

The Jewish General strike in Palestine flared with violence tonight, with wild fighting in which almost a 100% Jewish city, near Tel-Aviv. That is the latest news -- the wires just starting to flash an account of rioting and shooting. *offer!*

~~That~~ Jewish strike in Palestine was announced last night, ~~it was~~ intended as a demonstration against the new Anglo-American Compromise, whereby a joint British-American Committee is to study the question of admitting an increasing number of Jews into the Holyland. Out there this ~~was~~ was denounced as another temporizing delay in the fulfillment of Zionist hopes, and the order was issued for a general strike in protest -- from noon to midnight today."

The strike began promptly at the stroke of noon, and immediately tied up all activities under Jewish operation. In cities like Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv, transportation was halted, commerce at a standstill, shops, cafes, amusement places closed.

ADD PALESTINE

A news dispatch earlier today described the condition as one of Sabbath-Like quiet. The British were on the alert for trouble -- heavy forces of police patrolling, armored cars rolling through the streets. The Sabbath-Like quiet was ominous.

This ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ continued until nightfall. When darkness came, mobs formed and violence flared. The worst disturbance appears to have been at Tel Aviv. There mobs demonstrating in the streets were dispersed by British armored cars -- whereupon two hundred young Zionists formed themselves into an attacking force and marched to the office of the British District Commissioner.

The building was guarded by twenty policemen -- ~~and these were Jewish~~ *Jewish policemen. And* They were attacked by the mob of young Zionists, who stormed into the Commissioner's office and set it afire. They tore down the British flag on the roof, and burned it -- singing the Jewish National Anthem, meanwhile.

A force of British police was sent to

break up the mob. When they arrived, they met with a barrage of stones hurled by the young Zionists. Other British government buildings nearby were attacked by the mobs. ^{Then} British soldiers were sent, troops of an airborne division -- to guard the government buildings.

^{And} they got into a battle with the Jewish mob. The troops opened fire, aiming at the legs of Zionists. Some of these fell - wounded. At last reports, the disturbance was still on.

FRANCE

In France General DeGaulle is trying to form a cabinet. As we noted last night, ~~xxx~~ this is the greatest difficulty that confronts him as the new chief of Government. DeGaulle wants a coalition cabinet, including three major parties -- Communist, Socialist, and popular Republic. It's hard to get those three factions together, with a dispatch from Paris saying that the Communists are demanding the most important posts in the new government.

SOVIET ATOMIC

In some ways, the most interesting story of the day is the one about new Soviet discoveries that pertain to the Atomic Bomb. The interest is twofold -- with both scientific and political angles.

Today's disclosure comes, of course, in the middle of the Truman-Attlee Conferences ^{regarding the} ~~of the~~ Atomic Bomb. It follows and tends to back up the recent statement by Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov that the Soviets will have atomic energy -- and ~~more~~. The disclosure, itself, is a revelation of something that Moscow has kept a dead secret until now -- a story of scientific research that goes back nine years.

In Nineteen Thirty-Six, Moscow began to send expeditions to study Cosmic Rays. These are mystery rays that come out of space, rays that have a connection with atomic research. They are studied best on high mountains, where there is a minimum of atmosphere to interfere with the emanations of outer space.

The Soviet scientific expeditions set

up research laboratories at two places -- one, on top of Mount Elbrus in the Caucasus, Caucasian Armenia.

The other, in the lofty Pamirs of Central Asia -- "the roof of the world," *or a spur of the Roof of the world!* We hear that the Pamir research

station for studying Cosmic Rays is situated at an altitude of nineteen thousand, six hundred and eighty feet and that's mighty high.

Soviet research went on in a systematic way; -- and then, came the Atomic Bomb. Immediately there was an intensification, a huge ~~intense~~ intensification, of the Soviet study of the Cosmic Rays. This, ~~was~~ concentrated in the Armenian Caucasus, on top of a ten thousand foot mountain.

~~Rx~~ Fifty tons of scientific equipment were taken to the summit of the peak. The chief item was a three ton magnet, constructed by the Soviet Scientist Peter Kapitza. The purpose of the magnet was to create a powerful magnetic field that would affect the flow of ~~Cosmic~~ Cosmic Ray^s and enable the scientists to separate the components of the mystery beams from

from outer space.

