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MALENKOV

The Red Czar is dead. And there is a new Red Czar.

Malenkov succeeds Stalin. He becomes Soviet Premier. The Moscow Radio puts an end to all the speculation about who is to be top man in the U.S.S.R. Three names were mentioned, - the Triumvirate of Malenkov, Molotov and Beria. Now, less than twenty-four hours after the death of Stalin, we know the choice which the great dictator made. For Malenkov is his hand-picked choice. Malenkov the new ruler at the Kremlin - the new Red Czar.

Malenkov is something of a man of mystery. He is only fifty-one, and not one of the old Bolsheviks who fought in the revolution. He first attracted attention in nineteen forty-one. It was just before the German invasion, when he called for more production. That was before a communist party conference. Until then, he had been virtually unknown, a minor figure, in the party.

MALENKOV

But, with Hitler's invasion Malenkov now became a member of Stalin's supreme war cabinet. Under his direction - under his lash - Russia increased her production of military supplies to a point where she could hold off the nazi blitz.

But, it wasn't until four years ago that Malenkov emerged as a possible successor to Stalin. Last October, came word that he was Stalin's favorite. That was when he held the spotlight at the first Communist party conference in thirteen years. To that conference he presented the policy report that hitherto had always been given by Stalin. That was the speech in which Malenkov appealed to the free nations to break away from America's influence, join the Soviet bloc. Malenkov may be something of a moderate, may be. We are not sure. He has stated a belief that capitalism and socialism can live together for a long period to come.

So Malenkov, already Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the party now goes in as premier

and thus becomes the most autocrat on earth.

What about his two nearest rivals? The two other members of the triumvirate, Molotov and Beria? They are both named as deputy premiers. At the same time, Beria who heads the Soviet police also becomes interior minister. And Molotov again becomes foreign minister. This, of course, means a demotion for Andrei Vishinsky. Recently Vishinsky has been foreign minister but, in the new arrangement, he becomes simply the Soviet's permanent representative at the U.N.

STALIN'S FUNERAL

The most elaborate state funeral in Russian history. That's what we hear the Soviet leaders are planning as last tribute to Marshall Stalin, who's body now lies in state in Moscow's great union hall, near the Kremlin. The same place where the remains of Lenin lay after his death in nineteen twety-four.

The arrangements for the funeral are in the hands of a committee, including leaders of the war ministry, the Communist Party and the Supreme Soviet Council.

A dispatch from U P Correspondent Henry Shapiro tells us how Moscow is reacting.

An enormous portrait of Stalin over the Doors of Union Hall at the Kremlin. It shows the late dictator wearing his marshall's uniform, and a single decoration - that of a hero of socialist labor.

The whole city in mourning. Flags with black banners flying from all public buildings. Foreign Embassies with their banners at half mast. The Moscow radio broadcasting Russian folk songs and tragic symphonic music.

STALIN'S FUNERAL

Millions of people from all over the Soviet Union are pouring into Moscow. Also coming in from Satellite Nations. A vast throng - an endless line filing past Stalin's bier, as he lies in state. This, in imitation of period just before Lenin was buried.

There is one final similarity to the case of Lenin. The remains of Stalin will be embalmed, and placed in a Mausoleum where visitors can see it in the future. The corpse of Lenin has been on display in this manner since his death. It is estimated that some thirty million people have visited his mausoleum which is one of the sights of the Russian capital - a gruesome sight that my wife and I beheld when we visited the Kremlin in 1926.

EISENHOWER FOLLOW MALENKOV

President Eisenhower refused to comment on the Malenkov appointment. ^{The President} ~~Eisenhower~~ met today with his cabinet. Among the problems discussed - what to expect of the Soviets, now that Stalin is dead. ~~But we have no word of any decisions that may have been made.~~

Diplomats in Washington feel that too little is known of Malenkov for any definite judgment about him. He is described as harsh and ruthless- somewhat resembling Stalin in his outlook. But some observers feel that he may be the best choice from our standpoint. Because Molotov is known to be bitterly anti-western. And Beria is the sinister head of the secret police which has been responsible for so much bloodshed within the Soviet Union, and also outside ^{too.} of it.

