

C.I. - Sumco. Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1946.

The United States government this evening publishes a sensational charge against the government of Argentina. In a document thirty-two thousand words long, Uncle Sam accuses the Perone government of having given positive aid to Nazi Germany while posing as a neutral. It mentions Colonel Juan D. Perone, the strong man of Argentina as he is called, as the leading culprit. Perone is a candidate for president in the election to be held February Twenty-Fourth.

All the accusations are contained in a blue book which the State Department has sent to the governments of all the American republics except Argentina. *This* ¹ amounts to a tacit invitation to the Argentine people to throw out the "government of *the* colonels."

The blue book lists five principal x accusations. It charges that members of the government of colonels cooperated with agents of the Axis for espionage and other acts hostile to the war effort of the United Nations. It charges that Argentine

totalitarian groups ganged up with Nazi groups, organizations and leaders to create a Fascist state in Argentina along Nazi lines. Our government charges that some of the colonels conspired with our enemies to undermine the governments of Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil so as to bring them into the Axis bloc. ^{That} One Argentine government after another protected the Nazis and Fascists in economic matters ~~in order to~~ ~~so as to preserve~~ control of Argentine industry and commerce. ~~by the Axis~~. It also charges ^{that} the ruling clique ^{is} ~~at~~ Argentina ~~with having~~ conspired to obtain arms from Germany.

Tonight's story from Washington reports that this blue book reads like an E. Phillips Oppenheim thriller. ^{And,} The State Department maintains that this Argentine Nazi plot was aimed chiefly against Uncle Sam and ^{at} President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy. The complicity with Nazi Germany, says the blue book, dates from Pearl Harbor down to the present moment.

Says
~~And~~ the State Department ~~uses these words:~~ "Behind the

record of broken promises and repeated pledges of

cooperation, we have proof positive of complicity with

the enemy." *Also:-* ~~And it continues:~~ "It can be cured only

when our brother people of Argentina are represented

by a government which inspires full faith and confidence

at home and abroad."

STRIKE

~~Here is~~ *A* picture of these United States today
— *victorious conqueror of Germany*
in these piping times of peace. Three of the largest
cities ~~in the country are~~ strike-bound. New York,
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; ~~the~~ first, third and
tenth in size, ~~of all American cities,~~ *all* suffering
not only inconvenience but hardship, and, threatened
with worse. More than twelve million people ~~are~~
placed in this position by sixteen thousand odd
strikers.

and Japan: -

as you no doubt know, has been
New York City ~~is~~ *A* virtually paralyzed under
what is called "disaster rule", which is next door to
martial law. No business, no theatres, no work except
for a few essential operations. *all* ~~This has been~~ brought
about by the walkout of ~~just~~ thirty-five hundred
tugboat operators.

In Philadelphia, *for* ~~is not quite so badly off,~~
~~Most of the people of the City of Brotherly Love for~~
the second day, *people got* ~~managed to get~~ to their jobs without
benefit of trolleys, subways or buses. Just two
public vehicles ~~were~~ available in all Philadelphia.

^Q
~~These are the~~ trolley cars in Fairmount Park. ~~This line has~~ ~~xxxxxx~~

^{often}
~~been~~ compared to the Toonerville Trolley that meets all ~~the~~ trains in Fontaine Fox's famous cartoons.

Its only passengers, ~~are~~ ^{only} people on their way to the amusement park. ^{last} week the company asked permission to discontinue the line. Today those two little cars ~~were~~ ^{are} jammed.

^{And}
~~The people of Pittsburgh? have electric light,~~
~~two out of four big power plants operating on short~~

~~commons. But~~ ^{No} street cars ~~are~~ running,

transportation ~~is~~ at a standstill, schools and

factories shut, ^{with} ~~and~~ the probability ~~is~~ ^{are} that

Pittsburgh will be blacked out tonight. ^{TP} ~~President~~

~~Truman refused to seize the struck plants. The~~

^{The} Medical Society of Allegheny County ^{states that this} ~~said the~~ strike

will cause many people to die ~~of starvation~~ if it

lasts much longer. Surgeons have been unable to

perform necessary operations at the hospitals.

Mines and mills cut short their operations or closed

down. Steam heating ~~is~~ cut off and elevator service curtailed in office buildings. Packing houses unable to operate because of ^{lack of} ~~no~~ refrigeration. ^{Even} ~~the~~ milk supply may be cut off soon. Both the mayor and the light company ^{are urging Pittsburgh} ~~are~~ householders not to light a single bulb more than ^{necessary} ~~they have to~~.

