

STRIKE

C.I. - Sunoco.

Wed., Nov. 21, 1945.

What news about the big strike at Detroit?

Has the curtain gone up on the greatest industrial drama in the history of this country? Perhaps. At any rate, twenty-eight thousand, fourhundred workers at sixteen General Motors plants have laid down their tools so far.

Factory policemen opened the gates and then fastened them back as the employees streamed out. Everything orderly, no disturbance. The President of one local addressed his followers and warned them that the United Automobile Workers want a peaceful strike, no property damage.

Seven thousand G.M. men have gone out at Cleveland; others at Toledo; at Syracuse; and at Atlanta; Bristol, Connecticut; and Linden, New Jersey; also at other points around the country.

ADD STRIKE

The Vice-President of the union said the strike was ninety-six per cent effective, had closed down a hundred and two G.M. plants, and by the end of the week a hundred and fifteen will be closed down in twenty states.

^{hat} Not long after that, the entire industry, except Ford, will be completely shut down. That seems to be a safe estimate. All motor car manufacturers, except Ford, have to buy some of their parts from General Motors.

Thus the G.M. strike will automatically force the others to shut down. ^R There are altogether six hundred thousand

workers in the automobile industry, a hundred and seventy-five thousand are on strike tonight, ^{and} two hundred

thousand will be out by the end of the week. The union

also announced ^S that ~~several~~ ^{some} A.F. of L. workers, such as

the teamsters and men in the building trades, have promised not to cross the picket lines.

Officials of General Motors ^{so far} ~~do not~~ ^{it} have much to say.

But, they pointed out that the strikers will lose

something like two million dollars a day in wages.

As for their own ~~their~~ *they* office workers will be paid all through the strike.

WASHINGTON - FOLLOW STRIKE


Members of Congress today seemed annoyed, and no wonder, over that walkout of Washington streetcar and bus operators -- for the second time in two weeks. Congressman Randolph of West Virginia, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee in the House, begged the men to stay on the job. But, they paid no heed. So, this has been another tough day for hundreds of thousands of government employees, as well as for most other people in the Nation's capital.

This afternoon President Truman seized all the street cars and buses of the Washington Transportation Company.

In explaining his order, the President said the strike was a blow at the sanctity of Labor agreements. Its effect, said he, is to tie up all transportation at the seat of Federal government and thereby prevent efficient and normal operation of the agencies of government during this vital reconversion period.

ADD WASHINGTON FOLLOW STRIKE

The strikers paid no attention to the President's words. ^{In fact} They made it ~~quite~~ clear that president or no president, they ~~are~~ ^{right} going to go on striking. This came out at a meeting of the union. Thereupon the president of the union resigned, said he could not go along any further with them, ^{defying as they were} ~~after they defied~~ an order of the government. Thereupon the meeting broke up in confusion.



There is word just in that even the taxicab
drivers, in the capital, are thinking of going
on strike.

WARD

Montgomery Ward employees are going out again,
this time ~~on a bigger scale~~ ^{more of them} than ever. Seventy-five
thousand, ~~of them~~ ^{Montgomery Ward} at all ~~the~~ stores, all over the country,
~~are~~ going to strike for one week, beginning next Monday.
^{Then} ~~but~~ if the Company doesn't change its attitude, they ~~will~~
continue the strike.

The president of the union ~~said~~ this walkout
~~will~~ be a protest against the Company's refusal to
accept the union's offer to arbitrate. ~~In fact,~~ Sewell
Avery, Chairman of the Board, ^{had} made no reply. However, ~~he~~
~~did~~ ^{make} public, in Chicago, an open letter to the union
which was tantamount to a refusal to arbitrate.

BILL

The day of the opening of the big ^{auto} strike became also the day for bringing out into the open a bill in Congress to pull a tight rein on strikers. ~~It is the~~ bill presented by Representative Howard Smith of Virginia. ~~One~~ One of its provisions, ~~would be~~ to impose heavy penalties on unions if they strike in violation of contract.

Congressman Smith was ^{by the way,} ~~also part~~ ^{co-} author of the anti-strike Smith-Connally Act which was passed during the war. The new measure ^{would} repeal ^{that one,} ~~the Smith-Connally Act~~. If passed, it will enable employers to sue unions for ^{any} damages ~~that they~~ sustained by a strike in violation of contract. ~~It will~~ ^{to} also deprive such a union of bargaining rights for one year. ^{would} It forbid ^{any} ~~the~~ unions to spend money in support of a political candidate, in either a primary or general election, for federal offices.

The Smith measure was submitted months ago. ^{But}

^{Up} to now it has been in committee. Today the important

Rules Committee of the House approved ~~of~~ it by a vote of six to two, ~~and that means~~ ^{meaning} it will have preferential consideration at an early date.

