

STRIKE

*L.J.-Standard Thursday, August 10, 1944.  
Sunoco.*

German prisoners of war at Stockton, California appear to have been quite impressed by the number of strikes in the East, and middlewest. <sup>So</sup> Evidently they get the news. <sup>^</sup> When they were told that in future they would have to work nine hours, a day instead of eight, five hundred of them started to sit down. According to the Geneva <sup>Convention</sup> ~~Conference~~ <sup>^</sup> it is perfectly fair and proper to work them twelve <sup>at least</sup> hours a day and we may bet that the Germans do <sup>^</sup> that ~~at least~~ to our prisoners of war. But the Nazis in their prison camp decided they wanted to be treated like Americans. After the first five hundred sat down the other eighteen hundred joined them. The officers in ~~ex~~ command took prompt measures and reduced the rations of the prisoners. According to the ~~Geneva~~ Geneva Convention ~~xxxx~~ they can be punished ~~by~~ with a diet of bread of water.

As for the great trucking strike in the middlewest, it begins to spread toward the West. Drivers and freight handlers stayed off their jobs

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today in Oklahoma and Colorado, <sup>with</sup> ~~so now~~ ten states  
~~now~~ affected.

In Detroit seven thousand workers in five  
~~xx~~ factories of the Chevrolet Division of General  
Motors have been out since Monday, and thirty-three  
hundred at the Briggs Factory making bomber turrets.  
Near Patterson, New Jersey twenty thousand are out  
in the wildcat strike and production has been stopped  
in four munitions plants in Muncie, Indiana.

## PLANE PRODUCTION

Here is news to interest all people engaged in the manufacture of aircraft. The War Department says tonight that it has changed schedules.. The making of certain ~~12~~ types of planes including cargo planes and Thunderbolt fighters has been cut. *And,* The output of Super-Forts has been increased. The consequence of this will be to release twenty thousand aircraft workers immediately for more critical war work. By the end of the year the ~~new planes of the~~ <sup>plans</sup> War Department <sup>hopes to</sup> ~~will~~ have released another one hundred thousand ~~workers.~~ <sup>1</sup>

ADD SUPER FORTS

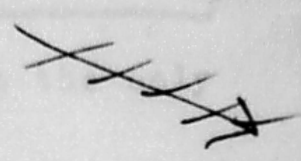
→ The Tokyo radio broadcast a report overheard in San Francisco tonight, that twenty American aircraft had appeared over ~~the~~ southern Chosen, which means Korea; and, the Sami<sup>ma</sup> District. The Sami<sup>ma</sup> District is that part of Honshu Island which faces the sacred island of Kyushu and the Sea of Japan. The Japs, of course, say that interceptors drove off the American ~~af~~ aircraft. Evidently this is the Jap version of the report of one of the raids of the B. 29's, ~~super-forts~~

~~and~~, Tonight General MacArthur announces that Allied air patrols have bombed the Philippines, <sup>them</sup> ~~bombing the islands~~ for the first time since the Japs ~~captured~~ completed the capture of the archipelago in April of Nineteen Forty-two. MacArthur's planes attacked <sup>ing</sup> ~~at~~ airdromes at Davao on the island of ~~Minn~~ Mindanao.



~~Heavy bombers in the Far East have been~~  
~~attacking the Japs again.~~ One medium-size formation  
of super fortresses operating from bases in China *also*  
attacked the great Japanese harbor of Nagasaki.  
Nagasaki, in addition to being a great city with an  
important harbor, is a center of the Mikado's steel  
industry.

From bases elsewhere in southeastern Asia  
another medium-size force of the B-29s attacked some  
of the great oil refineries on the island of Sumatra.



# PACIFIC

Uncle Sam's <sup>undersea</sup> ~~pl~~ boats in the Pacific have sunk sixteen Japanese vessels, including one warship. That makes a total of eight hundred and thirty-nine <sup>sunk,</sup> enemy craft, probably sunk or damaged by our submarines since Pearl Harbor. Among the sixteen announced today were five cargo transports, nine cargo ships, one tanker, one escort ship.

The Stars and Stripes once again flies <sup>over</sup> ~~the~~ over Guam. The last vestige of organized resistance by the ~~Jap~~ Jap garrison <sup>wiped out.</sup> ~~ended yesterday afternoon~~ Uncle Sam's marines and infantry <sup>blasted</sup> ~~wiped~~ out the only remaining pocket in a small area inland from the East Coast of the island.

For the last <sup>few</sup> ~~two~~ days the Japs have not been putting up the desperate fight they did on some of the other islands. News accounts describe the enemy soldiers as fleeing wildly all over the island, through

the bush. They lost ten men for every American killed. According to the latest figures more than ten thousand Japs ~~ix~~ lie dead on Guam.

