

The new President of the C.I.O. is Walter Reuther! Duly elected by the delegates to the convention now in session at Atlantic City. Although not the unanimous choice of the big labor organization, he won by a wide margin. The Executive Vice-President, Allan Haywood, also in the race for the office left vacant by the death of Philip Murray, fought Reuther to the end. And it was the first time in the history of the C.I.O. that convention delegates had to choose between two candidates.

The report on the unofficial tabulation shows that Reuther ran up a majority of about half a million votes. The new C.I.O. head will continue as leader of his own union, the United Auto Workers, just as Murray before him was leader of the United Steel Workers while also President of the C.I.O.

Many delegates feared that the balloting would impair the unity of the vast sprawling C.I.O. But beforehand, Haywood told the Convention that he would abide by its decision, no matter what the outcome there would be no split. So let's take a look at the C.I.O. new President,

Walter Reuther is known in the auto industry as a hard bargainer, but a fair one. He negotiated the so-called "cost of living" contracts which raise wages to keep pace with the nation's cost-of-living index.

He believes that workers should be allowed to vote with management on economic matters. This is contrary to the opinion of John L. Lewis, who has stated more than once that he does not want labor to deal with the problems of management.

Reuther's rise ~~ix~~ in the auto industry has had its stormy side. Once he was badly beaten during a labor dispute. And in NineteenForty-Eight a gunman crippled his left arm by firing a shotgun blast through a window of his home. Had that would-be assassin's aim been just a trifle more accurate - that would have been the end of the able young labor leader.

The C.I.O. has entrusted its leadership to a tough, vigorous, and intelligent labor leader, who knows a lot about labor problems - and to judge from his past, will not be too radical in trying to solve them.

## RACKETEERS

Racketeers have a firm grip on the New York waterfront. This information comes from the investigations of Governor Dewey's Crime Commission. John Nevins, of the United States Line, <sup>in testimony</sup> ~~testified~~ <sup>made the admission</sup> before the Commission that the A. F. of L. ~~union~~ - the International Longshoremen's Association - chooses gangsters to boss the stevedores on the piers. According to Nevins, some of the union officials themselves have criminal records. He added that gangsters control the men who work on the "S.S. United States," the ship that holds the speed record for crossing the Atlantic.

Nevins was asked what would have happened if his Company had refused to cooperate with the racketeers. To this he replied, "We probably wouldn't have got any help." Which means that the criminal bosses can <sup>do just about as they wish</sup> ~~gain their demands by~~ <sup>by</sup> threatening to call a strike on the waterfront.

Officials from other companies have corroborated Nevins' testimony. And the evidence is piling up as the Crime Commission makes the greatest effort in New York's history to clean up the waterfront.



## TAFT

Senator Taft won't say whether he'll oppose the appointment of Martin Durkin as Secretary of Labor. The Ohio statesman has already denounced the appointment, calling it "incredible"; thinks Eisenhower made a mistake in selecting Durkin, who backed Adlai Stevenson during the campaign. Also, Durkin is known to be an opponent of the Taft-Hartley Law.

So the question is: What will the Senator from Ohio do when the Senate is asked to confirm the appointment? Any member of the Senate may challenge a Cabinet appointment, so Senator Taft could block Durkin, at least temporarily.

But the gentleman from Ohio is not revealing what he intends to do. Merely says that everyone is free to draw conclusions from his comment on the Durkin appointment. Perhaps the Senator hasn't made up his mind yet. At any rate, it doesn't sound as though he is going to enthusiastically endorse the Durkin appointment. Maybe he will hold it up, just as a protest.

Meanwhile Martin Durkin frankly admits that one of his first efforts on taking office, will be to change the Taft-Hartley Law.



HALLECK

When General Eisenhower takes office, he will face two major problems -- the Korean War, and government spending. So states Congressman Charles Halleck, of Indiana. Halleck speaks with authority, for he probably will be the G.O.P. leader in the House, ~~of Representatives.~~

The most important issue is, <sup>adds</sup> ~~as~~ Halleck, <sup>is</sup> ~~noting~~ the Korean War. <sup>that</sup> Above all, the American people want the fighting to end. <sup>And that</sup> It was because of this feeling that General Eisenhower decided on his trip to Korea.

