COAL C.J. Sunco and P.+ & monday, Dec. 2, 1946.

About the trial of John L. Lewis, &m Judge Goldsborough today indicated that there might be a way out for the famed labor leader and his miners.

Lewis's lawyers, have argued that the Smith-Connally Act, the anti-strike law, does not apply to this dispute. Lewis's counsel have claimed all along, that, although the stars and stripes flies at all the pit heads, actually the soft coal mines all along have been operated by owners, not by Uncle Sam, That the mines actually have gone along as before, with the exception that the flag has been flying over them.

Talking about this the Judge said today that
he presumed Lewis and the Union are trying to prove
they were in good faith, only striking against the
owners and not against the government, so, if found
guilty, they might receive a lighter punishment than
if their violation of the injunction had been willful.

From this gran you can gather that the trial today turned am into a skirmish over legal technicalities

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between the lawyers.

The **RMXX** cold wave, which began last night, is worrying Washington. The Government is eager to get the trial over as quickly as possible.

The Judge made it clear today that he intends to bring the case to aconclusion and hand down his ruling, with all possible speed.

A government economist took the stand to testify that if the strike lasts sixty days by then there will be five million unemployed in this country.

about the five million unemployed and added that if the strike lasts for sixty days the loss to this nation in wages and salaries will total a mixix billion dollars a month; also that half the railroads of the land will be put out of business, and the national income will drop at the rate of twenty mix billion dollars for the year.

A drop of half that, of ten billion, in the national income would mean that Uncle Sam would lose two

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billion, eight hundred thousand dollars on the year's tax revenues.

One story from Washington today reported

President Truman planning a stiff message to Congress
about strikes. This information from Congressman

Rankin of Mississippi, who said Mr. Truman would send
the strongest message he knows how to prepare,
a message urging Congress to pass laws to protect
the American people against what is happening now.

But that he has no intention of calling a special
session.

of the Interior himself. Krug told the court that he had received only two messages from Lewis before the strike. One of them was to inform him that he considered the government contract terminated. The other was to turn down Krug's suggestion for a sixty day truce pending negotiations. Krug was asked whether he had ever admitted that the government had breached its contract with the union. Krug replied no, and he added that he tried to persuade Lewis to sit down with the mine owners and try to work out a reasonable understanding.

as evidence, a newsreel record which recorded Lewis as saying that he had signed a contract with Secretary

Krug last May Twenty-Ninth, a contract to last as long as the government continued to hold the mines. Judge Goldsborough refused to admit the as evidence. But the government did introduce documents which showed that in another lawsuit the miners union had stated that the terms and conditions of the contract with Krug were for

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the period of government operation.

After Krug's testimony, Judge Goldsborough adjourned the hearing until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

The government has yielded to the agitation for the use of the Big Inch-Little Inch pipelines to bring natural gas to the East - ** to try and relieve the shortage of fuel caused by the coal strike.

Last week various business men told the War Surplus Committee of the House that they have made offers for those pipelines built by the government during the war, offers which the Interior Department ignored. Today Interior Secretary Krug told the Committee that the pipelines will be in use within five or six days, and that they will bring fifteen million cubic feet of gas a day from the southwest eventually a hundred and fifty million cubic feet a day - in three or four wak weeks. This as an emergency measure, for the duration of the strike. The gass to be brought into Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and then the lines tapped at points where the gas is most needed.

The law passed by Congress against Petrillo

Lee
known as the Lee Act, is unconstitutional. So said a

Federal Judge at Chicago. Is maxima his word final?

Not quite! The government intends to put it up to the

Circuit Court of Appeals, and, if necessary, to the

Supreme Court of the United States.

The United States Attorney who brought the criminal charges against Petrollo is one J. Albert Woll, son of Vice President Mathew Woll of the American Federation of Labor.

The case arose over a strike against station

WAAF at Chicago. At that station, the chief function

of musicians is to act as librarians and hand records

to the operators who put 'em on the turn tables, they

then play 'em over the air. Petrillo called a strike.

He insisted that the station should hire a full crew

of musicians. The station offered to hire one

additional musician. Petrillo turned that down, and

then came the strike. Three men on strike: Followed

by the criminal prosecution of Petrillo under the Lea Act which forbids any attempt to force a radio station to hire more people than are necessary.

