

*S.I. - Sunoco and P. & G. Monday, August 18, 1947.*  
LABOR (FOLLOW COAL) (Suggest you substitute for AIR story.)

A one-day work stoppage for seven-million-five-hundred-thousand workers on election day next year. *That's the word*  
~~Some~~ given out today at Green Bay, Wisconsin, by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor. A one-day lay-off to turn out the largest possible vote against all Congressmen who supported the Taft-Hartley Labor Act. President Green made the announcement at a news conference before addressing the delegates to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Convention.

"We are going to organize politically as we have never done before," he said. <sup>TP</sup> The reason for this political organization in the ranks of the A.F. of L. is to bring about the defeat of what ~~President~~ Green terms "the Northern Republicans and the reactionary Democrats of the South" who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law.

The details for the lay-off of these seven-million-five-hundred-thousand members of the A.F. of L. will be discussed in Chicago early in September. Only workers in essential services and public transportation jobs will stay at work, says Green. Adding that, in his opinion, it will be impossible for unions to function under the Taft-Hartley Labor Law.

"Labor will not be satisfied until this law is repealed and the men who voted for it are defeated at the polls," <sup>declared Green</sup> ~~Green~~ in his speech to the delegates.

## HARVEST

Life in the grain states of the middle west this year has been just one heat wave after another. The cool weather <sup>that</sup> ~~which~~ broke up the torrid spell of last week brought no rain, and was quickly followed by a repetition of temperatures way up in the high nineties, all the way from western Nebraska to Ohio. Meanwhile, no rain for the corn crop which needs it so badly. Instead of rain, there are scorching winds baking the ground hard and parching the crops.

This may affect us all next year. Already the Department of Agriculture is predicting a ~~future~~ food crisis for Nineteen Forty-Eight, since a shortage of corn inevitably precipitates a shortage of meat.

BULGARIA

the government of the United States today officially intervened to save the life of Nicola Petkov, leader of the opposition to the Communist government of Bulgaria. That country, as you will remember, still is enemy territory and subject to an Allied Control Commission. Major Robertson, the American member of that Commission, sent a note to Russian General Cherep<sup>o</sup>nov, its ACTing Chairman, asking him to order the Bulgarian government immediately to suspend the execution of the sentence on Petkov, and give the Commission time to investigate the trial and evidence.

Robertson's note contained the words: "On the basis of information available, the trial and sentence appear to be a gross miscarriage of justice."

Our representative also warned the Russian that Petkov's death, if he is executed, may well have serious reactions against peace and order in Bulgaria, for which the Allied Commission is responsible.

Actually, of course, Petkov was sentenced to death upon trumped-up charges, just because, as leader of the Agrarian Party, he had been a thorn in the side of the Communists. The trial was conducted along characteristic Soviet lines.

The British, as might be expected, support the American position in this dispute. The Russian General who is Chairman of the Control Commission, will of course reply to the note as the Kremlin tells him to, and it isn't difficult to guess what the reply will be. The Soviets will pretend that any intervention to save Petkov's life will be interference in the internal affairs of Bulgaria. <sup>It</sup> The most probable consequence of that will be that Washington and London will go to the Kremlin direct and demand that the Big Three Foreign Ministers investigate the entire Petkov affair as a violation of the Potsdam Agreement.

## CONFERENCE

At the Inter-American Defense Conference in Brazil right at the start there developed a sharp difference between two countries. The United States was one, and Argentina the other.

It was over a question of procedure ~~xx~~ in the Second Committee. That's a Committee appointed to determine what measures the American republics shall take against an aggressor. The delegate from Buenos Aires suggested that the Committee take a recess so that its members can talk the matter over among themselves informally. That proposal made no hit with Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, who objected that there was no reason why they should not go to work at once, that he did not know what they could do informally that they might not accomplish just as well or better formally, and right on the spot.

This produced an argument which lasted three hours, and when it was all over, the Argentine delegate said he had only made his motion to save time. So not he would withdraw it. He pointed out further, that the United States, altho the strongest power in the Western Hemisphere, has

just one vote in Pan American meetings, the same vote as the smallest country.

