

ELECTION

R.T. - Sunoco. Monday, July 8, 1946.

No definite news yet from that primary election in Minnesota, no certain results. The affair is of national importance because observers believe it will decide the political future of Harold Stassen, will decide his chances of obtaining the Republican nomination for president in 'Forty-Eight.

Governor Edward Thye, who is asking for the Republican nomination in the Senate against Senator Shipstead, is known to be Stassen's man. So if the Minnesota voters turn Thye down, they will be rejecting Stassen just as much as Thye. Whoever wins the Republican nomination for Senator, wins the election, since Minnesota people are predominantly Republican. Senator Shipstead has one strike against him. Last Friday Gerald L.K. Smith endorsed him, and Shipstead did not repudiate the endorsement.

The weather was extremely hot today in Minnesota, and the voting light.

MAY

Congressman May of Kentucky is the victim of a conspiracy of falsehood and malice. So he says.

In an impassioned forty-minute speech

Congressman May on the Floor of the House this afternoon, ~~used almost every device known to the orator, including the quotation from Emile Zola: "Flesh crushed to earth shall rise again!"~~ He professed once more that he had neither asked nor received a ^{compensation} ~~sum of money~~ of fee or money in any shape whatsoever for anything he did, in helping to make millionaires of the Garsson brothers, who prior to the war had nothing. He declared that he helped the Garsson pair because officers in the War Department were motivated by racial prejudice, which he said had put the nation in peril. Congressman May made the charge that there were sinister motives behind the inquiry of the Mead Committee into his activities on behalf of the Garssons; that Gestapo tactics were being used against him. Just what the Congressman meant is not altogether clear.

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He expressed his anger because army officers transcribed telephone conversations between them over the Garsson contracts. He shouted that he was sure the officers didn't record their own conversations with the International Harvester Company, which he described as a monstrous fat employer.

About that sixteen-thousand dollar banquet in Chicago, celebrating the "E" Award given to one of the Garsson companies, he said the banquet was for "the horny-handed toilers who produced the materials of war," and, that he himself was honored to be there with them.



MAY - 3

Thomas O'Connell, Chief Investigator for the Senate, today swore that he was offered five hundred dollars and a job in New Mexico, if he would quit the May-Garson investigation. This from a former investigator for the Committee and a man named Benjamin Fields who was arrested in Dallas, Texas, in 1923 as a hotel beat, and who had served time in several penitentiaries -- mainly for ~~fraud~~ fraudulent use of the mails.



Several hours later, the Mead Committee heard testimony from L. W. Fields of Whiteburg, Kentucky. He identified a letter written on the stationery of the House Military Affairs Committee. It contained the words, supposed to be written by May, "I have already paid ten thousand dollars on the purchase price and expect to put up another ten for operating capital." Fields declared this letter was written and signed by May.

The financial agreement with the British, he added, is an integral part of the inter-^{national} economic policy of the United States. Otherwise, international economic cooperation will be difficult, if not impossible.

At the eleventh hour, ^{and} ~~an~~ member of the House, Congressman Sabath of Illinois, ^{then} switched sides and renounced that he ~~was~~ ^{was} holding the administration, ^{and will} ~~vote~~ ^{vote} against the loan, he explained, because of past British ~~policy~~ ^{policy}. He ~~pointed~~ ^{pointed} out the way Britain

BRITISH LOAN

The House today began debating whether we should give Great Britain ^{that} three billion, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Before the debate opened, President ~~Truman~~ Truman wrote a letter to the Chairman of the House Banking Committee, begging for the passage of the loan. He repeated his argument that it was one way in which we can avoid the danger of a conflict in economic policy between the United States and Great Britain. The financial agreement with the British, he added, is an integral part of the international economic policy of the United States. Otherwise, international economic cooperation will be difficult, if not impossible.

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BRITISH LOAN - 2

~~had defaulted on the First World War, to us. And he said~~
~~he was sure the British would use the money to our~~
~~disadvantage.~~

There ^{will be} ~~is going to be~~ only sixteen hours' debate
on the loan.

