

L.T. - P&G. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1953

(Broadcast given by Dr. Norman V. Peale,
while Mr. Thomas was down in Florida.)

Thank you, Nelson. It's a privilege to fill in for
Lowell Thomas. It's no easy task to substitute for the old
Master, greatest of them all, but I'll try.

MOLOTOV

Russia supports the Chinese plan for ending the Korean War. So stated by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. The Molotov statement broadcast over Radio Moscow.

declared
Molotov ~~stated~~ that Russia is ready to cooperate in each part of the scheme. That is, she agrees to the exchange of sick and wounded war prisoners. She wants renewal of the truce talks to solve the problem of all the prisoners. And she wants to help a final settlement of the Korean problem.

A dispatch from U.P. Correspondent, Henry Shapiro, who is in Moscow, ^{discloses} ~~states~~ that the Russians think that the chances for peace are very good. Shapiro states that diplomatic quarters expect the Korean War to end fairly soon. Shapiro also notes that Soviet endorsement of the Chinese plan is unconditional. Even though Molotov did suggest that Communist China and North Korea should be admitted to the United Nations. For this came simply as a suggestion - not as a demand - not as a price to be paid for an armistice.

Substitute General Clark - follow MOLOTOV.

Our Commander in Tokyo, General Mark Clark, is acting on the Chinese Peace Plan. The Communists asked for a meeting of liaison officers, and our Chief Negotiator, Admiral Daniel, was sent to meet their delegates. The first meeting was held today. It lasted only a few minutes, with no details announced.

General Clark is being non-committal about the whole thing. He says he does not want to be either too optimistic or too pessimistic. But he is glad of the new chance to negotiate with the Reds.

Our Commander in Tokyo, General Mark Clark, is willing to act on the Chinese peace plan. That is, he does not reject it as insincere. In his words, "We have taken them in good faith. And we are telling them we are ready to proceed." Then he goes on, "We are making all preparations, and will be ready to go. We don't want anything to hold up the negotiations."

General Clark is really being non-committal about the plan. He says he doesn't want to be either too optimistic, or too pessimistic. But he feels that the opportunity to negotiate must be taken.

The first ^{discussions} ~~negotiations~~ are to take place at the truce camp in Korea, near Munsan. A news dispatch from Tokyo states that our chief negotiator, Admiral Daniel, has already arrived at the camp, and is ready to begin ~~new discussions with~~ whenever the Communist delegates arrive.
~~the Communists~~

STATE DEPARTMENT FOLLOW GENERAL CLARK

In Washington, the State Department ~~also~~ welcomes the Chinese peace plan. Department spokesman, Lincoln White, also announces ~~rejected~~ support of the Molotov declaration. At the same time, Lincoln White ~~was~~^{is} cautious about the whole thing. He declares that the State Department opposes any attempt by the Reds to switch armistice discussions from Korea to the United Nations. According to White, the State Department wants the Red offer handled in the discussions between our delegates and the Communists in Korea.

White rejected a suggestion that Russia has now seized the initiative in regard to an armistice. He pointed out that the terms suggested by the Chinese are those which we have been defending for many months. He added that Molotov's suggestion that Red China and North Korea join the United Nations might be part of a Russian plan to settle all problems of the cold war, and not Korea alone.

This argument is supported by Russia's action in the U.N. today. There, the Soviet delegation agreed to

accept most of the Western proposals on disarmament. This, in spite of the fact that the Russians have opposed our proposals in the past. Their usual method is to bring up their own plan, and stick to it. But now they are more conciliatory, perhaps because of the general Communist agreeability, which is following the Chinese peace plan.

TIDELANDS OIL

The House agrees with President Eisenhower on tidelands oil. Today the Lower Chamber passed a bill which gives states on the coast a right to off-shore oilfields. The vote ^{was} overwhelmingly in favor of the limited tidelands legislation which the President wants.