Today's headline is this -- a new component has been discovered. Hitherto, Cosmic Rays had been thought to consist of two things - mesotrons and electrons. Now, with his super-powerful magnet, Soviet Scientist Kapitza was able to detect a third component -- which consists of electrically charged particles similar to protons. We've heard about protons -- in the news of atomic research. And today's Moscow dispatch hails the discovery as something that will aid greatly in the development of Soviet Atomic Power.

Such is the headline which Moscow injects in the middle of the Atomic Bomb controversy. The Moscow dispatch notes that the disclosure has the added purpose of persuading the Russian people that Soviet Scientists under Communism are right up there with the technologists of the liberal democracies of the West.

ITALY

In Southern Italy they have been having a series of riots against Communists. Crowds have attacked the Headquarters of Red Organizations in various places. And the trouble is said to be incited by returned prisoners of war - prisoners from Soviet Russia and from America. -- When Italian captives started coming back from Russia, Italian Communists organized to give them a big welcome -- with Red flags flying. The assumption was that the prisoners, having sojourned in the land of the Soviets, would come back with Communist ideas. ^R But what happened? When the prisoners of war, back from Russia, saw the Italian Communists with their Red Flags, they flew into a rage, attacked them, and beat them up. This happened at various places, the Red welcoming committees causing riots among returning prisoners. It finally got so bad, that the Italian Government had to ~~put~~ post forces of police to keep the Red greeters away -- to ~~xxx~~ save them from violence. The whole thing ^{a rather} ~~was~~ _^ vivid tip-off _^ to conditions the Italians had observed in Russia.

At the same time, Italian prisoners of war were returning from the United States. ^{But} there were no organized welcoming committees to meet them. They simply got off ships and trains and started telling the home folks about life in America. ^{And} They were full of enthusiasm about conditions in the U. S. A. -- the way people lived, what they had.

The climax came when the two kinds of returning prisoners of war got together -- the ones from Soviet Russia and the ones from America. They compared notes, giving each other descriptions of Soviet conditions and American conditions. ^{And}

[^] Their combined reaction was to start for the Headquarters of the local Italian Communists. Other people joined them, ^{with} ~~and~~ the returned prisoners of war ~~have~~ ^{ins} become the nucleus of ~~a~~ a whole series of riots against the Reds.

CHINA

In China Nationalist Troops were landed today on the Shantung Peninsula. That all important neck of land ^{which has been} ~~is~~ in the possession of the Chinese Communists -- except for Tsingtao, its principal port. At Tsingtao are American Marines, twelve thousand of them having been landed there after the surrender of Japan. And today Chinese Troops of Chiang Kai-Shek went ashore at the port held by the Marines.

Tsingtao is hemmed in by Communists, who say they are anxious to avoid clashes with the American Marines, ^{but that} ~~but~~ they'll resist a drive by the Troops of Chiang Kai-Shek, ^{a drive} which is expected to be launched.

The fighting is still going on in Java.

At the Soerabaja Naval Base the British today landed fresh regiments to reinforce the troops driving against Indonesian Insurgents. The resistance of the Indonesians increased, as the battle for Soerabaja went into its fifth day.

The new Conservative Cabinet of the so-called Indonesian Republic will hold its first meeting tomorrow, and announces that it will try to negotiate with the Dutch for a settlement. One report is that the new Indonesian Premier is going to Soerabaja in an attempt to stop the battle.

British authorities meanwhile have arrested the former Jap Commander in Java, his Chief of Staff and another General -- on the charge that they gave weapons to the Indonesians. The British complaint is that the Jap Commanders violated surrender terms. They were supposed to yield their armament to the Allies, but instead they gave some of it to the Indonesians. So therefore the Jap Generals are partly responsible for

the present Indonesian resistance. The Japs are to be sent to Singapore, where they may be tried on this charge.

...the address of the Labor-Management Conference in Washington. We're all interested in that get-together between the leaders of the unions and industry in a drive for peace between workers and employers in this post-war period -- and I think we should try to pick up some first-hand impressions.