CONFERENCE

The Foreign Ministers of the Big Four have actually come to an agreement, and a mighty important one. They have settled on a plan for sending out invitations tomorrow for ^{a great} ~~that sorely needed~~ peace conference, ^{to take place in} ~~of~~ ~~twenty-one nations. It will meet at~~ Paris, July Twenty-Ninth, ~~and its first function will be to draft recommendations for a course of procedure.~~

^{It is} ~~This is~~ a compromise settlement. For a long time there was a deadlock, with Molotov voting no. The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France wanted to send ^{an} ~~the~~ invitations without any strings to it. But Molotov insisted that a plan of procedure should be decided first. On that line he blocked the sending of the invitations. The arrangement as it reads obviously was made to meet his objections.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

No more private enterprise for big industries in Czechoslovakia. Communism is going to be gradual in the country that used to be a stronghold of democracy, gradual but not too gradual. The Communist Prime Minister addressed his Parliament today and called upon the Czechoslovak lawmakers to draft a new constitution which will be based on what they call over there "nationalization." The new constitution, said Gottwald, must destroy all hopes for any return of private enterprise in such fields as finance, mining, natural and energy resources and utilities and the large key industries of the country.

But this brand of state socialism is not to be absolute, at least not at once. Small business can be owned and operated by private individuals, even middle sized business. Also all private property justly gained by farmers, business men, intellectual and manual workers.

There is nothing particularly new about this. The provisional parliament issued a decree for nationalization of industry, and ~~the~~ President Benes signed it last autumn.

However, Gottwald also wants Parliament to guarantee free elections, freedom of the press, religion, and right of assembly, equal liberties for women, and an independent judiciary. Likewise, the right to work, the right to education and recreation, and workmen's compensation for disability.

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Gottwald is now seventy-one years old. He would like to see a customs union established in eastern Europe between Hungary and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, Czechoslovakia and Rumania on the other. He thinks that would be a solution of the appalling conditions under which the people are prevailing over there.

KAROLYI

From London today came the voice of a once famous character in eastern European politics, Count Michael Karolyi. He was former Premier of Hungary and former President, but he left his country in Nineteen Nineteen, when the Communists, under Belakun seized the government. Karolyi was a land-owner on a huge scale like many other Hungarian magnates. Before he left his country, he divided his estates among the peasants. He stayed away for twenty-seven years, living in England. Last May he returned and was much distressed by what he found there, poverty, hunger, inflation, even starvation.

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VIENNA

The Russians in Vienna today began their deportation of fifty-four thousand people from the Austrian capital. At six o'clock this morning, the forlorn, woebegone groups gathered at central places and at railroad stations. This afternoon they were still waiting. Apparently none of them has any place to go. The Russians intend to dump them in the French zone of Germany. The deportees were of all ages, elderly women, old men, children. Some of them had their belongings piled into carts. Each person is allowed no more than thirty-three pounds of luggage.

The Russians explain that many of those to be deported are Germans, who took refuge in Austria last year from other countries, particularly Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania. Some of them are Austrian wives of Germans.

Hundreds of them were loaded into freight cars and hustled across the border, some of them in open trucks. Thousands are still there, waiting.

PRISONERS

An American soldier and his wife are being held ~~prisoners~~ by the Russians in Berlin. They have been missing for the last eight days, and the Provost Marshal's office has been looking for them ~~all over the place~~. Major General Frank Keating, Military Governor of the American zone there, ~~announced that~~ ^{says} they were arrested for illegal entry into the Soviet zone. The missing Americans are warrant officers Samuel Harrison and his wife of Harrah, ~~Okishons and San Antonio, Texas~~. ~~Uncle Sam's authorities are probably going to make a complaint to the Soviet governor.~~

General Keating says ~~probably~~ the Harrisons ^{probably} crossed the boundary without realizing what they were doing, since the boundary ~~cuts the~~ ^{is on a} main highway.

An American captain and a lieutenant have also been missing since July Fourth. They were last seen boarding a train in the Russian zone.

