

You no doubt have been listening to President Truman delivering his faæwell address to the nation. His last major speech - as President - an address which his aides call the most personal he has ever delivered. Speaking in a relaxed, homespur way, the President spent half an hour reminiscing about the last seven years.

Mr. Truman went back to the beginning - April Twelve, Nineteen Forty-Five; when he learned that President Roosevelt was dead - that he himself would no longer preside over the Senate as Vice President. He was now Chief Executive, with all the responsibility for leading the nation.

Much history has been made since then. Mr. Truman mentioned such events as the surrender of Germany, the Potsdam Conference, the atom bomb descending on Japan and forcing her capitulation. He admitted that his administration might be remembered best as the period when the Cold War began. But, he claimed that history would also say that the same period.....

saw America set on the path to victory. In his words, "We have succeeded in carving out a new set of policies to attain peace - positive policies, policies of world leadership, policies that express faith in other free people."

The President thinks the decision to inter-  
vene in Korea was the most important he ever made. Red  
aggression here, he argues, was history repeating  
itself. And he counted up the precedents - Manchuria,  
Ethiopia, the Rhineland, Austria, finally Munich. Mr.  
Truman was determined that Korea should not be one more  
case of failure - failure leading to a greater  
catastrophe. So he ordered American troops into action.  
Says he, "In the days that followed, the most heartening  
fact was that the American people clearly agreed with  
the decision."

The problem of Korea, Mr. Truman now leaves to  
General Eisenhower - along with all the many other  
problems. And the outgoing President wishes success to  
the man who follows him. He wants General Eisenhower

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

to have the support of the nation during the next four years.

The whole speech - a fitting valedictory by the Man from Independence who now makes way for the Man from Abilene.

TRAIN CRASH

Thurs. Jan. 15 - '53

A major tragedy, barely averted. That runaway express train crashing into Union Station in Washington.

The train, the crack Boston-to-Washington "Federal". Pulling into its last stop. When the engineer put on the air brakes to slow it down, nothing happened. The brakes failed. So the "Federal" kept moving, at a speed of something over fifty miles an hour, the locomotive plowing on through the barrier - right on into the concourse. Smashed the station master's office, splintering that big newsstand so familiar to all who go to Washington. Then the floor gave way under the weight of the engine - that locomotive weighing more than a hundred and fifty tons. And it dropped on through to the next floor, dragging a couple of coaches with it.

In spite of all this, no one was killed. <sup>Some sixty</sup> ~~XXXXX~~ persons were <sup>remain in the</sup> ~~six badly enough to~~ <sup>hospital.</sup> /injured, but only/ ~~XXXXXX~~. A U P dispatch

credits the crew of the train with preventing a catastrophe. The engineer and the fireman stayed in their cabin throughout the collision. Conductor T. J.



Murphy dashed through the cars to warn passengers that a crash was coming. There was no panic.

According to Joseph Broccolino, of Baltimore, the passengers in his car got down on their knees. In his words, "they just waited for the impact. And there didn't seem to be too much confusion."

In the meantime, station officials warned persons who were waiting on the platform. And there there was some panic. Screaming crowds struggling and milling around. But even so, only one person was injured.

So far, railroad officials have been unable to account for the failure of the brakes. Or for the fact that even the automatic controls failed. Senator Charles Tobey, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, says that he and his associates will investigate the accident.

One footnote to the affair: "Union Station had been preparing for the Inauguration rush. Now, it's in ruins - an important part of it. However, most of

the tracks are still in operation. And one official states that visitors will still be able to sleep in Pullman cars during the three-day inaugural ceremony.

DULLES

The Senate approves of John Foster Dulles as our next Secretary of State. ~~That is~~ ~~at least it does~~ informally. Dulles met for a discussion with the Senate Foreign Relations committee. Afterward, the committee unanimously voted for his appointment to the Eisenhower Cabinet. Which means that his confirmation on Inauguration Day is almost certain.

Also approved informally <sup>is</sup> Charles <sup>E.</sup> Wilson, <sup>our next</sup> Secretary of Defense, <sup>and</sup> Douglas McKay <sup>for</sup> Secretary of the Interior; <sup>Taft</sup> and Ezra Benson as Secretary of Agriculture.

## SPY RING

Another Soviet spy ring has been uncovered. So ~~seized~~ <sup>by</sup> the Justice Department, ~~in Washington,~~ <sup>This following</sup> after investigations by Army Intelligence and the F B I. Involved ~~in the disclosures~~ <sup>are</sup> two naturalized Americans, and a high official of the Soviet Embassy.

The Americans, ~~are~~ Otto Verber and Kurt Ponger. ~~They Both~~ ~~are~~ ~~were~~ originally Austrian. After taking out his naturalization papers, Verber served in the U.S. Army. He was a commissioned officer when he left the forces. Then he went to the University of Vienna, to study under the G I Bill of Rights.

