

L.I. - Spencoc. Thursday, Nov. 29, 1945.

The job of reconverting American industry from war to peace is well on its way. ~~to being completed. We have that~~

~~on the word of~~ <sup>So says</sup> the President. ~~He~~ <sup>is</sup> issued <sup>ing</sup> a statement ~~the~~

<sup>President</sup> reports in detail what has been accomplished in the first hundred days of reconversion: <sup>That</sup> Employment in non-war

activities has increased and total employment is now just about to return to the level of V-J Day. Except in ~~the~~

shipyards, most of the employees who were to be laid off in war plants, have been laid off, but <sup>that</sup> unemployment so far

is less than had been expected. <sup>TP</sup> <sup>However, he tells us we</sup> ~~We~~ are still in ~~a condition~~

~~the~~ transition <sup>stage.</sup> <sup>But,</sup> our economy has been less disrupted than

<sup>been</sup> had anticipated. <sup>That</sup> So far three and a half million men and

women have been demobilized; <sup>with</sup> The rate ~~has been~~ stepped up

to fifty thousand a day, and ~~that rate will~~ <sup>continuing</sup> to go up.

As for factories, the job of reconverting them from war to peace production is almost accomplished.

Sixty days after being released, ninety-three per cent of

all plants were cleared. Thirty-seven billion dollars of war contracts have been settled.

The day after the surrender of Japan, the government lifted all manpower controls, *says the President.* To date, O.P.A.

has released several hundred items from any kind of price control, *with* ~~there is~~ no rationing today except on sugar and

tires. During the war there were six hundred and fifty orders and regulations on the O.P.A. books. These have

now been reduced to fifty-five. But, O.P.A. was a piker

compared / to O.D.T., the Office of Defense Transportation. *which*

had three thousand and fifty orders and regulations during

the war, *with* ~~but~~ only fourteen *remaining* today.

Most peacetime products are already being turned

out, or, factories are ready to begin, *he. with* ~~says the President~~

*good, on the whole, and* ~~business continues good,~~ retail sales up ten per cent

over the ~~same~~ date last year.

*Of course mentioning the* Mr. Truman ~~admits the big,~~ wave of strikes. New

strikes since August, says he, total around fifteen hundred, and they affect one million, five hundred thousand workers. However, he tells us that nine hundred and twenty-four threatened strikes were averted, with eight hundred and sixty-eight of them settled.

How about the cost of living? It has declined, says he. The President tells us this is so. That since the surrender of Japan, it has declined three-tenths of one per cent; while in a ~~an~~ similar period after the last war, it rose one point three per cent.

The President goes on to warn us that inflationary prices are still great and that there are ominous danger signals, particularly the way real estate is going up, also the prices of wholesale goods and raw materials.

## STRIKE

President Truman today said he thought it would be a good idea if the leaders of the United Automobile Workers and General Motors got together and talked things over. A few hours later, General Motors took the hint and agreed to meet representatives of the Union.

C.E. Wilson, President of the Company, also invited the chief of the Federal Conciliation Service to come to Detroit and discuss the strike. But he also told newspapermen that before any complete negotiations can be started, the Union has got to stop illegal picketing, to modify its demand for a thirty<sup>per</sup> cent raise, and quite thinking about any access to the Company's books.

## HURLEY

The uproar that General Pat Hurley created has had one effect. It brought forth a promise from President Truman that Uncle Sam's policy in China is not to be a secret any more. He told his news conference today that the basic principles of the policy will be set forth in black and white for anybody who wants to read.

Before General Marshall goes to Chungking to take Pat Hurley's place, he will have specific instructions. And, those instructions will be published. In fact, General Marshall will follow the policy which this country has pursued there for some time; so we are told. But at present we don't know exactly what it is. President Truman declined to explain it. However, he says he will do so when General Marshall leaves; in three or four days.

