

In the battle of Atlanta, in the skirmishing of the day, the Lieutenant Governor-elect, M. E. Thompson, became Acting Governor this morning, by taking the oath before the State Senate. And were the Talmadge ~~supporters~~ supporters furious! They hadn't known what was going on, thought Thompson was being sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor. They screamed angrily that it was a hoax, and adopted a resolution addressed to His Excellency, Governor Herman Talmadge.

On the other hand, one Representative, who is not a Ku Kluxer, declared that Herman Talmadge had no more than a squatter's rights on the Governor's office.

Also, the legislators opposed to Talmadge refused to join in inviting him to address a joint session of the Georgia legislature.

Acting Governor Thompson and Herman Talmadge met this morning, shortly before nine o'clock. Governor Thompson went to the Governor's office, where Talmadge sat, and announced that he had been sworn in and was now legally Acting-Governor of Georgia.

Talmadge replied: "Mr. Thompson, there is no vacancy in the office of governor, I alone ~~xxx~~ am governor and have every intention of remaining so."

The interview was friendly. Governor Thompson shook hands with Talmadge, and left the office, to carry out his functions as Acting Governor <sup>— doing this</sup> in the office of the President of the State Senate. Both ~~of them~~ have agreed to abide by the decision of the Georgia Supreme Court.

The Attorney General, Eugene Cook, gave out a statement that he was recognizing Lieutenant Governor M.E. Thompson as Acting Governor, in accord, as he put it "with the clear mandate of the Constitution of Georgia." <sup>He said in doing this he was</sup> ~~He added that the recognition is~~ absolutely impersonal. The legislature, he added, had no authority to elect a governor.

A spokesman for the Georgia liberals declared

today that so far as progress and decency were concerned, it ~~really~~ did not matter whom the court recognized as governor, since Thompson as well as Talmadge will support a law barring negroes from voting.



## EMPLOYEES

The members of the Eightieth Congress are not going to have such an easy time whittling down Uncle Sam's astronomical payroll. That payroll costs the taxpayers six-billion,- two-hundred-and-fifty millions a year. Six-and-a-quarter-billions, <sup>for</sup> two million, three hundred thousand men and women. Those two million, three hundred thousand are girding their loins for a desperate fight to keep their names on that payroll.

The Senate's Committee on Civil Service has called upon the heads of departments and bureaus to explain just why it takes two million, three hundred thousand people to run the government. Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia says that list can easily be cut <sup>by</sup> one million <sup>without</sup> Uncle Sam ~~wouldn't~~ even miss <sup>in</sup> them!

Congressman John Taber of New York, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee agrees with <sup>Sen.</sup> Byrd.

In Nineteen Thirty-Nine, there were nine



hundred and twenty-eight thousand on the payroll, and even then many people complained that the Roosevelt administration had too many agencies and too many people working for them. The payroll was a trifle then, just one billion, six hundred and ninety-two million.

# Of course, the war is largely responsible, <sup>for the jump,</sup> ~~but, not the~~  
<sup>with</sup>  
<sup>But</sup> people who obtained jobs ~~on~~ special war agencies want to hang onto them. ~~peace or no peace.~~ That's always the way.

## MARSHALL

There will be quite a ceremony when General George Marshall is sworn in tomorrow as Secretary of State to succeed ~~James H.~~<sup>Mr.</sup> Byrnes. It will ~~take place~~<sup>be</sup> at the White House, and Chief Justice ~~Frank~~ Vinson ~~himself~~, will administer the oath.

The General was to have arrived in Washington today, by plane, but ~~he~~ was grounded at Chicago and had to finish the journey by train. <sup>He</sup> told newspapermen <sup>today that he had</sup> ~~he~~ tried twice to retire from public life. When he became Chief-of-Staff of the Army in Nineteen Thirty-eight, his hope was to serve only two years, and then take up the cultivation of his vineyard or whatever <sup>In England they usually grow roses.</sup> it is that retired generals do. <sup>But</sup> that plan was <sup>upset</sup> ~~forced~~ by the greatest war in history. After the war, his job done, again <sup>Gen.</sup> Marshall proposed to retire. <sup>This time</sup> just as he was looking forward to a life of ease, President Truman drafted him for his mission to China.