^{all} A dispatch from Washington gives a hint that this country will launch a campaign of psychological warfare. The hope being that is not well among Soviet leaders as they would like us to believe. The plan is top secret, ^{except that it is} ~~but what little we know is said~~ to be aimed particularly at the Satellite Nations. They may be ^{some} rebellious.

EISENHOWER FOLLOW MALENKOV

with stalin gone. And if so, we want to exploit any restiveness among them.

Many observers say that fear of how the satellites will react is one main reason why the Malenkov appointment was announced so soon after Stalin's death.

and it.

STALIN-PURGE

Nothing made Josef Stalin seem more like a tyrant than the way -- he killed off his enemies. Exterminating the opposition in the Russian Communist party -- in the great purges. Yet in the first dozen years of his autocratic rule -- he did not put his rivals to death. He assumed control in Nineteen Twenty-four, and the great purges did not come until the late Thirties. In those days, Stalin may have seemed like a merciful despot. So far as his enemies in the party were concerned.

I recall talking, in those days, to a prominent American Communist -- a brilliant writer, highly intelligent, well-informed. Later he turned against the Red party, and became an anti-Communist. But, at the time, he was in the thick of Communist affairs.

~~He told me that he attended the great Party Congress in Moscow when Stalin won his decisive victory -- and, was~~

He told of something that Lenin had advised, an injunction to those who would come after. Lenin urged them -- never to kill other Communists, no matter what the party quarrels might be. Lenin, himself was merciless with non-Communists, a ruthless killer. But, not within the party.

Lenin who had a mind for history had studied the French Revolution -- that reign of terror in which the revolutionary leaders sent their rivals to the guillotine.

Then
First the moderates were done-away with. ~~The~~ Robespierre had Danton guillotined. He sent dozens of other revolutionary leaders to the scaffold, until he, himself, went that way. The saying was -- "the revolution devours its children."

Lenin didn't want that to happen in the case of the Bolshevik revolution. So he left that injunction, that the Communists, ~~feuds~~, should not kill each other.

may have seemed to
So Stalin, ~~lived~~ up to that - - for a dozen years.

Overthrowing Trotsky his chief rival, he sent Trotsky into exile -- out of Russia, which he must have regretted later -- Trotsky remaining a dangerous enemy. When Stalin tossed out his partners, Zinoviev and Kamenev, he sent them to exile, in the Arctic. Later, they were allowed to return to Moscow -- after confessing and repenting their errors, ~~objectly~~. but they remained Stalin's enemies, in secret. He didn't shoot any of them -- not at that time.

Actually it was Hitler who invented blood purges. He savagely exterminated opposition leaders in his own Nazi party. Stalin's ferocity toward his party enemies came after that. One can only wonder-- did he imitate Hitler? When he staged his own great purges of extermination. He had Zinoviev and Kamenev shot -- Trotsky murdered in Mexico. Which left -- no shadow of opposition to the greatest despot of the age.

Korea-Sea

The battleship Missouri bombards Wonsan. For the second consecutive day, the big Mo steamed straight into the harbor of that north Korean port. The battleship so close to the shore, that it silenced its sixteen inch guns, and used only the smaller ones. It blasted four enemy gun positions. Smashed a great cave in which the reds were housing one of their big guns and destroyed at least two enemy bunkers.

Allied forces also hit Wonsan ^{from the air,} ~~with planes and other ships~~

The whole attack, ^{the} at tempting to smash to ^{the} red supply line, which

funnels through Wonsan, ^{at} ~~and~~ down toward the battlelines. The

Communists threw up a lot of anti-air craft fire. But our planes

destroyed one building, damaged nine, and touched off two great

explosions. According to ~~Captain Melville Hart, of Manitowish~~

~~one building we had bombed started burning like mad with all~~

~~kind of fire coming out?~~

The air - sea attack on Wonsan continues. ^{making it the} It's now the

longest siege of any seaport in the history of our Navy.

