

P.J. - Sunoco Thursday, Dec. 6, 1945

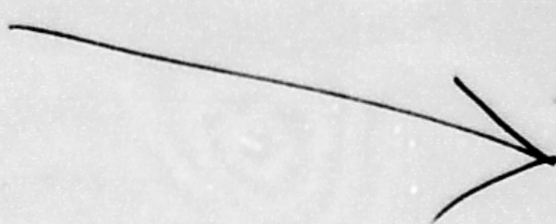
STRIKE

Officials of General Motors and Union heads at Detroit took up again the job of ironing out their differences. The reports from the ~~automobile~~ capital point out that both General Motors and A.U.W. are willing to make concessions, ~~and that is news. Neither side wants what President Truman proposes, a fact finding board to investigate.~~ The Union ~~now~~ is reported ~~to be~~ willing to take less than the thirty per cent they wanted originally. *With* The company, for its part, ~~is~~ willing to give more than the ten per cent <sup>had</sup> offered. ~~That was exactly the guess all along by observers that the argument would end in a fifteen per cent compromise.~~

A Union spokesman said the company had removed the obstacles to the negotiations and taken steps in the right direction. We are not told what <sup>the</sup> obstacles were or what the concessions were.

At the same time the ~~xxx~~ heads of the biggest railroad in the country accused the *railway*

brotherhoods of making extravagant demands, ~~They~~  
~~have~~ called <sup>ing</sup> for raises in wages ~~which would~~ amounting  
to two billion dollars. ~~Aside from that they~~ <sup>also</sup> demanding  
more than fifty changes in the rules which would  
cost the railways more than seven hundred and  
fifty million dollars a year and destroy the efficiency  
of the lines. ~~The changes in rules are mostly~~  
~~of the feather bed sort.~~ For instance, they want  
~~to forbid~~ the railroads <sup>held down to</sup> ~~to run~~ freight trains of not  
more than seventy cars and passenger trains ~~with~~ <sup>of</sup> not  
more than fourteen cars.



ADD STRIKE

A later dispatch from Detroit brought word that G. M. had offered the union a raise of thirteen and a half cents an hour. The Union will probably take a vote on the offer.



PRICES

Price Administrator Chester Bowles addressed some four thousand industrialists here in New York today. Among other things he told them their leaders were reckless in urging the abolition of price controls. "Those controls," said he, "are the only hope for saving private enterprise."

He said, too, that the dizzy inflation which the abolition of O.P.A. controls would release, would threaten the economics of the nation. Also he denied the N.A. M. charge that price controls hold down production. They did not hold it down during the war, said Bowles.

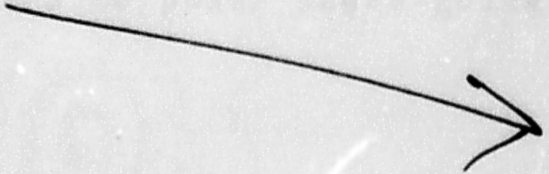
While he was <sup>saying</sup> ~~xxxxxxx~~ all this to the manufacturers, a Grand Rapids contractor was talking to the Banking Committee of the House of Representatives about prices, saying that ceilings on new homes



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would protect the buyer not so much from the builder as from himself. "We need price control on new homes," he explained, "not to keep the builder from charging too much, but to prevent buyers from offering too much."

This Michigan contractor is in favor of establishing a new federal job, a Housing Administrator to stabilize the prices of real estate.



## ADD PRICES

During the afternoon session, with J. Howard Pew, President of Sun Oil Company in the chair, a panel of scientists and industrialists who worked on the development of the atomic bomb said that the use of atomic energy was out of the question in the foreseeable future for automobiles or airplanes. They agreed, however, that it could be used to power ocean-going ships.

Professor J.A. Wheeler, Princeton University physicist, said that an atomic plant, even as small as a hundred ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ kilowatt, would weigh fifty tons. Opinions as to how long it would take to develop a stationary power plant of one hundred thousand kilowatt, which would compete with a plant using coal selling at fifteen dollars a ton, varied from a period of three to ten years, to a period of decades.

During the discussion, two of the experts said that atomic power for locomotives was in the twilight zone, and ~~it~~ might be possible some time in the future.

