

L.T.-SUNOCO. TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1946.

There was no Sun Oil Company Broadcast
by Mr. Thomas today, as radio time was given to
the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

On March 5th, General Sarnoff
took our air time.

STRIKES

P.T. - Sunoco. Wed., March 6, 1946. (North Conway, N. H.)

Tomorrow morning, unless there's a compromise, the Telephone strike will begin, the Nations telephone service - - strikebound. That expression was used by union leaders in issuing the strike order today. It read; " The Telephone industry, especially the Bell System, is herewith officially declared strike bound at six AM Thursday." - *tomorrow morning.*

We are told that the walkout of two hundred and fifty thousand telephone workers will black out all long-distance lines, overseas telephone communications, and telephone service operated by hand. Dial phones will not be affected, not at first - - but dial service too will be stopped as the strike goes on. So say the Union leaders, who add that the shutdown will gradually extend to the news wires of the nation and to radio broadcasting hookups which would black out news and radio.

All this - - unless a settlement is made.

In Washington government officials are represented as being hopeful that a compromise can be reached before the deadline, six AM tomorrow, Eastern Standard Time.

And a strike date has been set for the Railroads - - March eleventh.

However, ^{is} ~~there~~ is more or less theoretical, because there is sure to be presidential intervention before march eleventh rolls around

with a nationwide tie-up of railroads.

Today the President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers noted the likelihood of the White House invoking the national railroad labor act to avert a strike. And he said; "We will go along with the President, as we have always done."

In other words, the date has been set to declare the railroads strikebound - - but Presidential intervention is scheduled to cause a delay for bringing about a settlement.

But there is bigger news than that tonight —

TRUMAN

President Truman's address today must be considered in the light of the powerful and historic proclamation made yesterday by former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The President introduced Churchill yesterday and sat beside him as he spoke. He knew in advance of what Churchill would say - - and so he's tied in dramatically with the declarations made by Britain's leader in World war number two.

So what do we find in the Truman address of today that must be considered a comment on what Churchill had to say yesterday? The whole world is aware ^{thought} of the strong dark Churchill picture, ^{pointed in his Fulton address,} of the doings and apparent aims of Soviet Russia and communism - - the former Prime Minister speaking somberly of the world peril of ^{which already exists behind what he called the "Iron Curtain"} tyranny. So take the following paragraph spoken by President Truman; "Dictatorship, by whatever name," said he today, "is ^{founded,} ~~based~~ ^{on} the doctrine that the individual amounts to nothing, that the state is the only thing that counts, and that men, women and children were put on earth solely for the purpose of serving the State." And to that he added a denunciation of what he called - - "the rule of force" as practiced by some governments in this post-war world.

These statements were made ^{today} to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, meeting at Columbus, Ohio. ^{TP} Last evening, the Council had heard a vivid recital of new devices of science for war, an account presented by David Sarnoff, President of R C A. And today the Federal Council of Churches of Christ voted a resolution decrying the atomic bomb, and urging that the production of atomic weapons be halted - - until the whole thing is placed in the hands of the United Nations, for world control.

Churchmen at Columbus denounced the atomic bombing of Japan and called upon Americans to undertake the rebuilding of the bombed cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Meanwhile, ^{Winston} Churchill had accompanied president Truman to Columbus, but did not attend the session of the Council of Churches.

He remained in the Presidential train, in which he proceeded back to Washington - - while President Truman flew back later. Churchill we are told, was studying the reactions to his address - - with its proposal for a British-American merger of armed forces in the face of the menacing power of soviet Russia.

^{TP} So what were the reactions today? Mixed, pro and con, approval and disapproval in whole or in part. On the left wing side there were

violent denunciations of Churchill, who yesterday blasted the communist fifth column in the Western democracies. In London, the daily Worker, newspaper of the British Communist Party, issued a blast. It called the Churchill speech - - "An open call for a new anti-commintern pact." Also - - "an anglo-american axis directed against the Soviet Union. Churchill's path leads again to war", said the London Daily Worker.

In this country, ^{the} new York Newspaper, P M, declared; " It was an ideological declaration of war against Russia. More than that, it was a call for America to join Britain in an anti-commintern pact."

