

SPAIN

L.J. - Simoco. Monday, March 4, 1946. (Francisco, F.H.)

*Hardly*  
Just fifteen minutes ago, the State Department announced an appeal to the Spanish people to remove Falangist chief Francisco Franco, remove him peacefully. The appeal comes jointly from the government of the United States, Great Britain and France. And with this statement, the three governments publicly announce their suggestion of an interim government to succeed the dictatorship of Franco and the Falangists.

At the same time, the State Department released fifteen documents of keen historic interest. One of them ~~is~~ a letter dated February 26, 1941

twenty-sixth, nineteen forty one, which begins with the words; *beginning:*

"Dear Fuehrer, I consider it necessary to make certain clarifications and confirmation of my loyalty." That letter is signed, "Your sincere friend, With my cordial greetings, F. Franco."

The letter shows that Franco had been asking hitler for supplies and other things. He claimed that no one could describe the spanish demands as excessive <sup>- not</sup> as compared with those of Hitler and Mussolini.

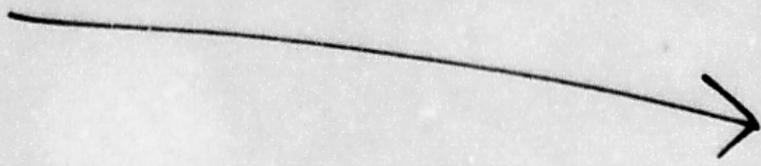
He spoke of the tremendous sacrifice of the Spanish people in the battle which was the forerunner of the big war. Germany, he added at the time the letter was written, had not fulfilled her offers of effective support. ~~until quite recently,~~ Franco told Hitler it

was not the time for him to ask further sacrifices of the Spanish people who were suffering starvation and other privations. At the same time, Franco said he stood ready at the side of Hitler, entirely at his disposal, <sup>24</sup> ~~united~~ in ~~Germany~~ a common historical destiny, desertion from which would mean the suicide of Franco and his cause.

✓ Franco also pointed out to Hitler that the closing of the Straits of Gibraltar was essential to the immediate improvement of Mussolini's situation, also perhaps for <sup>winning</sup> the ~~end~~ of the war.

In order that the closing of Gibraltar may be decisive, he added, it was also necessary that the suez canal be closed.

Other documents referred to the delivery of modern arms and war material in large quantities by the German government to the Spanish army.



ADD SPAIN

✓ That letter from Franco to Hitler proved what many people have

taken for granted, that Franco intended to throw Spain into the

war on the side of the Axis the moment it became safe, <sup>for him to</sup> and had

do so; and, that he had the intention to ~~strong hopes of~~ attacking Britain at Gibraltar. #

## SPIES

That spy story from Ottawa developed today in such fashion as to make the fictional romance of international intrigue seem factual and even rather tame. Prime Minister MacKenzie-King made public <sup>today</sup> the report of a Royal Commission, which declared that Soviet Russia had used its embassy at Ottawa to operate a network of spies. That network reached not only into the United States but also into South America. <sup>A</sup> Colonel Nicolai Zabolin, former military attache at Ottawa, was its chief. Four members of his staff were active assistants, and others were involved.

The Kremlin had ordered Zabolin to obtain information as to the materials of which the atomic bomb is composed, its technological process, also drawings. <sup>TP</sup> Zabolin went to work to obtain the particulars about the canadian government's atomic energy plant at Chalk River, Ontario, a top secret unit, also about the processing of Uranium. Moscow also ordered Zabolin to check all the movements of twenty units of the army of the United States, also the army of Brazil.

<sup>TP</sup> Four people have been arrested, three of them, canadian government employees, of minor importance but in confidential jobs. One <sup>is</sup> of ~~the~~ a woman ~~is~~ of Russian parentage, <sup>who</sup> The dispatch from Ottawa reports that she has confessed. At the same time, a dispatch from London

reports that a famous British scientist, Dr Lunn Lae of Kings

College, was arrested today under the official secrets act.

What about <sup>2</sup> Oh, he was  
Colonel Zabolin, ~~has been~~ recalled to Moscow. #

# IRAN

If a story from London is accurate Russia is getting ready to do to Iran what Japan started with China. For according to <sup>a</sup>~~this~~ cable from London, the Soviet government has made aggressive demands on what is left of the once great empire of Persia, demands which mean forcing Iran to become an appenage of the Soviet Union.

First, the Iranians are to sign a treaty of alliance with Russia.

Second, the central government at Teheran is to recognize the communist regime of Azerbaijan as autonomous. Third, and this is

the pay-off, Iran is to tie up its foreign policy to that of the

Soviet Union. <sup>In other words</sup> ~~Iranians~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~can~~ make no treaty with any other government; <sup>to</sup> ~~can~~ do nothing in <sup>field of</sup> ~~these~~ foreign relations

without the consent of Moscow.