And now, once more he has had to put off his craving for private life because some eighteen hours from now he'll become the number one man of the Cabinet, one of the most taxing jobs in his entire career. And that, General, is the penalty you pay for having served your country so well.



## WAR

It is too often assumed that nothing pleases Army and Navy men so much as war. Since fighting is the profession for which they've been trained, -- hence it is all too-often assumed that they like to engage in it. Well, today one of them comes forward to tell us that there is no greater pacifist in the world than the military man. Who is he? Why, Bull Halsey, Admiral of the Fleet. "Anyone who has been through a war," says he, "will never want another." And he added: "I was through two, and I was ~~scared~~ both times and I never want to be ~~scared~~ again."

The atom bomb to him is a horrible thing which he wishes had never ~~xxx~~ been invented. Then he went on to say that there is a good chance that we may have peace for a long time to come. But he also said that this talk of cutting ~~xxxxxx~~ appropriations for the Army, Navy and Air Force is dangerous. To prevent war, we must remain strong, said he.

## STALIN

Here is a Russian who doesn't approve of the iron curtain that Soviet officials have erected between the Soviet Union and the people of other countries. Who is he? Why Marshal Stalin! Stalin, so we hear, told a questioner that he definitely favors a broad exchange of cultural and scientific information between the United States and Russia.

And when he asked whether he would like to see an exchange of students, artists, scientists and professors, he replied, "Of course."

No mention made of newspapermen!

Who did he say it to? Why, the man on the receiving end of the interview was Elliott Roosevelt -- and his wife Fay Emerson -- through an interpreter. All this comes out now in the Feb. Fourth issue of Look Magazine.

Elliott also asked Stalin whether he thought another meeting of the Big Three would be useful to discuss all the problems now threatening the world. The Soviet Chief replied he thought there should be

not one meeting, but several. If there were several, he added, they would serve a very useful purpose.

~~That~~ Roosevelt then asked him his opinion as to why friendly relations and understanding between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. had diminished recently. Stalin replied that he <sup>didn't</sup> ~~does not~~ think they have <sup>1. That</sup> ~~are~~ So far as the American and Russian people ~~were~~ <sup>that</sup> concerned, ~~said he~~ relations have improved. ~~Thereafter, xxxxxxxx, there have been~~ <sup>if he went on to say that</sup> ~~added, been~~ <sup>there have been</sup> misunderstandings <sup>^</sup> between the governments. The way he saw it, certain depreciation took place, and then a great noise was raised that they would become even worse. <sup>Stalin said</sup> But, for his part, <sup>^</sup> he could see nothing frightening about the situation. ~~Because~~, for one thing, the peoples of the world are tired of war. <sup>He added that not</sup> ~~for~~ a single great power could raise an army to fight another great power, because no government today can possibly fight without its people, and the people are unwilling to



fight. All in all, he thinks the danger of a new war is not real.

Elliott Roosevelt asked him whether he considered it possible for a democracy like the United States to live side by side in peace with a communistic state like the Soviet Union, in peace and without any attempt on the part of either to interfere with the internal politics of the other. Stalin's reply was emphatic. He declared it not only possible, but wise and entirely within the bounds of realization. During the war, he pointed out, differences in government were no obstacle to cooperation between the two nations, and this relationship <sup>he said</sup> is even more possible in time of peace.

With respect to the United Nations, he said ~~that~~ its fate depends on reaching a state of harmony between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the

United States. <sup>He</sup> Furthermore <sup>he</sup> believes that an economic agreement between Russia and the United States would be an important step <sup>toward</sup> ~~in the establishment of~~ world peace. That Expansion of trade, ~~he added~~ <sup>improve</sup> would ~~benefit the state~~ ~~of friendly relations~~ between our two countries. <sup>He</sup> <sup>also</sup> <sup>went</sup> on to say that the Soviet Union is strongly in favor of ~~the establishment of~~ <sup>an</sup> international police force <sup>under</sup> ~~in the establishment of~~ the Security Council of the United Nations.

