

STRIKE

L. J. - Suncoast Monday, Jan. 14, 1946.

Here at home, as to

~~The only real good news in~~ the labor scene: ~~today.~~

~~is that~~ the telephone operators ~~going~~ back to work.

That does ~~not~~ mean definitely peace, ^{just} ~~for at present~~

~~it is only~~ an armistice. However, we have long distance

service again, practically normal, except in Washington, where it is only about fifteen per cent of normal. There 3,000 operators are still on strike, ~~and the annual~~ ~~so far as we can observe~~ the truce is due to the

initiative of the National Federation of Telephone Workers. This, the parent body of the telephone workers union, asked the Association of Communications Equipment Workers to call off the picket lines they had thrown around the telephone exchanges of the country. ^{TP} The equipment workers are still on strike, also seven thousand Western Union people. The truce will last only a month, unless the companies and the workers can get together on terms in the next four weeks.

On the other hand, a new walkout will begin at five o'clock tomorrow morning, Eastern Time, which will bring up the total of strikers in the country to nearly seven hundred thousand. Electrical workers for

the big three companies, General Electric, Westinghouse and the Electrical Division of General Motors, will report at their usual times tomorrow, but for picketing, not to work. There will be two hundred thousand of them out at seventy-eight plants in sixteen states, from coast to coast. Some five hundred and fifty thousand electrical workers will stay on their jobs for the time being. They are all members of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, which number seven hundred and fifty thousand altogether, the third largest union in the C.I.O. The five hundred and fifty thousand who are not going to strike as yet are those who work for the smaller companies, the competitors of the big three. This, as openly admitted, is a part of C.I.O. tactics. It will force the big three to suspend production and watch their competitors turning out washing machines, refrigerators, toasters, irons, vacuum cleaners, ^{and} all the other things for which housewives are waiting.

Although the ~~big steel strike~~ has been postponed
for a week, ~~there is~~ no sign of peace between the
meat workers and the packers. There have been conferences
and conferences, but neither side has anything to say
about progress. That trouble is due to begin Wednesday,
unless ----. The American Meat Institute tells us,
there will be only enough meat to last the people of the
U.S.A. seven days. After that, we shall all be eating
chicken, except those who have meat in their cold storage
lockers.

ARGENTINA

In Argentina, all industry is at a standstill not because of a strike, but a lockout. It is a strike of employers, not employees, protesting against a decree of the government of the colonels, which raised the wages of everybody from ten to twenty-five per cent and gave individuals a month's pay as a bonus.

In Buenos Aires, the only business places open were small cigarette stands and a large municipal market. That stayed open because the government controls it. A few butcher shops opened because they had bought their meat before deciding to start the lockout. But they will be closed for the next three days.

Transportation and public services is operating normally in Buenos Aires and in most other places. But in some of the smaller towns, the street cars slowed down. The hotels did their part by refusing to serve any meals to anybody except regular residents. Most of the morning newspapers announced that the lockout is complete. The government ~~ix~~ has not yet shown

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any signs of what it is going to do. So far it has ignored
the lockout.

The most important speech at London today, at the session of the U.N.O., was made by Secretary of State Byrnes, who pointed with pride to the fact that the Assembly of the United Nations no longer is a plan on paper, but is, at last, a living reality. Then he warned the world that the success of the United Nations will depend not upon the words of the Charter or its rules and procedure, but upon the support the governments, and the peoples of the world, give to the U.N.O.

He also remarked that the United Nations organization should be able to adapt itself to the changing needs of a changing world, and endure so long as it lives in the minds and hearts of the peoples of the world. But that nothing can save it if it lacks broad popular support.

For himself, Secretary Byrnes said he believes that the U.N.O. will live, because it came into being out of the impelling necessities of the atomic age. That the common interests of all free nations in

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maintaining peace throughout the world far outweigh
any possible conflict in interest. The greatest factor in dispelling fear and
suspicion will be cooperation. If the United Nations
learn to work together, they can break down peoples'
habits in thinking in national isolation. The ~~United~~ ^{U.N.O.}
~~Nations~~, he went on to say, is not merely an agreement
among its members, but ^a series of institutions capable
of life and growth.