New Verber and Ponger are arrested. A Federal Grand Jury accuses them of espionage. Charges that they planned to deliver to the Russians, what the indictment calls, "documents, writings sketches, plans, maps, notes, instruments and information relating to the national defense of the United States."

The two men have been flown from Vienna to Washington for trial.

The Russian member of the spy ring, ~~was already~~  
~~in the capital~~ - Yuri Novikov, second secretary of  
<sup>U.S.S.R.</sup>  
the ~~Russian~~ Embassy. Novikov is charged with being the  
link between the two Americans and the Kremlin.

So the State Department declares Novikov  
"persona non grata" which means undesirable -- and  
demands that Moscow recall him.

As yet, no word on how much information Verber  
and Ponger managed to pass on to Novikov. We'll  
have to ~~wait~~ wait for their trial to find out if anything  
important got back to Moscow - or ~~xxx~~ whether <sup>it was all</sup> ~~we nipped~~  
<sup>nipped</sup> ~~the plot~~ in the bud ~~xxxxxxx~~ before any serious harm  
was done.

## NAZIS

From Germany, echoes of World War Two. A dispatch from Bonn ~~reveals~~ that British authorities have arrested six ~~men~~ who once were ranking members of Hitler's political hierarchy. They are accused of plotting to set up a "fourth Reich" in Germany. - which calls to mind the "third Reich" which Hitler said would last a thousand years. These conspirators are said to be in contact with other Nazis abroad, notably <sup>among</sup> ~~them~~ <sup>them</sup> - ~~mentioned~~ - Otto Skorzeny. The famous S.S. General, who rescued Mussolini from Allied Forces in one of the boldest exploits of the war. Skorzeny now lives in Madrid, but is said to be a key figure in the new movement.

One thing has changed about the Nazis. Now they are working with the Communists. British authorities state that the Kremlin itself may be sponsoring the whole thing. And that this is the first Nazi group since the war with <sup>all</sup> the money it needs - <sup>unlimited</sup> ~~unlimited~~ funds.

Perhaps those two points go together - the Kremlin giving the Nazis the financial backing they need



to make trouble for the Adenauer government, And maybe eventually to seize power themselves.

## RUSSIAN DOCTORS

The Free World has been shocked by the ~~XXXXX~~ arrest of nine doctors in Moscow; six of them Jews, and all blamed for the deaths of high Russian officials.

How do professional medical men in this country react to the accusations? This question is answered partially in a dispatch from U<sup>P</sup> correspondent, Delos Smith.

Physicians here note first of all, that Soviet bureaucrats may now really be endangering their own lives. Because from now on any doctor called in to treat them is likely to be terrified at what may happen if the doctor's treatment fails. In fact this could paralyze the medical ~~xxx~~ profession - and make things dangerous indeed for patients.

Again, says the U P dispatch, our physicians believe that Soviet anti-semitism will affect all science, and not only medicine. Jews have always been prominent in Soviet science. But, with anti-semitism springing up in Ru<sup>s</sup>sian medicine, fear of it in the other sciences will undoubtedly grow. Which <sup>could</sup>

easily paralyze the works of all Jewish scientists.

Gentiles, too, must be worried by the new developments. Three of the accused are gentiles. So it is likely enough that all physicians in the Soviet Union have ~~what are described as~~ <sup>the</sup> "galloping jitters."

Finally, there is the possibility that the Soviets are punishing the nine doctors, simply because they failed to cure their patients. This would be extremely barbarous - characteristic only of peoples grossly ignorant of medical science. So American doctors feel that this is probably not the answer.

However, they note that nothing is really known about the Soviet medical cases. The Russians, not ~~publishing enough facts to reveal~~ <sup>not enough details so we know</sup> whether the accused were really guilty of giving their patients improper treatment. Until the full case histories are known, ~~if they ever are~~ our medical men can only surmise what is happening to Soviet medicine.

## KOREA

In Korea, the all-out air war goes on without let-up. The center of attack - the Red transport system. The system that carried supplies down from the Manchurian sanctuary to the Red capital of Pyongyang.

More than two hundred of our planes blasted five day bridges on the railroad lines of North Korea. The latest in a non-stop assault which began on Friday. Since then allied airmen have flown more than a thousand sorties; blasting the target with some six hundred tons of bombs.

No easy job. First the airmen had winds of over a hundred miles an hour; and, the temperature, forty degrees below!

Also, Red anti-aircraft guns were waiting with flak described as "intense." One plane had its hydraulic system smashed, but managed to get back to base. Says Lieutenant Donald Hayes, of Little Rock, Arkansas: "those guns really got real personal!"

Returning pilots say their attack was a success. They smashed and crippled the Reds - their line between Manchuria and North Korea.



