

ANTI TRUST

R.I.-P.Y.G. Thursday, June 30, 1949.

Attorney General Tom Clark has filed an Anti-Trust suit against the Dupont empire. The government suit charges that Dupont, General Motors, and U.S. Rubber violate the Anti-Trust laws. It calls on Dupont to sell all its stock in General Motors. Also, it asks members of the Dupont family to sell all their stock in U.S. Rubber.

In addition to the three big companies, Dupont, General Motors and U.S. Rubber, the suit names as defendants, a hundred and twenty eight members of the Dupont family. Also, three corporations that are described as the personal holding companies of the Duponts.

According to the Attorney General, the government aims to break up, what he calls, America's largest single concentration of industrial power. All this, he says, includes combined assets worth four billion, two hundred and fifty-nine million dollars

from which there is an annual income, after the deduction of taxes, of four-hundred-and-twenty- nine million.

The Duponts haven't made their detailed reply, yet. But, President Crawford Greenwalt, head of Dupont, says his company will defend itself with the utmost vigor.

COAL

A surprise move by John L. Lewis. The United Mine Workers ordered back to the soft coal pits when their ten day vacation ends on Tuesday. The miners, to work - three days a week.

And why has John L. Lewis apparently thrown aside his traditional no-contract no-work policy? Sending the miners back without a contract - although their present contract expires at midnight tonight? John L explains in soft words. Today he told his union leaders that he wants his new wage agreement to be negotiated, under what he terms, conditions of the least possible strain on the miners, the industry, and the public. Which means no immediate shut-down of coal production - as was expected; ^{hence} ~~and no~~ no possibility of the government using another Taft-Hartley strike injunction against the mine workers.

As a result of the Lewis order, the contract negotiations at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, are ~~recessed~~ ^{held} until July Twelfth - the coal operators describing the new Lewis move as a bombshell. A move they had never expected.

ADD COAL

President George Love of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company -- ~~he is~~ the chief negotiator for the operators - says Lewis' three-day-work-week-order is illegal. ~~And~~ he says, the operators have told Lewis that they ^{'ll} ~~would~~ blow the whistles at the mines, blow ~~them~~ every day, for work -- and ^{they'll} expect the miners to ~~come in~~ be there!

LABOR FOLLOW COAL

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LABOR FOLLOW COAL

Today in Washington, the Senate practically killed the administration's labor bill, by voting to approve an amendment which converts the new bill to a modified version of the Taft-Hartley Law. The Senate decision means a defeat for President Truman and a victory for Senator Taft. The Taft amendment, adopted by the Senate, outlaws the closed shop, massed picketing, jurisdictional strikes -- feuds between unions; and also regulates the union shop and union welfare funds.

Sixteen Democrats voted with Thirty-Three G.O.P. Senators, in favor of the Taft Amendment.

The administration bill so riddled, according to Vice-President Alben Barkley, that when it goes to the House, where its fate is uncertain, it will have only nine lines of the original text-everything else changed.

President Truman is expected to veto it. Spokesmen for the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. say they are in favor of keeping the present Taft-Hartley Law on

the books. So they can use it in the Nineteen Fifty elections to elect a Congress more friendly to labor.

HERBERT HOOVER

Former President Herbert Hoover today commended Mr. Truman's cooperation in the matter of reorganizing the executive branch of the government. And our former President cautioned Democratic Senator Russell Long, asking the Senator not to try and create any differences between himself and Mr. Truman. "I don't think I want to start any division or dispute with the President of the United States," said Mr. Hoover. And he added that the President has been most cooperative in this work. ^{Then} ~~And~~ he went on to say that men could differ on secondary issues, but the important thing ~~is said to be~~ was to agree on primary issues.

^{Former Pres.}
One of ~~the~~ Hoover's differences with President Truman, apparently, ^{concerns a name for} ~~the designation of~~ a proposed new government department. Mr. Truman wants it called "The Department of Welfare." ^{Mr.} ~~But former President~~ Hoover and some members of his commission, feel that the word "Welfare" ^{isn't appropriate} ~~has unfortunate connotations~~. It might make people think of a welfare state. ~~So~~ ^{the commission wants} ~~the new department to be~~ ^{prefers that it be} called "The Department of Education and Security."

