

STRIKE

P.I. - Sunoco. Friday, Jan. 18, 1946.

The United States Steel Corporation turns down the President's proposal on the ground that it would be almost equivalent to granting in full the demand made by the union - the latest revised demand.

Earlier in the day, the union was willing to accept what the President suggested, a wage increase of nineteen and a half cents an hour. <sup>H</sup> The President himself, gives us the figures in the matter. In a statement issued after the Company rejection, he says that the first demand of the C.I.O. union was for an increase of twenty-five cents an hour, a wage boost of about twenty-three per cent. To this the Company responded with its original offer - an increase of twelve-and-a-half cents an hour, a wage boost of eleven and six-tenths per cent.

Neither side being willing to accept the proposal of the other, they met for the conference at the White House about which we heard yesterday and the day before. In the conference, the Union,

represented by C.I.O. President Philip Murray, offered to cut ~~kw~~ its demand to an increase of seventeen and a half cents an hour, a wage boost of eighteen per cent. ~~The figure was suggested by his fact-finding board as a fair deal. And he expressed his hope that the Company would reconsider its refusal. That doesn't seem likely, and the White House says the President is planning no further action. So it looks as if a nationwide strike of seven hundred thousand steel workers will begin on schedule - Monday. This, of course, will bring the present strike crisis to a climax.~~

The Company upped its own original offer to the tune of fifteen cents an hour, or thirteen and nine-tenths per cent. They still couldn't get together. And then the President made his proposal of eighteen and a half cents an hour - which, as the Company points out, is almost equal to the revised union demand.

President Truman states that the figure he named was suggested by his fact-finding board as a fair deal. And he expressed his hope that the Company would reconsider its refusal. That doesn't seem likely, and the White House says the President is planning no further action. So it looks as if a nationwide strike of seven hundred thousand steel workers will begin on schedule - Monday. This, of course, will bring the present strike crisis to a climax.

In the packinghouse strike, the presidential fact-finding board will begin hearings in Chicago early next week. The Chairman of the fact finders had a meeting with Company and Union representatives today, and says that both sides agreed to cooperate with the board.

Meanwhile, there is an increasing threat of black market operations throughout the country. They say that black ~~scab~~<sup>market</sup>steers who conducted illegal dealings during the war and seemed to be put out of business at the coming of peace - are going back to their former operations. Panic buying by housewives continues, and dealers are charging all sorts of prices.



## NOMINATIONS

In the nominations announced<sup>d</sup> by President Truman today, the interest is focused on Edwin W. Pauley, the California oil man. He is on the list as Under-Secretary of the Navy, and we hear that this is intended as a mere preliminary. The belief is that Pauley is slated to become the head of the Navy Department in the course of time. He goes in as a subordinate to become acquainted with the job - then to take the place of Secretary Forrestal, who ultimately will resign. That's the story in Washington.

~~All of which may touch off a fight in the Senate, when the Pauley appointment comes up for a senatorial okay. There is opposition to the California oil man, based on the part that he is said to have played in a controversy over oil. This concerns what are called tidelands, an argument between states and the federal government. The states, of course, control their coastlines, while the government is in charge of the ocean out to <sup>the</sup> a three mile limit. The tide, however,~~



PALESTINE

The discharge of British Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan, Chief of UNRRA in Europe - has been suspended. This is the latest in the controversy that began when General Morgan stated that there seemed to be an organized Jewish movement to get Jews out of Europe - to Palestine. As a result of that, General Morgan was asked to resign as European Director of UNRRA. *He refused.* ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~The accused~~ stuck to his guns. ~~He~~ refused to be dismissed - and now his dismissal is suspended. <sup>π</sup> This has just been announced by UNRRA Director General, former Governor Lehman of New York. The reason for the new move is to permit *Sir Frederick* ~~General~~ Morgan to come to the United States and explain his charge <sup>that</sup> ~~is~~ a secret Jewish organization is plotting a mass exodus of Jews from Europe.

## PEARL HARBOR

The Pearl Harbor inquiry turned <sup>S</sup>~~R~~ the light on a story that has been going the rounds for a long time, the story that Admiral Kimmel got his command because of a personal friendship with President Roosevelt. It had been said again and again that Kimmel was an aide to Franklin D. Roosevelt during the time when F.D.R. was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and that was why Kimmel had been jumped ahead of forty-six admirals with greater seniority to get the Pearl Harbor post in Nineteen Forty-One.