The Rules Committee also approved a bill offered by Representative Hobbs of Alabama, called the Anti-Racketeering Bill. This ~~would~~ ^{to} make it a penal offense for members of ~~the~~ ^a union to interfere with drivers of trucks engaged in interstate commerce.

Congressman Hoffman of Michigan took the occasion to accuse ~~the Truman and Roosevelt~~ ^{President's administration, and} ~~even more so the Roosevelt~~ administrations of responsibility for the present wave of strikes. The Roosevelt administration, said he, maintained a corrupt alliance with politicians and racketeers in the so-called labor movement. "The result," ~~said~~ ^{added Congressman} Hoffman, "is a strike against General Motors, a threatened strike in the steel industry, and here in Washington a strike which affects the everyday operation of the government."

FRANCE

Well
~~General Charles~~ DeGaulle has made peace with the

French Communists, after all. In spite of all the
bickering, ^{all the} ~~and~~ obstacles, ~~and~~ all the predictions that the
De Gaulle might be on the way out,
~~General was licked~~, today he came out on top, with a
strong Cabinet; and ^{with} all three major parties represented.
this cabinet
In ~~it the~~ Communists ^{got} ~~got~~ five Ministers, the Socialists
and Popular Republican Movement ~~have~~ six, each, with two
for the Independents and one each for the Radicals and
the Moderates.

To the Communists ^{go the} ~~the~~ ^{rules} ~~the~~ Ministers of Armaments, of
Industrial Production, ^{and} ~~and~~ National Economy, and Labor, ~~also~~
one ~~Minister~~ without Portfolio. The Socialists ^{got} ~~got~~ the
Departments of ~~the~~ Interior, of Agriculture, ~~and~~ Food,
Public Works, ~~and~~ Transport, Colonies, and Communications,
plus one without portfolio. The Popular Republican
Movement is represented by the Minister of Foreign
Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice,
the Minister of Population, the Minister of Armies, and
one Minister without Portfolio.

today

DeGaulle [^] was able to greet newspapermen with the words, "Gentlemen, France now has a government again."

He and his new Cabinet will go before the Constituent Assembly on Friday afternoon for the first time.

TRIAL

Supreme Court Justice Robert ~~A~~ Jackson at
Nuremberg today ~~began~~ ^{proceeded with} his task, as a prosecutor. In his
opening argument, ^{Jackson} ~~he~~ accused the late Nazi government of
having plotted war against us in Nineteen Forty. He also
made the charge that in Nineteen Thirty-Nine, the
Japanese were plotting to assassinate ^{Stalin} ~~Premier Marshal~~

~~Stalin~~

^{Justice}
Before Jackson began, counsel for the defense made
a motion to the court that the court and the entire
process before it were without standing in law. The
motion was immediately denied by British Lord Justice
Lawrence, who ^{is} ~~presiding~~ ^{ing} Thereupon the twenty defendants
all pleaded "not guilty". When Herman Goering's name
was called first, he heaved his bulk out of his chair
and started to make a speech. Bang went the gavel of
Lord Justice Lawrence, as he said: "You may not address
the court: you must plead guilty or not guilty."

Justice Jackson declared that he would submit proof ^{of}
~~how~~ ^{that} the Nazi leaders were planning to make war on ^{us} ~~the~~
~~United States~~ from the Atlantic, ^{while getting the} ~~and also instigating~~
~~Japan~~ ^{us} to attack ^{How as} from the Pacific. ~~as~~ ^{as} early as March,
 Nineteen Forty-One, ~~that~~ Hitler issued the order to
 his officers that Japan must be brought actively into
 the ^{war. Then he} ~~hostilities.~~ He cited a memorandum signed by German
 General Falkenstein, which stated that the Fuehrer at
 that time was engaged in the question of occupying the
 Atlantic islands with a view to the prosecution of war
 against America at a later date. ^{Another} memorandum
 captured by Intelligence officers showed that in January,
 Nineteen Thirty-Nine, the Japs reported to Hitler that
 they had sent ten Russian traitors into Soviet territory,
 across the Caucasus Mountains, equipped with bombs ~~and~~
^{with which} ~~plotting to use them~~ to kill Stalin.

^{Nuremberg}
 Jackson told the court that the real complaining
 party at the bar is civilization. The defendants ^{sitting there} in court,

^{he,}
~~he~~ said [^] were men of a station and rank which does not

soil its own hands with blood but knew how to use lesser
^{TP Then he went on to tell how}
folk as tools. ~~He said that~~ [^] on June First, Nineteen

Forty-Four, the Germans promulgated an order that
captured English and American airmen should no longer
be treated as prisoners of war. They were to be treated
as criminals. Furthermore, the Nazi high command ordered
their army to stop protecting them from lynching by German
mobs. Jackson also proposes to show top secret orders
signed by Hitler, that ^{all} ~~commandos, regardless, of conditions~~
were to be killed, to the last man, ^{whenever} ~~after being~~ captured.