According to the bill, states will control the tideland continental shelf - three miles out to sea, except for Texas and Florida, where the limit is over ten miles. Everything beyond those limits will belong to the federal government.

The Senate is now considering the same problem. Debate on the tidelands oil is expected to run for several days. But observers in the Senate predict that it will follow the lead of the House, and put its okay on the Eisenhower plan for dealing with tidelands oil.

NEW DEPARTMENT

President Eisenhower sets up a new department of government. This, to be called the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It will take the place of the old Federal Security Agency. And the head of the agency, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, will then become a member of the Cabinet.

The President signed the legislation today. And it will become effective on April Eleventh. The President will then have to submit Mrs. Hobby's name to the Senate for confirmation. The confirmation is assured, so Mrs. Hobby will become the first woman member of the Eisenhower Cabinet.

ATOM BOMB

That atomic explosion yesterday was smaller than those of the past. It was touched off at Yucca Flat, Nevada, not far from Las Vegas. But a dispatch from U.P. Correspondent, Robert Bennyhoff, states that the explosion was neither heard nor felt at Las Vegas. The flash of the explosion was much less brilliant than newspaper men expected. It lasted for only three seconds, in contrast to others which lasted about three times as long.

According to the Bennyhoff dispatch, the test indicates that our scientists may be developing a small atomic weapon. Possibly a weapon to be used on the battlefield. AT any rate, the director of the test calls it "successful." He refuses to give details, but he declares that the results were pretty much as expected.

VAN FLEET

General Van Fleet repeats that our forces in Korea have suffered from an ammunition shortage. He declares that the shortage has lasted for almost two years. And that it may have helped the Communists capture the hill, known as "Old Baldy", last week.

Our former Eighth Army Commander testified before a Senate Armed Services Sub-Committee. He was asked if the shortage enabled the Communists to take military objectives. He replied: "The simple answer is, Yes."

He explained his point by saying that the shortage of ammunition kept our forces from breaking up Red attacks before they could be launched. Said he: "If you wait until an attack is launched, it is likely to be too late. I say that is the story of 'Old Baldy' in the last few days."

After the hearing, Sub-Committee Chairman Margaret Chase Smith stated: "I think we have disclosed that there was a shortage of ammunition, and that it existed for twenty-two months."

So the controversy goes on. General Van Fleet
sticking to his assertion that there was an ammunition shortage.
And other high military officers denying this.

11/2

KOREA

In Korea the Chinese Reds launched their biggest attack since their peace proposals were made, 200 of the enemy hitting a cavalry Regiment of South Koreans. The Raek forces stood fast and threw back the enemy with 100 casualties.

KOREA

Ground fighting in Korea remains ~~markedly~~ limited. An official communique describing it as "near a standstill." The lull, reminiscent of the quiet which fell over the battlefield back in Nineteen Fifty-One, when truce negotiations were beginning.

The heaviest action has been feeler operations by the Chinese, our Marines turning back seven of these minor attacks, killing or wounding some fifty of the enemy.

In the meantime, we hear that Allied planes have shot down at least thirty-four Migs during this month. And that we have lost just seventeen planes of our own. A ratio of two to one in our favor.

PEACE CONGRESS

The Soviet Union is sponsoring another "World Peace Congress." This one to be held in about two weeks' time, in Budapest. Invitations to newspapers and press associations have already been sent out. The Reds ^{are} anxious to have representatives from the West to support their propaganda.

Western diplomats are described as suspicious about this new "Peace Congress." They fear that the Reds may use the Congress for nothing more than another "peace offensive." That is, they may use it to try to divide the West, because everyone is so anxious to have peace.

Some American reporters have received invitations to this "World Peace Congress." But they cannot attend anyway, because American citizens are barred from entering Hungary. The ban ^{war} imposed by the State Department after one of our planes had been shot down by the Hungarians. So, as things stand now, no Americans will be there, unless they go illegally.

55

What will become of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor?

