

# STALIN DIES

## Russians Grieve; Ike Sends Cable Of 'Condolences'

(AP)—The Moscow home radio gave the news of Joseph Stalin's death to the Russian people some eight hours after Stalin had died and two hours after the world at large had received the news.

Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore reported hearing the news over car radio as he was riding through Moscow's snowy streets. The driver, a former Soviet army man, was stunned and could hardly drive the car.

"Excuse me," he said, a trickle of tears rolling down his cheek. "He was a real person." That probably sums up what is in the heart of many Soviet citizens, Gilmore reported.

In Washington President Eisenhower directed Secretary of State Dulles to send a message to the American embassy in Moscow for transmission to the Soviet government as follows:

"The government of the United States tenders its official condolences to the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the death of Generalissimo Joseph Stalin, prime minister of the Soviet Union."

It was noted immediately that the message, which spoke only of "official condolences," omitted the usual words of sympathetic tribute which are almost a part of protocol when the leader of any other nation dies.

Secretary of State Dulles has asked the senate to speed action on the nomination of Charles Bohlen to be ambassador to Russia. Dulles indicated he wants Bohlen to be free to hurry to Moscow to represent the country during any crisis which may develop. Bohlen is a specialist on Soviet affairs.

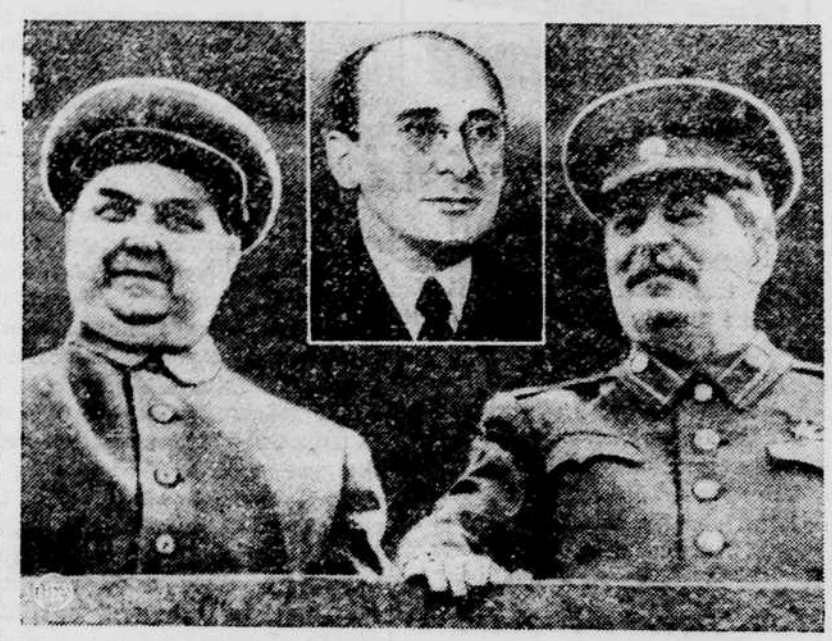
In New York, it was announced the blue and white UN flag will be lowered to half staff this morning. This is in accord with the UN code to honor dead chiefs of state.

The announcement of Stalin's death came as Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky was making hurried preparations to leave New York for Moscow.

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**JOSEPH STALIN**  
The leader is gone . . . Russia mourns



**MALENKOV, BERIA AND STALIN**  
And the free world wonders

**LONDON--(AP)--Moscow announced Thursday that Joseph Stalin, who ruled Russia for nearly 30 years as the most powerful dictator in history, is dead.**

The official announcement said: "The heart of the comrade and inspired continuer of Lenin's will, the wise leader and teacher of the Communist Party and the Soviet people—Joseph Vissarionovitch Stalin—has stopped beating."

The news of his death reached London initially in a Russian language broadcast by the official Soviet news agency, Tass, for newspapers in the provinces of the Soviet Union. The 73-year-old Russian prime minister had been stricken with a brain hemorrhage Sunday, and had grown progressively worse. The announcement at 5:07 p.m. said Stalin had succumbed at 10:50 a.m., (PST).