<sup>Then</sup> After Korea, Americans want more economy, <sup>a heavy cut</sup> in government spending. <sup>Congressman</sup> In Halleck's words, "The people saw in President-elect Eisenhower a man who could make a reduction in government expenditures, without endangering the security of the country."

( When may the long-suffering taxpayer hope for a reduction of taxes? <sup>the G.O.P. leader from Indiana,</sup> According to ~~Halleck,~~ the Eisenhower administration will be able to work on tax reduction, as soon as it has cut federal expenditures. )

The Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board,

Archibald Cox, quit today because President Truman granted

*and his men that pay raise*  
John L. Lewis ~~a pay raise~~ of a dollar-and-ninety cents a day.

~~for his miners.~~ The Board had approved a raise of a-dollar-and  
*and insisted*  
~~-fifty cents a day.~~ ~~It stated at the time~~ that anything more  
would be inflationary.

The President says he granted the raise to avoid  
labor trouble during his ~~last few~~ *final* weeks in the White House.

*and*  
~~At the same time,~~ he denies that it will have much inflationary  
effect.

DEFLATION

In recent years we have heard much  
~~Nowadays we hear a great deal~~ about "inflation" and

"deflation." We <sup>all</sup> know that "inflation" means soaring prices,

with a fall in the value of money - as in Germany <sup>and Austria,</sup> after World War One, when money was paid out by the bushel for a pair of shoes, or even a loaf of bread.

~~What about deflation? Anyone interested will find~~

~~the subject discussed in the next issue of "Business Week" the~~

~~magazine edited by Elliot Bell~~

well, The magazine

"Business Week" notes that "deflation" means simply a

fall in prices, <sup>but</sup> ~~and~~ that frequently people believe "deflation"

necessarily involves a depression. But, says the magazine, the

two ~~idea~~ don't always go together, particularly if the

deflationary movement is gradual. In the later Nineteenth

Century, for example, the prices of manufactured goods dropped

steadily, but business was good.

What does cause a business crisis, is a sudden, sharp decline in prices. This can destroy profits, slow-up production, and cause unemployment on a large scale. ~~We remember how the great depression developed in this way,~~



On "Business Week's" analysis, current prices cannot be cut sharply without causing a depression. But, a mild "deflationary" policy probably would not have any drastic effects. In fact, <sup>continues</sup> ~~says~~ "Business Week", prices have been falling moderately for about a year. Which sounds like good news to the American consumer, who is faced with a cost of living that seems never to stop rising. *And who has felt he was on an escalator from which he never would escape.*

Our High Commissioner for Germany, Walter Donnelly, has resigned. It is not official yet, but President Truman is expected to make the announcement **very** shortly. Walter Donnelly took over the post last June, succeeding John McCloy. A report states that Donnelly accepted the appointment in Germany with the understanding that he would resign as soon as West Germany entered the European Alliance. The Bonn government has not yet ratified the treaty which will unite West Germany with the rest of Europe. But Donnelly's resignation shows that Washington regards ratification as **very** probable. — *and soon.*

( ~~who is at~~ present Deputy High Commissioner, Samuel Reber, <sup>^</sup> will replace Donnelly. Reber ~~will~~ serve as Acting High Commissioner until General Eisenhower makes his own choice for the post. <sup>that,</sup> ~~Some time in Nineteen Fifty-Four,~~ the office of High Commissioner will be abolished. West Germany will then be free, and we will have an ambassador there. Our first Ambassador to Germany since the days of Hitler. )

CHURCHILL

Britain will not be able to meet the demands of her present defense production program. <sup>Today</sup> ~~So states~~ Winston Churchill, <sup>and so</sup> in the House of Commons. According to the British Prime Minister, economic conditions are still so <sup>adverse</sup> ~~bad~~ that a cutback in plans for Nineteen Fifty-Three is necessary. This includes cancellation or reduction of many orders for the maintenance and equipment of the armed forces. For example, fewer planes <sup>to</sup> ~~will~~ be produced, <sup>— and those to</sup> ~~although they will~~ be of more advance<sup>d</sup> types.

