

L.T. SUNOCO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1945

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

A late news dispatch from Detroit indicates that collective bargaining is going to be resumed in the General Motors Strike. They say that this resumption of negotiations will be for ~~the~~ purpose of heading off President Truman's plan for new legislation -- ~~the~~ like the establishment of a fact-finding board to investigate the walkout at General Motors.

In Washington, Congress is pictured as quite willing to take up the Presidential idea and establish a fact-finding outfit that would have the authority to get the facts in the General Motors dispute, and make these public.

The Unions are represented as having acute dislike for the fact-finding idea. Both

their leaders and the strikers have rejected the Presidential advice to go back to work while the situation is investigated.

And the Company too is said not to relish a fact-finding inquiry for publication. Tonight's dispatch states: "Industry, while not vocal, did not conceal its opposition to the Presidential suggestion that all records pertaining to the companies involved in the strike be subject to subpoena by the fact-finding board?" However, late news quotes Ira Mosher, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, as saying that the President is to be commended for the fact-finding idea.

However, all that may be, both the Unions and the Company seem to have gotten around to the idea of settling the strike between themselves. In Washington Vice-President Anderson of General Motors declared, in a pointed statement, that he hoped to end the strike by collective bargaining before President Truman can name any fact-finding board to investigate.

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The General Motors Vice President will meet with Union Vice President Walter Reuther tomorrow -- for a conference. They are scheduled to talk about one particular phase of the strike, but Anderson of General Motors indicates that broader questions will be considered. "All matters at issue," said he. Meaning -- a renewal of collective bargaining to settle the trouble.

## PEARL HARBOR

The Pearl Harbor inquiry has brought to light a message indicating that our Government gave Great Britain an assurance of armed support against Japan. This -- before the Pearl Harbor attack. The message was from Admiral Hart, Commander of the American Asiatic Fleet, and was addressed to Admiral Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations. It bore that fateful date, December Seventh, Nineteen Forty-One -- and told of information gained previously by Admiral Hart.

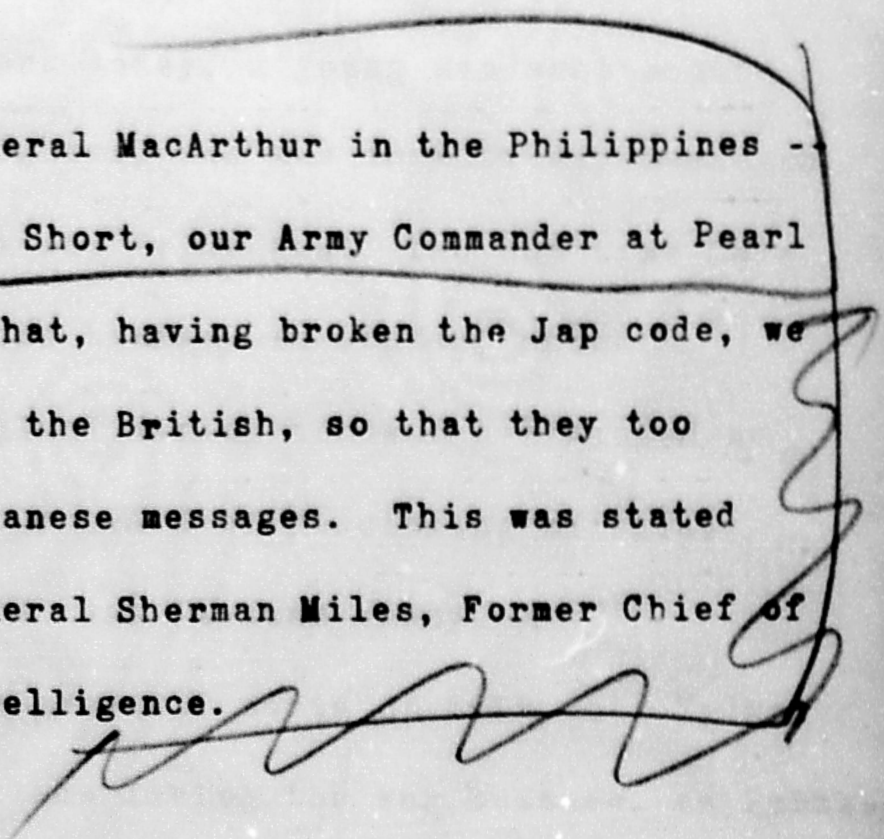
Here's what the Admiral said: "Learned from Singapore we have assured Britain armed support under three or four eventualities."