P M is a marshall Field paper, and so is the Chicago Sun, which made the following statement; "To follow the standard raised by this great but blinded aristocrat, would be to march to the world's most ghastly war."

On the other hand, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette has this opinion about the Churchill speech; "It was not anti-Russian - - unless the Soviets are fully committed to a program of aggrandizement and imperialism."

The New York World Telegram; "Churchill wants the added security of

an anglo-american informal military alliance. We agree with his purpose. Such a defensive alliance would not be an unfriendly act against Russia, which already has a twenty year military alliance with Britain, and an offer of a fifty year alliance."

JP One line of thought often expressed in the discussion ^{today} was - -

that the United States and Great Britain are already, in practical fact, tied together. After this country has twice, in the span of a life time, joined Great Britain in a devastating world war - - it is to be taken for granted that America would be on the British side, if another war should break out.

This thought was reflected in Congress, but opposition was expressed to a merger of armed forces. Many Senators and Congressmen declared themselves against tying the United States so closely to the British Empire and its colonial policies and disturbances. Another objection was that America and Great Britain, instead of resorting to an alliance, should try to work out solutions ^{within} the framework of the United Nations. There was considerable disagreement with Churchill's contention that a British-American military tie-up would help, not handicap, the operation of the U N O.

JP What word from Moscow? Nothing, no comment!

WAR RUMORS

The army and navy issue emphatic denial of rumors ~~that were~~ circulating today -, rumors of army and navy moves that suggested imminent peril of war. ^{TP} Wild reports got around stating that all discharges of soldiers and sailors were being halted, that all military leaves were being cancelled and that the reserve forces of the nation were being put on an alert. ^{TP Says} The war department states, "All such rumors are completely unfounded." And the navy authorizes a similar denial.

^{TP} It is rather lugubrious, so early in the postwar period, to have a circulation of war scare rumors so insistent that they require an official denial by the army and navy.

JAPAN

★ The new constitution of Japan will certainly give the Japs a fine dose of liberalism and constitutional democracy. The document drawn up by the Cabinet in Tokyo, was today approved by General MacArthur.

It is to be submitted to the Japanese people - - that is, the new constitution will be presented to the Diet, the Parliament, that Japan will elect on April tenth.

✓ The form of government proposed is a sort of combination of the British and American systems. ^{TP} Hirohito will be shorn of his powers. The emperor will become a mere symbol of national unity, a figurehead something on the order of the British King.

The present House of Peers, powerful hereditary aristocrats, will be replaced by a House of Councilors, which will correspond roughly to the United States Senate. ^R Japan will be governed by a cabinet responsible to the Diet, which will be headed by a Prime Minister named, not by the emperor, but by the Diet.

✓ ^{TP} The new constitution will abolish Japan's feudal system of government; and ^{it} will forbid Japan to make war or maintain any armed forces. ^{TP} It will give the Japanese people a bill of rights modelled on the American bill of rights - - constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and the freedom of religion, guarantees against

unlawful arrest and the seizure of property.

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✓ In other words - - under MacArthur's rule, Japan is going to install a liberal democratic regime of the latest model. The Japanese people will, with a stroke of the pen, gain all the rights of citizenship enjoyed by nations as highly developed politically as Britain and the United States. It begins to look more and more as if the Japanese people will gain more by losing the war than some other nations have gained by winning it.

PAULEY

Former Secretary of the Interior Ickes declared today that he had warned the late President Roosevelt against the naming of Edwin Pauley, the California Oil man, as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee for the fourth term campaign. Ickes today was testifying before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee - - again speaking against President Truman's nomination of Pauley as Under Secretary of the Navy. And he reiterated his charge that during the raising of funds for the fourth term campaign, Pauley proposed to get three hundred thousand dollars in democratic campaign contributions if the government would drop the suit in the Tidelands Oil case.

To this he adds that back in those days he gave warning at the White House - "I said to President Roosevelt on one occasion," he relates, "that no oil man should be treasurer of the Democratic National Committee - - and sooner or later you're going to have a scandal on your hands."

He says he tried similarly to warn President Truman, but got no encouragement along that line.