## CHINA

The government of Chiang-Kai Shek today acknowledged that the Japanese had <sup>ve</sup> captured Hengyang, that strategic railway junction ~~point~~ in Hunan province. The Chinese garrison collapsed Tuesday after holding out for an incredible while against overwhelming odds. It is a fair assumption that every last man of them was killed in street fighting. The Chinese High Command does <sup>not</sup> know what happened to the Commander of the garrison. ~~It~~ The fall of Hengyang is a real setback to the United Nations in the Orient. It gives the Japanese ~~now~~ complete control of the railway from Canton to Hankow. But General Stilwell's headquarters reports that the Japs have not yet been able to ~~xxxxx~~ cash in on their victory. Chinese and American airmen have redoubled their attacks on the Japs ~~and~~ there, and have pinned them down, preventing them from taking advantage of their position.



## NEW LEAD INVASION

If dispatches from London are true, Uncle Sam's ~~hank~~<sup>tonight</sup> doughboys are only fifty miles away from Paris, right at the edge of the defense zone of the City of Light. They've made the swiftest advance since D- Day, forging ahead ~~forty~~<sup>seventy</sup> miles in one clip along some of the finest highways in Europe. One dispatch says they are close to Chartres, the ~~right~~<sup>site</sup> of one of the most beautiful of all cathedrals, the cathedral that Henry Adams wrote about. Another story reports Chartres to be actually in the hands of the Yanks.

~~(pick up invasion story of this afternoon)~~

## INVASION

*Yes,* The Dunkirk boot is on the German leg tonight. The Nazis are making a desperate attempt to evacuate Brittany. General Bradley's divisions <sup>have</sup> ~~been~~ swarmed in on the last big Breton ports. In the city of Brest they have trapped the better part of three German divisions. And the poetic justice of <sup>it</sup> ~~that~~ is that those identical divisions <sup>came near</sup> ~~almost~~ <sup>ing</sup> trapped the British expeditionary force at Dunkirk in Nineteen Forty.

The Nazis took advantage of a night of rough seas and poor visibility <sup>for their attempted escape.</sup> They ran a number of small fast warships past the blockade and got into the harbor at Brest, also Lorient, but Allied air patrols have spotted them, and their chances of getting away are slight. Units of <sup>the American</sup> ~~British~~ army captured the last <sup>All except one fort</sup> ~~fort in~~ St. Malo. There a fanatical German ~~Colonel~~ <sup>Colonel</sup> with a disheveled and motley crowd of supply troops and kitchen police, has barricaded himself in

a sort of <sup>has</sup> the citadel. He vowed to fight on until the last cartridge. <sup>Tonight he still was holding out, though the</sup> ~~Today the Yanks stormed the place.~~ <sup>plight of himself and his men is hopeless.</sup>

Lorient ahn!

Other divisions have surrounded Lorient, and still others are crashing through the fortifications in the outskirts of Brest.

There is heavy fighting in the corridor connecting Brittany with Normandy, but the Yanks have broken up the repeated counter-attacks which the Germans flung at them and are on the initiative once more.

~~According to Berlin, Uncle Sam's men are now~~  
within eighty-two miles of Paris. <sup>And There is an</sup>

~~unconfirmed rumor of London tonight that our spearheads~~  
~~are only 50 miles from the city.~~  
Supreme Allied Headquarters tonight reported

the formation of the first airborne army in history.

<sup>This being</sup>  
~~It is~~ a consolidation of all British and American

paratroop and glider units organized into one command

under American Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton.

An outstanding British General serves under him as

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Deputy Commander. According to accounts from Headquarters, this will be a third dimensional army, a threat force able to swoop down from the skies anywhere behind the front lines of the battered German army ~~at~~ a few hours' notice. The strength of this airborne contingent will approximate an army in size, and, in importance.



Two Red Armies tonight have outflanked Warsaw.

One of them drove <sup>ing</sup> northeast <sup>to do it, and</sup> the other south of the besieged city. Other Soviet columns are battering at the gates of Praga, the great industrial suburb on the east bank of the Vistula, opposite Warsaw.

It looks as though the Russian High Command might intend to ~~b~~ypass Warsaw, drive ahead and, in good time, turn back and attack the German garrison there from the ~~West~~.