HURLEY

*More*  
~~There were rare~~ words today between Senator Tom Connally of Texas and Ex-Ambassador Pat Hurley. Connally was annoyed when Hurley said the United States was always backing into wars instead of facing them. He demanded to know whether Hurley meant we backed into the last war.

Hurley replied that he believed long before Pearl Harbor that we would have to fight Japan. But instead of getting ready, we helped Japan.

Then he said Connally: "Would you have got in sooner?"

And Hurley shouted: "Yes sir." The Neutrality Act, he added, was the most cowardly piece of legislation ever enacted.

Hurley today was even more vehement than before against the career men in the State Department. He charged that, working from the inside, they had wrecked



the United States foreign policy not only in China, but all over the world. He declared that America's power was being used to uphold predatory ideologies, contrary to the announced policies of the government, and that, he declared was a State Department inside job. He accused Dean Acheson of playing the leading part in defeating the policy proposed by President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Stettinius.

PEARL HARBOR

Although the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was no surprise to the President, ~~as Mrs.~~

~~Roosevelt has told us,~~ it did surprise General Marshall.

*who didn't*  
~~He did not~~ think the Japanese<sup>s</sup> would take the chance.

So he told the investigating committee today. *Gen. Mar.*

admitted that there were not enough troops or equipment

at Hawaii for a perfect defense. Nevertheless, there

*were*  
~~was~~ enough to prevent a landing, successfully resist  
^

an air attack and protect the naval base. "I think,"

he added, "they had sufficient means to break up the

attack so that it could have done only limited harm."

*he said*  
Actually, he had robbed other commands in order

to provide airplanes for Pearl Harbor in Nineteen

Forty-One. And as early as February, Nineteen Forty-one,

he had warned General Short, Army Commander at Hawaii,

that the principal problem there was to be prepared against a surprise attack which might come at any time, presumably with the least possible advance notice.

~~against a surprise attack which might~~

## MILITARY

A story from the Pacific points out that the formidable military power which Uncle Sam built up with such pains and such effort in three and a half years, has ~~already~~ been virtually dissipated. Vice Admiral Taffinder, Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District, indicates that today we are as unprepared for defense as we were December Seventh, Nineteen forty-one. Our hard won naval bases throughout the Pacific are sparsely garrisoned. The great Pacific fleet has shrunk with many units decommissioned and crews discharged. Air bases that once were vital points of attack have relapsed into jungle once more. *So soon, Here we are as a nation plunging headlong into the same old mistakes. And the Air Force heads say the same thing.*



## JAPAN

About those nine names added to the list of Japanese war criminals by MacArthur. This is the second time that Mac Arthur has reached right into the imperial circle. Only last Sunday he ordered the arrest of Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, a prince of the blood royal. This time he names Prince Konoye, three times Premier of Japan, and a member of the Fujiwara family, which ranks next to the imperial family. Also, Marquis Koichi Kido, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and adviser to the Son of Heaven.

This makes a total of three hundred and sixty-three war criminals designated by MacArthur.

COMMONS

Over in London, Winston Churchill staged his first full dress parliamentary fight with Prime Minister Attlee. The Conservative<sup>s</sup> moved for a vote of no confidence in the Labor Government. There were two days of debate, for which Churchill provided the climax today. His most biting words came when he called Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, a "disaster to us all." But he reserved his most unkindest cut of all for the Minister of Health, Aneurin Bevan, whom he described as a "squalid nuisance."

~~Aside from that, they say the great War Premier~~  
~~was not at his oratorical best. He had a marvelous~~  
~~audience, a~~ packed house, <sup>with</sup> members sitting on the floor, <sup>^</sup> a hundred of them standing <sup>^</sup> up in the back, <sup>also</sup> ~~of the hall,~~ galleries crowded with peers, ambassadors and celebrities. Some <sup>say</sup> ~~people thought~~ Churchill looked a little bored, not ~~■~~ satisfied with his role in today's world of drama,

the role of leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition.

Clement Attlee answered him, and threw out a line of sarcasm of his own. He claimed that there was ~~xxxxxxx~~ a steady increase in the production of consumer goods. And then he said: "I freely admit we have done nothing about mink coats and sapphires."