BARUCH

President Truman today repudiated a charge made by Barney Baruch, that he, Mr. Truman, rejected a plan drawn up by the National Security Board - a plan for quick mobilization of this country in the event of war. The President, at today's press conference, said he had never seen such a plan, much less turned it down.

Last Tuesday, Baruch told a Washington audience that Arthur Hill, former chairman of the National Security Resources Board, had drawn up a plan for industrial mobilization of the country. That the board had approved it, that Hill took it to the White House, and there had it turned down by the President. Mr. Truman may have had a good reason for doing what he did, said Baruch, but we still don't have a plan. He added that we must be prepared and ready at all times.

The administration view, however, is said to be to wait - to draw up a mobilization plan if an emergency comes. The White House not wanting to make it seem that the country is close to war. Instead, have an omnibus bill on hand, one giving wide powers; a bill

that can be translated in a hurry, if need be.

In New York today, as he was about to sail for Europe, reporters quoted Mr. Truman's denial to Baruch.

His sole observation was:- "I have been reading my speech again, and I think it's pretty good." But he said he himself had not discussed any national mobilization plan with Mr. Truman; and added that the President has enough trouble without being bothered by him.

SOVIETS

The Kremlin still making a big to do about the four power conference in Paris - calling it a total Soviet victory -- a triumph of Russian diplomacy. In Moscow today, Foreign Minister Vishinsky told Soviet correspondents that the Western Powers have been compelled to accept, what he called - the spirit of the proposals Russia made at the conference. And that he had been successful in making the Western Foreign Ministers alter their so-called firm policy.

Vishinsky flatly contradicted Dean Acheson's statement that the agreement reached on Germany was caused by the success of the Marshall Plan. According to Vishinsky it was the failure of the Marshall Plan not the success of it that brought results at Paris. ~~He~~ How could the Marshall Plan be successful, said he, if the author of this plan was relieved of his post, and replaced by another. In other words Vishinsky's idea is that General Marshall was dropped as Secretary

of State because his plan for European recovery was a failure.

As for Sussia abandoning its support of Yugoslavia's claims against Austria, said Vishinsky: that policy was adopted by Russia because the Kremlin was aware of Marshall Tito's under-hand negotiations and secret parleys with the Western Powers.

So, Paris turned out to be a one hundred percent Russian victory says Vishinsky. The Moscow newspapers are carrying banner headlines with the Vishinsky statement; this as a climax to a three-day build-up of the idea that Soviet Diplomacy triumphed at Paris.

BERLIN

There is still a partial blockade in Berlin. The Russians having put new restrictions on food traffic on the highways. Soviet soldiers today stopping ^{ed} a-hundred-and-sixty food trucks, ~~which they~~ diverted ^{them} to the Soviet sector. There they made the drivers sell the food ^{to} ~~for~~ Soviet markets. Perhaps because that part of Berlin, under the shadow of the Iron Curtain, - is short of food. The population desperate. ~~So~~ The Russians are hijacking the food the Western Powers are sending into Berlin from the West.

~~And~~ to make it all official, this sudden stopping of Allied food trucks, the Soviet transport commander today issued new orders: ~~and they amount to~~ the same old story - obstruction. ~~The~~ Soviet orders ^{demanding} ~~specify~~ that each truck, leaving the city, must have a specially endorsed Soviet pass, before it can use the ^{main highway.} ~~high speed automobile road.~~ ^{Also} ~~And~~ this afternoon, new Soviet road blocks appeared all along the Western approaches to Berlin. The Russians stopping all vehicles and pedestrians, [^] searching for food. Which

they seized when they found it.

