

History in the Making

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Inflation Peril

The same dizzy economic pattern that plagued the nation last spring and summer seemed to be coming back to haunt us. Strikes . . . higher prices . . . more strikes . . . still higher prices.

Telephones ceased to ring; half of the coal mines were silent. Did these strikes, coming after a fairly peaceful winter, portend more turbulence to follow? Negotiations between "Big Steel" and the union were bogged down, and the contract expires April 30. The United States Steel Corporation said it could not set the pace for industry with price reductions while wages were uncertain.

President Truman called a special Cabinet meeting at which the government's top economic advisers held a "seminar." Next day the President told his news conference that it was essential for business to bring prices down. Business leaders had insisted on the removal of government price controls, he said; they wanted free enterprise; now they've got it; let's see them make it work. If prices did not come down, the President added, further wage increases would be justified.

Questions for written or oral quizzes

1. Describe the economic pattern throughout the nation.
2. Analyze Bureau of Labor Statistics on the cost of living.
3. Discuss the telephone strike.
4. How did the State of New Jersey try to force its telephone people back to work?
5. Explain why the strike has not affected Virginia and Indiana.
6. Has the so-called safety strike of John L. Lewis been effective?
7. Describe the labor bill proposed by the House Labor Committee.
8. What concession has Russia made regarding international inspections by the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission?
9. Give the Russian objection to our Greek help plan.
10. What topics were discussed last

or upon the company if either refuses to accept arbitration. The law also provides for a maximum fine of \$500 or thirty days in jail for workers who go on strike during the arbitration period. This was probably the most extreme anti-strike legislation in modern times.

The 12,000 phone operators refused to go back to work. Their union said the law was unconstitutional under the Thirteenth Amendment, which forbids involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime. Staying away from work has never been regarded as a crime. The union also feared that if it sent the operators back to work the company would refuse to arbitrate. The company dislikes compulsory arbitration about as heartily as the workers, and it, too, could challenge the constitutionality of the law.

Three women officers of the New Jersey operators' union were arrested in Newark under the new law. They pleaded not guilty, posted \$500-bond each and went on directing the strike.

The telephone strike did not affect Virginia and Indiana, which had previously enacted laws to restrain walkouts in public utilities. These laws, although milder, worked better than New Jersey's rush legislation. Virginia, for example, does not im-

contrast, he said, they would make it work. If prices did not come down, the President added, further wage increases would be justified.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics put the cost-of-living index at 152.8, an all-time high. During the last year cost-of-living items have gone up 17.9 per cent. Commerce Department figures showed 1946 profits at \$12,000,000,000 after taxes, as compared with \$9,100,000,000 in 1945.

Business leaders agreed with the President, in general, that prices should come down, but few wanted to forgo the profits. Retailers were inclined to blame the manufacturers. Manufacturers pointed to the high cost of labor. Labor cited the excessive cost of food due to the lofty prices the farmers were getting.

Telephones Go Silent

The telephone strike, which began last Monday morning, was the first nation-wide strike against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its twenty-one Bell system subsidiaries. About 300,000 workers were involved, with a larger proportion of women on the picket lines than ever before.

Telephone service was crippled in forty-two states. Dial phones continued to function, because they operate automatically. Otherwise, service was restricted to emergency calls put through by supervisory personnel, mostly men, who filled in as best they could on the empty switchboards.

The National Federation of Telephone Workers, headed by Joseph A. Beirne, conducted the walkout; thirty-nine unions affiliated with the federation, and several independents, were involved. In general, the demands were for \$12 a week more,

the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission?

9. Give the Russian objection to our Greek help plan.

10. What topics were discussed last week at the Big Four conference in Moscow?

union shop, vacations and other lesser benefits.

In New York City telephone operators begin at \$28 a week and work up to \$44. This is higher than in other parts of the country, and the unions realize that some differential is reasonable.

In addition to the specific strike demands, the national federation is determined to bargain with the giant A. T. & T. on a nation-wide basis. The federation sees a risk, otherwise, of being weakened by disintegration. The A. T. & T. asserts that each Bell system subsidiary should make its own local bargain. Government conciliators were well on the way toward an agreement between the long-distance union and the A. T. & T., calling for arbitration. But the national federation said no, the unions must stick together and not make peace separately.

New Jersey Fights Tie-Up

New Jersey sought to force its telephone people back to work by emergency legislation. A bill was rushed through the Legislature, prohibiting strikes and making arbitration compulsory in the event that the state takes nominal control of a public utility. The state already had taken control of the phones.