^{Justice}
[^] Jackson devoted forty minutes of his opening
address to Julius Streicher, the notorious Jew-baiter.
Streicher grinned all the time as though he were proud
of his crimes. The American prosecutor ^{further} ~~also~~ devoted a
good deal of time to Alfred Rosenberg, the political
philosopher from whom Hitler borrowed most of his ideas.
Jackson mentioned a letter ~~which~~ Rosenberg had written

to Hitler, in which he reported that out of three million
six hundred thousand Russian prisoners, all but six
hundred thousand had been killed or starved to death.

ADD TRIAL

Meanwhile, at the other side of the world,

General MacArthur's legal officers are ^{getting ready} ~~preparing~~ to begin

for the trials of ~~Japanese~~ war criminals. There will be three or four courts sitting at the same time, beginning December First or as soon ~~there~~after as possible. One of the men on the list, former Foreign Minister Matsuoka, said the trial was an unnecessary gesture, because he considers himself doomed before it begins. He is sixty years old and can hardly walk because of illness.

JAPAN

The International Red Cross today filed an accusation against the Japanese. It charged that there were seven thousand Allied prisoners and internees for which the Jap authorities had failed to account. Furthermore, they had withheld from the Red Cross information concerning more than half of the hundred and two camps in which they kept their prisoners of war. The Japs took thirty-four thousand prisoners, but reported only twenty-seven thousand names. And they permitted the Red Cross to visit only forty-two of their camps in Japan and Manchuria.

PEARL HARBOR

Admiral Richardson today told the Pearl Harbor Investigatint Committee how President Roosevelt ^{noted} ~~had fired~~ him from his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet. When Richardson returned to Washington from Hawaii, he asked Secretary Knox 'why. Knox replied: "Well, Jim, the last time you were here you hurt the President's feelings." And that, said Admiral Richardson, was the only explanation he ever received.

He told the Congressmen that he never bore any resentment toward President ^{Franklin D.} Roosevelt. [^] Roosevelt was the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; Richardson was one of his senior subordinates; there was a difference of opinion; each expressed his views; so the Admiral was relieved of his command. And he said that if he had been constitutional Commander-in-Chief, he would have taken the same action. He said that his dismissal and demotion came as a great surprise to him, that he expected to stay on his job another year.

On one point Admiral Richardson's testimony was contradicted by Admiral ~~William D.~~ Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt and now to President Truman. He said that ~~he~~ he definitely could not recall that President Roosevelt had ever said that sooner or later the Japanese would make a mistake and force us into the war. ^PThe Congressmen asked him whether he heard the President say anything about basing the fleet at Hawaii. Leahy replied that the President might have said something, but, he could not remember.

Admiral Leahy admitted that he was always afraid of a Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor ^{and so} ~~and so~~ were many other officers. He did remember Admiral Richardson had told the President that Honolulu was not a good place in which to prepare the Pacific Fleet for war. Leahy declared that he was astonished to hear Richardson's recollection that President Roosevelt had said we would

not go to war even if the Japs attacked the Philippines.
Then ^{Adm.} Leahy ^{added:-} ~~said~~ "From my knowledge of the President, I feel quite sure that if the Japanese had invaded the Philippines, the President would have recommended a declaration of war."

~~Adm.~~ Leahy said that while he was ambassador to Vichy, ~~France~~ he had heard rumors about Japanese intentions and became quite alarmed when the Japs moved into French Indo-China. He advised President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull that ^{himself} he was convinced that we would be at war with Japan over the Philippines before long. However, he did not receive any information at Vichy about the forthcoming Pearl Harbor attack.

~~Adm.~~ Leahy also told the committee that Marshal Petain had admitted to him that Nazi pressure was so strong that ^{Petain} he could not refuse to allow the Japanese to enter Indo-China.

TRAVELER

of Flushing, New York

Ten year old Patricia Barton, doesn't like her teacher ~~at her school in Flushing~~, doesn't like New York.

So today she's at Grandma's house at Higby, Missouri.

She traveled from Flushing all the way to St. Louis on six cents, which is about a record. Five out of the six cents she spent on a subway ride from Flushing to the

Grand Central Station. Then she hopped ~~onto~~ a train,

St. Louis bound," and," she explained, "Every time I saw the

conductor coming, I just ducked." ~~And~~ ^π She added that

she wasn't worrying anyway, because daddy is a railroad fireman, and so she ~~was~~ ^{'s} entitled to free transportation!

~~In that I believe she is right, though even railroad men's families are supposed to have tickets.~~

Patricia was neither hungry nor bored on that

12 twelve hundred mile ride. She ~~met~~ met a nice lady who

not only fed her but read to her. The nice lady was a

WAC, on her way west, and she turned Patricia over to the

Travelers, at the Union Station in St. Louis.

Aid H - will turn the mike over to you