Meanwhile the first army of the Ukraine advanced from the great bridgehead <sup>over</sup> of the Vistula River ninety-five miles due south of Warsaw. They advanced

to within twenty miles of a large city which is one of ~~the~~ <sup>taking a</sup> main <sup>number of</sup> the southern bastions of the German defense. They took important towns in the process. That bridgehead is now becoming a huge wedge in the defense lines of the German armies north and south. <sup>H</sup> The first White Russian

army is advancing on a fifty-mile front and captured  
 the highway junction twenty miles east of the <sup>Warsaw</sup> capital.  
 Those Red units then swung northwest toward the vital  
<sup>Bee-ah-wis'-tols.</sup>  
 railway from Warsaw to Bialystok. The Red Baltic  
 army advanced further into Latvia, capturing an  
 important town. The third White Russian army threw  
 back Nazi counter-attacks, the fiercest the Germans  
 have tried yet. <sup>that's</sup> That <sup>is</sup> the army <sup>which is</sup> close to  
 the border of East Prussia. Still other divisions  
 are advancing through the foothills of the Carpathians  
 mountains toward the Czechoslovak border.

Moscow reports that Adolph Hitler has <sup>Just</sup> poured  
 in <sup>more</sup> ~~more than~~ sixteen divisions of reinforcements ~~and~~  
 for that battle on the eastern front; That means  
 anywhere from <sup>a</sup> ~~one~~ hundred and sixty thousand to  
 two hundred and forty thousand men. They were brought  
 from central Germany and Occupied countries.

In an order of the day Hitler said to his men that Germany was immediately behind their backs and if they retreat they open the doors of their own homes to the enemy.

BLUM

<sup>engineer</sup>  
A Russian prisoner in a German camp in Poland saw an elderly man painfully staggering along under a burden of heavy planks. A Jewish prisoner said to the Russian: "Do you know who that is?" The Russian said: "No." And the Jewish prisoner <sup>explained:-</sup> ~~said:~~ "That is Leon Blum, former Premier of France."

<sup>engineer</sup>  
The Russian went over to the elderly man, who was literally on his last legs, and asked him whether he were Leon Blum, Prime Minister of France. The man acknowledged that he was, ~~Blum~~. The Russian asked how he got to that camp in Poland. Blum answered that he had come with the last group of French prisoners. The Russian asked him why he did not escape, because it surely would have been possible. Blum replied, with the tears running down his cheeks, "Perhaps I could have escaped, but I decided to share the fate of my people."



A week later the Russian learned that the  
aged ex-Premier had died.

ROOSEVELT

A wounded young soldier was being lifted out of a hospital plane at Hickam Field, <sup>Hawaii,</sup> He was a young Marine Lieutenant just arrived from the battle front on Saipan, where the Japs <sup>got</sup> ~~xxxxxx~~ him badly in one leg. He put his hand over his eyes to shield them from the sun as the bearers carried him in a stretcher to a waiting ambulance. All he was thinking of was to be put at last in a nice clean bed in a nice clean hospital. The ~~xxx~~ stretcher bearers stopped, and the young Marine Lieutenant wondered why. He uncovered his eyes and there, leaning out of a motor car, was the President of the United States. "Hello, Son," said the President stretching out his hand. The Marine Lieutenant had nothing to say, ~~mx~~ just grinned, but he took the hand that was stretched out to him. ~~Then the President said: "It's good to see you; I got~~ here just in time."

Today the news was released for the first time that Mr. Roosevelt passed three days at Honolulu, his first man-to-man inspection of the war against Japan. He had conferences with both General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester Nimitz. After they were over he told reporters that those conversations had made him more confident than ever that we shall smash the Japs into complete unconditional surrender. The obvious inference is that our High Command has planned new offensives.

~~But~~ <sup>of course</sup> The President <sup>^</sup> did not ~~confine his talk to~~  
~~the big shots.~~ <sup>with</sup> He <sup>^</sup> talked not only <sup>^</sup> to Generals and  
 Admirals, but <sup>also with wounded soldiers coming in,</sup> ~~to wounded buck privates, Marines and~~  
<sup>and Marines and</sup> sailors. He made no set speeches but spoke informally  
 several times, to officers and men, to marines at  
 the receiving station, and to a construction battalion  
 of Seabees.

Newspaper men asked him about politics.

He replied that aside from a ~~very nice~~ telegram from Senator Truman, his running mate, he had no contact with the political situation back in the States.

He arrived at Honolulu on a cruiser, which bore him away after three days, to a destination *that* ~~which~~ is a military secret.

One member of the President's party was not allowed to leave the ship. That was Fala, the *Howe* scottie. Fala sustained quite a loss on the voyage to Honolulu. Sailors of the crew kidnapped him and clipped bits of his hair for souvenirs. Fala finally made his escape, but when the President saw him next his dog looked as though he had gone to sleep in a barber's chair.

At Honolulu Fala was not allowed to land



because of a local quarantine law. So he saw Hawaii  
from aboard ship, being clipped <sup>some more</sup> and stuffed with food  
by the gobs.

## TWEED

One of the thrilling incidents of the fall of Guam was the rescue of George Ray Tweed born at Portland, Oregon. He was Chief Radioman on Guam when the Japs landed. He escaped and managed to live hidden on that small island for thirty-one months. When the American Task Force finally attacked the island, Tweed swam from shore, out to one of our ships; and now he's at San Diego with his family. He has been there for two weeks but the news was revealed only tonight.