The new law provides for a maximum fine of \$10,000 a day to be levied upon the union

and Indiana, which had previously enacted laws to restrain walkouts in public utilities. These laws, although milder, worked better than New Jersey's rush legislation. Virginia, for example, does not impose compulsory arbitration. After efforts to settle the dispute have failed, the state forbids a strike for five weeks. During that time the state may train substitute workers, and use them to operate the utility if a strike takes place.

Fine Hangs Over Lewis

In regard to John L. Lewis there were two interesting questions: (1) Is he defying the Supreme Court order that no coal strike be precipitated on April 1? and (2) Is he losing his grip on the members of the United Mine Workers Union?

On April 1—the date on which a strike was forbidden by the Supreme Court—Lewis called a one-week "memorial" walkout because of the Centralia, Ill., mine disaster. The government did not try to stop it. Then Lewis extended the non-working period by telling the miners not to return to work until government inspectors certified the safety of all the mines.

The effect was that of a partial strike. Coal output was cut by more than two-thirds at the beginning of the week. By the end of the week enough miners were at work to produce about half the normal output.

The Supreme Court had said that if Lewis retracted his order for an April 1 strike, the U. M. W. should receive a \$2,800,000 reduction of its original fine of \$3,500,000 levied by Judge T. Alan Goldsborough for contempt of court. The union went to Judge Goldsborough Thursday to get the fine re-

duced. The judge postponed granting the refund for two weeks, until April 24. He wanted to wait and see how Lewis would behave.

Judge Goldsborough was in no friendly mood. He said Lewis showed "an utterly contemptuous attitude toward the court orders and that he will go as far as he dares to disobey them."

Some Miners Return to Work

In ordering the so-called safety strike Lewis told his men to resume production at each mine as soon as Federal mine inspectors certified it as being in conformity with the Federal code. By implication, he told the men not to go back at the behest of their own safety committees. Yet they did, by the thousands.

Secretary of the Interior Krug noted this when 54,000 miners returned to work Monday morning. Only two mines were acknowledged to be safe by Lewis, and Federal inspectors had not started going around. The men who went to work were "ignoring orders of union officials to remain away," said Krug.

This back-to-work movement gathered momentum during the week. By Thursday the Federal inspectors had certified 130 mines as safe. But more than 1,500 mines were in operation.

Congress Ponders Strikes

The new flare-up of strikes spurred Congress in its search for ways to curb the power of labor. A sweeping bill was prepared by the House Labor Committee for



Herald Tribune—Arme

Joseph A. Beirne, leader of the telephone strike . . . born thirty-six years ago in New Jersey, of Irish descent . . . as a boy aspired to the priesthood, but instead went to work at sixteen for the A. T. & T. subsidiary, Western Electric . . . completed high school by going to night classes . . . worked in Western Electric as department clerk, repair man, drill press operator and assembler of relay coils . . . became active in the young National Federation of Telephone Workers soon after it started thirteen years ago . . . as its president now, he hates

the Senate came back to vote, Lillenthal and the other members were confirmed, 50 to 31. Twenty Republicans, led by Senator Vandenberg, voted for confirmation. Five Democrats, led by Senator McKellar, voted against.

Lillenthal and his fellow commissioners will be able to get down to work now. They hold title, in behalf of the nation, to all fissionable materials and atomic plants. They are in charge of all research—military, medical and industrial. To them falls the task of ushering the United States into the atomic era.

Gromyko for Limited Inspection

A very slight step forward was taken by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in its quest for an international system of control. Andrei A. Gromyko said Russia accepted the idea of international inspection "through the various stages of the processes from the time the uranium and thorium ores are severed from the ground to the time they become nuclear fuel and are used." Such a mine-to-use inspection system had been advocated by the United States and accepted by the other nations.

Scientists of the Atomic Energy Commission had recommended that the inspection be thorough and unrestricted, both aerial and on the ground. Here a hitch arose. Gromyko said Russia could not tolerate unrestricted aerial surveys over its territory. Inspectors could get a list of atomic plants from the various governments.

The question remained: What about clandestine plants?

U.S. Aids Talks Russia

Food Rushed

er before had conq on such a large sc ted enemy alive as United States last w many's famine crisi. met to hear Secreta emergency action. In V tments of State, A med up to rush 400 rmany this month. t month, and even he alarm manife hington arose r in consideration motives. Huma des or not, e e while their e. But Ger tate. The d dropped t he 3,000 ca worker. T at medic od short losses nd thr of racth es ungr e. C a at e- wa

Congress Ponders Strikes

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The House bill would take away three major gains made by labor in the last twenty years—the closed shop; the power to bargain on an industry-wide basis, and protection against court injunctions stopping strikes.