All of which is accompanied by an important political turn in the middle West, a stand taken today by E. H. Crump, the Democratic

political boss in Tennessee. Crump today criticized the Democratic administration for, in his words, "trying to shove Pauley down the throats of the American people." And the Tennessee democratic leader expressed doubt about postmaster General Hannegan who is also Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Crump suggested that Hannegan's holding of those two jobs were "far beyond his ability."

The Charge of communist was hurled today at James Roosevelt, the eldest son of the late President. Congressman Rankin of Mississippi charged that James Roosevelt has joined the Reds and, in Rankin's words, "is no longer in a position to speak for the Democratic party."

The Charge is based on the fact that James Roosevelt is national director of what is called - - "the independent citizens committee of the arts, sciences and professions." Rankin described that group in the following words; "One of the rankest communist-front organizations in the whole country."

This was promptly answered by Congressman Outland of California, who came to the defense of James Roosevelt. ^{The California} The Congressman stated; "Everyone who disagrees with Mr Rankin is a communist."

This flinging of charges followed a move made by the Congressional Committee ^{on} _A of Unamerican Activities, of which Rankin of Mississippi is a member - - a move against the board of directors of A new York organization called "The Joint anti-fascist refugee commission" That group is in opposition to the Franco regime in Spain, and solicits funds for the relief of anti-franco refugees in Europe. (Last September it held a huge mass meeting in New York's Madison

Square Garden, a meeting addressed by British Labor ~~XXXX~~ Party Leader Harold Lasky, ~~speaking by radio from London~~. Lasky stirred up a controversy by talking up socialism and scorning American Capitalism.

Soon after that meeting, the committee ^{on} unamerican activities started to investigate the anti-fascist refugee group, and sought to investigate its records - - issuing a subpoena. The committee refused to show its records, and today the committee on unamerican activities voted to bring charges of contempt.

At the same time the Chairman of another congressional committee announced the imminent publication of a list of people listed as Nazis. The list was based on names found in Nazi files seized in conquered Germany, names of people now living in the United States and Argentina.

ELIXIR

Well, the great Soviet Elixir of life and fountain of youth turns out to be a false report. This is the word from Moscow, which gives us a statement from the Soviet scientist who was said to have discovered a serum for rejuvenation. He's Professor Alexander Alexandrovich Bogomoletz; and he tells us that the whole thing was a case of exaggerated rumors.

The truth is that after twenty years of research Professor Alexander Alexandrovich Bogomoletz discovered a serum that ^{does have} ~~has~~ an important effect on tissues of the body. "The serum," says he, "has proved useful ⁱⁿ for the treatment of broken bones and all kinds of wounds." It also is helpful in relieving the results of overwork and nervous exhaustion.

However, the story got out that the serum would cure the malady called - - old age. Which misconception seems to have been based on the fact that years ago the professor wrote a book called - - "The extension of the life span," in which he propounded the notion that the life span might be increased a hundred or a hundred and fifty years, ^{- and still have fun.} The present day serum, however, has nothing to do with that.

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letters poured into the laboratory of the Professor at Moscow - -
pathetic letters , says he., from people pleading for his Elixir
of Life and Foun^{tain}~~ding~~ of Youth.

To which the Professor sadly shakes his head, and declares;

"If you wish a long life, live simply and in a civilized manner.

Don't overwork, overeat, or worry." A bit of wisdom that Joe

Doakes of Podunk could have given us, without going to Professor

Alexander Alexandrovich Bogomoletz of Moscow.

TITLE - -(WILSON)

And now about Charles E. Wilson. Which one? Why, the industrialist,
Charles E. Wilson. And still the question echoes - - which one?

The Charles E. Wilson confusion in the industrial world was
compounded today when at Newark, New Jersey, Charles E. Wilson of
the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation was made a corporation
President.

A note appended to the announcement makes the clarifying statement
that the newly elevated executive is not to be confused with Charles
E. Wilson, President of General Electric, or Charles E. Wilson,
President of General Motors. The three are respectively Charles
Eden Wilson, Charles Edward Wilson and Charles Erwin Wilson - -
but, as Corporation Presidents and important figures in the industrial
world, they are all on record as Charles E. Wilson.

Even more ^{than} ~~is almost~~ confusing as if Hugh James and I had the same name.
Well, Hugh by any other name would
still be the same old Hugh. And now
back to you, Hugh, for my s-l-u-t-m.