End it

The senate moves to strengthen security among its

employees. Today, the members of the Senate ordered an F B I

check of all of the personnel who work for it. The decree

covering some eighteen hundred people. This act is unprecedented

for never before has either House of Congress ordered a blanket

screening of all who worked for it. Under the system, the F B I

will check a given employee's loyalty. If anything doubtful about

him turns up, the Senator or the office employing him will be

notified. It will then be up to the employers to take appropriate

action.

There was some opposition to the move, on the part of

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon. Senator Morse suggested a similiar

check on the Senators themselves. But the Chamber shouted down the

proposal.

end it.

VAN FLEET

General Van Fleet Repeats that his forces suffered from a shortage of ammunition during the fighting in Korea. The General testifying this time at a secret meeting with the Senate Armed services committee . Afterward, one senator described the Vanfleet testimony as -" far more startling than anything that has been said yet". And Chairman Leverett Saltonstall states that his committee is going to start at the top of the military command, in an effort to solve the problem.

In the meantime , other Generals have been denying a shortage ammunition. According to Senator Humphrey of Minnesota , "It is time that General Vanfleet and the joint chiefs of staff get together, and decided which of the two stories we are to believe. " And the committee has summoned ~~xxxxxx~~ defense secretary Wilson to appear before it next tuesday, in order to clear up the conflicting testimony.

I'm in Chicago tonight, ^{on} bound for broadcasting ^{swing across the} out on the Pacific ~~Coast~~ ^{country.} Usually, as you head West, you find the interest in foreign news --

decreasing. The Middle and Far West -- not so concerned about events in Europe. But, this time, it is different.

This morning, on the train, I was on my way to the dining car for breakfast when I saw somebody reading the Cleveland Plain Dealer and got a glimpse of the headline. The first I knew -- that the inevitable had happened in Moscow.

In the diner, I asked the steward -- had he a newspaper? He replied in a sort of apologetic way -- no. "Ordinarily" said he, "passengers leave newspapers in the dining car when they are through with breakfast." But, this time, they had hung onto their papers. "You know" said the Steward -- "the death of Stalin."

So there you see a reaction. Anybody could have read the direct news during breakfast time. ^{they} but simply wanted to read everything the newspaper printed on the subject of the Soviet dictator, ^{with} which ~~which~~ surmises of what his death may mean. Instinctively they would hang onto the newspaper with that historic headline.

All of which amounts to a railroad train glimpse of the tense worldwide interest -- everywhere. *Talking to Garry Lyons, U.P. of Willys - Overland, in Toledo, he told me the sole topic there was the death of Stalin*

alone remains.
Prime Minister Winston Churchill ~~on the big one~~. Last

survivor of the ^{Big} three, of the second world war. Franklin ^{D.} Roosevelt
and Josef Stalin are gone, ~~and~~ ^{July} Churchill ^{left} ~~alone~~ survives of the
Great War Leaders who ever threw Hitler's reich.

Oddly enough Churchill was the oldest of the three. Now
seventy-eight, five years older than Stalin and eight years older
than FDR. During the big three conferences, Churchill and Stalin
were regarded as extremists, with Roosevelt as the moderator between
them. However, Churchill always praised Stalin for his war record,
for these dark days of the war, when everyone but the Soviet
Dictator thought that the Germans would conquer Russia. The two
men last met in nineteen forty-five, at Potsdam. By then Roosevelt
was dead. In the middle of the conference, Churchill was voted out
office, leaving only Stalin still in power.

^{A course}
Churchill won the next election at home, and he is still
prime minister. With Stalin gone, Churchill is the only man of the
three leading nations of the war who holds the same position he held
during these famous meetings.

And now, back to N.Y. - to N. Case.
End it.