The bill not only outlaws the closed shop (in which only union members may be hired) but also forbids strikes to enforce the union shop (in which non-members may be hired, but must join the union later).

The government and the courts are authorized to enjoin for seventy-five days strikes imperiling the national welfare. Unions also can be enjoined against mass picketing or violence, and they can be sued for damage. Sit-down strikes are forbidden; so are sympathetic strikes and jurisdictional ones.

Even though the House may pass it, a measure wiping out so many of labor's privileges and practices stands slim chance of running the gantlet of the Senate and the inevitable Presidential veto.

The measure offered by Senator Taft was similar in purpose. Although he is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, he may not be able to win committee approval. Six of its thirteen members were likely to oppose the bill, and six favor it, leaving the thirteenth member, Senator Ives, holding the balance of power. He said he had

worked as a repair man, drill press operator and assembler of relay coils . . . became active in the young National Federation of Telephone Workers soon after its creation of thirteen years ago . . . as its \$12,000-a-year president now, he hates Communism and racketeering in unions . . . keeps the financial books open to all members always; insists on secret elections of officials, plus the right of members to oust union officials at any time by secret ballot . . . lives with his wife and three small daughters in Fairview, N. J. . . . likes to sit around the local firehouse in his spare time . . . is a Democratic member of the Fairview City Council . . . was named one of the nation's ten outstanding young men of 1947 by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

several objections to the bill in its present form.

Lillenthal Is Confirmed

For once the Senate could think of nothing to say. A vote was scheduled for 5 o'clock Wednesday on whether to confirm David E. Lillenthal and the other four members of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Two perfunctory speeches against him were delivered early in the afternoon, and then a dead calm fell. To fill the awkward pause, the Senate adjourned until 5 p. m.

The trouble was that the foes of Lillenthal knew they were going to lose. For more than two months they had put up a bitter fight, accusing him of being "soft" toward Communism, as Senator Taft phrased it. But the bipartisan support for President Truman's appointee was too strong. When

inspectors could get a list of plants from the various governments. The question remained: What about clandestine plants?

Greek Aid Irks Russia

No one really doubted that Russia disliked the Truman program of bolstering Greece and Turkey against Communism. But it fell to Andrei A. Gromyko to make the official Soviet attack before the Security Council on Monday.

Gromyko shrewdly stressed the theme which had been heard in the Senate: that single-handed American action would injure the United Nations. The whole point of the U. N. is co-operation by all members, he said; the American program "weakens" the U. N. and "undermines its authority." Sending American military and civilian experts to Greece "constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of that country and deals a serious blow to its actual independence," Gromyko continued.

Russia would approve aid to Greece, said the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, but it must not be military aid; and it must be supervised by a special commission of the Security Council. Russia thought Turkey deserved no aid at all, because the Turks profiteered in the war, selling strategic raw materials to the Nazis.

Senate Passage Assured

In opening the formal Senate debate Tuesday, Senator Vandenberg was able to answer Gromyko in terms more blunt than Administration leaders have used. The Truman program is much more than a relief plan, he said: "It is a plan to forestall

Food Rushed Abroad

er before had conquerors worked so on such a large scale, to keep their hated enemy alive as did England and United States last week in the face of many's famine crisis. The British Cabinet met to hear Secretary Bevin's plan for emergency action. In Washington the Departments of State, Agriculture and War hurried up to rush 400,000 tons of food to Germany this month, and a like amount next month, and even more in July. The alarm manifested in London and Washington arose not only from humanitarian considerations but also from practical motives. Human beings, whether recent allies or not, could not be allowed to starve while their country was under our occupation. But Germans were approaching famine. The daily food ration in many cities had dropped to 750 calories, compared with the 3,000 calories needed to sustain an average worker. The American Military Government medical staff found that the current food shortage has resulted in average weight losses among Germans ranging up to one and three-tenths pounds. The practical aspect of the matter was that many Germans tended to become

Questions

for written or oral quizzes

1. *The U. S. will rush 400,000 tons of food to Germany this month. Explain why that is necessary.*
2. *What is the cause of the present German starvation diet?*
3. *Give Churchill's reasons for a "United Europe."*
4. *Why did the Italian coalition government fall?*
5. *Discuss the problem of Korea.*
6. *Tell about the Palestine inquiry committee appointed by the U. N.*
7. *Compare the House and Senate labor bills.*
8. *Discuss the labor legislation signed by the President.*
9. *What will be the effect of the recommended cut in the Navy budget?*
10. *Describe the mass lynching trial in South Carolina.*

the cattle could be diverted to the black market at fabulous prices, or could be bartered for tangible goods which the farmers

and create a democratic federation of all European countries willing to join, including Germany and Italy.

