

LABOR

C.I. - Sunoco. Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1946.

An interesting thing about today's big Company-Union agreement is that it combines the earnings of workers with the question of wildcat strikes. ~~The agreement has been made~~ ^{A settlement has been reached} between the Auto Workers Union and the new Kaiser-Fraser Corporation, which has taken over Ford's huge Willow Run bomber plant for the manufacture of automobiles.

^{TP}The Company agrees to pay the highest flat rate of wages in the automobile industry right now. That's the wage scale paid by Ford. And the earnings of the workers will be increased by a provision that ties in with protection against wildcat strikes. The Company is to set aside a fund, so much for each automobile turned out, a fund to be divided among the employees as bonuses. ^{TP} But any workers going out in an unauthorized strike will forfeit their share of the bonus. In other words, the bonus business, which is really an increase of pay, is used as a means of stopping wildcat walkouts.

The Auto Workers Union announced jubilantly that its agreement with the Kaiser-Fraser Corporation will, in the long, run, equal the Union demand for a thirty percent pay boost all through the automobile industry. At the same time, a combination of earnings and wildcat strike prevention sets a precedent of something new in Company-Union agreements.

In New York the Western Union strike tied up telegrams pretty thoroughly today. Seven thousand workers went out this morning ~~on~~ four ~~work~~ hours ahead of schedule. The Union leaders ~~say~~ the zero hour for the walkout was advanced, the Union jumping the gun -- for strategic reasons. They ^{claim} ~~say~~ it was to prevent Western Union from putting in strike breakers. Picket lines were formed at Western Union offices, and New Yorkers who wanted to send telegrams today -- didn't.

That resulted in a boost of long-distance telephoning, and now we hear that a telephone strike

is possible. Tonight a wage conference is being held. And there's a threat of a general tie-up of nationwide ^{telephone} communications tomorrow.

Added to this is a threat of a general CIO strike ~~xxxx~~ in New York to support the Western Union walkout. Michael Quill, Left-Winger of the CIO, threatens to ~~xx~~ call out all of the six hundred thousand CIO members in the big city -- and what that sort of ~~xxxx~~ general CIO strike ^{would} ~~can~~ do to New York is a subject for lugubrious guessing.

In the world of steel, President Truman said today that a small increase in the price of steel would be allowed in the near future, ~~and~~ ^{maybe} a price increase would affect ^{the} ~~a~~ wage dispute between the Steel industry and the Union. Seven hundred thousand workers are scheduled to go out on Monday -- and nobody is willing to guess whether or not the President's announcement of an increase in ^{the} ~~the~~ prices of steel is likely to avert the giant walkout.

KIDNAP

In Chicago, the police today were questioning ^{ten}~~eight~~ persons in connection with the horrible kidnapping and murder of ~~the~~ six year old ^{Suzanne Degnan.} ~~girl~~. At the same time, the most intense kind of search is being made in the fashionable section of Edgewater Beach, where the maniacal crime occurred. Teams of policemen ^{are} ~~hunted~~ ^{by} through every apartment house, every basement, every possible hiding place.

Today's news describes one of the most pitiful scenes ever enacted - the breaking of the heart-rending news to the mother. The police couldn't do it - hadn't the courage. When the dismembered body of the little girl was found, hardened cops broke into tears. And then they asked the question - "Who will tell her mother?" The mother, Mrs. James B. Degnan, was prostrate with anxiety; ~~and~~ ^{but} she had been ever since the child disappeared. And each ~~inspector~~ policeman, from Inspector Edwin Daley down the line, shrank from the task of telling her what they had discovered.

They solved their bitter dilemma by going to the church, St. Gertrude's Church, which the Degan family attended. There, the chief of detectives, Walter Storms, appealed to the pastor, Father George Kearney. The priest undertook the mission of pity - and he nearly failed. He couldn't speak the words. Accompanied by a police officer, he went to the parents' home, and there the following scene was enacted.

The priest looked at the mother for a moment and said: "How strong is your faith?"

She replied: "Tell me, Father, tell me the truth, I have faith."

The priest tried to speak, but couldn't. His heart failed him. He stood silent, unable to find words.

The mother read the truth in his face. She sank back and whispered: "I understand, father."

This is the story that has Chicago bitterly determined to capture the fiend of so hideous a crime.

Hundreds of people gathered before the bereaved home, and citizens have come forward with money rewards ^{for} the apprehension of the criminal.