Of course the newspapermen at the press conference today wanted the President to comment on the Hurley bombshell, but President Truman

wouldn't be smoked out. There was plenty of comment among the Congressmen. Senator Tom Connally of Texas, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is going to start an investigation behind closed doors next Monday, with Ambassador Hurley and Secretary Byrnes as witnesses.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska says he is going to clamor for the adoption of his resolution, namely for a public and searching inquiry into State Department policies and personnel, a special committee to investigate the State Department from end to end. If there is truth in General Pat Hurley's charges against some American diplomats, there arises a question of treason, said Senator Wherry. Representatives, both Democratic and Republican, have introduced similar resolutions for an investigation in the House. For years people have said, if only we had a foreign policy -- a definite one. Well,

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this may hasten the day.

## PEARL HARBOR

The Congressmen investigating Pearl Harbor today heard the Army side of the story from Major General Sherman Miles, ~~who~~ produced records to show that ten days before the attack, Washington had warned field commanders in the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines, the West Coast and Hawaii that hostile action <sup>was</sup> possible at any moment.

<sup>How</sup> General Marshall, Chief-of-Staff, sent an urgent confidential message that he wanted Japan to commit the first overt act and that the defensive measures to be taken must not alarm civilian populations. All commands reported that they had taken extensive defense measures—  
<sup>all</sup> except Major General Walter Short at Pearl Harbor, who sent word that his command was alerted only against sabotage.

Then came the question of that famous cabled message from General Marshall on December Seventh, the warning to General Short about the Jap ultimatum. The



message read: "Japanese are presenting at one P.M. Eastern Standard Time today what amounts to an ultimatum also they are under orders to destroy their code machine immediately. Just what significance the hour set may have we do not know, but be on alert accordingly," *it read.*

"Inform naval authorities of this communication," *it continued.*

Sending that cable, the War Department expected it to be delivered in half an hour. It was sent one hour and seven minutes before the attack. Actually, as we have already heard, it was not decoded and delivered until seven hours and three minutes after the attack.

General Miles said the War Department's liaison with the State and Navy Departments was excellent. He was in command of G-2, Intelligence. He was in touch with other departments every day.

General Marshall will testify in person before leaving for China.

JAVA

The latest from Java is that the British now have Soerabaja, all of it. The battle has lasted nineteen days and has been a bloody affair. Now it is over, but heavy fighting still goes on at Bandoeng, the summer capital of the island.

## TRIAL

The sensation at the War Crimes trial in Nuremberg today was the showing of a film. For fifty-two minutes Herman Goering and the other Nazi leaders were compelled to look on during the projection of six thousand feet of photography showing conditions at the concentration camps. Their reactions were various. Hjalmar Schacht, the money man, kept his back turned, could <sup>not</sup> even face the sight of what he had helped ~~to~~ bring about. One of the worst of them all, Hans Frank, the Butcher of Poland, became ill.

Goering leaned forward in his seat staring.

Rudolf Hess sat upright, showing interest for the first time since the trial began. He kept whispering to Goering on his right and Ribbentrop on his left. The high, well born Count von Papen lowered his head and covered his face with a handkerchief. As the film progressed, Field Marshal Keitel took off his glasses, mopped his sweating face, and lowered his head.

The film began with shots taken at Leipsig, photographs showing what had been done to men and women who had been confined in barracks which the Nazis set on fire and <sup>where they</sup> then mowed people down with machine guns as they ran out.

Then came Buchenwald, Dachau and Belsen, where bodies were piled so high that British bulldozers had to push them into mass graves.

Some of the sequences simply cannot be described over the air. <sup>at that a</sup> United Press correspondent said the film was only a pale reflection of what had actually happened.

As the lights were flashed on, most of the audience sat without moving. Goering <sup>unable to</sup> ~~could not~~ move his eyes from the screen. <sup>now blank</sup>

## GERMANY

The United States Government is trying to break down the deadlock over the control of Germany, the deadlock between the four major powers. President Truman indicated today that he is trying to find a way to revise the Potsdam Declaration. He would not say anything specific about it, because he did <sup>not</sup> want to spoil the chances of a successful negotiation.

Mr. Truman also said ~~today~~ that he does not believe Russia will refuse to cooperate with the United Nations. <sup>And that</sup> there will be no further meetings of the Big Three in the immediate future. In fact, he is opposed to such meetings and to special conferences among high officials. Such affairs as that, said he, were the undoing of the League of ~~xx~~ Nations.