One proposal made by our delegation received enthusiastic endorsement. That was the suggestion that there shall be no crippling veto nonsense in inter-American deliberations. The defense treaty will contain no provision enabling one country to defeat the wishes of all the others, as Russia has done eleven times already in the deliberations of the United Nations.

Eleven, by the way, was the score this morning; tonight it's thirteen. Gromyko cast the twelfth and thirteenth at Lake Success this afternoon -- to keep Ireland and Transjordan out of the United Nations.

But to get back to Brazil -- the endorsement at Petropolis, where the Inter-American conference is being held, came from one of the top diplomats of the Western Hemisphere, Alberto Cimargo, the new Director General of the Pan American Union, and former President of the Republic of Colombia, who used these words:

"Here in Petropolis we must give shape to a security system devoid of the danger of the veto, and must accept the democratic criterion of the majority."



INDONESIA

That truce in the East Indies, the truce declared between the Dutch army and the Indonesians, appears to be nothing but a legal fiction. We've heard rumors of this for several days, but now official reports show ~~that~~ that they are well founded. For instance, the Indonesians complain that the Dutch have been shelling them, attacking them from the air ~~at~~ <sup>along</sup> two roads leading to their capital, Jogjakarta. The Dutch also ~~maintain~~ <sup>are said to be</sup> increased <sup>ing their</sup> patrols. <sup>All of</sup> ~~this~~ <sup>told of</sup> which The Dutch acknowledged ~~this~~ when they ~~admitted~~ <sup>^</sup> having lost several men in what they described as "clearing actions."

77 However, the Dutch, for their part, declare that the Indonesians do not come into court with clean hands, because they themselves <sup>now</sup> are attacking the Dutch at various places and without provocation. <sup>that</sup> Last night, for instance, the Indonesians delivered a well planned assault under cover of night on a place called Pameksan, on the island of Madura, ~~directly~~ off Soerabaja. ~~The Dutch claim they drove the~~

ADD INDONESIA

Meanwhile, the Dutch insist that the Security Council has no jurisdiction in this dispute. Netherlands Ambassador Van Kleffens, today had an extraordinary forty-five minute conference in Washington with Acting Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett. His Government, said Van Kleffens, is still willing to accept the United States offer of its good offices to mediate the dispute, but opposes any proposal which would indicate that the U.N. had any jurisdiction.

## ATCHESON

There seems to be little hope of George Atcheson, still being alive. They have been conducting the most exhaustive search for the remains of the diplomat who was General MacArthur's political adviser; but without success. They divided the sea, west of the island of Oahu, into squares, with pilots combing each area. And Navy surface vessels also taking part. Two flotillas of destroyers and several squadrons of fighter and patrol planes scouring the sea. The planes flying at fifteen hundred feet, with observers searching the surface of the ocean with glasses. And no results.

Those who survived the tragedy tell a grim story of the last moments of the ten men who perished in the crash. George Atcheson himself, when he realized the inevitable, said quite calmly: "Well, it can't be helped."

Captain Still, chief pilot of the B-17, was in touch by radio, with Lieutenant Charles Martin, a sea frontier officer on shore at Hawaii, at the moment when the B-17 hit the water. Shortly before, he had told Martin their gasoline could only last twenty minutes.

And Martin told him they then were a hundred miles away. Pilot Still replied, without a tremor: "It's impossible to make it to Oahu." A few moments later, he reported: "Number three engine out at twenty-two hundred feet. Two and Three engines dead at fourteen hundred feet. Losing altitude. I had better go ahead and sit down while I still have ~~xxx~~ two engines." Then Martin heard the words: "Now ditching." The rest -- silence.

One consequence of Ambassador Atcheson's death is serious. It has completely broken up the Allied Council for Japan, of which George Atcheson was Chairman. The British representative on ~~the~~ the Council resigned some time since. Couldn't get along with Dr. Evatt, the Australian Minister of External Affairs.

