

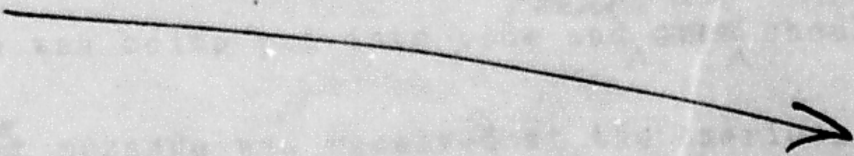
The proceedings of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee today became in effect an inquiry into the foreign policy of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. The former Secretary candidly assumed his full share of the responsibility for keeping the fleet at Pearl Harbor throughout the end of Nineteen Forty-One. He not only admitted it, but stood by his guns, declar^{ing} forcefully that it was ^{the} right ^{policy.} "We of the State Department," said he, "felt it would be ~~most~~ especially useful that the Navy remain there during the critical period in our relations with other countries, especially Japan." And he added: "I think we were thoroughly justified."

The next witness was Joseph ^{C.} Grew, our Ambassador to Tokyo during the most critical years of our relations.

^{Grew} told the Committee that hours after the attack at Pearl Harbor, he ^{still} was trying to get to ^{the} Emperor ~~Hirohito~~

with President Roosevelt's final message, ^{writing} ~~begging for peace.~~ Hirohito to ~~hold off his~~ put a curb on

his warmongers and war lords. It was not until the Tokyo newspapers had extras on the street that our Ambassador to Tokyo even knew Pearl Harbor had been bombed. Incidentally, Mr. Grew told the Committee he never had made the statement that Secretary Hull had touched the button that started the war.



ADD PEARL HARBOR

The ex-Ambassador

~~Grew~~ told the Committee in detail the story of his last hours as Ambassador on December Seventh. *How* he heard by radio from San Francisco that President Roosevelt was sending a message. So he telephoned the counsellor at the Embassy to stand by. Then he received a hurried, urgent message from Secretary Hull, saying the message was being put into code and ^{*that he*} ~~it~~ should be ready. ~~The~~ message was received at the American Embassy in Tokyo at ten thirty in the evening Tokyo Time.

At a quarter past twelve ^{*— midnight —*} ~~in the morning~~ he went to the Japanese Foreign Office and asked for a personal audience with Emperor Hirohito. The Foreign Minister told him that he would present ^{*Mr.*} Grew's request to the throne.

At seven thirty the next morning, ^{*When Ambassador*} Grew went back to the Foreign Office, ~~and~~ Foreign Minister Togo, pointing to a document on the table, said: "This is the

Emperor's reply. " Then he pointed to the final paragraph in the reply, a paragraph stating that negotiations were broken off since no agreement had been reached. Although Mr. Grew didn't know it, Pearl Harbor had been bombed five hours earlier. Foreign Minister Togo made a little speech, thanking Mr. Grew for his cooperation, but, without a word about the attack on Pearl Harbor hours before.

CHINA

The drive of Chiang Kai-Shek's armies into Manchuria must ^{have considerable momentum} ~~be formidable~~ because the Communists are putting up a howl. They say that without the leadership and advice of American officers, Chiang's forces would get nowhere.

The word today is that the principal spearhead of the Nationalist armored columns has now reached a point thirty-five miles northeast of Chinchow and only eighty-five miles from Mukden. That means they've pushed deep into Manchuria -- a hundred-and-forty miles in ten days.

Another of the Generalissimo's ^{armored} ~~armed~~ columns is heading from Chinchow, by way of the foothills of Manchuria, on the road to the capital. With a third ready to start on a forty-mile drive, to seize Yingkow, an important seaport in South Manchuria. Over the weekend, Chiang's troops from Chinwangtao landed at the port of Hulutao, an ice-free port.

The Red radio -- belonging to Mao Tze Tung's Chinese Communists, claims that some of our officers accompanying Chiang's troops, were wounded in fighting near Shanhaikwan.

At any rate, the Red forces in Manchuria are falling back.

JAVA

On Java, the British battalions are proceeding steadily with the crushing of the Indonesian rebels. Occupying an arsenal at Bandoeng today, and bombing the city of Ambarawa in the center of the island.

At Soerabaja, the Indonesians are putting up a stiff fight. The British advanced two miles in one part of the city. But, the Javanese brought up reinforcements and drove the British ^{back,} ~~out~~; with the Indonesians suffering the heaviest casualties.

There had been hope for a settlement. But that vanished when the political advisor to Mountbatten left Java -- returning to Singapore.

This was the second day of the national convention of the so-called Indonesian Republic. Nothing dramatic happened, with the delegates arguing about how to include all political groups on a governing committee.

IRAN

Uncle Sam today made a proposal to other nations ^{that}
~~leave~~ ^{he left} Persia to the Persians, or, Iran to the Iranians,
if you prefer. The State Department sent notes to Moscow
and London asking the Soviet Union and Great Britain to
join with the United States in withdrawing all troops
from that country by the end of the year. The American
note points out that this will carry out an agreement made
at Teheran in December, Nineteen Forty-three, between
Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President
Roosevelt.

PALESTINE

A year and a half ago, the Sixth Airborne Division of the British Army was helping to win victory on the Normandy beaches. Today those veterans are trying to check bloodshed and rioting in the Holy Land. One formation of the Sixth Airborne, armed only with batons and tear-gas bombs, marched through crowds of protesting Jews. Both in and to the north of Tel-Aviv. Behind them marched a formation with bayonets fixed. Between the two formations marched several hundred Jews who were herded into barbed wire cages -- Jews charged with ~~rioting~~ rioting.

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The dispatch mentions no casualties.

