

COAL

S.J. - Sunoco. Tuesday, May 28, 1946.

This has been a day

~~The day was~~ full of rumors that the

coal strike was about to be settled, ~~but thus far~~
~~the welcome news has not come through.~~ As for
~~anything positive, the most significant item is this.~~
A spokesman for coal administrator Krug stated ~~today~~
that lawyers representing the government and the union
were in continuous session;-- "Working on details",
said the spokesman. It is noted that in big time
labor negotiations, the lawyers seldom get on the
job until an agreement has virtually been reached --
they ^{are} called in at the last moment to work on the
details.

As for the terms of the settlement, which
is so confidently reported, one rumor is that the
government is giving the soft^t coal miners a wage
boost of seventeen and six-tenths cents an hour.
But, of course, the main thing is -- the welfare
fund, which Lewis demands as condition number one.
Word from Washington is that Lewis will get his
welfare fund to the tune of twenty-five million

dollars a year, to be raised by a tax of five cents on each ton of coal. However, the Washington word is that the welfare fund will be administered jointly by the union and the companies, and maybe the government;-- and not by the union alone, as Lewis has been demanding.

The latest just in: Senator Wheeler of Montana left the White House, a few minutes ago. As he did, he stated that he expects the coal strike to be settled tonight. Senator Wheeler obviously had been talking to the President.

Still further word: Coal Administrator Krug and ~~John~~ John L. Lewis ~~are~~ are now at the White House. So, perhaps we can keep our ^{fingers} ~~finger~~ crossed and also keep listening to the radio, to this station, for the news that may come at any time.

STRIKE LAW

The battle over the bill to draft strikers was cut short in the Senate today by the death of Carter Glass, ~~of Virginia~~. One of the great figures in American public life, Senator Glass died early this morning at the age of eighty-two -- he had long been ill. He ~~was~~ ^{had been} ^{from Virginia,} senator, except for one brief interval, since nineteen one, and the upper House of Congress paused today to pay honor to his memory -- spoken tributes, and then adjournment.

^{And} that put off for a day consideration of President Truman's ^drastic bill to curb strikes -- with its much debated provision that would make strikers against the government liable to be drafted into the Army and put back to work as soldiers.

The House of Representatives passed the bill with a shout -- amid ^{the} excitement of President Truman's dramatic appearance before Congress on Saturday. The Senate is considering the matter in a far more deliberate way -- and will take up the proposal again tomorrow.

The White House is said to be determined to put the bill through, including the provision to draft strikers into the Army;-- especially that provision, said administration-Leader Senator Barkley today. The Senator told newsmen that the draft part of it was, in his words, "The guts of the bill." And he added that the attitude of the Administration would not be changed ~~by~~^{by} any settlement of the coal strike. He pointed out that the danger of the Maritime strike is still to come, threatened for June Fifteenth.

The opposition to the draft of strikers consists, in the main, of two very different elements - radical new deal Democrats and Conservative Republicans. The former element is pro-labor. The latter opposes on grounds of the constitution and of the unwisdom of concentrating too much power in the Central Government -- not to mention the fact of political advantages to be gained from the bitter and unanimous hostility of the unions toward the bill, the

draft-strikers idea.

The Republican opposition is headed by Senator Taft of Ohio, a rigorous constitutionalist. He stated today that the first decisive vote would be on the proposal to put strikers in the Army, and said he was confident that that would be defeated. Other Republicans will propose other amendments. Also -- there's the matter of the Senate's own case bill for curbing strikes. They don't want that tossed out in favor of the President's bill. The difference is that the Truman proposal, with its ~~draft~~ draft of strikers, is a temporary emergency measure -- while the case bill would impose permanent checks on unions in calling strikes.

Meanwhile, there's another angry denunciation ~~from~~ from A.F. Whitney, head of the Railroad Trainmen, the principal of the two Union Leaders who took the defeat. In Cleveland today Whitney declared that President Truman treated them with cold hostility -- "Like stepchildren", said Whitney.

He related that he and the Head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had only two brief meetings with the President at the White House. "He refused to let us give the facts of our case," declared Whitney today. "He wouldn't listen. He said he knew all about it, and wouldn't hear us." Both Union Leaders say that President Truman was -- "Stern, cold and abrupt."