~~Fourth~~, and this was ~~to be~~ expected, big oil concessions.

Fifth, Moscow <sup>to</sup> ~~will~~ withdraw the red army from Azerbaijan, but leaving behind Soviet officers to organize the Azerbaijan army.

Furthermore, the Russians insist that Iran should invite <sup>the</sup> Soviet forces now in <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ country to remain where they are, until <sup>the</sup> ~~these~~ five demands are met.

This is an unofficial story, not confirmed. But the man who wrote

it is a correspondent of good reputation, though not infallible. However, there is also a report in Teheran that Premier Ghavam, who went to the Kremlin to negotiate, has protested against the presence of Soviet troops in his country.

Downing Street today announced that it had instructed the British embassy in Moscow to ask the Soviet government why the red army still is in Iran. So far the Kremlin has made no explanation whatsoever regarding its activities there. And in Washington the Iranian Ambassador formally asked the government of the United States to send a protest to Moscow for not having withdrawn troops as promised, on March second. The state Department agreed, so the Ambassador told reporters, provided that premier Ghavam has not <sup>an extension of the March 2<sup>nd</sup></sup> consented to <sup>extend that</sup> deadline. The state department also stipulates that the Iranian government itself should <sup>be the</sup> ~~serve~~ first to protest to Moscow.

In Teheran there was a fist fight outside the parliament building. The Tudeh, the leftist party in Iran, was holding a demonstration insisting that the present parliament be continued. ~~Some~~ members of the right showed up and started heckling, <sup>and also</sup> ~~they shouted~~ shouted; - "Death to the Tudeh", <sup>at that</sup> ~~and then~~ the fighting began, <sup>in which</sup> ~~four people~~ a number were injured.

# EGYPT

Trouble broke out again in Egypt today, and Premier Sidka Pasha

described it as the worst in the history of the country; <sup>meaning</sup> ~~rather~~

~~a large order~~ <sup>of course, in our time,</sup> It began with a demonstration in the principal

square of Alexandria. The crowd grew violent, started to become

destructive. Fire broke out in hotels, cafes and other buildings.

Then troops opened fire, Egyptian police and soldiers, and the

very first volleys killed <sup>and</sup> six, wounded a hundred-and-sixty-eight.

The crowd broke, but then the rioters reformed in the side streets.

The troops followed them ~~relentlessly~~ and fired wherever the crowds

grew thick. At the end of the day there was still shooting in

one of the narrow streets of the <sup>one</sup> ~~workers~~ quarter, the attarine

district. In Alexandria a total of <sup>seventeen</sup> ~~sixteen~~ were killed and <sup>over</sup> ~~nearly~~

three hundred wounded. — including two British.

<sup>also were</sup> There were ~~also~~ disturbances at Cairo; <sup>with tension</sup> and ~~all over the country~~

<sup>throughout all Egypt.</sup> ~~there was the utmost tension. This, you may recall, was the day~~ <sup>Today was the day</sup>

of the national strike <sup>in Egypt — the strike</sup> organized as a demonstration of mourning

for the fourteen people killed during the anti-british demonstration

of February twenty-first. The strike stopped traffic and business.

Men and women alike were black. The demonstrations in Cairo could

not have been serious because the police were able to break them



up without any casualties. Mobile units of the Egyptian army were sent out on patrol wherever trouble was expected. The slogans of all crowds were, "down with england!" and "evacuation or revolution!". Shops were closed even in Syria and <sup>the</sup> Lebanon, in sympathy with the Egyptians.

CHURCHILL

\* The town of Fulton in President Truman's home state of Missouri is in a great state of excitement. Every store front is decorated. British and American flags are everywhere in that community of eighty-three hundred people. Loud speakers are on rooftops. For tomorrow will be a red letter day in the history of Fulton, Missouri. The folks will have a visit not only from the President of the United States, but from the right Honorable Winston Churchill, ex-premier of Great Britain, and surely one of history's great figures. #

Fulton is the seat of Westminster College, where ceremonies have

been planned at the Joan Findlay foundation. The right honorable <sup>Winston</sup>

<sup>Churchill</sup> will be the speaker of the day, and <sup>the</sup> <sup>of the United States</sup> our President will introduce

<sup>and</sup> him. That's why they have the welcome sign on every door mat in

<sup>tonight</sup> Fulton ~~and the surrounding country.~~

## REORGANIZATION

There's going to be a hot time in the old town of Washington, - not tonight but during the months to come. For the lawmakers now have in their hands the recommendations of the joint committee of the Senate and house appointed to draft a plan for reforming Congress. Newspapermen tell us it will provoke much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the legislators. The committee recommends no fewer than thirty-six changes, changes pronounced essential, if our national legislature is to do its work efficiently along modern lines. And many of those changes will abolish traditional rights and privileges which Congressmen have cherished for more than a century.