The ~~R~~ussian member, who so often opposed Atcheson, has gone to Moscow for instructions, and will probably not return to Tokyo. Therefore the only member of that Council still ~~on~~ on the job, in Japan, is General Chen, the Chinese representative.

ADD ATCHESON

Here's later word: The cause of the crash is still a mystery. Tonight from a hospital bed in Honolulu, one of the survivors, Thomas L. Rider, of Ponca City, Oklahoma, said, "There was plenty of gasoline aboard the ship, enough for that B-Seventeen to make its destination on Oahu and have an hour's supply still in its tanks."

But, the plane fell into the sea.

Says Rider: "We still had enough for fifteen hours' cruising. I don't know what happened to the gas."

Tonight the search continues. But all they can hope for now is to find the important diplomatic and state papers carried by the officials.

Factories that make aircraft should be ~~scattered~~, dispersed to different parts of the country, and not concentrated as many of them are at present. In the last war, the concentration of plants manufacturing ~~aircraft~~ <sup>(planes)</sup> and other munitions made them particularly vulnerable to bombing. That is what we have to guard against, 'says the committee appointed by President Truman to coordinate the aviation activities of the U.S.A. Its report was made public half an hour ago.

The next attack <sup>that</sup> will undoubtedly be made upon us, will be delivered suddenly and with great force, and its target will be the sustaining resources of our country. We, therefore, must keep up an air force strong enough not only to repel the attack, but to retaliate with crippling blows. One measure advocated ~~by the O.C.A.~~ is the building of underground factories to make sure that our production will not be interrupted, atom bombs or no atom bombs.

The Air Coordinating Committee also recommends that the federal government spend lavishly to build airports, to

develop help to navigation, also to private flying. Money for scientific research, money for development, and for every aeronautical problem. All of which does not mean indiscriminate subsidies to airlines, regardless of the value of their service and what they contribute to the national defense.

Air travel, said the report, still remains relatively expensive. What we should aim at there, as a nation, is mass air transportation, at low rates, conducted by private companies that are financially sound and that can operate without subsidy.

ADD TEACHERS

~~And here is a story from Boston that may be of~~  
*by the way*

~~particular interest to you.~~ The American Federation of Teachers, as you ~~doubtless~~ know, appointed a special commission to investigate the exceedingly moot issue of teachers' salaries. That Commission today handed in its report to the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Federation of Teachers now meeting at Boston. The report recommended that the federal government should come to the help of state and local school boards with money, plenty of it. *It recommends that* Local funds should be supplemented liberally by the national government. However, the Chairman of the Commission added the warning that federal help should not bring with it federal control of the schools.



## WEDDING

Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth of England, will not have an elaborate trousseau for her wedding to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten in November. In fact, Her Royal Highness will have no trousseau at all. All of which will disappoint many. But it's an order from King George and Queen Elizabeth themselves, as a patriotic measure.

~~It was announced in the Court Gazette today that Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth, has accepted a design for a wedding dress. But, in accordance with Their Majesties' wishes and owing to present-day conditions, Her Royal Highness will not have a trousseau. So reads the announcement.~~

## ROMANCE

There's a hint of romance tonight in Santa Monica, high-level romance -- a bridge of ~~stone~~<sup>SIGHS</sup> reaching from Alabama to California. The romance is still a mystery according to the principals, but local evidence indicates that that bridge of sighs may have a solid foundation.

To California, from Alabama, comes handsome State Governor ~~HE~~<sup>Towering</sup> Jim Folsom, thirty-nine years old and a bachelor. He says he's on vacation. But in Santa Monica lives Virginia Warren, daughter of California's Governor Earl Warren. Virginia is eighteen, and a student at the University of California. The story goes that she and Governor Folsom met at the opening banquet of the Salt Lake City Governors conference. And they went around together -- in an open car. And then Jim Folsom decides to take a vacation. Where does he go -- to California. ~~Where does he go~~

When asked about the romance, Virginia sniffed, "Romance?" "Nothing to it," she said. "I only met him three times."