The end of it was, Attlee won, three hundred and eighty-one to a hundred and ninety-seven, which ~~was about what might have been expected.~~



LOAN

Now about that three billion, seven hundred and fifty million we are loaning to the British -- to be paid back at two per cent, over a period of fifty years, beginning with Nineteen fifty-one:- John Bull has also agreed to buy for six hundred and fifty million dollars, some five billion dollars' worth of Lend-Lease military supplies now in the British Isles. All of which will bring the total of the British debt to the United States up to four billion, four hundred millions.

The purpose of this transaction is to save Britain from bankruptcy, a debacle that would have disastrous repercussions all over the world -- especially right here in America.

As a quid pro quo, the British government undertakes to do certain things. For instance, to revise policies instituted before the war that restricted world trade to our disadvantage. Also, <sup>to</sup> ~~give~~ give up other discriminatory practices.

All this still has a string to it. That string being consent of Congress.

Secretary Byrnes points out that without the loan, Britain would be obliged to do business by barter -- and not with us. In fact, it would all be to the detriment of the United States, in an arrangement dividing the world into economic blocs -- blocs that in turn would jeopardize the peace of the world.

The British have promised not to re-export any Lend-Lease goods to us over here, nor dispose of Lend-Lease goods for military use outside the

United Kingdom, without ~~the~~ consent of Washington.

— o —  
All in all, we gave the British twenty-five billions more in Lend-Lease goods and services than we have received. That twenty-five billions we have written off as <sup>a part of</sup> the cost of victory.

The joint statement issued by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee declares that if ~~the~~ ~~xxxx~~ arrangements between the two countries are carried out, they will put an end to <sup>all</sup> ~~the~~ fear of an economically divided world. <sup>also</sup> ~~They~~ will make possible the expansion of employment and production and consumption of goods throughout the world. <sup>And —</sup> ~~They will also~~ bring into being, for the first time, a common code of equitable rules for the conduct of the international trade policies and relations.

<sup>by the way,</sup>  
The money, <sup>^</sup> will not be handed over in cash.

It will be a line of credit to facilitate purchases by



the United Kingdom of goods and services in the United States. To bring that about, the two governments propose an international trade and employment conference, to be held next summer, ~~and~~ to establish an international trade organization.

## ROBBERIES

In London a mob of bandits has taken jewels worth five hundred and sixty thousand dollars, right under the nose of ~~reliable~~ Scotland Yard. According to the story this is a Raffles crowd, smooth, polite, well-dressed, men who speak with cultured voices. <sup>And</sup> They use a black limousine! ~~to~~ ~~get around in~~ <sup>TP</sup> Tuesday night they kidnapped the lady-manager of a jewelry shop in Mayfair. She <sup>swank</sup> was on her way home from work, walking along a deserted street when they ~~was~~ grabbed her. They didn't harm her in any way, but stole her keys, the keys to the jewelry shop. Then they bound and gagged her with adhesive tape and dumped her out in a lonely part of Hampstead Heath. <sup>TP</sup> They didn't take all the jewels in the jewelry shop, just ten particularly valuable pieces, easily sold.

<sup>R</sup> Scotland Yard declares that the crime shows that the men ~~carefully~~ studied the habits of the people who worked in the shop and then worked out an *elaborate* ~~careful~~ plan.

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This was only one of several crimes attributed to <sup>the same</sup> ~~that~~ outfit. ~~They had been working for six months, and last night~~ Scotland Yard <sup>has</sup> assigned four hundred extra detectives to the East End and Soho districts of London.



## MISSING PLANE

One of the strangest incidents in the history of aviation is reported from Florida. Five Navy torpedo bombers took off from Fort Lauderdale yesterday, for a routine training flight. And they have disappeared -- vanished as though they had flown to another planet.

A formidable fleet of surface vessels is combing the nearby waters, looking for them -- as well as several hundred planes. An escort carrier is taking part in the search, also a flight of the Royal Air Force which the British authorities have sent out from the Bahamas. They are looking as far out to sea as a hundred and fifty miles, and all the way from Jacksonville to the Bahamas. So far, without a clue.

One giant Navy patrol plane taking part in the search, crashed in flames, last night, off Daytona Beach. With no trace of the crew of twelve.

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As for the five missing planes, their flight normally would not have taken them farther than a hundred miles at sea. They had fuel enough for only five and a half hours' flying. They all had the usual radio equipment, but no single signal of distress was reported from anywhere.

There is one vague clue:- a merchant vessel, off the coast, reported having seen an explosion some time yesterday. That's all.