Of course, this indicates only what Admiral Hart learned from Singapore -- but it would seem to be a pretty good hint that the Government in Washington, before Pearl Harbor, had promised to go to war with Japan to support Great Britain -- under certain conditions.

It was disclosed ~~like this~~ today that secrets, which we gained by breaking the Japanese code, were

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transmitted to General MacArthur in the Philippines -  
but not to General Short, our Army Commander at Pearl  
Harbor. Also -- that, having broken the Jap code, we  
gave the secret to the British, so that they too  
could decipher Japanese messages. This was stated  
today by Major General Sherman Miles, Former Chief of  
G.-Two -- Army Intelligence.



## TYLER KENT

At New York today, a young man went ashore from a British Freighter, and was immediately besieged by newspapermen. He was Tyler Kent, the one time Code Clerk at the American Embassy in London, whose imprisonment in England during the war has caused so much debate. He was accused of disclosing official secrets to the German and Italian enemy.

There has been all sorts of talk that Tyler Kent was kept in prison during the war because, as Embassy Code Clerk, he knew about confidential communications exchanged between the late President and former Prime Minister Winston Churchill. So what did he have to say today?

One charge against him was that of having had in his room copies of secret Embassy Papers. This he today admitted, explaining that he had taken copies of the documents because he believed the people of the United States should have the information -- especially the Senate. He said: "These documents contained information the Senate of the United States should have known, and

was kept in ignorance of. I wanted to inform the Senators of them on my own initiative".

He was asked about one diplomatic paper in particular -- was this a communication between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill? He refused to answer that one -- indicating that he would tell about it later.

The reporters asked him whether he had any right to the documents found in his room. He replied: "Under ordinary circumstances, no -- but I considered I had a moral right to handle these documents."

Tyler Kent denied charges made by former American Ambassador to London, ~~Dr~~ Joseph P. Kennedy, who stated that the Code Clerk had transmitted confidential Embassy information to the Germans and Italians. Kent said the charge was false.

He admitted an association with a woman convicted at the same time that he was, of betraying Allied secrets to the enemy. She was Anna Wolkoff, daughter of a White Russian Diplomat -- old-time

## NURMBERG

At the Nuremberg trial the legal, the juridical angle was developed today. This was really striking at the heart of the whole thing, because the trial is not just a matter of bringing top Nazi war criminals to justice. One central ideal is to bring imposition of justice on fellows like Goering; Ribbentrop, and Von Papen, to establish the principal that war is a crime -- that starting a war of aggression is a crime against the peace of the world.

All along the difficulty has been that you can't have a law that is retroactive -- not according to any kind of justice. That is, you can't make a law today and then punish somebody for having violated it last week -- when the law ~~is~~ didn't exist. Pass a law forbidding people to sell sea otter pelts and then punish somebody for having sold sea otter pelts before there was any law against it.

So the question at Nuremberg has been this, the Nazi Big Shots are being tried for having started the global war; but, was there, when they did it, any international law against making war?



The contention of the Allied Prosecution is -- yes. And today that principle was argued by the Chief British Prosecutor, Sir Hartley Shawcross. He sought to show that, when Nazi Germany started the war, there was a whole series of international treaties, agreements and declarations -- and that these, added together constituted an International Law against making war.

He began with the old Hague Convention of Eighteen Ninety Nine according to which the Nations agreed to settle International Disputes by arbitration -- which Hague Convention was reaffirmed and strengthened in Nineteen Seven. Then Sir Hartley Shawcross went on to cite the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations, of which Germany eventually became a member. He brought up Anti-War declarations by the League and went on to the Treaty of Locarno in Nineteen Twenty Five, in which the Nations, including Germany, agreed not to attack each other. Then there was the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Nineteen Twenty Eight, in which Germany and other countries bound themselves not to use

war as an instrument of national policy. Sir Hartley Shawcross contended that all these anti-war agreements added up to an international principle outlawing war.

He cited further the various non-aggression pacts that Nazi Germany made with individual countries whom Hitler then proceeded to attack -- non-aggression pacts with Poland, Russia, and so on. He said that Nazi falsehood along that line had got to a point at which, in his words -- "To be invited to enter into a non-aggression pact with Germany was almost a sign that Germany intended to attack the State concerned."

Germany in fact, made so many anti-war agreements that Sir Hartley Shawcross was able to, when he got around to the Nazi attack on Poland, to rattle off a whole string of treaties broken by that act of war. And the same thing went for Hitler assaults against ~~the~~ other countries -- the naming of a whole string of treaties broken.