"Are we Europeans," he asked, "to become incapable . . . of even averting famine from the mass of our peoples? Are we all, through our poverty and our quarrels, forever to be a burden and a danger to the rest of the world? Do we imagine that we can be carried forward indefinitely upon the shoulders, broad though they be, of the United States?"

When the United Europe campaign was projected in January by Churchill and twenty-one other prominent Britons, it was pounced upon by the Communists as an anti-Russian scheme. There is no such "sinister plot," he said; Russia stands only to benefit by a healthy, peaceful Europe. However, Churchill set forth conditions for joining a United Europe: "We seek to exclude no state whose territory lies in Europe and which assures to its people those fundamental human and personal rights and liberties on which our democratic civilization has been created."

Churchill envisioned a United Europe operating under "the world supremacy of the United Nations" as one of the "four main pillars of the world temple of peace." The other three pillars would be the United States, the Soviet Union and the British

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at "an ugly mood of bitter resent-
ward the United States was rising,
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organized starvation. Such a mood
trouble for the thinly staffed
occupation forces. It also created
for Communist propaganda—or
al of Nazism.

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the leader of the Flensburg
s told 7,000 hunger demon-
lay: "We have had enough
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Hoarders Blamed

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the cattle could be diverted to the black
market at fabulous prices, or could be bar-
tered for tangible goods which the farmers
needed, such as equipment, fertilizer or even
cigarettes. The scarce cigarettes have be-
come a more valued medium of exchange
than currency.

Secretary Hevin's plan—for use if the
emergency deepens—was reported to be a
British Army invasion of Germany's farm-
lands, for the benefit of Germans in the
cities. Troops would fan out through the
countryside hunting for hidden stocks of
potatoes, grain and cattle. The food would
be seized and brought to the legal markets.

England could not ship its own food into
Germany, since the British were short al-
ready; their dangerously low rations would
have to drop further.

America had to think about other coun-
tries as well as Germany, for the hunger
was world wide. Secretary of War Patterson
said the United States was exporting each
month greater amounts of relief foods than
ever before in its history, taxing port facili-
ties, railroad capacity and ocean shipping
to the limit to meet the needs of many
countries.

Churchill Urges Unity

Winston Churchill chose this time of near
chaos to launch a campaign for a "United
Europe." He addressed 5,000 Britons of vari-
ous political beliefs in London's Royal
Albert Hall.

Europe now is "a rubble-heap, a charnel-
house, a breeding ground of pestilence and
hate," Churchill said. He thought the only
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Churchill envisioned a United Europe
operating under "the world supremacy of
the United Nations" as one of the "four
main pillars of the world temple of peace."
The other three pillars would be the United
States, the Soviet Union and the British
Empire and Commonwealth.

Italy's Cabinet Falls

The twin troubles of Communism and
economic chaos caused the downfall of
Italy's coalition government. The govern-
mental crisis was similar to that which had
beset France in the previous week, but it
was handled differently in Rome. Instead
of ousting the Communists from the Cabli-
of and continuing in office, Premier Alcide
de Gasperi resigned and made way for
another man to try his hand at forming
a government.

Italy has about a dozen political parties,
but most of them are not eager to partici-
pate in the government because they don't
want to share the responsibility for Italy's
acute food shortage and unemployment
problems. De Gasperi belongs to the Chris-
tian Democratic (Catholic center) party,
and his government included this party and
the Communists and Left-Wing Socialists.
This gave the Communists too much power.
De Gasperi thought. Just as they did in
France, the Communists ostensibly sup-
ported government decisions, but actually
undermined them in their political propa-
ganda.

De Gasperi thought the government
should have a broader base, including more
political parties, so that the Communist in-
fluence would be diluted and some sort of
national unity achieved in the fight against
economic breakdown. Presumably this will
be the goal of the man who now is trying

FIELD.

to form a Cabinet—seventy-eight-year-old Francesco Nitti. He was Premier in 1919 and 1920, before the rise of Mussolini. He is a specialist in financial matters, and all his talents will be needed.