The broadcast said the announcement of Stalin's death was authorized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

As if appealing for unity, the official statement said: "In these sorrowful days all the peoples of our country are rallying even closer in a great fraternal family under the tested leadership of the Communist party created and reared by Lenin and Stalin."

"The Soviet people have boundless faith in and are permeated with a deep love for their Communist party for they know that the supreme law governing all the activity of the party is service in the interests of the people."

Stalin, who through Communism extended his sway beyond the borders of the Soviet Union and its 200 million people to areas encompassing another half billion people, rose from a hovel in South Russia to this fantastic power.

He was a small man physically—just five feet five inches in height, two inches taller than Napoleon. But if he was short in stature, he was a giant in intrigue.

Stalin was the grandson of a chattel slave. His father was a ne'er do-well cobbler and his mother a peasant. His mother dedicated him to God in childhood, but he schemed, plotted, clawed and killed and made his way over blood stained paths—to the top.

Born Dec. 21, 1879, in Gori, Georgia, Stalin was christened Joseph Vissarionovitch Djughashvili. When he was 15, his mother entered Joseph—Little Soso, she called him—in a seminary at Tiflis. There he found a hotbed of revolutionary activity—against the monks, established order and the Czar.

Young Joseph was a good, sometimes even a brilliant, student. But he frequently was penalized for breaches of discipline. He joined the revolutionists and came upon the works of Karl Marx. On May 29, 1899, he was expelled.

He became an organizer of the Social Democratic party under the name of Koba. In 1917 he was called Stalin ("man of steel") by Lenin, who he had joined after his return in 1904 from Siberia, where he had been sent after his arrest by the Czar's secret police.

After Lenin's death in 1924 Stalin fought it out with Leon Trotsky, and won. Slowly, without pity, he consolidated his power, until he became the most powerful dictator the world has known. Of his seemingly endless executions, Trotsky said, "Stalin cannot stop. He resembles a man who drinks a salt solution to quench his thirst."

After shocking the world with his 1939 deal with Hitler, Stalin fought with the Allies to win World War II. Then he returned to Communist world aims, whipping them to such a peak that they became the center of the great struggle of today.

## Who's Next? Maybe No One: Wright

Who will replace Stalin? Georgi Malenkov? V. M. Molotov? Lavrenty Beria?

While the world played guessing games Thursday night, the Emerald contacted a man who insisted that he was no expert on the matter. Nevertheless, the opinions of Dr. Gordon Wright, head of the history department, were worth listening to.

This was, in essence, his analysis of the situation.

There's a possibility that no one will replace Stalin, either in a formal or informal sense for some time. The Red boss's positions may be portioned out among various other top officials—with no one man taking the whole job.

Nobody replaced Lenin immediately. When he died a triumvirate emerged and shared power,

er, primarily because each man was jealous of the others. If there is a smooth transition and one replaces Stalin, it will be the first time in history that a group of men held such power and failed to quarrel over its succession.

It's possible that Molotov, the only remaining Old Bolshevik, would be the front man, but not much more than that.

Eventually somebody will take over. Malenkov probably has the inside lane. There's also some speculation on Nikolai Shchervnik, a younger man who's suddenly been given some very important assignments.

No matter who takes over, there'll probably be little change in Russian policy. There prob-

ably aren't any deep divergencies in the Politburo. There could be differences among top leaders, but these would probably be more of temperament. One might be more inclined toward aggressive action than another.

Official policy has certainly been shaped a lot by Stalin in the 20 odd years he's been in power. Its probably to the point now where the basic doctrine is clear cut, the long-run goal determined.

This death doesn't make much difference except that after several years the effects will start showing up. If there are internal squabbles, they probably won't occur for a while, and we may not know about them for a long time after that.

The purges? It was probably just an accident that they happened just before Stalin died. There have been three schools of thought about them: 1. that they were connected with foreign policy; 2. that they were part of the battle for power internally; 3. or that they were intended to divert the people from other sources of internal discontent.

And the satellites? Stalin's death shouldn't have much effect. The European countries are pretty well tied to Russia. China, a kind of junior partner, may be a different story. We may expect trouble in the long run between Russia and China, but not in the short future. His death probably won't speed its coming very much.



**GORDON WRIGHT**  
Smooth Change Would Be Unique