PATTON'S NIECE

A niece of General Patton was found a suicide by gas today - in New York. She was Jean Gordon, thirty years old. Her story is this: Of prominent and wealthy family, she made her debut in Boston society a dozen years ago. When the war came, she joined the Red Cross, and served in Europe. There she was assigned to the Third Army, that fabulous armored outfit commanded by General Patton - her uncle. She served with Patton's Third during his dazzling sweep across France, and was cited by her uncle, the General, for the work she did.

Today she was found in a gas filled room - surrounded by pictures of General Patton. Obviously, she was mourning her famous uncle's death - his pictures lying scattered around her.

GI's

Late news tells of new demonstrations by the GIs. The mass protests at Manila have spread to Europe, to Paris -- where today a thousand soldiers gathered in front of the American Embassy and shouted that they wanted to go home. GI speakers delivered harangues against the slowness of demobilization.

In the United States too -- in Maryland -- there was a GI demonstration today. Late news tells of a big crowd of soldiers at Andrews Field ~~where~~ jeering at their commanding officer. They had a demonstration at the field yesterday, and the Commander today ^{arranged} ~~held~~ a question-and-answer period.

This turned into a demobilization march, with GIs trooping to headquarters and shouting their demands. They booed the public relations officer, and jeered at their commander.

In Manila the soldiers are continuing their protest, and are organizing. After staging their mass ~~protest and demonstration~~ ^{yesterday,} they have now organized ~~their~~ and set up a five-man committee. This committee today announced a two-point

program. One - they're going to continue to increase the pressure on congressmen in the United States. They're going to ^{boost their} ~~conduct a~~ campaign of cablegrams to congressmen, urging the lawmakers to do something about getting the soldiers home.

And secondly, the committee, representing troops in Manila, is going to organize all the military units in the Philippines - to back up the demand. A committee meeting is to be held Thursday, and it is believed that every army unit near Manila will send delegates. ^P There have been signs of G.I. resentment against General Styer, commander of the Army forces out there. But today, the committee speaks up in praise of the General. "We have the highest respect for Styer," says the ^{soldier} committee, "and feel that he has conscientiously carried out the demobilization policy, so far as it has been passed out to him from Washington."

~~From General Styer's headquarters we hear that there will be no disciplinary action against the soldiers~~

DEMOBILIZATION

~~The headlines in the demobilization crisis are - Washington and Manila. In the national capital, President Truman today issued a strong statement on the subject of the soldier demonstration^s in the Philippine Islands and elsewhere - G.I. protests against being kept in the army. From Manila, we have word about the way the G.I.'s are continuing to organize their protest.~~

The presidential statement contends that the armed forces had ^{ye} been reduced as fast as possible - ~~and that has been~~ an enormous task. President Truman states that the army has now released over half of its men. When the war ended, there were eight million, three hundred thousand in ^{army} ~~army~~ uniforms. And now more than four and three-quarter million G.I.'s have been mustered out.

The Navy, at top strength, had three and a half million - of which nearly a million and a quarter have returned to civilian life. And, out of four hundred and eighty-six thousand marines, a hundred and eighty-three thousand have been discharged.

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But the Army is now forced to slow down on demobklization. "This," argues the President, "is not an arbitrary action on the part of the Army. It is an inescapable need of the nation in carrying out its obligation in the critical post-war period." The President contends that this nation has made commitments in the cause of peace, and needs armed forces to carry them out - in behalf of world organization. "The future of our country now," says the President, "is as much at stake as it was during the days of the war."

CHINA

An armistice in the Chinese civil war has virtually been agreed upon - so we hear from Chungking. The Chiang Kai-shek people and the Communists are said to have arrived at an agreement - ~~everything~~ on everything except a few minor details. And "cease fire" orders will soon be issued.

Communist leader, General Chou En-lai, states: "The major portion of our problems were settled." They were settled in a conference today with American Ambassador General Marshall, acting as mediator. It was a lengthy palaver, lasting three hours and forty minutes. And when it was all over, General Marshall was late for dinner. It was ten minutes past eight, and he had a dinner engagement with the Soviet Ambassador to China at seven thirty. But the former Army Chief-of-Staff was smiling broadly - forty minutes late to an ambassadorial function, but the news was good, ^{a probable} ~~for~~ end to the China civil war.