Far and away the most serious, the most incredible, ^{is the situation here in} ~~plight, is that of~~ New York City. More than ninety per cent of all business and industry ^{had to} ~~are~~ shut down in Father Knickerbocker's five boroughs. Not a ~~single~~ store ~~is~~ open except ~~such as~~ groceries and delicatessens. ^{today were} New Yorkers ~~are~~ under the rule of a Disaster Control Board. ^{by} ~~is~~ consist^{ing} of all the city commissioners and other heads of departments, ^{with} The Police Commissioner ^{These today had} ~~as~~ Chairman, ~~and they have~~ what amounts to dictatorial power over ~~the people in~~ the city. At some of the subway stations stood policemen, preventing people from getting on the trains unless they could show that they were working for essential industries, ^{such as} ~~Those include all that have~~

~~anything to do with~~ food, public utilities, *and* communications, including newspapers and radio.

Apartment houses and hotels have only enough fuel to heat them to sixty degrees.

The ironic part of the story is that the government seized the property of the struck tow boat companies; but nothing happened. The Federal Administrator today telegraphed an appeal to everyone of the thirty-five hundred strikers, begging them to return to work, and work for the government. The head of the union replied that the strike will go on until they settle with the owners. The union did agree yesterday to arbitrate, but a majority of the owners decline to submit ~~to arbitration~~ all the questions ~~that are~~ in dispute *to arbitration.*

~~There are two tunnels under the Hudson River available for truck traffic and numerous ferries. The authorities have made no effort to use those facilities to bring fuel into the city by truck.~~

By a later ruling of the Disaster Control Board,

doors and let people in, providing they can find their employees, ~~to work. Tomorrow everything will be open~~ *But the Commissioner's order intimated that this reprieve for New Yorkers except the schools. is only temporary. The crisis still exists.*

In the General Motors strike, the same old story. The Company offered the auto workers a raise of eighteen-and-a-half cents an hour, the same raise ~~that~~ the electrical workers accepted, five cents higher than the last offer to the union. The answer, ~~to that is~~ expressed by Walter Reuther, union vice-president: ~~that~~ *that* he would not even meet again with G.M., until the Company ^{agrees} ~~agrees~~ with the suggestion of President Truman's fact-finding board ^{for} ~~of~~ nineteen-and-a-half cents an hour plus other conditions. Reuther added that the Company had tied a long string of conditions to its offer.

~~This decision is no surprise. It had been foreshadowed for days.~~ ^{had} The Company suggested that the strikers go back to work under an interim agreement, *to* ~~which the~~ *which the* union said, nothing doing. G.M. is not willing to discipline or discharge any of its employees at the

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request of the union because of any difficulties they may have with their union. The Company also wants a clause giving the Company security that the union will live up to its contract, which means protection against wildcat strikes.

PATTERSON

Secretary of War Patterson today came ~~emphatically~~ to the defense of General Mark Clark. ~~This was~~ In answer to the uproar made by men of the Thirty-Sixth Texas Division because of the heavy casualties they suffered in the Battle of the Rapido River, in Nineteen Forty-Four. ~~At last month's~~ ~~You may remember that~~ ~~the~~ reunion of the Division at Brownwood, Texas, ~~last month~~, there was a demand for a congressional inquiry. Some of the veterans described the battle as a fiasco and spoke bitterly of General Clark, saying he had sacrificed American lives needlessly. ^{They} called him inefficient and inexperienced.

^{TP} Whereupon Secretary Patterson investigated, ~~and~~ Then ^{the} ~~House~~ wrote to Congressman May, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee ~~saying~~ ^{that} there had been no unnecessary sacrifice of American lives. "The casualties in the Battle of the Rapido," ~~he continues~~ ^{states Sec. Patterson,} "are to be greatly regretted. Nevertheless, the effect of that action was to draw the Germans away from the American landing

at Anzio beach, and contributed in a major degree to minimizing the casualties and to the firm establishment of the beachhead at Anzio."

