

LEAD

P.J. - Sunoco. Friday, May 17, 1946.

For the past hour and forty-six minutes, the railroads of the nation have been in the possession of the government - the office of transportation in control of the vast and intricate train system of this nation. The government took over at five P M eastern daylight saving time, which was exactly twenty-four hours before the deadline set for the railroad strike - five P M tomorrow.

It was all a matter of clockwork precision - the railroads being nothing you can dally around with. The White House had resolved that, if the companies and unions failed to reach an agreement by mid-afternoon today, the railroads would be ~~xxxxxx~~ seized in time for the federal authorities to take over without undue haste. And twenty-four hours was considered a reasonable interval.

Afternoon came, the representatives of the companies and unions went to the White House, and reported - no agreement.

That bulletin hit the wire, and then a mere

few minutes later it was followed by another -
announcing government control.

Tonight the big question is - what will
happen ~~at~~ at five P M tomorrow, eastern daylight time?
Will the train workers stay on the job for the
government - or will they go on strike? That is not
known.

~~at~~ This afternoon, the question was put
to the head of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers
~~in~~ in Washington. He replied - it was up to the workers
themselves. The union executives were staying out of it.
"We'll keep our mouths shut, and we'll abide by the
Smith-Connally act", said he. That was to the point.
The Smith-Connally ~~law~~ law imposes heavy ~~penalties~~ penalties
on anyone who orders workers on a government operation
to go on strike - but it does not forbid individual
workers to remain voluntarily away from their jobs.

So the union chiefs are steering clear -
saying they're giving no orders in the matter. It's
up to the men.

Meanwhile, the government is preparing to operate fleets of big transport planes to carry vitally needed freight - in case the railroad men do go on strike tomorrow evening.

As for the general public - we can only ~~xxx~~ wait and see.

INDIA

The settlement proposed by the British for India was urged today by Viceroy Viscount Wavell -- in a radio appeal to the Indian People. The Viceroy told them that the British decision to grant independence to India was, in Wavell's words, "The most momentous experiment in government in the whole history of the world." And that was not an exaggerated description -- the political problem of India being the most difficult in the world, *and having to do with 400,000,000 people.*

~~Wavell~~ Wavell stated that it would be his task to turn the Administration of India over to the Interim Regime that Britain suggests -- a kind of care-taker government to run things until the adoption of the proposed constitution, if the Indian People do decide to adopt it. He said that for the Interim Government he would select the ablest Indians he could, and added it would be an entirely Indian Administration -- except for the fact that he himself *remain as Viceroy* -- ~~he would be Governor General~~ -- pending a decision on the new constitution. *Which* he called "A

blueprint for freedom."

What, meanwhile, is the attitude of the two Indian factions, the Hindus and the Moslems? The Hindus of the Nationalist Congress are not saying much. They are, of course, not satisfied with the British proposal -- a compromise never being satisfactory to both sides. They don't like that part of the new constitution which would give the Moslems so much autonomy and self rule -- under the rather skimpy sovereignty of a general Indian Government.

We have a prediction concerning Gandhi -- the spiritual leader of the Congress party, whose influence is so vast. The forecast is that Gandhi will advise the Hindus to accept the constitution drawn up by the British, on a trial basis.

From the Moslem side there is almost complete silence. The Mohammedans are disgruntled, inevitably, because the constitution drawn up in London does not give them complete independence from

JAPAN

The new Premier of Japan today submitted a list of the Cabinet he has lined up. It consists of conservative and moderate politicians. After the formality of acceptance by Emperor Hirohito, the Ministry will appear before the recently elected Diet.

The new government, headed by Premier Yoshida, faces the bitterest kind of ~~hostile~~ hostility from the Left Wingers -- led by the Communists. Today Delegates of the Reds tried to present a protest at the Imperial Palace, but couldn't get in. On Sunday a mass ~~demonstration~~ demonstration at the Palace is expected.

Word from Tokyo is that the Communist opposition to the Yoshida Cabinet is likely to culminate in strikes all across Japan -- strikes to tie up rail and water transportation, public utilities and food production. It remains to be seen how General MacArthur will regard a ~~new~~ series of Communist strikes.