ATOM

President Truman gives an answer to a sensational statement about the atomic bomb. The statement ~~was~~ that Soviet Russia has ~~got~~ the ~~atomic~~ bomb and a better one than we have. At Londonderry, in north Ireland, a professor gave out this purported information - Dr. Raphael ~~E. J.~~ Armattoe, Director of a research center for anthropology and human biology. I don't know what anthropology and human biology have to do with the atom ~~or the~~ bomb, but the Professor declared that the Soviets had developed ~~an atomic bomb~~ ^{one} so far superior to the one ~~that~~ we have, that ours is obsolete.

President Truman was asked about that today.

So what was his reply? *President Truman says*
~~he stated~~ that the United States Government has no reason to believe that Soviet Russia possesses an atomic bomb. That would seem to be a direct denial of the story given out by the Professor in north Ireland, though, of course, it might be that ~~the~~ ^{our} ~~United States~~ Government simply doesn't know about

atomic developments in the land of the Soviets. We hope ~~that~~ it does.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Byrnes has arrived in London to head the American delegation to the first meeting of the Assembly of the United Nations - a session that will have to deal ~~with~~ with the question of the atom. Secretary Byrnes, in an interview, stated today that he was sure that the problem of atomic energy ~~would~~ ^{would} be worked out satisfactorily.

One report from London is that the British government will accept the American interpretation of the atomic agreement made at Moscow. We recall that the Moscow meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Big Three produced a statement of a Big Three agreement to guarantee that atomic energy will be used for peaceful purposes only. At the time it was noted that the wording of the statement was none too lucid. Those international agreements have a way of being complex and ambiguous - susceptible of two meanings, if not three or four.

And now it would appear that there is more than one interpretation of the atomic energy statement made by the Foreign Ministers of the Big Three at London. That's the obvious inference to be drawn from the London report that the British government will support the American interpretation. Presumably, there is a Soviet interpretation.

Well, they have a lot of interpreters at those international gatherings, so why shouldn't they have a couple of interpretations.

UNRRA

The dilemma of Unrra in the case of British Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan grows more intricate. The General, Unrra Director in Germany, definitely refuses to resign.

He, of course, is the official who stated that there appeared to be an organized Zionist plan to get Jewish people out of Europe - to Palestine. That caused so much of an uproar, with such vigorous Jewish protest, that Unrra headquarters in London decided that it had better dispense with the services of its Director in Germany. The flat statement was made that Sir Frederick Morgan was being ousted. What actually happened was that a message was sent to him, ^{and we} ~~in Germany~~ are now told the reply he made: "He said he was not resigning," declared an Unrra spokesman in London today.

What now is to be done about Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan is not clear. The spokesman states: "Unrra is giving him a gentleman's chance to resign." But Sir Frederick is not taking the gentleman's ^S ~~chance~~ chance, and I wonder whether the whole thing will end with

something ungentlemanly. In any case, the situation has now reached what the Unrra spokesman called - "a temporary stalemate."

NUREMBERG

At the Nuremberg trial today, a picture was painted of Goering. The American prosecutor presented charges against that long time Nazi number two ~~man~~ man, represented the fat Goering in the Nazi heyday as the most dangerous of them all. Tonight's dispatch passes along the following portrait: "A man whose fat grinning face masked a cruel keen mind, ready at any time to murder an enemy, tell a ribald joke, or take Germany another step toward war."

The American prosecutor said Goering, unlike most Nazis, came from a good family and had an ingratiating manner, which all but concealed what the prosecutor called - "his steel vindictiveness, cruelty, and lust for self-glorification and power." He said that Goering had established the Nazi Gestapo, and had set up the first concentration camps. He told how Goering had directed the Nazi blood purge, in which he wiped out many of his personal enemies. ^{TP} Responsibility for all sorts of Nazi crimes and evils were pinned on the

Hitler number two man who founded the ~~Nazi air force~~ ^{Luftwaffe}
The prosecution rated the fat ~~Nazi~~ ^{Hermann} as being, in a way,
worse than Hitler. "In some respects," he stated,
"Goering was more dangerous than the Fuehrer."

How did Goering take this excoriation - facing,
as he does, a hangman's noose? Did he cringe and cower?
Not at all. ^{That} ~~With~~ Goering's lust for self-glorification
took precedence. In the prisoner's dock, dressed nattily
in a grey suit with brass buttons, Goering listened with
smug self-satisfaction to the portrait the prosecutor
painted of him. "He looked," says the U.P. dispatch,
"as if he were listening to the flowery introduction
of a banquet toastmaster. He gazed modestly at his feet
occasionally, as the prosecutor outlined some of his more
evil triumphs."

Not even the shadow of the gallows could dim
the egotism of Nazi Germany's famous fatso.

And how H - a final word
from you.