AUSTRIA

The next Premier of Austria will probably be one Leopold Figl, Chairman of the Conservative Catholic Peoples' Party. The Communists in Austria met with spectacular defeat in yesterday's Austrian election. The Peoples' Party getting fifty percent of the popular vote, the Socialists some forty-five percent -- the Communists only a handful of votes.

Figl says his party will have a clearcut majority in the new Vienna Parliament.

MARSHALL

General George Marshall today stepped down as Chief-of-Staff of the greatest army in all American history. Said the President: "General Marshall takes his place at the head of the great commanders of history." Then he added, "Millions of Americans gave their country outstanding service, but General of the Army George C. Marshall gave it victory."

Twenty thousand cheering friends and admirers jammed the inner court of the Pentagon to witness the ceremony at which the President added another Oak Leaf Cluster to General Marshall's Distinguished Service Medal, one that he was awarded in World War One.

The President went on to say that General Marshall was the chief advocate of a ground assault across the English Channel into the plains of western Europe, to be directed

by one single supreme commander. Also that he insisted on maintaining ceaseless pressure on the Japanese, to prevent them from becoming entrenched in their stolen empire. "Statesman and soldier, General Marshall had the courage, the fortitude and the vision, and, best of all, a rare self-effacement." Those were the words of praise uttered by the President.

STRIKE

The automobile strike is being fought, for the time being, as a war of words. "Every farmer, every housewife, every business and professional person has a stake in the fight of the workers of General Motors to keep up their purchasing power." So says the Union.

The Vice President of the Union went on to say that the workers want to buy more of the things that other people make and grow and sell. On the other hand, they also want other people to buy more and more of the cars they make. That the Union asked G. M. for a thirty percent raise in order to maintain their purchasing power after a cut in the weekly hours of work had reduced their take-home pay. But, the Union insists that General Motors must not increase the price of their product.

Then the Union heads went on to recapitulate the charge that the Corporation had refused the public negotiations and conciliation which the Union had

proposed, and had sidestepped arbitration. It accuses the Corporation of refusing to bargain in good faith, of stalling, and declining to open its books.

To this General Motors replies that the arbitration procedure proposed by the Union was not an offer of arbitration at all, but a demand that the Company abdicate its rights to manage its own business. The statement said further that the Union had framed its proposal so as to be able to blame G.M. for a strike that the Unions had been planning for months.

General Motors also says that on October twenty-seventh, the Corporation offered a six percent increase plus an extension of the working week to forty-five hours. That, says G.M., would more than offset any loss of take-home pay for the workers. At the same time, making it possible to increase production.

This seems to be the gist of the case as both sides state it today.

And now comes the Ford Company with an announce^{ment}ment that its great plant at River Rouge and other subsidiary plants will have to close tomorrow night because of strikes at plants belonging to some fifteen other firms that make parts for Ford. With forty thousand workers in Detroit laid off by the end of the week -- a new shutdown in the auto world that has nothing to do with the General Motors strike.

Later today, G.M. officials announced that the Union had been preventing even ~~office~~ office workers from entering plants. That they now were keeping out more than two-thirds of some seventy-three thousand people who do only clerical work.

Tents have been put up outside the gates of all General Motors plants in Detroit, tents for pickets -- with stoves in them -- and plenty of hot coffee and soup. One picket line has been thrown around the entrance to the garage where General Motors executives

keep their cars. However, the G.M. Vice President
in charge of labor relations did talk the pickets into
letting him put his car inside!

POUND

Some twenty odd years ago, a superior young man left Haley, Idaho, and went to foreign parts where his superiority would be better appreciated. He settled in Paris, became the center of the young intellectuals over there. He wrote verse, published very very highbrow periodicals, ^{and} published some of the books of James Joyce, if I am not mistaken. He acquired a celebrity of a kind, **But**, if you had stopped the average person in any of five thousand American cities and asked, "Who is Ezra Pound?" you'd have been answered by a blank stare. Yes, that was Ezra Pound.

Finally his celebrity wore out even in the small circle that esteemed him, ^{But} ~~and~~ ^{new} he found scope for his superiority in Fascism. He even broadcast Fascist propaganda from Rome, ^{and} today a federal grand jury at Washington indicted him. ^{TP ago Ezra Pound} A few weeks ~~ago~~ ^{ago} was brought home by plane, ~~in order~~ to be prosecuted, ~~he~~ ^{he} was charged

with committing nineteen separate acts of treason while his country was at war with Italy. One fact brought out in the story of the indictment is that the alleged rewards of treason are pretty skimpy. For one of his broadcasts Pound received seven hundred Lira, which at a generous estimate would be anywhere from fifteen to twenty dollars. For others he got three hundred and fifty Lira and even smaller sums. ~~That's what~~^{So} the indictment charges.

CRIME

Today ^{we} ~~we~~ learn that they have crime waves even in Utopia -- I mean the Soviet Union. According to a story from Moscow, there is an outbreak of what the Soviet papers describe as "wanton hooliganism" that makes such disorders in New York and Chicago look pale by comparison. Hold-ups, robberies, burglaries, even murders are rife throughout the Soviet capital. Most of the victims are people who have to be out on the streets late at night. These, we hear, lose not only their money but their overcoats, and are beaten up to boot.

The Commissar of Justice has sent orders to all judges and penal agencies throughout Russia, ordering that these ruffians be banished to remoter parts of the Soviet Union. And the Attorney General of the Union has held a rally to pep up prosecutors.

The criminals in Russia, we hear, are of two kinds: teen-aged louts, such as we have some of. And, professional criminals who, during the war, were

given an amnesty providing they joined the armed forces. Tens of thousands of these. In the large cities, conditions are so bad the authorities have ordered lights on in all streets and alley-ways throughout the entire night.

And now H - a little light
from you.