PALESTINE

At Cairo, the Arab League issued another pronouncement. The Arabs demand the stopping of all Jewish immigration into Palestine. They also charge that many members of the English and American Palestine Commission were pro-Zionists. If the two countries try to act upon the recommendation of that commission, the Arabs declare it will be considered an unfriendly act against the Arab states. They want peace, said Secretary General Azzam Bey, but the entire Middle East could be plunged into a state of revolt by just one word.

flyer, they explain, with several world records to his credit, including ^{his famous} a round-the-world flight, but he takes too many chances, and he has ^{had} not enough experience as a test pilot to know when not to fly. This ^{being} ~~is~~ one time ~~when~~ he should not have flown.

His craft was an experimental affair, obviously not sufficiently tested. Eighty minutes after he took off, one engine developed trouble. He began to lose altitude, and tried to land on a golf course nearby. Then the faulty engine ^{went out} ~~went out~~ completely, and the other ~~was~~ had not sufficient power. Hughes ~~thereupon~~ missed the fairway, ^{and his} ~~by several blocks~~ ^{his} plane hit one house and sheared off part of the roof and side porch. Then he smashed into a mansion nearby, ~~evidently an elaborate building~~, and literally split it in two. That mansion is occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Meyer, now serving as an interpreter in the Nuremberg war crimes trial. Mrs. Meyer,

who was alone in the house, was fortunate enough to escape,
~~any injuries.~~ ^{and that} ~~His escape~~ was almost miraculous, ~~because~~
~~burning gasoline started a fire.~~ ^{as some} The eight hundred
gallons of gas, left in the tanks, exploded. ~~At the same~~ ^{Also the}
~~time, the shock~~ ^{crash} severed a gas main. The fire ~~continued~~
~~to burn~~ ^{ed} for hours. ~~It burned the mansion to the ground.~~

Sergeant William Lloyd Durkin of the Marine
Corps, on pass from base, rushed up and dragged Hughes
from his flaming plane.

With all his injuries, Hughes has a fifty-fifty
chance to recover. His condition is ~~absolutely~~ critical,
and he ^{is} now in an oxygen tent.

AMISH

At La Grange, Indiana, one hundred women have the alternative of abandoning their religion or having no jobs. LaGrange is a center of a fertile agricultural region. The women ~~mentioned~~ belong to the Amish and Mennonite Churches, ^{and} ~~they~~ hold jobs in the stores and other establishments in LaGrange.

The C.I.O. recently has been organizing the workers and making the place a closed community for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. Both the Amish and the Mennonite Churches hold ~~that~~ it is a sin to belong to any other organization but the church. So they have been notified that if they join the union they must leave the church. If the company says they must join the union, they must quit their jobs or be excommunicated.

JAPAN

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Now we learn that there were quite a number of Japanese officers who were against there ever being a war with Uncle Sam. They knew many of Japan's weapons were inferior to ours, especially their whole aviation set-up. This came out at the War Crimes Trial in Tokyo today. The witness who told it is Major General Tanaka, but not the Baron Tanaka who is held responsible for the famous Tanaka memorial.

General Tanaka told the court that eighteen months after Pearl Harbor he went to see Premier Tojo, and told him that it would be impossible for Japan to win a war with the United States. Whereupon Tojo rebuked him; said it was disgraceful to suggest that Japan hold back. And that Tojo said the Japanese would fight to the last man.

Tanaka added, today, that quite a number of the officers on the imperial general staff were opposed to the war, and that the extremists led by Tojo, over-rode them.

In his testimony Tanaka told how he fought two battles on the Manchurian frontier with the Russians - before World War II broke out. The Soviet armies were heavily mechanized, and he said he then became convinced that Japan could not win a war with an industrial power.

It was announced today that General Tanaka received a number of anonymous letters and telephone calls warning him not to testify at the War Crimes Trial. So the American authorities have given him a heavy guard.

*which I'll say after we hear
from you Hugh*

ADD JAPAN

Allied headquarters in Tokyo is going to put out a Japanese conversation book to help the G.I's talk to the Japs. The dispatch reports that it includes such phrases as, "you are very pretty". It also gives the ~~it~~ correct Japanese for "how about a date?" Also, "where will I meet you?", together with fourteen different ways of saying ~~good by.~~ *so long,*

~~Apparently it does not tell our soldiers what to say after the date has been kept.~~

Which I'll say after we hear from you Hugh.