The Judge in calling the law-passed-byCongress unconstitutional, said that a penalty which
applies maintain uniquely to broadcasting station
employees and to no others, cannot survive the
constitutional test.— to unconstitutional.

Oakland, California, on the verge of a general strike tonight. A strike that may be called at five A M Pacific Standard time tomorrow. A walkout that would completely paralyze a metropolitan area of some three-quarters-of-a-million people.

It's not official yet, and none of the labor unions involved will say whether or not the strike will be called. But Herbert L. Beach, Mayor of Oakland, says he has been informed that the walkout will take place on schedule.

Then The Mayor of Oakland went on to say that the city government is making sure the life and property of the citizens will be protected, that all public utilities essential to public health will be maintained - taken over by the city if necessary.

The cause of the strike threat? A contract-dispute between Department store employees, in two stores.

The United States and Great Britain have signed an agreement tonight that may mark the first step toward turning defeated Germany back along the road to economic stability.

an xx agreement to merge their occupation zones,
for economic purposes. In as much as the announcement
followed a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers,
it probably has at least the **xx*** tacit approval
of Russia and France.

American and British experts have worked out a plan whereby the German zones now occupied by our two armies will be placed on a self-sufficient basis - a process that will take an estimated three to four years and will cost British and American tax payers some five hundred million dollars each.

Under this Anglo-American agreement, the way is left open for the Russians and French to come in later. And the feeling in Washington tonight is that they both will, soon.

Another explosive issue came to the front at Lake Success today, Franco Spain. The United Nations having been unable to come to anything faintly approaching an agreement on the questions of disarmament and the veto, the political and Security Committee today took max up the Polish proposal for a breach of relations with Franco.

The American Delegation today proposed to settle the Spanish question by just asking Franco to quit. This offered in the form of a resolution, calling for the General Assembly to declare the Franco government debarred from membership in the United Nations or any of its agencies. The resolution to be put to the General Assembly of U.N. That, in the interest of Spain and of world cooperation, the people of Spain should give proof to the world that they have a government which re derives its authority from the consent of the governed; and, to achieve that end, that General Franco should surrender his powers to a provisional government broadly representative of the

Spanish people. Such a provisional government to be committed to respect freedom of speech religion and assembly, and to hold an election promptly.

The morning session was made lively by another verbal duel between Soviet Deputy Foreign

Minister Vishinsky and our own Senator Texas Tom

Connally. The people of the United States are absolutely set myni against in any use of the veto when it comes to atomic energy control or disarmament said Connally. And then he put the question: how could there be any effective international inspection if any member of the Security Council can veto inspection?

Senator Connally added that the Soviet

leaders want to prohibit the use of the atomic bomb,

without outlawing other weapons such as jet planes

or poison gas. He pointed out that a victim of poison

gas is just as dead as if he had been struck by an

atomic bomb. The American proposal is for control of

all armaments, with an "s". Vishinsky interrupted him

and repeated the word "armaments". The Soviet proposal,

said he, also includes **xxxx** armaments with an "s", and then he demanded to know what are we arguing about? Vishinsky described the atomic bomb as the Queen of Horror.

While Vishinsky was talking, Conally spoke in an aside to the man sitting next to him. Vishinshy grew angry and Empek complained about hearing laughter when he was talking about the miseries of his people. Connally arose and denied that he had laughed at Vishinsky, and assured him of his deep and abiding mp sympathy with Russia.

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Tonight it looks as though the permament headquarters of U.N. would be either San Francisco - or Philadelphia. Former Senator Austin of Vermont, head of the American delegation, told the sub-committee that he had promises from the government to turn over the famous presidio of San Francisco if the U.N. wants it. The committee has another offer of considerable acreage near Harrison, New York, only twenty miles from New York City. But that is considered a third choice.

At any rate, New York City won't be the choice. That much seems certain, unless Russia has her way. The Soviets still continue their vigorous campaign to keep the headquarters in the New York area.

As it stands now it's up to the entire fifty-four member headquarters committee to settle the dispute, the subcommittee having been evenly split on whether to recommend Philadelphia or San Francisco.