The President also said that Secretary Byrnes will soon announce the British and American members of the Special Committee to consider Palestine. There will be five Britons and five <sup>Americans</sup> none of them representing either Jewish or Arab interests.

## UNRRA

There was an unexpected explosion today in the ranks of UNRRA, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. At the request of Washington officials, the authorities in the British zone began investigating five weeks ago. Today they announced that thirteen workers had been suspended, and six hundred have been dismissed. One Czeck worker was sentenced to jail, twelve months for selling coffee in the black market.

JUGOSLAVIA

Jugoslavia today ~~was~~ proclaimed a People's Republic! The proclamation came from the Left Wing <sup>crowd</sup> running the country, <sup>^</sup> the regime of Communist Marshal Tito.

Well <sup>who is</sup> this news set fire to the indignation of young Peter the Second, <sup>^</sup> in exile ~~in~~ London. He came back with a scorching manifesto. ~~He~~ He declared that his people had fallen under the yoke of a totalitarian tyranny and that he was going to fight to the end to set them free.

## LINDBERGH

A story about Lindbergh in the news tonight -- more about the part the Lone Eagle played in the war. As we have heard, vaguely, from time to time, he has been busy, all through the war, working as a technician, a non-combatant.

Well, the news is that Uncle Sam sent him to the Pacific, to train fighter pilots -- some special training -- lads who were about half his age -- for the Lone Eagle is now forty-three.

Yes, his services were accepted, in spite of his unpopularity at the outbreak of the war, accepted because he had developed some flying skills of special importance. The story is that he just about doubled the range of the P-38, the "Lightning." Which was particularly important in the Southwest Pacific. For out there our Jap targets were a long, long way from our early bases. The range of the P-38 was so limited at first, that American airmen were able to escort bombers on raids of only about four hundred miles.



We are told that Colonel Lindbergh worked out a method of throttle control which conserved gasoline, and vastly increased the range of the P-38.

A particularly apt illustration of this was afforded on October Tenth, Nineteen Forty-four. That was the day of a great raid. Five groups of heavy bombers dropped a heavy load of high explosives on Balikpapan, Borneo. And, the B-24s, Liberators, were ~~escorted~~<sup>escorted</sup> by P-38s; fifteen hundred miles round trip. The P-38s ~~then~~ shot down most of the Japanese fighters that came up when they neared the target. Our losses were three fighters and one bomber. This was recorded in a communique issued by General MacArthur, October thirteenth.

What MacArthur did not tell the world was that one of the pilots of that fighter group was none other than Charles Lindbergh, in person. He went along, as he put it, "just to see how it works out."

Among the other fighter pilots on that day were Major Bong, then our ace of aces. In fact, Bong, that day, got his twenty-ninth and thirtieth Jap planes. Major Tom McGuire, and Major Bong, told a newspaperman that, as they put it -- "Lindbergh was as hot a pilot as any of us," and then added, "he would have been out there knocking off Japs every day, if General Kenney had let him."

As a matter of fact, Lindbergh did knock off a Jap that day:- U. P. Correspondent William Dickinson has known the story for thirteen months, but promised to keep it a secret until the right time came. The General who told it to him has just released him from that promise not to tell.

To get back to the raid: There were at least sixty Jap fighters that day over Balikpapan. Early in the fight, a Jap Zero pounced on an American bomber and was about to knock him off. That was where Lindbergh came in. He dived on the Zero, gave him one short burst

from his guns, and down went the Jap, in flames.

As the enemy pilot didn't bail out, the presumption is that the Lone Eagle's bullets got him.

The incident caused a certain amount of confusion in this way:-- that meant there was one enemy plane shot down, and not credited to anyone -- because officially Lindbergh wasn't there!

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A high Air Force officer said: "It threw our bookkeeping off just a bit -- one more Jap shot down by a fighter command than the individual records showed." After which, General George Kenney, Commander of the Third Air Force, forbade Lindbergh to take part in any more combat missions.

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and now Hugh