The actual casualties at the Rapido Battle were a hundred and fifty-five killed, one thousand, fifty-two ~~thousand~~ wounded, nine hundred and twenty-one missing. "The operation," said ^{Sec.} Patterson, "was carefully planned, properly executed." And then he added: "It is the view of the War Department that had the attacks at the Rapido been discontinued, and had this Thirty-Sixth Division remained inactive, the Anzio landing would have been heavily opposed, with disastrous results. The operation at the Rapido kept three German divisions occupied while Allied forces made good a firm foothold at Anzio." *So states the Sec. of War.*

LINCOLN

Lincoln's Birthday was celebrated even in Tokyo today. A troupe of actors staged a performance of John Drinkwater's play about the Emancipator at the Imperial Theatre ^{in Tokyo.} ~~and~~ Says U.P. Correspondent Cunningham, "the audience loved it." — ~~Japanese.~~

~~For~~ The theatre was out of bounds for ^{out} soldiers, ~~and~~ ^{MacArthur's} Six lieutenants from headquarters who tried to see the show, were thrown out by the M.P.'s.

The management had rounded up three ~~of the~~ ^{tall} ~~largest~~ Japanese, ~~to be found,~~ to play the roles of ~~Lincoln~~ Lincoln, General Grant and John Wilkes Booth. Even so, the man who played Lincoln wore built-up shoes, a beard, and kept his top hat on all through the performance. But the actor ~~that~~ the audience ^{cheered the} ~~loved~~ most was the one who played ^{Gen.} Grant.

~~And,~~ The correspondent noticed ~~that~~ the Japanese audience applauded loudly ^{certain} ~~the~~ quotations from Lincoln's speeches. What ^{seemed to} ~~pleased~~ them most were the words: —

"government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Reporter Cunningham ^{also} reports that although he ^{himself} understands no Japanese, the show seemed to him to be an excellent performance.

A new ^{Lincoln} book was appropriately released today. ^{The title:} ~~a book called~~ "Meet Abraham Lincoln"; by G. Lynn

Sumner, who has put in much time and ~~loving~~ care to ^{the} gather ^{ing of} material, for ^{years.} ~~his work during the last several years.~~ It is a short work, really a monograph; but

What struck me was the skill with which the author has contrived to give a complete, ~~and~~ rounded picture of the ^{— and do it in} great President ~~in only~~ seventy-eight pages. ~~They~~

^{One story new to me, was the story} ~~include an anecdote which was new, to me at least, the~~ ^{about} ~~the~~ the duel ~~which~~ Lincoln fought, early one morning,

on the west bank of the Mississippi. It ^{all had to} ~~came about~~

^{do with} ~~because~~ the future Mrs. Lincoln, Mary Todd; and, a girl

friend, ^{They} ~~worked~~ up a conspiracy with Lincoln to have a

little fun with the auditor-general of Illinois, ~~one~~

James Shields. ~~They~~ ^{by} did it ~~by means of some~~ letters

~~printed~~ in the Sangamo Journal, edited by Simeon

Francis, one of Lincoln's warmest friends. ^{AP} The target

of the comedy, ^{took the bait and started} ~~like Queen Victoria, was not amused.~~

~~He proposed~~ to make trouble for the authors of these letters. ^{Whereupon Abe} Lincoln took ~~all~~ the blame, ^{said he was} ~~on himself,~~ ^{responsible; And} whereupon, Shields challenged him. As the challenged party, the future President had the choice of weapons, ~~and~~ ^{He} chose cavalry broadswords.

Lincoln appeared ^{bright and} early at the scene, ~~of the~~ ^{who was there reported.} encounter. A friend ~~who was with him,~~ said, "His face was serious. ~~and~~ I never knew him to go so long without making a joke." ^{And he continued! —} "Then he reached over and picked up one of the ^{swords,} ~~staves~~ felt its edge with his thumb as a barber feels a razor. Thereupon he raised himself to his full height, stretching ^{ed} ~~ing out~~ his long arm, and with a gigantic swing clipped off a ^{branch} ~~part~~ high above his head. Then he sat down. But, ^{adds} ~~say~~ the friends, "I saw a gleam in his eye."

Lincoln had done just the thing necessary to make the absurdity of the whole affair obvious. A duel with such weapons between the towering Lincoln and a man

who could have walked under his arm, was too ridiculous. The seconds made peace between Lincoln and Shields, and they shook hands.

A crowd had gathered on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, eagerly awaiting the result of the duel. As the ferry approached the eastern shore, the watches[^] saw what seemed to be a profusely bleeding body. Then they realized that it was a large log covered with a red shirt. Lincoln and Shields came off the boat together, arm in arm, laughing. ^{No doubt} ~~much to the~~ disappointed^{ment} ~~some~~ of the crowd.

And now one who never disappointed the crowd - our friend Hugh.