A Talk About Korea

The Allies agreed at Moscow in 1945 that Korea would be temporarily occupied by Russian troops in the northern half of the country and American troops in the southern half; that a unified, democratic government of Koreans would be formed for the whole country; and that after a period of trusteeship, full independence would be granted.

In an understandable burst of nationalism, the immature and inexperienced Korean political parties set up a hue and cry against the trusteeship proviso of the Moscow agreement; they wanted independence right away. All the parties joined in the clamor, except the Communists, who no doubt acted under orders.

In the spring of 1946, Russia and the United States set up a joint commission to work out plans for the provisional democratic government of Koreans. The United States insisted that all Korean parties be invited to take part. But Russia said no—only those parties which had accepted the Moscow agreement. In effect, this meant that only the Communists would be included. Faced with this deadlock, the Soviet-American commission accomplished nothing and adjourned.

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Matters drifted for a year, with condi- tions steadily becoming worse in a Korea divided into two compartments. In their half behind the Iron curtain, the Russians trained and equipped a Communist-con- trolled north Korean "People's Army." Possibly Moscow was waiting until America got tired of keeping occupation troops in the southern half.

The next development came this spring. Far from showing signs of withdrawing troops, Washington let it be known that plans were being drawn up for large-scale American economic help for southern Korea, along the lines of our program to bolster Greece and Turkey against Com- munistism. Secretary Marshall then invited Russia to revive the Soviet-American com- mission and try again to set up a unified Korean provisional government. He still in- sisted that all Korean political parties—not just the Communists—participate.

Russia's reply, although somewhat am- biguous, was sufficiently satisfactory so that the Soviet-American commission is to be revived. A Soviet delegation from northern Korea is to reach Seoul today, and discus- sions are to begin Tuesday.

Palestine Inquiry Set

The United Nations embarked upon its quest for an answer to the problem of Pales- tine. The General Assembly completed its task of naming an inquiry committee of eleven nations, then adjourned until Sept. 1, when it expects a report from the com- mittee.

In the next 108 days the committee may go anywhere it wants, and suggest whatever

solutions it thinks best. It will meet first a week from tomorrow at Lake Success, and after planning its course will probably fly to Palestine. The investigation may cost a million dollars.

The United States won its contention that the investigating committee should not in- clude the Big Five, but should be made up of smaller "neutral" countries that have no axe to grind. Russia wanted the Big Five included, but lost out. On the committee are delegates from Australia, Canada, Czecho- slovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, the Neth- erlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugo- slavia.

Although Russia has in the past tended to side with the Arabs, and to denounce Zion- ism as a tool of British imperialism, the Soviet attitude veered toward open-minded- ness at the close of the Assembly's special



BRITISH THRONG CHEERS WELCOMING ROYAL FAMILY—King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Margaret and Princess Rose ride in a carriage to Buckingham Palace for their ten-week tour of South Africa—a tour designed to strengthen British ties with Africa at a time when the ties are being weakened in Indochina and Egypt. *Herold Tribune—Aces*

session. Andrei A. Gromyko said it would be unjust for the U. N. to deny the aspirations of the Jews for a state of their own. "I don't see," he said, "a Palestine state should be founded upon equal rights for Jews and Arabs in the Holy Land. But if this were to be found impracticable, then it would be necessary to consider an alternative solution. This consists of the division of Palestine into two independent states—one Jewish and one Arab."

Arabs Threaten a Boycott

The five Arab nations in the U. N. have

not passed by the special session. They wanted the Assembly to instruct the in- quiry committee to submit a plan for immediate independence for Palesti- ne as one of the possible solutions. In Arab eyes that is the only solution: they want Palestine quickly before their major- ity surrounded by Jews. The Assem- bly is expected to give the committee a specific instructions.

Moreover, the Assembly declined to side with the Arab contention that the Jews displaced persons in-

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BRITISH THRONG CHEERS RETURNING ROYAL FAMILY—King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose ride in a carriage to Buckingham Palace after their ten-week tour of South Africa—a tour designed to strengthen empire ties with Africa at a time when ties are being weakened in India, Burma and Egypt.

Herald Tribune

session. Andrei A. Gromyko said it would be unjust for the U. N. to deny the aspiration of the Jews for a state of their own. Ideally, he said, a Palestine state should be founded upon equal rights for Jews and Arabs in the Holy Land. But if this were to be found impracticable, "then it would be necessary to consider an alternative solution, which consists of the division of Palestine into two independent states—one Jewish and one Arab."

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Moreover, the Assembly with the Arab contentions Jewish displaced per-



68 to 24—a vote large enough, if no minds are changed, to override a Presidential veto. The House had passed an even stricter measure on April 17 by 306 to 107.

