

RUSSIA

L.J. - Deles. Tues. Feb 8 - '55.

The one topic in

tonight of course

The chancellories of the world ~~are still recovering~~

is the news from

~~from the shock of what happened today in~~ Moscow. Malenkov,

out
~~resigning~~ as Premier of Russia. Marshal Bulganin, *gone in* ~~elected to~~

well
~~succeed him~~ The whole thing happening suddenly and

dramatically - as is so often the case behind the Iron Curtain.

Malenkov's resignation was read to the morning session of the Supreme Soviet. There had been no forewarning, and he sat impassively in his regular place - as his speech was read to the delegates. In typical Communist fashion, he blamed himself for incompetence and neglect of duty. *He referred to* ~~He spoke of~~ what he called; "my insufficient experience in local work." And: "my guilt and responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of affairs which has arisen in agriculture." At the end, he pledged his support to the Communist Party, and the Soviet Government - saying that they are always right. Again, the typical Communist touch.

At the afternoon session, Bulganin was nominated

by Krushchev for the ^{post-}~~job~~ of Premier. ^{Then} ~~and~~ it took the
 Supreme Soviet ^{only a matter of} ~~just five~~ minutes to elect him, unanimously.

[Faint, mostly illegible text from the original document, possibly describing a political or military figure.]

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MALENKOV

Malenkov was the only Soviet Premier who did not take part in the Bolshevik Revolution. He was only fifteen at the time. But a couple of years later, he joined the Party - and by Nineteen Twenty-five he was Stalin's private secretary. He used that position to rise rapidly in the Communist hierarchy.

During World War Two, he was a member of the War Cabinet - in charge of tank and aircraft production. In that job, he took a leaf from the book of a well known American capitalist - Henry Ford. Malenkov, adopting the Ford technique of restricting production to one model. In that way, Malenkov was able to ^{those sturdy} turn out Stormovick fighters quickly and cheaply. By the time of Stalin's death two years ago, he had risen to be Vice-Premier. ~~And~~ ~~Then~~ ~~he~~ ~~became~~ Premier.

When he spoke at Stalin's funeral, he used the phrase, "peaceful co-existence" - and that ^{seemed to be} ~~was~~ the slogan ^{for his} ~~of the~~ regime. ~~he~~ ~~did~~ He stopped the limitation of consumer

goods for the sake of heavy industry. He was ^{given credit} ~~responsible for~~ better clothing and more household gadgets ^{the Russians got.}

We don't know yet just when and how power began to slip away from him. ~~but~~ it was known that the Red Marshals had a lot to say in the post-Stalin era. ^{And it appears} ~~and it is clear~~ that the Army was behind ^{this} Malenkov's demotion - ^{or whatever it is!}

What will become of Malenkov? There's one indication that he might be considered too dangerous to be left alone by his colleagues. ^{He is} ~~now~~ said to possess a private card index containing biographies of every leading Soviet official - with emphasis on their past errors. Some authorities on Russia believe it's unlikely that Malenkov and his private card index will remain at large very long.

BULGANIN FOLLOW MALENKOV

And what about the new Premier? Nikolai Bulganin is a Red Marshal who never commanded an army. But he was luckier than a real general ^{— in that} he was a close friend ~~and~~ ~~follower~~ of Stalin.

Bulganin was with the political police during the civil war following the Bolshevik Revolution. Under Lenin, he became Manager of Russia's largest electrical equipment plant. From that position, he rose to become Mayor of Moscow and head of Russia's Federal Reserve Bank. It was as a banker, that he turned to military work in World War Two. He organized Moscow's civilian defenses at the time of the German invasion. He was credited with being largely responsible for saving *the Russian capital.* ~~Moscow~~ In Nineteen Forty-Two, he was named a Lieutenant-General in the Soviet Army. And in Nineteen Forty-Seven, he became a full Marshal of the Soviet Union.