For one thing, the number of standing committees <sup>will be</sup> ~~has been~~ cut from eighty-one to thirty-four; sixteen in the Senate, eighteen in the House. Everybody has been saying for years that the committee system, as it exists in Washington, is obsolete, many committees having overlapping functions. Another proposal which will cause bruised feelings is that no Senators may be a member of more than two standing committees, no representative may have more than one major committee membership. <sup>TP</sup> The report uses these words; "Only by untangling the overlapping jurisdictional lines of today and merging

committees which have almost concurrent jurisdiction, can present day legislation be adequately handled."

The proposal to reduce the number of chairmanships <sup>so we hear,</sup> will meet <sup>with much</sup> especially violent opposition from the ~~Southerners~~ <sup>Congressmen</sup> and Senators.

BROWDER

~~I give the following as a simple human story - a bit of drama out of the ups and downs of life. It concerns Earl Browder and tells of an appeal that Browder is making to members of the American Communist Party;~~

~~We have the story from Frederick Woltman, writing in the New York World Telegram, a story going back to the days when Browder was the leader of the American Communist Party, its perennial candidate for President. During the war, he reached his apex, putting into effect a wartime policy of communist collaboration with capitalism - to win the victory. Then, when the victory was won - out went Browder and his patriotic policy.~~

~~So to them~~ Now he's appealing to the members of the Communist

Party sending circulars; some fifty thousand ~~has been mailed. He~~

~~tells of the dilemma he is in.~~

~~He~~ relates that, when he was ousted from the leadership of the Reds, one of his former colleagues, made the suggestion - that the deposed Browder should be given a job scrubbing floors at Communist headquarters. To which Browder, in the circular, explains; "If there had been any evidence that there existed a real need for my services in this capacity, I would gladly have given them."

So the one-time communist candidate for President rejected the suggestion that he scrub floors - but, at the same time, <sup>he did</sup> ~~he~~ needed a job. "After fifteen years as party spokesman, " he says in the circular, "I was faced with the necessity of finding private employment in order to support my family."

He points out that, after the <sup>a</sup> amount of publicity he had been given as American's number one Red, most normal jobs were closed to him. He might naturally look to the labor movement, but that too, was closed - because of the hostility of the communist party toward its former leader. Or, as Browder phrases it - "The party leadership keeps my name before the world as a synonym of everything undesirable."

He did succeed in finding one job to do - that of preparing a bulletin of economic analysis for two hundred subscribers -

" all of whom," says Browder, "are persons who support the same Roosevelt program to which our party is committed."

That expedient for making a living drew the final blow. The Red leadership denounced Browder as "an advisor to big business!"

Whereupon, he, Earl Browder, former Communist candidate for President of

~~Browder states that, in issuing the circular, he had to borrow the United States, now "advisor to Big Business," money to print and mail it. And at the end of the circular was expelled from the Communist party.~~

## AMISH

A revolution broke out here in the U S A, but most of us didn't know about it. It was a one-man revolution in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the country of the Amish, that deeply religious sect whose members preserve not only the faith but the customs, and even the clothes of their forefathers, customs dating from Switzerland in the sixteenth century. The tunes to which they sing their hymns have never even been printed, and to them, <sup>nearly</sup> everything modern is a mortal sin. For a man of the Amish to shave is as scandalous as it would be for a methodist to go to meeting with a flask on his hip; and the use of modern farming machinery rates as a sin against the holy spirit.

For all that, you won't see a single run-down farm in the Amish country. Their acres are among the most productive in the entire United States, <sup>---</sup> their barns and houses always well painted and in perfect repair.

A young farmer named Abner Zook became rebellious. He did <sup>hét</sup> like the looks of himself in a beard. And he resented the speed with which gentile farmers cultivated their acres with the aid of blue sunoco. Abner Zook took the fatal step. He cut off his whiskers. And then, shameful<sup>ly</sup> to relate, he went out and bought

a tractor. Incidentally, that indicates considerable talent <sup>or</sup> ~~in~~  
*something, in*  
these days, when second hand tractors are black market articles.

The Amish elders took quick action. Abner Zook was ostracized;  
put in coventry as they say in England. He was not allowed inside  
the meeting house, nobody would speak to him, or have anything  
to do with him. Last Friday Abner left his home in ~~High~~ <sup>Hugh</sup> and  
public dudgeon. In fact, his absence appears to have been reported  
to the police. But, today Abner's father-in-law told the ~~cope~~ <sup>cope</sup> ~~police~~  
that Abner had returned, with stubble on his chin. And this  
afternoon Abner was virtuously plowing his land, behind a team  
of horses.

*And now Hugh - will you  
say a-u-t-morrow for me.*