President Truman kept silent as to whether or not he would sign the bill. It will not reach his desk until the House and Senate reconcile their differing versions.

Following are some of the major goals common to both House and Senate measures:

Outlaw jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts. Outlaw the closed shop, restrict the union shop. Halt for seventy-five days strikes that threaten the public safety. Make unions subject to lawsuits for breach of contract.

The most striking difference between the House and Senate versions is that the House, but not the Senate, prohibited industry-wide collective bargaining. The House also authorized private employers to obtain injunctions against unions in case of illegal strikes. Then Senate did not.

House conferees indicated that they were willing to drop these two provisions in the interest of harmony with the Senate's views. They were ready to insist, however, on some of the other House provisions, especially those designed to regulate union activities. For instance, the House forbade employers to contribute to union welfare funds, and put a legal limitation on the size of initiation fees.

The omnibus bill stands two chances of getting enacted into law. If the House yields to the milder Senate version there is at least a possibility that President Truman will sign it. Otherwise, if the less drastic version is accepted, there is a possibility that the Senate will override a Presidential veto by the necessary two-thirds vote.

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CHEERS RETURNING ROYAL FAMILY—King George VI, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose ride in a carriage through a crowd of people in London after their ten-week tour of South Africa at a time when the British government is seeking to strengthen empire ties with Africa. (Herald Tribune—Acme)

...it would be the aspiration of the Arabs. Ideally, the Arab state should be founded on the basis of the national aspirations of the Arabs in the region. It should be found on a basis of justice, which would be divided into two parts and one

not pleased by the special session. They wanted the Assembly to instruct the investigating committee to submit a plan for immediate independence for Palestine as one of the possible solutions. In Arab eyes that is the only solution; they want independence quickly before their majority in Palestine can be transformed into a minority surrounded by Jews. The Assembly declined to give the committee any such specific instructions.

Moreover, the Assembly declined to agree with the Arab contention that the plight of Jewish displaced persons in Europe is

irrelevant. The Arabs said this was a world problem, not a Palestine problem. But the Assembly, although not specifically telling the inquiry committee to look over the displaced persons camps in Europe, gave it the widest latitude to do so if it wished.

At one point the Arabs got so angry that they threatened to refuse co-operation with the whole enterprise. "Supporting the national aspirations of the Jews," said the Foreign Minister of Iraq, "means very clearly a declaration of war and nothing less." This is actually an invitation to fighting.

Senate Passes Labor Bill

Congress showed its emphatic determination to restrict the power of labor unions. The Senate passed the omnibus labor bill by

They were ready to insist, however, on some of the other House provisions, especially those designed to regulate union activities. For instance, the House forbade employers to contribute to union welfare funds, and put a legal limitation on the size of initiation fees. The omnibus bill stands two chances of getting enacted into law. If the House yields to the milder Senate version, there is at least a possibility that President Truman will sign it. Otherwise, if the less drastic version is accepted, there is a possibility that the Senate will override a Presidential veto by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Portal Pay Suits Killed

The President did sign a separate piece of labor legislation. This was the measure killing past and future union lawsuits to collect pay for portal-to-portal time.

If unions had won all the portal-to-portal pay suits they had filed they would have collected some \$8 billion from industry. In his message to Congress the President noted that the new law would free industry of a great uncertainty; and, he added hopefully, make possible long-range plans for price reductions.

Organized labor did not object strenuously to the elimination of portal-to-portal suits, but it did object to other features of the measure tending to weaken enforcement of the national wage-and-hour law. The President doubted whether this law would be seriously weakened, but said if it proved to be he would ask Congress to remedy matters.

In the message about the portal-pay ban President Truman reiterated his request to Congress that the minimum wage now set by law at 40 cents be increased to 65 cents.

Economy Nips the Navy

The Republican economy drive, piloted by Representative John Taber, moved into the field of the armed forces. The House Appro-

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petitions Committee recommended an 11 per cent cut in the Navy's 1948 budget, dropping \$477,328,200 from the requested \$3,533,000,000.

If the reduction goes through it may mean dropping 40,000 officers and men from the planned strength of the Navy and Marine Corps. Specifically, the committee told the Navy to reduce the number of its civilian employees, cut down on its shore installations and ordnance plants, and operate the Annapolis Naval Academy on a less "lavish" scale. Funds for naval research were not cut.