Whitney describes the final meeting, at the time when the President ordered the seizure of the railroads. "He asked us what our position was," says Whitney. "We told him it was unchanged. Then he started grabbing papers, and snapped that he was taking over the railroads. He started to sign the papers. We were embarrassed. We didn't know whether to go or stay. We finally asked if he was through with us. He said, "Yes" and dismissed us."

The leader of the Trainmen makes, likewise, a defense of the Union action in calling the railroad strike and tying up the country. He says: "We did

not want to precipitate a calamity, and we asked to see the President both last Friday and Saturday. He paid no attention to our requests, and told his Board of Mediation to break off negotiations."

This is the Union side, stated by an embittered Labor Leader -- his excuse of what he and his colleague did in the strike that meant national paralysis. It may give an inkling of a part that personal angers and resentments may have played in the national crisis.

COAL STRIKE

The White House announces that an agreement in the Coal Strike has not been reached. Krug and Lewis are having another meeting tonight trying for a settlement.

PETRILLO

Here's more labor trouble, with a familiar name appearing -- Petrillo. Today James Caesar Petrillo, the big boss of the Musicians' Union, called a strike against Radio Station W.A.A.F. in Chicago -- and in this he openly defied the law passed by Congress to check the high handed actions of Petrillo as Czar of the Musicians.

The immediate point at issue was the hiring of extra musicians. Station W.A.A.F. employs three, who come under the category of musicians, although they do nothing more than handle records to be put on machines by other technicians. Petrillo said the station must double that staff of record-handlers, making it six. The station rejected this union demand, which was in violation of the anti-Petrillo Law, and the strike was called -- today. Petrillo says he is making it a test case. He charged that the bill to check his activities is unconstitutional, and that he'll fight the case to the Supreme Court.

ROCHESTER STRIKE

The city of Rochester today was in a state of paralysis -- because of a general strike of forty eight thousand union workers, both the A F of L and the C I O joining in a mass walkout. ~~The ~~dispute~~ dispute~~ was ~~because of~~ ^{The} a union demand ^{ing} that employees of the city be organized -- the city authorities opposing ^{it} that.

Business and industry in Rochester, a city of three hundred and twenty-five thousand, were at a standstill -- with bands of pickets taking positions to stop all forms of public transportation.

JAP PRISONER

The news from Hong Kong tells how the Japanese, Kanao Inouye, was born in Canada. His father served with the Canadian Army in World War One, served so bravely that he was awarded a military medal. Yet today at Hong Kong, Kanao Inouye, Canadian born son of the Canadian Army hero, was sentenced to death for atrocities against prisoners of war -- Canadians.

RUMANIA

Great Britain has sent a protest to Rumania on the subject of free elections, and the crushing of political opposition in that country, which is under Soviet Domination. Under an agreement between the Western Democracies and Moscow, Rumania was obligated to install the usual practices of political freedom and civil rights. This the Rumanian Government has not done. It is, in fact, a Communist kind of Totalitarianism. London says the United States, joining Britain, has sent a similar protest.

NAZI

The British announce the arrest of the mystery man of Nazi mass murder. He is Lieutenant General Oswald Pohl, who was Chief Administrator of all the Hitler Concentration camps. That makes him responsible for the total amount of murder in the Nazi haunts of atrocity. Today in Germany British officials say that this Lieutenant General Oswald Pohl may be formally indicted for the murder of twenty million *people*.

His status as a mystery man arises from the fact that he was a figure behind the scenes in the crimes of the Nazis, ~~was~~ never well known, even in Germany. His name has cropped up repeatedly in the Nuremberg war trials, various defendants putting the blame on the mysterious Pohl.

It was assumed that he was dead, had been killed by the Nazi collapse. So at Nuremberg, one of the chief defendants, Kaltenbrunner of the Gestapo, repeatedly demanded that Lieutenant General Pohl be called as a witness in Kaltenbrunner's

defense -- he was that sure that Pohl was dead. But now that Lieutenant General Pohl, the concentration camp administrator has been found, very much alive, Kaltenbrunner is likely to get his wish -- with Pohl giving evidence of the status of Kaltenbrunner as a Gestapo Chief.

