night on this program. Mrs. Hilton writes: "The enclosed clipping reminded<sup>s</sup><sub>h</sub> us of the time you tried to pronounce a foreign name, a<sup>nd</sup> laughed so heartily ~~that~~ you could hardly finish the broadcast."

*Yes, now and then*  
~~Well,~~ I do get tangled up; ~~with complicated foreign names~~ - and sometimes I ~~do~~ have to laugh, at myself. <sup>is</sup><sub>h</sub> The newspaper clipping tells of a recruit for the army, at the town of Chicopee, Massachusetts. His nickname is "Mr. Alphabet." Because his last name has twenty-six letters. It's a Greek name, and the whole moniker goes like this. Lambros A. Pappatoriantafillospoulous.

~~Well, after the way I stumbled through that,~~  
*Nelson - I suspect*  
~~I~~ guess, the laugh is on me again!