The House approved last week the cuts which the committee had recommended for the budgets of the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce—cuts totaling 23 per cent. About the only item which the House restored was a fund for operating air traffic control towers. The State Department's information program, including "The Voice of America," lost out. The Senate has yet to be heard from, however.

Mass Lynching Trial

Thirty-one white men went on trial in Greenville, S. C., for conspiracy in the lynching of a twenty-four-year-old Negro, Willie Earle, last Feb. 17.

The trial was remarkable in several respects. It was the largest mass lynching trial ever held in the South. The eyes of the nation were on it, because of the growing public sentiment, not only in the North but also in some parts of the South, against unfairness toward Negroes. The judge, thirty-seven-year-old J. Robert Martin Jr., gave evidence of determination to make it a fair trial, not a whitewash affair, despite local emotions. Most remarkable of all, the prosecution's statements pur-



Herald Tribune—Arms

Robert Abercrombie Lovett, who will become second man in the State Department July 1 when he replaces Dean Acheson, who is resigning, as Under Secretary of State . . . born fifty-one years ago in Texas, son of a lawyer who later became head of the Union Pacific Railroad . . . left Yale to become a naval aviator in World War I . . . after the war was married to Adele Quartley Brown, and joined the banking firm of which her father was senior partner—Brown Brothers, which later became Brown Brothers Harriman . . . resigned his partnership in the firm in 1940 and went to Washington to become Assistant Secretary of War for Air . . . to him fell the task of leading up America's military plane

Other Events in Brief

'Last Chance' for Peace

Foreign Secretary Bevin and Foreign Minister Bidault made their comments at the recent unsuccessful Moscow peace treaty conference. Both felt that the next Foreign Ministers' meeting in November would be the final test. Bidault said it would be the world's last chance to achieve "a unified peace for a united world." Bevin said he regarded the November meeting as "probably the most vital in the world's history." One of the biggest handicaps in making peace, Bevin added, is the press, particularly the American press. "One cannot even think aloud . . . unless it is hurled into headlines in the press," he told Parliament.

Two Relief Bills Advanced

Congress sent the Greek-Turkish aid program to President Truman for his signature. The Senate and House also reached agreement on the separate program of relief for Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, China and Trieste. The House had cut the requested \$350,000,000 fund down to \$200,000,000; the Senate approved the full sum. In conference the \$350,000,000 figure was agreed upon, but \$40,000,000 of it was earmarked for the International Children's Emergency Fund, a United Nations organization.

Phone Strike Peters Out

Long-distance telephone workers in New York City returned to work at the behest of their union officials, despite the picket lines of striking Western Electric employees. This brought the telephone strike virtually to a close. Negotiations for a new labor agreement in the coal industry, to avert a July 1 strike, took a slight turn for the better. John L. Lewis dropped his demand for 5-

A Summary of the Week's News Events

Vol. 6—No. 32

Texas Hole

Probably no place in the world had such a concentration of oil as the Texas City, Tex., of 14,000 which sit at the Bay not far from the Gulf.

Six oil companies' farms there, handy to shape took the prod world. Most of the oil, some held up as butane. Adva Monsanto Chem thirty acres. 7 of \$19,000,000 styrene, an synthetic bu plant has also poly manufacturer

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Defense attorneys hinted that the statements had been obtained in a tricky manner by Federal Bureau of Investigation men who were Southerners, and who pretended to be sympathetic with lynching. There were also hints that the defendants had fallen out among themselves after the lynching, and had eagerly told on each other. At any rate, the story as unfolded by the prosecution in the alleged statements from defendants was this:

A Greenville taxi driver, T. W. Brown, was fatally stabbed on Saturday night, Feb. 15, and Willie Earle was jailed as a suspect. On Sunday night other local taxi drivers (of whom twenty-nine are among the defendants) determined to take vengeance. There were whispered talks at taxi stands, at lunchrooms, on corners. The slogan was, "Let's get the nigger that cut Mr. Brown."

A cavalcade of cars went to the county jail after midnight. An obliging old jailer led them to Willie Earle's cell. The jailer asked the mob not to swear in the hearing of his wife, and they didn't.