In spite of the cuts, Churchill promises that Britain will meet all her overseas commitments. In particular, Britain will play her full share in Nato. She will not make large scale reductions in her armed forces, because, says Churchill, ~~this~~ might lead to the "complete collapse" of Nato.

So the British, struggling with grave economic problems at home, are determined to honor their obligations to the rest of the free world.



## KOREAN WAR

In Korea, ground fighting has slowed down almost to a standstill. The main ~~ra~~ reason ~~is~~ - the weather. The temperature has ~~fallen~~ <sup>dropped</sup> below zero; ~~and~~ the cold ~~is~~ the most intense so far this winter. The Korean hills are described as covered with ice. The cold and the ice have virtually stalemated the front. <sup>The dispatch says that</sup> At the moment, a full-scale assault seems out of the question, and the Reds have been making only nuisance attacks. <sup>R</sup> The South Koreans are still holding Pin Point Hill on Sniper Ridge.

But the air war goes on. Allied bombers <sup>today</sup> concentrated ~~their attacks~~ on troop concentrations and supply centers in North Korea. They came in at low levels to blast their targets. Lieutenant Kingsley Purton, of Birmingham, Michigan, says of one attack, "We almost blew the top off a hill. We levelled their strong point from one end to the other."

~~So the enemy has no let-up from our air force, even in the depths of winter.~~

French authorities have revealed details of that victory in Indo-China. <sup>Yesterday we heard how</sup> ~~We know now that~~ the Communist-led rebels threw some twenty thousand men against the key fortress of Nasan. Three great assaults crashed against the position which the French call a "second Verdun." Like Verdun in World War One, Nasan held firm under the attacks - although the rebels did manage to get close enough to hit the Nasan airstrip with <sup>their</sup> mortar shells. However, the airlift operated continuously, carrying supplies to the defenders. When the enemy broke off the fighting, they left over a thousand of their dead on the field. <sup>H</sup> The French high command says it is "extremely satisfied" after the battle for Nasan.

( But the situation <sup>remains</sup> ~~is still~~ serious. The rebel forces still have ~~army~~ an army surrounding Nasan, for the French have <sup>not</sup> enough troops to break through the blockade. The airlift is continuing the only supply-line into the fortress.

So Nasan, the "second Verdun", is waiting for the enemy to launch another attack - which could mean the critical

battle, deciding whether the Reds are definitely stopped, or whether they will sweep on to the rice-fields of the Hanoi

Delta.)



U. N.

A dispatch from the U.N. <sup>indicates</sup> ~~reveals~~ that France intends to boycott the debates on Tunisia and Morocco. The Assembly is due to take up the quarrel between France and her ~~protectorates~~ protectorates. But now the French delegate has handed in a letter <sup>saying</sup> ~~which states~~ that France will not take part in any of the discussions.

LINDQUIST

Today a wedding took place in Omaha, Nebraska. ~~With~~

weddings are common enough in Omaha, just as everywhere <sup>nearly</sup> ~~else~~ <sup>— except</sup>

<sup>es in Greenland.</sup> ~~mebbe~~ <sup>for northern Canada + Alaska and in air</sup>

But this was ~~a very~~ special, ~~case~~, because the bridegroom was

Ernest Lindquist, who for many years was known as "the forgotten prisoner" of the jail at Fort Madison, Iowa.

Ernest Lindquist was nineteen when he came to this country from Sweden. Shortly after landing, he was accused of shooting a policeman. And he was given a life sentence. He spent some forty years in jail, unknown to anyone on the outside. Because he never received any mail, the other convicts dubbed him, "the forgotten prisoner."

Then in Nineteen Forty-Nine, the prison magazine featured an article about Ernest Lindquist - "the forgotten prisoner." The article was read by Mrs. Addie Jackson, a widow. She wrote to Lindquist, became interested in him, and started to work for his release. It was Mrs. Jackson who persuaded the Governor to commute the sentence.

Today, a fitting conclusion to the affair. Mrs.

Jackson married Ernest Lindquist. "The forgotten prisoner"

*— Nelson —*

leaving prison after forty-two years, to marry the woman who

wrote to him, *so he wouldn't feel so forgotten!*  
~~because no one else did.~~

x