If you happen to have a taste for legal arguing you can find plenty of exercise in discussing

points of law in the official presentation of the juridical case at the Nuremberg trial today. Sir Hartley Shawcross summarized as follows: "It is a salutary legal rule that persons who, in violation of law, plunge their own or other countries into aggressive war -- do so with a halter around their necks".

Anti Communist Russian. Kent said that he had been friendly with Anna Wolkoff for six months, but denied that he had given her confidential information from the American Embassy to transmit to a German spy.

There have been rumors that Tyler Kent, upon returning to this country, would arrive with bombshell disclosures about secret Roosevelt-Churchill communications at a time when America was moving toward an entrance into the war. No bombshell burst with this arrival at New York today -- though he intimated that he might say things for headlines later on.

## WAR COST

There's an answer to a large question. How much did the war cost? What was the total price of the greatest of all wars? The answer is given by James H. Brady, a research expert for the American University in Washington. He begins by giving figures for the money spent by various nations in waging war. The United States put up money for war material to the tune of three hundred and seventeen billion, six hundred million dollars. Soviet Russia -- a hundred and ninety two billion. Great Britain -- a hundred and twenty billions. Nazi Germany -- two hundred and seventy two billion, nine hundred million. Japan is last on the list of the major belligerents, with Army expenditures of fifty six billion dollars. *It cost us more than Russia and Britain combined.*

Add up all the figures and the total spent by all of the belligerents in the great of wars rises out of the mere billion class -- it's up in the trillion, a hundred and fifty four billion dollars. To that you can add the amount of property damage. This does not include China, for which figures are unavailable. The

The property damage comes to two hundred and thirty billion dollars.

So adding up everything, expenditures and damage, we find that World War Number Two cost about one trillion ~~and~~ three hundred and eighty-four billion dollars.

To which the echo responds -- was it worth it?

## INDIA

Tonight we have some details of a fearful catastrophe of nature that occurred last week along one of the desolate and little known coasts of this earth.

From the Port of Karachi, which was one of the busy military harbors of world war number two, the shore of India continues along the Arabian Sea toward Persia, the craggy shore of wild and remote Baluchistan. There, according to the news dispatches received today, four thousand people were killed and forty thousand left homeless by an enormous tidal wave caused by a violent convulsion of the bottom of the sea.

There was an earthquake one hundred miles off shore, and a volcanic explosion -- a tremendous burst of fire from the bed of the ocean.

The stories that come through from eyewitnesses are fantastic. They tell how early in the morning, the sky in the West suddenly changed color -- with a flash of red, and a column of fire shot out of the sea and high into the air. The under-water cataclysm produced an

immense tidal wave, which swept upon the shore. It struck the beaches with a thundering roar, and the blast of rushing water hurled millions of pebbles into the air like stupendous volleys of bullets.

The tidal wave struck along a line of a hundred miles, and engulfed a whole string of villages near the shore. Most of the people were asleep, and were awakened to find an immense wall of water rushing upon them. Two towns were entirely wiped out, and others were left deep in water. At one place out of three hundred inhabitants, only three survived.

The story pictures nature in one of its fantasmal convulsions.

I flew along that same desolate coast a few months ago. And as I looked down from the window, of a C-46, a cargo plane in which I was riding alone with the crew, it seemed to me that that coast of Persia and Baluchistan, between Basrah and Karachi was the most desolate region in all the world. Occasionally we would pass a town or village, one of these wiped



out by this tidal wave. And I wondered why anyone bothered to live there.

That section of the planet seems to be a region of earthquakes and convulsions. In nearby Afghanistan, years ago, Dave King, Harry Chase, and I experienced an earthquake every day, ~~in~~ minor ones. And the capital of Baluchistan, Quetta, was wiped out by one, <sup>in</sup> one of the greatest disasters in <sup>all</sup> history, over fifty thousand people killed.

NAVY

Well, the Navy certainly is going air minded. We are to have what the announcement in Washington calls -- "An air Navy".

For the first time, flying officers will hold major fleet commands -- and they'll be given more top ranking posts in Washington. For example, Admiral Towers, who is an air officer, is scheduled to become Commander of the Pacific Fleet' -- relieving Admiral Spruance at some date not specified.

Carrier Commander Admiral Mitscher, now a Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for air, is to become Commander of the Eighth Fleet in the Atlantic -- "In due course."

And there are to be a series of other changes, by which flying officers will assume a dominant part in the direction of the Navy.

These moves, announced by Secretary Forrestal, are interpreted as an attempt to counteract the demand for a merger of the fighting forces of the nation, as advocated by the Army -- the Navy taking action to keep

abreast of the latest developments in the technology of war. Becoming -- "An air Navy".

And now here's our air-minded friend, Hugh.