The two with whom I was able to talk were John J. Johnson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Ira Hatcher, President of the National Association of Manufacturers. I wish I could have had

the labor side too -- *hope I had the* *conference may have been a bit of a*

To the question: "What is the program for about the people's side that is in the labor-management conference?"

so far, Mr. Johnson replied: "The conference has proceeded pretty much as expected. The first two days have been sessions preparatory, discussion of organization and committee work," he went on. "After that

LABOR-MANAGEMENT

This afternoon I had an interesting experience in news gathering, a three-way telephone conversation -- interviewing two members of the Labor-Management Conference in Washington. We're all interested in that get-together between the leaders of the Unions and industry in a drive for harmony between workers and employers in this post-war period -- and I thought I'd try to pick up some first hand impressions.

The two with whom I was able to talk were Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Ira Mosher, President of the National Association of Manufacturers. I wish I could have had

the labor side too -- ~~maybe~~ ^{hope} later I ~~am going to try it~~ ^{And the}
Conference may last considerable time.

~~In the telephone interview I asked: "How do you~~
To the question: - what progress
~~feel about the progress made thus far in the Labor~~

~~Labor-Management Conference?~~

so far, Eric Johnston replied: "The Conference has proceeded pretty much as ~~we~~ expected. The first ~~ten~~ days have been ~~more or less~~ preparatory; ~~It takes a lot of~~ organization and committee work." ~~he went on,~~ "When there

is a discussion of such different and conflicting interests," he went on, "There are always preliminaries to get out of the way.

Among other things he also said he believed that Labor and Management should meet repeatedly around a conference table; and that his experiences here so far cause him to believe that this is likely to happen; and that such conferences will develop more good-will between unions and employers."

"Do the union leaders feel the same way ~~about~~ about it?" I asked. He said, "Yes", he was convinced of that, and Ira Mosher said the same.

My next question concerned the stand of the employer group toward collective bargaining, and whether the present conference modified the attitude of management toward unionism?

"The representatives of Management, came here to Washington with a firm belief in collective bargaining," replied the head of the N A M. "Our experience in talks with the Union Leaders" he went on,

"has modified that belief in only one way -- by strengthening it. Now more definitely in favor of collective bargaining than ever."

He also told me that the attendance by both the labor and management representatives has been one hundred per cent -- save for exceptions caused by deaths in families. He said that so far both sides seem to consider their time well spent -- because they realize there is nothing more important in this country right now than peaceful labor relations.

*** All of which gives the impression that the Representatives of Industry are happy about the spirit shown by the union leaders. And that's something! That ~~there~~ there seems to be little difference in the mutual desire on both sides to do a job, promote better understanding -- minimize strikes. Differences of opinion and interests? Yes! If there were not, why have a conference?

PRINCESSES

From London we have news that the two royal princesses of Great Britain, are now to live their lives like ordinary young women - free of the restrictions that hitherto have surrounded the ~~the~~ royal young ladies. Elizabeth and Margaret Rose are to have the same rights and privileges as Nancy and Judy of White Chapel or Charing Cross. Regulations of wartime having ended, King George and Queen Elizabeth are said to feel that their two daughters have now grown up sufficiently to live their own lives - like Nancy and Judy.

It was noted the other evening, for example, that Elizabeth and Margaret Rose went to the theatre escorted by only two young officers of the guard and two ladies-in-waiting -- ~~just~~ ^{just} like Nancy or Judy, who would certainly like to go out with two young officers of the guard but ~~who~~ ^{Nancy and Judy} are seldom escorted by ladies-in-waiting.

Moreover, the Princesses and their party sat in the orchestra - and not in the royal box. That

really was freedom from restriction - not having to occupy a royal box.

There is one stern word of denial. It has been rumored in London that a special quota of hand-picked officers were being kept as escorts for the Princesses. The royal answer today is - no, nothing like that.

Well, nobody ever provided a quota of hand-picked officers for Nancy ~~mm~~ or Judy. *Hugh, you are more of an authority than I am on such matters.*