Meanwhile, it's official -- that the

United States will fight the development of Communism in the conquered country. ~~This is stated in Washington.~~

~~The other day, the news told how General MacArthur's representative had flatly informed the Soviet Delegate on the control commission that the Americans were opposed to Communism both in their own country and in Japan. The MacArthur Representative who made the blunt statement was George Acheson, top American Diplomat in Tokyo.~~

~~relative of Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who right now, in the absence of Secretary Byrnes,~~

~~is acting in ~~the~~ place.~~ ^{Mr. Byrnes} Their names are spelled

~~differently today.~~ ^{in Wash,} Today Dean Acheson was asked

about the declaration George Acheson had made ^{- no relation} ~~in~~ ^{Tokyo-} does

the State Department ~~in Washington~~ agree? To this

Acting Secretary of State responded -- yes, the State

Department fully supports the declaration made in

Tokyo. ~~He added that ~~now~~ they were going to~~ ^{That we will} oppose

the spread of Communism in Japan by every means --

short of outlawing the Communist Party ^{over} there.

FOREIGN MINISTERS

The American delegation to Paris started home today, ~~through~~^{by} the air -- Secretary Byrnes, Democratic Senator Connally and Republican Senator Vandenberg. ~~They're~~^{Now} on their way to report to President Truman on the failure of the conference of Foreign Ministers.

~~On the other side of the fence, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov left Paris today for Moscow -- where he will consult with Stalin. The result of their talks will answer the question of whether or not anything real can be accomplished by the Foreign Ministers when they meet again on June Fifteenth.~~

STALIN

President Truman has received a note from Stalin, a note in reply to an appeal in behalf of the millions menaced by starvation. The President urged that Soviet Russia join in the international drive to save so much of the world from death by famine. He asked ■■ that the Soviets contribute some grain.

Yesterday, the President revealed that he had received a reply, but wouldn't say what it was. He merely made the comment that the United States was doing more in the battle against world famine than any other country."

Today, there's word in Washington about the nature of the Stalin reply. The Soviet leader says - no, nothing doing. And here's the reason he gives - he says the Truman appeal was too late. And because it was too late, Soviet Russia can contribute little or nothing to aid the starving.

This response, we hear, has irked the President - for the following reason. Truman made his personal appeal to Stalin, only after Moscow had failed

to reply to earlier appeals. Months ago, at the beginning of the year, both U N R R A and the United States government started asking Soviet Russia to help in the world effort to save the hungry. No answer was received. And it was because of this continued silence, that President Truman made his personal appeal to Stalin, And now Stalin says - it comes too late.

The Washington word is that President Truman is now considering whether or not to make public the terms and the tone of the Stalin reply . If he does, it will eliminate any final possibility of the Soviets changing their refusal - if there is any such possibility.

MASSACRE

A story of planned atrocity was told today at Dachau - that German city notorious for the most hideous of the Nazi atrocity camps. There an American court is trying ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ seventy-four one time members of a storm trooper Panzer outfit. The chief defendant is a Nazi plug-ugly named Sepp Dietrich, one of Hitler's favorite thugs, who became commander in the Storm Trooper Division with the rank of Colonel General. The charge at the trial is -- murder of hundreds of American prisoners of war during the battle of the Bulge.

Today the one time beer house brawler, Sepp Dietrich, told how during the battle of the Bulge, the final desperate Nazi offensive, Hitler had a conference with his generals. To them he gave an atrocious command. "This", said the Nazi Fuehrer, "is the decisive hour for the German people. The Army" he went on, "must show no human inhibitions". He told them to break the morale of the Americans by terror -

killing prisoners. That order for inhumanity in battle was passed along by Colonel General Sepp Dietrich to the commander of the first regiment of Panzer storm troopers - ~~and among~~ ^{as well as to} other officers. And this resulted in the massacre of American prisoners of war - for which justice is now being exacted in the trial at Dachau.

KILLING

The mystery of the killing of two American soldiers in Nuremberg a week ago, has been solved. On May Tenth, three G I's and three women companions were riding in a jeep, when bullets from a concealed rifleman raked the jeep, hitting two of the occupants - two G I's from the staff of the Army Newspaper, Stars and Stripes. There was much mystery about it - and Germans were suspected, Nazi terrorists.

The Army investigation was methodical. One possibility was that the shooting might have been done by an American soldier - so the M P's combed all army billets in the area in which the killings occurred. Rifles were seized, several hundred of them, and experts in the science of ballistics compared the rifles with the bullets that had slain the two G I's. One rifle matched the bullets, and it turned out to be the gun of a negro soldier.

He was arrested, and has confessed - he claims it was all an accident. "On the night of May Tenth" says the Negro soldier "I saw a German civilian

acting suspiciously and ~~xxxx~~ challenged him. He started running, and I fired three shots at him". These shots, according to the confession, accidentally killed the two G I's.