Then the Secretary dealt with the argument
we've heard so much lately, that the big powers may abuse
the rights they have acquired under the Charter. To that,
said ~~he~~ ^{he}, there are risks in any human undertaking.
For his part, he is confident, the great powers will
respect their obligations. If the United Nations becomes
a working institution, with broad popular support,
devoted to peace, security and human welfare, any
difficulties can be remedied ^{d.}

However, ^{he} warned ~~the Secretary~~, we must not
expect feats of magic overnight. ^{And that} diehard enthusiasts,
~~he pointed out~~ can be just as much of a detriment as
diehard unbelievers. ^{That} We must not think we can present

every problem of the United Nations and expect it to be solved. ~~And he concluded,~~ ^{AP} "The provisions of the U.N.O. Charter, ~~which~~ ^{he concluded,} call upon member nations to make every effort to settle their own disputes by peaceful means, of their own choice, before throwing them into the lap of the United Nations."

The first ^{according to} ~~task~~ ^{task} Byrnes, is to provide the Security Council with the force it needs to maintain peace. In other words, an international police force. That, said he, they should begin immediately. Another job of transcending importance is to start a commission to deal with future problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy. "We must not fail," he declared, "to devise the ~~fix~~ safeguards necessary to ensure that this great discovery be used for human welfare and not for more deadly human warfare."

~~And he pointed out the change that is taking place in peoples' thinking. Twenty-five years ago, the people of the United States were not fully aware of their responsibility. But now they've learned from experience.~~

He also said

~~to which Byrnes added~~ that he hopes the Assembly will promptly approve the resolution offered by the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China, France and Canada, so that the Atomic Commission may begin its work without delay.

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~~The Secretary will return to Washington as soon as that resolution is approved.~~

Senator ~~Arthur~~ Vandenberg of Michigan made his first appearance on the rostrum of the U.N.O. General Assembly today. He promised the support of the American delegation to freedom of the press. ^{As} he put it:—
"worldwide freedom for exchange of news and views." ^{Said he,}
"Our motto should be, 'Let there be light!'", ~~said the~~
~~Michigan Senator.~~ At the same time, he persuaded the delegate from the Philippines to withdraw a resolution

demanding an immediate conference on freedom of the press
under the auspices of the U.N.O. ^{Sen.} Vandenberg said the
Assembly, at its first meeting, should stick to
organization of the most immediate world problems.

Reports from London about the businesslike start made at the first General Assembly of the United Nations Organization. Various subdivisions set up with almost no friction; differences ironed out without difficulty.

However, when matters arise on which the nations, or groups of nations, really disagree, then it will be another matter, naturally. Say the question of the freedom of the Dardanelles, giving Russia access to the Mediterranean. Also, giving Russia free passage to the Persian Gulf.

Uncle Sam, we know, ~~was~~ wants a safety zone on this side of the globe, with a line drawn through the oceans on either side of North and South America.

As for John Bull, France, Holland and Belgium, they want to keep part or all of their vast Colonial empires.

The Security Council will be the real boss of the U.N.O., and membership in that will produce some hot fights in the days to come.

TRIAL

The War Crimes Court at Nuremberg today heard a few things about the activities of the Grand Admiral of the Nazi fleet, Karl Doenitz. When he was Commander-in-Chief of submarine warfare, Doenitz issued the order to the crews of German U-boats: "Do not pick up survivors and take them with you." To which he added: "Weather conditions and distance from land are not to be considered."

And then, in a speech to naval cadets, Admiral Doenitz said that submarine sailors who failed to make sure that the crews of sunken ships were not able to serve again, were working for the enemy.

It was also related at the trial today how Hitler told the Japanese Ambassador that he had ordered his navy to kill American merchant crews wherever they found them; and he urged the Japanese to do the same. The purpose, to make it difficult for Uncle Sam to find men to serve in the mercantile marine.