When Tweed landed on the West Coast, he went first to the home of his Mother-in-law, at Santa Paula, California, thinking his wife and their two sons would be there. But, Mrs. Tweed and her children had gone to San Diego.

Tweed's Mother-in-Law said those two and a half years of dodging Japs in the busy country of Guam had changed him so much that she did not recognize him when he knocked at the door. His hair had turned gray, he had lost weight and his ~~xx~~ face was still ~~haz~~ haggard. We can well imagine it was a marvelous

day in that home at ~~San~~ San Diego when radio man George Tweed returned as though from the dead. After passing some time with his wife and children he went to see his Mother at Portland.

When the Japs landed on the island December Eleven, Nineteen, Forty-one, Radioman George Tweed made his way into the bush. He ~~was~~ expected the Americans to return quickly and take the place back. Another radioman went with him, who later was killed.

All the Americans on Guam who surrendered were taken to Japan. As for George Tweed, the Japs knew he was still alive. They searched for him frantically, and offered a reward. Several times they learned where he was hiding, but each time he escaped, once by less than a minute.

For almost two years ~~he~~ a party of fifty men was permanently on the search for this resourceful American fugitive radioman. He lived in caves, ravines, woods. It seems a miracle that he survived, but survive he did.

## ITALY

In Italy all of the main body of the Nazi army is now on the north bank of the Arno River. Only a few patrols and isolated pockets are left on the south bank. British troops, attacking the left flank of the German divisions now have control of all the high ground in the pocket five miles to the southeast of Florence.

In the southern part of the city, which the Allies hold, they have suffered considerable losses from Italian Fascist snipers. Detachments of Canadian soldiers and anti-Fascist Italians have been detailed to drive the Fascists out. Many of them have been arrested. This <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ the first time we've heard of <sup>Italian</sup> ~~civilians~~ <sup>causing any</sup> ~~having given~~ trouble behind the Allied lines, <sup>but so</sup> ~~but there's been a good deal of it~~ <sup>so</sup> frequent and effective <sup>has been this</sup> ~~was the~~ sniping that many officers thought it was being done by Germans in civilian <sup>clothes</sup> ~~garb~~.



~~But now they know it is by anti-Allied Italians.~~

In the Adriatic sector Polish and Italian troops, <sup>of</sup> ~~belonging to~~ the Eighth Army <sup>have</sup> started new attacks. The Polish contingent captured a village, twenty miles northwest of the ~~big~~ port of Ancona and four miles inland.

BARTON - FOLLOW INVASION

~~The Army has conferred the Silver Star upon~~

To  
A

Major General Raymond O. Barton of Ada, Oklahoma,

Commander of the United States Fourth Division in

*goes the silver star. And*  
France, Henry Gorrell of the United Press describes

him as one of America's great soldiers.

On June twenty-fourth the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry was in a tough spot on high ground near a certain airport. The men were surrounded, and their only way out was by a dirt road under constant enemy fire. The only way to get supplies to them was to run tanks up the road under cover of supporting fire.

During that time General Barton, heedless of his own welfare, and over the protest of his junior officers, travelled that road in a jeep and joined the battalion. He then moved forward to each front line company in turn. ~~The~~

The citation reads: "General Barton's presence in the very front lines at a time when the enemy was inflicting heavy casualties on our troops was of immeasurable aid and inspired both officers and men to greater efforts."

Barton was one of the first officers of the army of the United States to enter Cherbourg.

## STRIKE

Another major strike <sup>of</sup> ~~in four important~~ munitions ~~plants~~ <sup>workers</sup>. No fewer than twenty thousand <sup>men</sup> ~~workers~~ are out <sup>for</sup> at the factories of ~~the~~ Wright Aeronautical, ~~Corporation~~ near Paterson, ~~New Jersey~~, where cyclone motors for Army and Navy planes were ~~being~~ made. The strikers belong to a United Automobile Workers C.I.O. Union.

As usual in such affairs, this is described as unauthorized.

~~xxxxxxxx~~ The reason given is that seventy-four workers were transferred to other jobs, and the Union people called those transfers the equivalent of wage cuts.

In Detroit a thousand men walked out today and stopped production of bomber sub assemblies at one of the Ford plants.

In Stockton, California eighteen hundred German prisoners decided to follow these examples. Five hundred of them began a sit-down strike, and the



rest followed suit.

The Nazis complained because they have to work a nine-hour day. According to the Geneva Convention, it is lawful to work them twelve hours a day.

According to the same Convention, they can be punished by a diet of bread and water. In German camps we may be sure that prisoners of war are worked the full twelve hours allowed by the Convention, if not more.