This question has been a matter of controversy in Britain since the death of Queen Mary. And today Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express came out on the side of those who wish that the former King Edward the Eighth might return to Britain to live.

The question becomes all the greater, now that the Dowager Queen is gone. For Queen Mary, widow of George the Fifth, and one of the last of the Victorians, always opposed the Duchess of Windsor. Queen Mary was against her son's marriage in the first place. She was one of those who compelled the Duke of Windsor to go into exile because of his wife.

So, many Britons are saying that, with the passing of Queen Mary, there's no reason to keep the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in exile any longer. Says Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express, "The British people will welcome him always. The British people want him back for good." And then the paper goes on, "In this Coronation Year, there should be a high gesture of reconciliation. It is certain there would be joy

throughout Britain and the empire, if such a gesture were made."

What the Daily Express means by a "gesture", is that the royal family should agree to accept the Duchess of Windsor. Which would enable the Duke and the Duchess to live permanently in England. If this happens, it will end the wanderings of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, wanderings which began back in Nineteen Thirty-Six when, as Edward the Eighth, he gave up his throne for "the woman I love."

The Duke was in London for the funeral of his Mother. Today he left aboard the liner Queen Mary. A dispatch from Southampton states that he wore a mourning band on his sleeve, but went aboard the ship without any fanfare. No one came to the dock to see him off.

The Duke told newspapermen that he will return to Europe in May. But he has no plans to attend the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth in June. In explanation, he said, "I do not think it is right for an ex-king to attend ~~the~~ a Coronation in his own country."

So the Duke of Windsor sailed from England to join his Duchess. Leaving behind a warm controversy among the British people, on whether or not he should return to England for good.

2:6

Now back to you Nelson *Windsor*

So long until tomorrow.

Now back to you Nelson
So long until tomorrow

UTLEY

American libraries in Germany contain Communist propaganda literature. So stated by Mrs. Freida Utley, a former Communist. Mrs. Utley examined State Department libraries last year, in Hamburg and other German cities. Now, speaking before the Permanent Senate Investigating Sub-Committee, she claims that these libraries contain many books by Reds and fellow travelers. Among others, she found one by the Soviet propagandist, Ilya Ehrenberg. Also volumes by more than one American Communist.

Mrs. Utley says that our libraries have no anti-Communist sections. She charges that this ~~follows~~ follows from an order of Nineteen Forty-Five. That order was that no book unfriendly to occupying powers should be made available to the Germans. According to Mrs. Utley, the order was drafted by Soviet Marshal Zhukov, who was then Soviet Commander in Germany. ~~The Sub-Committee also questioned~~

The Sub-Committee also questioned another witness - Dr. Gene Weltfish, of Columbia University. Dr. Weltfish, ~~and~~

recently dropped from the Anthropology Faculty of Columbia. Today, she again refused to answer the sixty-four dollar question - she refused to say whether she is a Communist, or was, when she wrote some of her books.

So now back to you Nelson.

So long until tomorrow.

MAU MAU

From Naroibi, Kenya, comes news of a battle with the Mau Mau terrorists. Last week the Mau Maus massacred over a hundred loyal natives. The Mau Maus then hid out in a nearby settlement. But native women were seen slipping into the settlement with food for the hidden terrorists. So the King's African Rifles moved up. They attacked at dawn, and in a resulting battle killed twenty-four of the Mau Mau, and captured thirty-six. The battle lasted two hours, and is described as the hardest blow struck so far against the terrorists.

The authorities are preparing an even more extensive attack on the Mau Mau murder ring. A large scale coordinated offensive, scheduled to open on April eighth.

The Naroibi dispatch reveals one part of the training of loyalist soldiers. It states that they are being taught from Sir Gerald Templar's book, "Conduct of Anti-Terrorist Operations in Malaya." General Templar being the man who put down the terrorist activities of the Reds in

Malaya. The authorities hope that his methods will prove as effective against the Mau Mau in ~~Kenya~~ Kenya.

Now back to you Nelson. So long until tomorrow.