Admiral Kimmel has denied that previously, and today he gave the precise facts pertaining to the case. He said he first met Franklin D. Roosevelt in Nineteen Fifteen. At that time Kimmel, a lieutenant, was assigned as aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy during a trip on the Pacific coast. That acquaintance lasted for ten days, after which Kimmel saw F.D.R. in Washington several times in Nineteen Sixteen, and once the following year in Scotland.

During the Roosevelt administrations, the Admiral met the President once or twice at White House receptions.

That was the extent of the acquaintance, most of it dating back to the time of World War One, and only brief ~~acquaintance~~ even then. Admiral Kimmel stated that it wasn't until June of Nineteen Forty-One, when he was Pearl Harbor commander, that he had a long talk with Franklin D. Roosevelt - <sup>that</sup> a conversation in which Kimmel urged, and the President agreed, that the transfer of naval strength from the Pacific to the Atlantic, should be stopped.

Meanwhile, the Pearl Harbor Committee will not have Winston Churchill. The Committee turned down a proposal today to call the former Prime Minister of Great Britain to answer questions about commitments that President Roosevelt may have made. Churchill testifying would no doubt, have made a good show - but the Committee felt that that's what it would mostly have been, show business.



JAP.

One of the by-words used regarding Japs is the phrase - "so sorry." They had a way of doing outrageous things and then apologizing blandly - and, "so sorry" virtually came to mean Jap. All of which came to a climax today in sombre form at Shanghai - in statements made by the Japanese captain who commanded the firing squad that executed three Doolittle flyers.

His name is Tatsuta, and he's <sup>a</sup> fifty-nine year old professional soldier - in prison at Shanghai for his part in the crime against humanity. He was interviewed by United Press Correspondent Walter Rundle, and the gist of his story is - "so sorry." That phrase, with strange variations.

~~Tatsuta, the firing squad commander, was bland and smiling as he told how he carried out the order to kill the flyers whom the Japs had condemned for their part in the Doolittle bombing of Tokyo. To the doomed~~  
*he had*  
men ~~he~~ said, he was "so sorry." He stated today that he felt what he called "extreme sorrow."

He related that he had been the chief jailor of the Japanese military prisons at Shanghai, and that the American flyers were placed in his charge. He says he became friends with them. Then he was ordered to carry out the execution. He says he didn't have the heart to tell them - not until the last moment. He left them in ignorance for the night. And here's his story of what ensued.

"The very moment before I marched them out," he says, "I told them that the execution was ready and that they had been sentenced to death by the court martial. The flyers told me, 'Okay, we expected that all the time.'" And he adds that as he ordered the firing squad to shoot, he called to the three Americans: "You are dying a heroic death for your country. Your names will be outstanding in American history."

Their names? They were Lieutenant Hallmark of Dallas, Texas, Lieutenant Farrow of Darlington,

South Carolina, and Sergeant Spatz of Leopold, Kansas.

And that ~~is the~~ story <sup>is a</sup> ~~of the~~ climax <sup>of a</sup> ~~of the~~ Jap saying - "so sorry."



MARINE

In the hills of the Japanese island of Kyushu, <sup>at</sup>  
a remote place far from anywhere, - they've discovered,  
a United States Marine - a Leatherneck who served with  
Dewey. No, I don't mean Governor Dewey of New York -  
~~it's~~ <sup>with</sup> Admiral Dewey of ~~the~~ Spanish-American War <sup>days.</sup> The  
old-timer who has been found in Japan was a member of  
the Marine Corps Detachment aboard Dewey's flagship,  
the Olympia, in the Battle of Manila Bay.

His name is Edward Zillig, a native of  
Switzerland who immigrated to the United States. He  
joined the Leathernecks in Eighteen Eighty-Eight,  
served his term, and was mustered out with a decoration  
for bravery in the Philippines. <sup>17</sup> Years ago he went to  
Japan, where he held a job. When the recent war broke out,  
the Japs interned him - but only in a mild way. And now  
the Marine who served with Dewey, has been found -  
eighty-two years old, living in a secluded cottage,  
where he was being cared for by an old Japanese servant  
and her twenty-one year old daughter. He told the  
Americans: "There is just one more thing I want out of

life - and that's to see a full dress Marine Corps parade."

He saw it - the Second Battalion of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Leathernecks put on <sup>for him</sup> as fancy a full dress parade as you ever saw. And old Ed's eyes just popped out - yes sir, the Marines were just as fine as when he was with Dewey.

54

A forthright statement was made today in the Assembly of the U.N.O. in London. Hitherto, the addresses have consisted mostly of those fine generalities, ideals, aspirations, nice things to say.