What army officials think of this version is not stated. However, the Judge advocate's office today is drawing up charges, and the word is that the Negro troops ^{with} ~~at~~ which he was stationed, ^{were} ~~was~~ under heavy guard today, - precaution against possible violence by the white G I's.

CUBA

There was some sort of military revolt in Cuba today. It's none too clear what happened. The Government states that the conspirators planned to seize a military post, but failed -- the attempted insurrection quickly suppressed.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL

What is believed to be "the oldest school in the ^{is} country that has operated continuously since its founding", today is celebrating its three hundredth anniversary. The celebration should have taken place last year, but was postponed because of the war. Where ~~can there be a school~~ on this continent ^{is there a school} with an unbroken record of three hundred years? In Roxbury, Massachusetts, ~~It is known as~~ the Roxbury Latin School, founded in Sixteen forty five, by John Eliot, who was known as "the Apostle to the Indians".

~~In reading the story of the Roxbury Latin School, I was interested to discover that at one time the school master was paid the magnificent sum of twenty pounds per annum. At the current rate of exchange his salary ~~was~~ would be less than eighty dollars for the year. But, at the time when~~

Massachusetts was a young colony, twenty pounds
went a great deal, a very great deal farther than it
does now. The teachers in the early days of the
Roxbury Latin School signed a quaint document, one
sentence of which reads as follows: "whereupon
ye said John Prudden doth promise and engage to use
his best skill and endeavors both by precept and
example, to instruct in all scholasticall, morall,
and theologicall discipline, the children of those
persons whose names are here underwritten."

President Conant of Harvard, ~~is an~~
~~alumnus of the school, one of a long line of~~ *and many* famous
men ~~who~~ received their early education there.

Our country's first war correspondent
of Roxbury, one
was a graduate, John Williams, who in seventeen hundred
and three was captured by Indians, saw his wife
massacred during his forced march to Quebec and
after he was ransomed wrote an account of the Indian
war. As late as Sixteen eighty-one the school was

a log house, and the school master complained to the trustees ~~of and these were his~~ ^{in the following} words: - ^{"of the} confused and shattered and nastie position that the schoole house is in; the glass brokene and therapann very raw and colde; the floor very much brokene and torne up to kindle fires, the hearthe spoiled, the seats some burnt and others out of kilter, so that one had as well nigh as good keep school in a hog stie as in it". Those were the rugged days at Roxbury Latin School. How times have changed!

Educators from all over the country were gathered there today, to talk about the past, and to discuss the future of secondary schools in this country.

Congratulations to Roxbury Latin School for its ^{great} three hundred years. ~~of magnificent service~~

The first 300 years are always the hardest!

BEAUTY

At the University of Chicago there's a Professor of anatomy and physical anthropology, who has been taking a scientific and artistic look at the anatomy walking around in the United States. And he finds the anthropology something awful.

His name is Dr. Wilton Krogman, and some little while ago he classified the American male in the most uncomplimentary terms. He said that Mr. America is a skinny or paunchy sort of monstrosity, becoming more bald headed by the day -- and half toothless. The anatomy of the average American, intimated the Professor, was such as to drive an anthropologist to the baboons in search of beauty.

Well, that blast caused a flutter of pride among the ladies who happened to see it. They assumed, of course, that we men showed up so badly, because the Professor was comparing us to the American woman -- in all her anatomical beauty, and anthropological pulchritude. Today, however, the Professor classifies the American woman -- and don't

start primping in advance, girls.

The average American woman, says he, is flat chested, knock-kneed, ~~with underpinning shaped like a~~ ~~the~~ ~~horns~~ ~~she~~ waddles when she walks, spreads out when she sits down, and has a spare tire around the waist. So that's Miss and Mrs. America. She is, proclaims the Professor, the perfect mate for the American man -- they're both so terrible.

When he made these scientific ~~xxx~~ observations today, the Professor of anatomy and physical anthropology concluded with a hasty appeal to the newsmen. He seemed a bit frightened. "Please say," ~~he~~ pleaded, "That I said I have a very attractive wife." ~~I want to eat dinner at home tonight," he explained.~~

1/2
~~Well, I too want to have dinner at home tonight.~~ *Well even* So, as I pass along the Professor's compliments, I hasten to add that I too have a very attractive wife, and Hugh ~~is~~ has, too, *eh Hugh?*