## KOREAN ARMY

General Mark Clark salutes the South Korean Army on its seventh birthday. It was on January fifteenth, nineteen forty-six that the ROK forces were formed. At that time they were small and badly equipped. A "constabulary" -- a police force -- rather than a real army. But that was only the beginning. <sup>TP</sup> The South Koreans made a poor showing in the war, until they were reorganized by General Van Fleet. Since then they have been in the forefront of the battle against Red aggression. And Allied observers <sup>now</sup> call them a first-rate fighting army.

So General Clark flew in from Tokyo to help the South Koreans celebrate <sup>their 7th birthday.</sup> Our Commander in the Far East stated that they have, in his words, "established a brilliant page in military history." The General also promised to do everything possible to improve their equipment and training. ~~of the ROK forces.~~

General Van Fleet noted that the South Koreans behaved in typical fashion earlier in the week. "They won," says the General, "the first important ground action in Nineteen Fifty-Three."

## IRAN

Rioting in the Iranian Parliament. Deputies swinging at one another. Spectators joining in the melee. <sup>So we hear</sup> ~~That's what we're told~~ in a dispatch from Teheran.

The cause of all the <sup>uproar?</sup> ~~trouble~~ Premier Mossadegh, The leader of nationalism in Iran, Who weeps over international diplomacy, and faints before opposition, But who has controlled the country almost continuously since the conflict with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. That was when Mossadegh pushed through the nationalization of the company - And touched off the crises between Iran and Britain.

Now Mossadegh is demanding that <sup>the Mejlis</sup> ~~Parliament~~ extend his dictatorial powers for another year. But, the Deputies are not as subservient as they were. Many are opposing Mossadegh's demand, including some who formerly were among his strongest backers.

Shortly after Parliament met today, one Deputy attacked Mossadegh's powers. <sup>Whereupon a</sup> supporter of the Premier ~~at once rose and~~ shouted, "You are trying to create



dissension! The other Deputies took sides in the dispute. Then spectators in the galleries ran down onto the floor of the chamber. In a moment it was a free-for-all. Deputies and spectators throwing punches, knocking over chairs and benches - even breaking windows.

Finally, most of the Deputies had fled from the chamber. Order was restored; and another riot broke up the session before a vote could be taken on Mossadeghs demand - that he continue in power.

## CARDINALS

Today the Catholic Church ended one of its historic ceremonials. The Pope created seventeen new Cardinals, Princes of the Church who rank next to him in the ecclesiastical hierarchy.

The rites took place in Saint Peter's, with a crowd of some thirty thousand looking on. First the Pope entered the famous church with his procession. Then came the existing cardinals. The central part of the ceremony took place when the Pope crowned each new candidate with the "Red Hat" which denotes a Cardinal - the "galero" scarlet in color, and with broad rims from which tassels are suspended.

Among the new princes of the church, ~~was one American~~ James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles. ~~He is~~ <sup>(living)</sup> ~~the fourth American~~ <sup>so honored.</sup> ~~and the~~

<sup>The</sup> ~~first~~ from the West Coast, ~~to be made a Cardinal.~~

Like the others honored today, he received <sup>5</sup> a titular church in Rome; ~~to him the Pope assigned~~ Saint

Anastasia, on the Palatine Hill, dating back to the <sup>Fourth</sup> ~~Century.~~

MRS. ROOSEVELT

Inauguration Day is a big moment in the life of a successful candidate for the Presidency. ~~And~~ <sup>And</sup> ~~is it like~~ to his wife! We have some <sup>thing</sup> ~~remarks~~ on this ~~subject~~ from an expert - Mrs. <sup>F. D. R.</sup> ~~Franklin D. Roosevelt~~, who went through more inaugurations than any woman in history. Four <sup>of them</sup> ~~all told~~ while ~~no~~ other first lady ~~has~~ ever ~~had~~ more than Two.

The Inauguration ~~for~~ Mrs. Roosevelt remembers best was that of Nineteen Thirty-Seven. Here's how she describes her experiences that day. "I don't remember much about the first," she says. "But I'll never forget the second - the one in Nineteen Thirty-Seven. It rained - poured all day, I never have been so wet in my life."

Then she goes on: "We rode in an open car in the parade. Franklin said to me, 'if those people out there can stand in the rain to see this, we can ~~xxx~~ ride in an open car!'"

And so off they went. Then, says Mrs. Roosevelt,

she really began to feel the rain. "I had on a dark hat - black I think - and when it got soaked it began to fade. The dye ran down my face - I was a mess. My fur coat - the only one I ever owned - got thoroughly soaked. It never was the same, but I wore it for years afterward."

~~xxxxx~~ Well, that was the experience of one

*We all hope Mrs.!*

~~First Lady on one inauguration day. I bet Mamie~~

*will have better luck - next*

~~Eisenhower is hoping that nothing like that happens~~

*Tuesday, don't we Nelson?*

~~on the twentieth of this month.~~