Today's blunt reality emanated from a source you might expect - the Soviets. <sup>R</sup> Russian Delegate Gromyko spoke about proposals to eliminate the veto exercise<sup>d</sup> by the big powers. He referred to contentions that small nations should have an equal voice in the deliberations of the United Nations Organization - no big power domination. Gromyko handled these idealistic arguments without gloves. <sup>R</sup> He said ~~that~~ the Soviets were sticking to their veto, and warned that any attempt to revise the U.N.O. Charter to abolish the big power ~~vetoes~~ vetos would be dangerous and might lead to what he called - "serious consequences." <sup>R</sup> He pointed to the business of controlling atomic energy and outlawing the atomic bomb - intimating that this was nothing for the



small nations to monkey around with. All up and  
down the line the Soviet delegate condemned the  
notion of trying to make the little powers equal  
to the big powers. *All stated in copious  
Russian.*

## GERMAN WEAPON

Another secret weapon that the Germans were developing is disclosed today - death waves. They never had a chance to put it into practice, but German scientists had perfected death waves to a point at which these could kill at a distance of sixty-five yards, and could disable a man at fifteen hundred yards, nearly a mile.

What were the death waves? Well, sound waves, for one thing. American technicians today told how German scientists were experimenting with the idea of using sound as a weapon. They set up a special laboratory, and designed several devices for killing with sound - finally evolving a murderous contraption that hurled sound, shock and pressure waves. These were produced by a sound generator, which was really a combustion chamber in which explosions of methane and oxygen were touched off, rapid explosions, from eight hundred to fifteen hundred a second - sending <sup>out</sup> powerful waves of that frequency. These waves were directed by means of a reflector, a kind of mirror - and could have been a deadly weapon of battle - killing or knocking out troops within a range of nearly a mile.

CRASH

The air tragedy in Connecticut <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ apparently a case of a passenger plane catching fire <sup>in the air.</sup> ~~as it went~~ speeding along. The plane ~~was~~ on its way from Miami to Boston, and all lives ~~were~~ lost, <sup>seventeen.</sup> ~~sixteen.~~

The United Press has an eye-witness account, given by an Air Force veteran from the Burma-India-China theatre of war - Peter Riccio, <sup>who</sup> ~~he~~ saw the airliner as it passed over Cheshire, Connecticut, and <sup>realized</sup> ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ that something was wrong.

"I noticed smoke trailing from one of the engines and fanning out under one wing," he relates. "The plane was flying normally, and I don't believe the pilot knew the ship was on fire. Less than a minute later," the Air Force veteran goes on, "he banked sharply. That was when he saw smoke or knew there was a fire. He started looking for a place to come down and was losing altitude -- when the wings folded up and the plane came straight down and plowed into the ground."

57  
Such is the report from a competent witness - a veteran of the Air Forces.



## WOLVES

In northwestern Canada, the scare cry is -  
wolves!

In northern Saskatchewan, fierce packs of hungry wolves are raiding the livestock; - ~~and~~ even attacking human beings, so we hear. One farmer reports that the wolves killed thirty-six of his sheep in one night. At another place, the savage marauders invaded a farmyard and attacked a dog.

Mothers are afraid to send their children to school in lonely places - and school attendance has fallen off. There is one unverified report of a child being killed by the wolves.

They're not ordinary timber wolves, with which people in the forest region of western Canada are familiar. They are black Arctic wolves, apparently. The timber wolf won't touch a human being, unless cornered - but the black Arctic wolf will. And now they've come down in ferocious packs from the Arctic wilds to the farmlands of Sas katchewan.

The story, as wild life authorities relate, is that three years ago black Arctic wolves followed herds of caribou southward. That took them to <sup>the region</sup> a forest on the verge of agricultural country. The caribou herds migrated north again, but the Arctic wolves remained - finding local ~~game~~ game for a livelihood. In three years, they've cleaned out the local game, and driven by hunger <sup>now</sup> they are attacking the livestock on the farms.

The situation has become so serious, the Saskatchewan government has doubled the bounty on wolves, raising it to twenty dollars apiece. And <sup>and hunters</sup> hundreds of trappers are seeking the opportunity - mobilizing against the wolves to earn the bounties. <sup>all</sup> <sup>of which</sup> ~~That~~ promises to ~~reduce~~ reduce the peril of the black Arctic wolves.

And now before we venture out into the black night - <sup>a reassuring</sup> word from you, Hugh.