The mystery man of mass murder disappeared after the fall of Berlin, and a special detachment of British investigators hunted for him for a year -- never convinced of the stories that Pohl had been killed. And today they found the Nazi Lieutenant General on a farm in Hannover -- ~~he was~~ working as a day laborer. For a disguise he had grown a huge mustache, a La Bismarck -- and was hiding behind that.

The British Agents pretended that they wanted to question him about some minor infraction. Then they suddenly asked the farm laborer -- wasn't he Lieutenant General Pohl? He denied it; ~~and they~~ made a sudden grab into a pocket. ^{and} They made a sudden

grab at him, as he was frantically digging out a vial of poison, potassium ~~of~~ cyanide -- which he, like other big time Nazis, had kept as a way out, if apprehended.

They took him off to jail, and there shaved off the disguise, the big mustache -- and he was easily recognized, as Lieutenant General Oswald Pohl, Administrator of all the Hitler atrocity camps.

BRITAIN

In London, the House of Commons tonight nationalized the British steel and iron industry. This is the latest step, maybe the most important of all -- in socializing the Isle of Britain. Already the labor government has nationalized the Bank of England and the coal mines. The railroads are scheduled to be nationalized and tonight steel became a government industry, under socialism.

ARGENTINA

In Washington today, Chief of Staff General Eisenhower, stated that Argentina may join in a program whereby the United States would train and equip the military forces of Latin-American Countries.

That plan, advanced by President Truman, is before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

Newspapers in Buenos Aires have been playing up a visit the recentlyretired Argentine Chief of Staff is making to Washington -- General Carlos Von der Becke. That very teutonic name reminds us of a lot of talk about the Nazi influence of the many Germans who settled in Argentina. But then, we too have German sounding names in this country -- Eisenhower, for example. Supposing there should be a meeting of General Eisenhower and General Von der Becke. It would sound like something from the minutes of the German General Staff.

~~Word~~ Word from Buenos Aires is that Von der Becke took off for the United States by plane today.

In his testimony before the Congressional Committee today, Eisenhower argued that in the arming and training of Latin American Military Forces, the United States will have to take the initiative - or else. If we don't the Latin Americans will, in Eisenhower's words -- "Go elsewhere."

And that ties in with another dispatch from Argentina. A Socialist newspaper in Buenos Aires prints a statement that Soviet Russia has offered to provide Argentina with military supplies, weapons from the surplus that the Red Army has.

DARWIN

In England, Bury St. Edmund, County of Suffolk, a parish church council voted today on the subject of a memorial tablet to Thomas Woolner, a sculptor of the Nineteenth Century, who enjoyed fame and success when Victoria was Queen. He was a native of Bury St. Edmund, The verdict of the Council of the Parish Church was -- no, rejecting a proposal to set up a woolner ^{memorial tablet.} The answer takes the form of a blush, the maidenly blush of modesty. The answer also goes back to one of the greatest names in science, Charles Darwin -- founder of the doctrine of evolution.

Today's church vote at Bury St. Edmund is a curious latter day commentary on one of the amusing incidents in the career of Charles Darwin. The founder of evolution, in his profound researches into physical reactions, got around to that girlish reaction -- blushing, its cause and biological significance. The question rose -- how big is a blush, how far does it extend?

Darwin of course knew that the delicate blush of modesty extends over the face and neck -- but he was too austere a scientist to be ~~xxx~~ acquainted with anything further. So he inquired of people who would be expected to know -- like artists and ~~xxxx~~ sculptors, who have models.

It is related in histories of science that Darwin confabulated with a French artist, a parisian painter, who informed him that in some cases a blush could be total, from tip to toe.

But Darwin was a bit skeptical of French artists -- as who wasn't in staid old England in the days of Victoria? And he decided to check the parisian information about the totality of a blush. He said he wanted the opinion of what he called "A cautious and careful English artist"; and the one he appealed to was the sculptor, Thomas Woolner. He queried Woolner, asking him about the magnitude of a blush area, latitude, how many square feet and so on.