His theme has always been "peace, but preparedness." Meaning, that he ^{has} always stood for maintaining ~~the~~ Soviet armed forces at full strength - even though he talks a lot about peace.

There's no indication of just why Bulganin got the job of Premier. He was ~~only~~ ^{regarded as} ~~the fifth ranking individual~~ ^{in rank} in the Kremlin hierarchy. But it looks as if the Red Army had a lot to do with the appointment. The Army, preferring a Marshal - Malenkov's rival, in the struggle for power. The other even if he never commanded troops.

Last week, in this program, we had the news how Khrushchev's economic policy, favoring heavy industry, had run out. It was against the Malenkov policy of putting emphasis on consumer goods. At that time, we noted that Khrushchev, Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, seemed to be ~~emerging~~ ^{moving toward} the top.

Marshal B. G. Zhukov represented the Army. But he's more of a political general than a professional soldier. For the Army, may belong to the professional soldier, like Marshal Zhukov, for example.

(Prop's)

MOSCOW - MEANING

The big Moscow news would seem to suggest, ~~actually~~ two possible meanings. One - pointing to Khrushchev. Who, all along has been regarded as Malenkov's rival, in the struggle for power. The other - pointing to the Soviet Army, with Marshal Bulganin taking the number one position.

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Marshall Bulganin represents the Army. But, he's more of a political general than a professional soldier. And the future may belong to the professional soldier. Like Marshal Zhukov, for example.

For a long time - I've wondered. Suppose the military men should assume control in the Kremlin! What would it mean? Right off, you'd think - of an ambitious general at the top. A sort of Red Napoleon - with all that atomic power in his hands. Would an ambitious general be tempted to take the road of conquest?

On the other hand, a professional soldier might not be such a fanatical Communist. Not - so full of the Marxian ideology. Russian generals, even under Communism, might have the mentality of generals everywhere. And moderate, sensible generals are against war - like our own President Eisenhower.

In line with all of this, there's an extremely interesting story in the Hearst newspapers, today. In Moscow, William Randolph Hearst, Jr. had an interview with Marshal Zhukov. And it sounds like something you

never heard before - a Russian general talking freely.

Consider, for example, these lines. Zhukov - talking about Eisenhower. He called the American President - "a very fine person." Speaking of the last time he saw General Ike, following the end of the war, the Soviet Marshal said: "We exchanged best wishes, and General Eisenhower said - the United States would never attack the Soviet Union. I said - the Soviet Union would never attack the United States. I consider," Zhukov went on, "that I was not wrong in what I said - and I hope General Eisenhower was right in what he said. We spoke as soldiers, and saw no grounds for war between our countries."

~~William Randolph~~ Hearst, ~~asked~~, asked Zhukov - if he might ever visit the United States. He replied: "I was invited twice by General Eisenhower, and was grateful

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for those invitations." To which Zhukov added: "I fear the relations between our two countries, at present, are not quite suitable for such a visit. But I certainly hope to go some day," said he.

So that's the tone taken by the most prominent Russian general - and it sounds like a new, free, military note in the land of the Soviets.

TACHENS

The evacuation of Chinese civilians from the ^{Northern} Tachen Islands ~~is finished~~ ^{has been completed.} The operation went well ahead of schedule ~~about~~ twelve hours better than ~~anyone had~~ expected. ~~The~~

Civilians took everything they could ~~with them - all their~~ personal belongings. ~~And~~ ^{Everything} ~~that could be~~ useful to ~~an~~ ^{the} enemy is being blown up by the Nationalist ^{S.} ~~Army.~~

Americans on the scene say that the Tachen beaches resemble the Pacific islands during World War Two - ~~with~~ cruisers ~~lying~~ just off shore, transports closer in, landing craft on the beach, and smaller vessels constantly shuttling between the shore and the ships. ^{TP} Marines in full battle dress ~~are~~ directing the activity on the beach. ~~According to an~~ ~~official of our Aid Mission, Ralph Boyce of Silver Springs, Maryland, the whole thing is just like a beachhead. In his~~ words, "It reminded me specifically of the Leyte landings."