What <sup>Roosevelt</sup> about the atomic bomb? Elliott <sup>asked</sup> him whether the United Nations should ~~not~~ have power to inspect and control all research and manufacturing facilities for armaments of any nature, also the peacetime development of atomic energy.

In reply to this, Stalin said something that hardly seems to jibe with the attitude of Molotov and Gromyko at United Nations meetings. The Soviet chief said: "On the principle of equality, no exception should

be made in the case of Russia." And he added:

"Russia should be subject to the same rules of inspection and control as other nations."



## POLAND

(Poland's elections, ran according to form. A Government spokesman in Warsaw now says that the Government's Communist-dominated party -- they call it "Democratic" -- will have three-hundred-and-ninety out of the four-hundred-and-forty-four seats in the next Polish Parliament.)

In most of Poland, Government candidates are ten to one ahead of their chief opposition, the Polish Peasant Party, as the votes are tabulated. But surprisingly, their margin of triumph is only three to one in Warsaw where the campaign against ~~the~~ Stanislaw Mikolichik, opposition Peasant Party leader, reached its head. Mikolichik has already made the formal charge that the big government majorities were rolled up by gun-point intimidation of his Peasant Party.

Guns certainly were in evidence during the voting, the death toll now having risen to thirty-two.

NEW LEAD POLAND - 2.

The present Government says it is ~~quite~~ satisfied with the results of the election. The opponents of the present Government point out that it should be quite satisfied after its campaign of intimidation, force, and capricious arrest of the candidates opposing it.

## PLANE

Another tragic plane crash, this one in Oakland, California -- a big ~~Fifty-Two~~ <sup>4-motor</sup> Navy Hospital ship cracked up on the edge of the Oakland air strip today.

The plane struck the ground with such force that several homes nearby were rocked by the resulting explosion. Miraculously, twenty of the twenty-one crew men and ~~thirty~~ <sup>PASSENGERS</sup> survived, eight of them, however, are <sup>reported</sup> seriously injured.

~~The~~ one fatality <sup>announced</sup> ~~reported~~ so far -- a woman dressed in a Navy uniform, perhaps a Wave, perhaps a Navy Nurse, the Navy ~~which~~ has not yet made a ~~public~~ statement.

The cause of the crash? A dense fog plus a pilot who apparently lacked confidence in his radar ground director. The unhappy combination marred a record of one-billion-four-hundred-million miles flown by Navy Hospital transports without a fatality.



The Oakland Airport was ~~enf~~ enveloped in a "Pea soup" fog, so thick, said a member of the Control Tower crew, that he couldn't see the ground twenty feet below. But the Navy uses ground-controlled approach-- guiding planes into fogged-in fields with a finger of radar that shows up on the screen in the Control Tower.

When the plane was some sixty feet off the ground, something went wrong. The pilot apparently not following his radar instructions. The transport missed the runway and spun into the low-tide mud flats of San Francisco Bay. Its motors and wing tanks exploding. It's more than a ~~ix~~ miracle that only one person was killed, only eight seriously injured, with twelve others escaping with minor injuries.

## CLOTHING

Last year many of us, all over this land, contributed to the clothing drive, for victims of the European /war. Hundreds of thousands of us sent coats, dresses, suits, shoes, underwear -- things we wanted to pass on to less fortunate persons abroad.

One who did this was Mrs. Lars Midjaas of Fairdale, North Dakota, who gave a dress, inside the sleeve of which she pinned a note wishing good luck to the European woman who, she thought, might wear it.

Mrs. Midjaas of course never expected to get an answer to that note. But she did. And from a woman who lives only two hundred miles away from her, in Hazelton, North ~~Kx~~Dakota. A woman who bought the dress from a Chicago mail order house for eighteen cents! It being one of a lot of a hundred dresses she bought from the same firm for eighteen dollars as advertised in a ~~mx~~ farmers' magazine. Only the dress contributed by Mrs. Midjaas had a note in it. So wrote the lady at Hazelton:- "thanks for the bargain!"