Major General George Hays, the U. S. commander says that the new Soviet regulations, and the road blocks, violate Moscow's agreement to lift the Berlin blockade. And, threaten Berlin's food supply. The situation serious, he emphasized, because, although the railway strike ended on Tuesday, so far not a single food train has arrived in the city. And it may be several days before the railroads get into service. The new Soviet highway obstruction -- just more Russian red tape to keep the Berlin blockade still going.

COPLON

The verdict in the Judith Coplon case --
guilty. And Federal Judge Albert Reeves says he will
pronounce sentence tomorrow.

The jury of eight men and four women
deliberated nearly thirty hours, before reaching
what turned out to be a unanimous verdict. The young
woman, a former Justice Department analyst, stood
white faced in court, to hear the word "guilty"
repeated over and over again, twenty six times
in all, as the jury was polled. Judith Coplon found
guilty on the two counts for which she was charged -
just stealing government documents, and stealing them
to send to Russia through Gubitchev, the Russian
with whom she said she was in love, and with stealing
government documents.

When the verdict was pronounced, the girl's
attorney pleaded for a stay of sentence. He wanted
the judge to delay this until his client has been tried

on charges of conspiracy, with Gubitchev, in New York. But the prosecuting attorney - objected. He asking for a quick sentence. To this the judge agreed.

As for Judy Coplon, we are told she took the verdict calmly, her eyes bright, her face controlled. "I don't want to say anything" is all she would say to reporters in the courtroom. But her picturesque attorney said that he was going to appeal on everything. Everything from soup to nuts, was the way he put it. To which Judy Coplon outside the court added in a small, quiet voice. "The only thing I can say is: "I am innocent".

Still out on bail - thirty thousand dollar bail - she went to her hotel - to comfort her mother.

SUB HISS

At the Hiss perjury trial ~~in New York City~~ today John Foster Dulles testified that last August ~~Eighteen~~ he ~~had~~ suggested to Hiss that he resign voluntarily as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The evidence of the American Delegate to the United Nations conflicted with what Hiss said in cross-examination last week - that John Foster Dulles had not asked him to resign.

U.S. Attorney Murphy then read the court a memorandum drafted by Dulles and other trustees of the endowment. In which Dulles told Hiss that he thought he should resign voluntarily to relieve the endowment of embarrassment which Dulles corroborated on the witness stand.

Earlier today Defense Attorney Lloyd Stryker tried to put a fifty-one word question to psychiatrist Carl Binger. The question said to be one of the longest in the history of any court. But the judge ruled against the psychiatrist answering.

And what was that question? In simple language it would be -- "as a psychiatrist, what do you think of Whittaker Chambers from what you know about him and ~~from~~ from watching him in court?"

Dr. Binger, Professor of psychiatry at Cornell University has been in court right ^{through} ~~xxxxxx~~ the trial, observing Whittaker Chambers and taking notes. Everybody wondering what he was there for and what he would say. But Judge Kaufman heeded an objection from the prosecuting Attorney - and ruled that Dr. Binger must not testify.

WOMEN DRIVERS

Here's one we've heard before. A national Safety Council speaker in Portland, Oregon repeated today that women are better automobile drivers. At any rate he says they have fewer accidents -- even if they do give a few wrong signals. He adds that the ladies are rarely booked for drunken driving. He gives Emily Post much credit for this.

WIVES

Here's an item for men about to marry - about the women they hope to marry.

In New York today, Mrs. Binford Woods - a marriage consultant and editor of a magazine for brides - gives the girls a few tips on how to get along in double harness: Don't slave over a hot stove! Don't learn ~~km~~ how to sew! Don't even offer to darn your husband's socks. And don't do housework. That's all old-fashioned.

So what should a bride know for a successful marriage in this atomic era? She should know how to read the directions on frozen food packages; how to make out a ~~km~~ laundry list. Be smart enough to get her husband to do the heavy housework, and then see that he does it. That says this Mrs. Binney Woods, makes marriage a fifty-fifty proposition.

Oh yes, and she says a modern wife needs enough ~~km~~ intelligence to make her husband feel that

he is the most important man in the world even if

he has to stay at home and scrub floors while she goes

out to work. — What do you think of the
idea, Nelson?