Four of Uncle Sam's Men-O-War sailed from

Norfolk, Va. today, the advance squadron of the Navy's'
expedition to the Antarctic under the command of Rear

Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Altho the Admiral of the

Poles himself was not aboard. Burd intends to catch up
with his flagship, the Mount Olympus, in NX January.

Also, Four other ships fx left San Diego today heading South.

In command of the Task Force that weighed anchor at Nark Norfolk, was Rear Admiral Richard H. Cruzen. He expects to reach the polar ice pack about the Second or Third of January. Still other Naval vessels will take part in the expedition: the twenty-seven thousand ton aircraft carrier Philippines Sea Leaving Norfolk January Second, and the icebreaker Burton Island, to weigh anchor on the West Coast, in January Fifteenth. Burd will be on one of these.

The Philippines Sea will carry twin-engined

D.C. 3s and Mariner Flying Boats, to be used for a serio

of methodical flights over the South Pole.

Two other expedition are already at work in the Antarctic, one Russian and one British. The British are surveying an area some fifteen hundred miles west of Little America, the station established by Burd in previous expeditions. Nobody knows where the Russians are, that is nobody but the Russians.

Workmen overhauling the *** of Justice in Stockton, California, found hidden in that stately figure three dusty, cob-webby bottles -- today -- three bottles of Bourbon made in Boston in Eighteen eighty-four.

In their haste to remove the bottles from their strange hiding place, they broke two of them. But the third remained intact, that is until photographers and mewspapermen arrived on the scene.

Tonight there is nothing left of the third third - but the bottle, and the tubrit label. The newspapermen and photographers report that the Bourbon made in Boston in Eighteen eighty-four was of superior quality.

And speaking of superior quality that brings us to P & G and you, Nelson. — an shall we say — well, Dill leave it to you —

Taken from early sec. 2 bc.

In England more hullabaloo about us. Charges by a Left Wing Labor Leader who complains that John Bull and Uncle Sam are planning for joint defense in the event of war with Russia.

Unless you are a Communist it's difficult to see cause for complaint in that. After all the General Staffs of all European Countries have usually had plans all worked out, plans for what they'd do if war came. And always they plan on the possibility of working with an ally or two.

The story was first published in the New York communist sheet. The Daily Worker; that Uncle Sam and John Bull were about to sign an offensive and defensive military alliance. Which of course shocked the pro-Soviet Daily Worker, which plays the Red Game right down the line: - always pro-Soviet, pro-Communist above everything else.

The British Labor Left Winger who brought all this up in Parliament is named Konni Zilliakus.

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A spokesman for the London government today acknowledged that the General Staffs of our two countries was have been discussing the matter of standardized weapons. So they would be interchangeable all of which would was materially help joint military operations.

The British spokesman added that there was no formal pact between John Bull and Uncle Sam, nothing on paper.

The Congressional investigation into the campaign methods of Senator Theodore Bilbo began at Jackson, Mississippi, today. Many people had expected that it would be difficult to obtain witnesses, because negroes would be afraid to testify. On the contrary, more than two hundred of them showed up, most of them war veterans. Incidentally, they were segregated from the whites in the courtroom.

One of them, a student at the negro college in Jackson, told how he had tried to register at the County Court House. He too was a veteran. He applied to the County Clerk, who told him to go to another room upstairs to a man who handles veterans. That man threw a pamphlet at the witness, asked him if he had read it. It was the constitution of the United States. The witness said he had not, and so he was told he would not be allowed to vote.

Then as he left the court has house and was standing on the corner, waiting for a bus, four men in a car drove up, took him off to the woods and whipped king.

him

Progressive Voters League. He testified that speeches
Bilbo made about white supremacy made negroes afraid
to attempt either to register or vote. He said he
himself had heard Bilbo urging the white people of
Mississippi to do everything they could to keep the
negroes from voting. And Bilbo told his audiences that
he was a lawyer, and a good lawyer, and would appear as
lawyer for any man who got into trouble through
intimidating negroes.

Oakland, California, is threatened with a general strike. Yesterday mass picket lines around a couple of department stores were preventing the entrance of Christmas merchandise. The police were called in, to preserve law and order on the streets. In retaliation for the the central labor council of Alameda county and the building trades council so we have.