Senator Milton Young of North Dakota made all this public today on the floor of the U.S. Senate. He offered it as a clear indication that in many parts of the country the clothing drive for European sufferers was an out-and-out fraud upon the generosity of the American people.

Senator Young, naturally, would like to know how that Chicago mail order house obtained that dress which obviously was not the only one, donated for European relief. There's another mystery to solve Nelson -- in case you are interested in solving mysteries.



## POLAND

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The early returns from the<sup>2</sup> election in Poland are ~~pretty much what were~~ <sup>about as</sup> expected. From three hundred and ninety-four districts, the government has <sup>rolled up</sup> more than five-hundred-and-sixty thousand votes; the opposing Peasant Party fifty-three thousand odd.

The government is quite satisfied, said a spokesman. The opponents ~~xxx~~ point out that the government should be satisfied after its campaign of intimidation, <sup>and</sup> force, <sup>after</sup> and arresting the candidates who opposed it.

~~Not much~~ <sup>Some</sup> violence is reported, twenty-three people killed in ~~the~~ outlying districts, but none in Warsaw. American correspondents who tried to watch the voting were arrested and detained six hours.

## MURDER

A law court in Brockton, Massachusetts, was the scene of ~~perhaps~~ <sup>one of</sup> the most extraordinary trials in the history of the law. ~~It was~~ <sup>who was</sup> a murder trial, the victim a man named Cote, ~~having been~~ killed on Christmas Day. His wife, Bertha Cote, accused a friend named Walter Steele of the killing. She was to have been the star witness of the state against Steele in court today. When it came ~~to~~ her turn, the judge informed her she was not obliged to testify to anything that might incriminate her, but she could testify to other matters.

Whereupon said Mrs. Cote: "I refuse to testify."

Then the judge dismissed the charge against Steele for insufficient evidence, and ordered Mrs. Cote arrested.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Mrs. Cote had been held in twenty-five thousand dollars bail as a material witness.

So The court released her, <sup>and</sup> then promptly ordered her arrested and charged with the murder. She immediately pleaded not guilty, and was taken to prison.

## INDO-CHINA

President Auriol of France today received a cable from a fellow President, Ho-Chi-Minh, head of the Viet Nam, the government of Indo-China. The Annamese President congratulated President Auriol on his election, and followed it up with an appeal. He begged Auriol to join him in bringing about immediate peace <sup>— as he put it,</sup> to avoid ~~mutual~~ death and ruin for both countries. He made this appeal, he said, knowing the great generosity and high principles of Auriol. Then he repeated once more that his people want nothing but independence within the family of the French Union.

~~In Indo-China itself, the fighting continued, with both sides claiming success. The French forces in Indo-China are equipped almost entirely with American weapons and material, presumably Lend-Lease. French officers have estimated that complete conquest for France would take at least five hundred thousand troops. And even after victory, the French would have nothing, since the people, though conquered, would not be ~~reconciled~~ reconciled.~~



## PORTAL

A Southern Senator wants to impeach the Michigan judge who made that decision in the Mt. Clements Pottery <sup>(the decision)</sup> Case, which started five billion dollars' worth of lawsuits by labor unions for portal-to-portal pay.

The Senator who wants this impeachment is Eastland of Mississippi. ~~yes, Bilbo's state~~

Sen. Eastland urged <sup>S</sup> the judiciary sub-committee to investigate th<sup>A</sup> judge, examine carefully certain remarks His Honor is supposed to have made.

~~A lawyer for the Chrysler Corporation testified that this judge had twice dismissed a jury, but had voted for Chrysler in a similar case. The judge is also supposed to have admitted that he was strictly pro-labor, and wanted the workers in the suit to get every penny possible, that is coming to them. When the jury refused to change the verdict, Judge Picard set it aside, so finally the corporation settled out of court for~~

thirty-five thousand dollars. Senator Eastland asked the lawyer whether the judge had coerced the company into settling the claim, and the lawyer replied: "Yes, definitely."