GERMANY

The Army today published the names of the three American officers murdered in Germany a week ago. They were Major Edward S. Cofran of Washington, D.C., Military Governor of the Passau District where the murders were committed; Captain Adrian Wessler of New Rochelle, New York, and Lieutenant Stanley Rosewater of Omaha, Nebraska. You may recall that the bodies of the victims were found hacked and burned.

Lieutenant General Truscott, commander of the United States Third Army, assigned a special ~~detail~~ detail of investigators to break the case. And a story from Frankfurt reports that Army Intelligence men are on a hot lead, which may bring the murderers to book. All three murdered officers were engaged in investigating the black market ring operating in Passau.

VATICAN

You ~~cannot~~ ^{could hardly} imagine two newspapers more diametrically opposed than Moscow's PRAVDA, organ of the Soviets, and the ~~ROMAN OBSERVER~~ ^{Osservatore Romano}, official newspaper of the Vatican. So it's hardly surprising that they are carrying on a duel. PRAVDA began it by charging that Pope Pius the Twelfth during the war years, had actually defended the conduct of Germany, Italy and Japan. In answer, the Vatican newspaper printed an article a column long, in which each paragraph began with the words, "Pravda lies".

The Roman Observer than went on to point out that the Pontiff had never urged Catholics to submit to Hitler but, on the contrary, had condemned Nazism and all its works in an encyclical.

CONGRESS

The Congressmen -- most of them -- are back on the job, in Washington -- some with fire in their eyes. Senator Wiley of Wisconsin enlivened the proceedings by declaring that the Truman administration has been playing blind-man's-buff with the strike situation, has been encouraging inflation, and undermining the respect of the public for Congress. The Wisconsin Senator demands a strike law to make arbitration compulsory. And, he wants the Wagner Act revised with all unions made responsible for any of their unlawful actions.

In the House, Representatives Church of Illinois and Crawford of Michigan ~~said~~ said the Government had no Labor policy except that of the gangster and the racketeer. The Michigan Congressman wants to do away with what he calls "a system that permits a minority of organized leaders to put an industrial plant out of operation."

There was talk in Congress today of another investigation -- the Army's demobilization program. General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz will appear before a joint session of Congress tomorrow -- to discuss the whole matter of demobilization.

A challenge was flung by a young Republican Senator today -- a challenge to the Conservatives of the G.O.P. Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon announced that he's going to lead the fight to change the complexion of the Republican Party. Senator Morse is a freshman on Capitol Hill. And you are supposed to keep mum for a session or two. But, Senator Morse, a former law school dean, spoke right out. The Republican Party, said he, will not elect a president in another twelve years unless it turns progressive.

Although he didn't offer to lead the revolt himself, he stated: "I'll join anyone, follow anyone in this fight. But there must be no compromising, no quibbling."

All this was a follow-up to a speech he made last week, in which he lashed out at Senator Taft of Ohio.

CARIBBEAN

Washington has just announced that Great Britain and the United States have agreed on a thirty-one point program to raise the standard of living in the Caribbean Islands. ^{The} primary purpose ~~will be~~ to encourage better production of food and livestock. Both governments ^{to} ~~will~~ help with money and other means to improve agriculture, industry and trade. ^{It} Hand-in-hand with this ^{to} ~~will~~ go a program of public works. The report mentions specifically Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Our government evidently is going to ask Congress for special funds for ^{the} purpose. *All as a*
~~All this is the~~ consequence of a conference held at Barbados last year, the first West Indian Congress ^{to be held} under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

PLANE

A new record in aviation, two hours and twenty-two minutes, New York to Bermuda. ^{This as a} ~~It was an~~
^{interesting} prelude to the conference of the International Air Transport Association which opens at Hamilton, Bermuda, eleven o'clock tomorrow morning.

A big four engined transport, flown by Pan-American, took off with a full passenger load of newspapermen and officials of the line. At ten minutes to two this afternoon, Eastern Standard Time, it landed at Kinley Field, Bermuda, twelve minutes past four.

Two hours and twenty-two minutes for six hundred and seventy-five miles!

How's that Hugh?