^{So far} ~~And still there's~~ no hostile action by the Chinese Reds. ~~Admiral Pride of the Seventh Fleet, declares that the~~ evacuation has been "satisfactory thus far."

SENATE

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee supports President Eisenhower on our pledge to defend Formosa. The vote, strongly in favor of the proposal - eleven to two. The two dissenting Senators - Morse of Oregon and Langer of South Dakota.

Meanwhile, it's reported in Paris that Russia is suggesting an international conference on the Formosa question. The French Foreign Office, saying that Molotov made the suggestion last week in talks with British and Indian diplomats.

We hear that ten nations would be invited to the conference - including Red China, ^{but} ~~and~~ excluding the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek. Also, Molotov hinted that the point of the conference would be to demand the withdrawal of American forces from Formosa.

In Washington, it's ^{noted} ~~pointed out~~ that we have already turned down the idea of such an international conference.

Last week, State Department Spokesman Henry Suydam pointed out that we had become disgusted at the Geneva Conference - and

would not meet for any similar discussions with the Communists.

So It's taken for granted by top officials in Washington, that our
answer to the Molotov proposal will be - No.

The House approves President Eisenhower's request for an extension of the draft. The President ^{had} ~~got~~ overwhelming support ~~one hundred and fifty three to sixty two.~~

394 to 4

The President's request was for a four year

Continuation

~~extension~~ of the present draft - which requires all men to register on their eighteenth birthdays, after which they are liable for two years of military service and six years in the Reserve.

SCHOOLS

Today, President Eisenhower sent Congress his emergency school program, ~~it~~ designed to provide more than three hundred thousand new classrooms at a cost of seven billion dollars, during the next three years.

Under the Eisenhower plan, the federal government would put ~~up~~ up more than a billion. These funds, to be used chiefly in borrowing by local communities. One thing the President insisted upon in his school message - was that the federal government is not taking over control of education. It will still be mainly ^{the} ~~a~~ concern of local communities, with the government giving those communities help when they need it.

SOLDIER

An American soldier who spent six years in Russian prison camps - is to be court-martialed by the Army. So announced in Berlin - the ~~statement~~ ^{statement} (referring to Private William Marchuk of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Private Marchuk left his unit in February of Nineteen Forty-Nine. He went to East Berlin - and the Army charges that he was guilty of both desertion, and giving vital information to the Soviets.

He was released by the Russians last month - along with John Noble of Detroit. Now Marchuk is in the guardhouse - and the Army is going to court-martial him for what it calls "wrongfully associating with - and giving information to - Intelligence agencies of a foreign nation."

CLERGY

12
A clergyman of West Richland, Washington, claims a new record for sermons. The Reverend Clinton Locy, saying that he talked from the pulpit for forty-eight hours and eighteen minutes - something no other clergyman has ever done.

He entered the pulpit at noon on Sunday - and concluded his sermon just after noon today. During that time, he covered ^{much} ~~it~~ of the Old Testament, and ^{a great deal} ~~most~~ of the New Testament. ^{Also he} ~~He~~ sang hymns. ^{And, he} ~~He~~ lectured on the Holy Land. ~~He kept~~ Talking on and on.

During the sermon, he sipped lemon juice, and ~~he~~ credits that beverage with keeping him going. Members of the congregation came and went - no one remaining to hear the entire sermon. And now it's over - with the Reverend Clinton Locy still in good physical shape. He estimates that he spoke close to two hundred thousand words - enough for a year of

Sundays. Will he be silent for the rest of the year? The story doesn't say, Hugh - only that the

12 clergyman ^{is} claiming the world's record for the longest sermon, the ~~clergyman~~ adds that he'll do it again, if anyone beats his record.