But later she broke down a little. "Well, I'll probably see him, but we have no definite plans," she said.

And that's how it stands tonight. This high state romance between California and Alabama.

So what did the Governor of Alabama say to the daughter of the governor of California? And what did she reply.?

LEE

*I suppose many of you,*  
~~Undoubtedly, many millions of people~~ last week, read  
the ~~flaming~~ stories sent from Italy, by Robert ~~to~~ Ruark, ~~of~~ the  
Scripps-Howard papers, stories in which Ruark made ~~bitter~~  
accusations against Lieutenant General John C.H. Lee and his  
staff. Lee is commander of the Mediterranean theatre, with  
headquarters at Leghorne, in Italy. Ruark charged that  
enlisted men were obominably treated, while Lee and his officers  
lived in the utmost ~~comfort~~ and luxury.

General Lee himself today announced that he had  
asked for a complete exhaustive investigation. So General  
Eisenhower has sent Major General Ira Wyche to Leghorne, to do  
the investigating. Wyche ~~is~~ Inspector General of the Army,  
He left Washington by plane today, and as he departed he  
announced that any enlisted men called upon to give testimony  
will receive full protection, any information they provide  
will be treated as completely confidential. In other words,  
they can't ~~be~~ be punished if their testimony is adverse to  
their superior officers.

General Lee declares that Ruark's attacks upon him are unwarranted and present a completely distorted picture. He says the columnist wrote his pieces after being only nineteen days in the Mediterranean theatre, and only sixteen hours in Leghorne, where General Lee's headquarters are. That of those nineteen days, Ruark was one week in Rome, and eight days on the pleasant island of Capri, where there are no military installations whatsoever.

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And that's where we'd all like to be, now, <sup>Nelson</sup> ~~not~~ wouldn't we? On <sup>gorgeous,</sup> the fabulous, Isle of Capri!

## TEACHERS

I've tried to be a bit careful about handling the English language tonight, because here in the studio I am surrounded by a dozen ladies, who certainly would know if I mangled pronunciation and grammar. They are members of the ~~Delta Kappa Gamma Society~~ <sup>Delta Kappa Gamma</sup> a nationwide organization dedicated to the improvement of teaching in schools, Delta Kappa Gamma <sup>which</sup> is holding a convention in New York right now, deliberating on new ways for better teaching.-- And I find that one of its leaders, here in the studio now, Katherine Glendenning, went to school with my wife out in Colorado.

Well, it's always a good thing to <sup>improve</sup> ~~improve~~ teaching -- and I only hope this broadcast hasn't convinced the assembled members ~~of Delta Kappa Gamma~~ that the teaching I got could be improved.

*Extra*

Since the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act to control labor, there have been more wildcat strikes in the coal fields than ever before. The new law provided penalties for such actions by miners, making the unions financially responsible for them. But, as you will recall, John L. Lewis slipped a clause into the contract he signed with the operators <sup>on</sup> July Eighth, <sup>a clause that</sup> ~~which~~ gets around the Taft-Hartley Act, in fact completely nullifies it in so far as strikes are concerned. It is called the "able and willing to work clause." The consequence has been that the men have quit working on the slightest pretext. Some of them begin just because one man in a group refuses to work. And ~~of course~~ the result has been a grave impediment to the production of coal. In one district alone, there were seventeen strikes in fifty mines, over a period of six weeks.

That ~~tricky~~ clause of Lewis's reads that the contract with the operators covers "persons in the bituminous mines during such time as such persons are able and willing

to work." The miners now claim that this clause invalidates long established rules that have been in force in the coal fields.

The operators have asked Lewis to stop the wildcat strikes, but the bushy eyebrowed labor boss is on vacation. Local officials of the Union have done their best to put a stop to these strikes; but Lewis <sup>seems to be</sup> ~~is~~ the only man who can <sub>^</sub> permanently remedy the situation.