Cars Parade to Death Scene

The grim cavalcade of cars took the Negro

Robert Abercrombie Lovett, who will become second man in the State Department July 1 when he replaces Dean Acheson, who is resigning, as Under Secretary of State. . . . born fifty-one years ago in Texas, son of a lawyer who later became head of the Union Pacific Railroad. . . . left Yale, to become a naval aviator in World War I. . . . after the war was married to Adele Quartley Brown, and joined the banking firm of which her father was senior partner—Brown Brothers, which later became Brown Brothers Harriman. . . . resigned his partnership in the firm in 1940 and went to Washington to become Assistant Secretary of War for Air. . . . to him fell the task of bringing up America's military plane production from almost nothing to the mighty force it became in the war. . . . in that capacity he became a friend and trusted co-worker of General Marshall, who now calls him back into government service. . . . the Lovetts have two children, a married daughter and a younger son.

to a lonely place a few miles away. He denied having "cut Mr. Brown." He was hammered with fists and beaten on the head with the butt of a gun until he was half dead. One of the mob said Willie Earle confessed. Then a man fired twice at him with a shotgun, blowing off part of his head. Seven of the defendants identified the man that fired the final shots as Roosevelt Carlos Hurd, a forty-five-year-old taxi driver who never got beyond the second grade in school.

The thirty-one defendants lolled in the hot Greenville courtroom, frequently chatting among themselves. Most were in shirt-sleeves; few wore ties. Several had their wives with them, and one had a small child, too. About 300 spectators were in the courtroom, of whom 200 were white, sitting downstairs, and 100 Negroes sitting in the gallery. The jurors all live in the same county with the defendants. Eight are textile workers; the foreman is a shipping clerk; one is a farmer and two are salesmen.

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Recession Prospects Argued

The debate as to whether the United States was heading for a recession still raged. President Truman said no. There need never be any more booms or busts unless greedy people got control of the nation. Three former price administrators—Chester Bowles, Leon Henderson and Paul A. Porter—said there would be a recession unless preventive steps were taken. Among other steps, they favored a 10 per cent price cut and a wide adoption of the 15-cent-an-hour wage increase. Otherwise, they predicted, goods would pile up faster than people could buy them.

Supreme Court Aids South

The Supreme Court reached a decision which was expected to help build up industries in the South. The court found that railroad freight rates on some 20,000 manufactured articles were discriminatory in favor of the North. Therefore, a 10 per cent increase was ordered in this freight rate classification for states north and east of the Potomac, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and a 10 per cent decrease was ordered in the Southern states.

MARCUS DUFFIELD.

of \$10,000,000 during the war to produce styrene, an essential element in making synthetic brass-8 rubber. Since the war the plant has turned out not only styrene but also polystyrene, a chemical basic in the manufacture of plastics.

Texas City also was a port of exit for a tonnage of ammonium nitrate, which is somewhat like table salt. When mixed with chemicals, called "sensitizers," it becomes a powerful explosive. Gretna titles were produced during the war, but much of it was left over. The left-over and decontaminated nitrate is a commercially valuable substance. Even when decontaminated nitrate is a tricky substance, are not quite sure when it will blow up. In 1921 a pile of it blew up at Oriskany, N. Y., killing between 1,000 and 1,500 people. It was the mightiest explosive atomic bomb.

The Grandcar

On Wednesday Mr. French Line freight being loaded with a ship in Texas City. A Liberty ship in French in 1946. o'clock one of the flame in the he went to work w but it kept mo Word got a Grandcamp or more gal it was decl from the d in Galver heard in Fourteen seismog miles 7 earth Th from thr twi ba

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Advanced

Greek-Turkish aid program for his signature. He also reached agreement on a program of relief for Hungary, Italy, Poland, and the Balkans. The House had cut the aid down to \$200,000,000 from the full \$500,000,000 figure. The 1946-47 figure was \$200,000,000. It was the International Children's and Nations organ-

workers in New York at the behest of the picket lines employees. This was virtually a

A Summary of the
Week's News Events

History in the Making

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

A Supplementary Educational Service for Herald Tribune Subscribers

Vol. 6—No. 32

Week Ended April 19, 1947

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Texas Holocaust

Probably no place of its size in the country had such a concentration of inflammables as did Texas City, Tex.—the war-boom town of 18,000 which sat at the edge of Galveston Bay not far from the Gulf of Mexico.

Six oil companies had refineries or tank farms there, handy to the docks from which ships took the products to all parts of the world. Most of the big storage tanks contained oil; some held highly explosive products such as butane. Adjacent to the docks, the great Monsanto Chemical works sprawled over thirty acres. The plant was built at a cost of \$19,000,000 during the war to produce styrene, an essential element in making synthetic buna-S rubber. Since the war the plant has turned out not only styrene but also polystyrene, a chemical basic in the manufacture of plastics.

Texas City also was a port of exit for shipments of ammonium nitrate, which is made from ammonia and nitric acid, and looks somewhat like table salt. When mixed with chemical sensitizers, called "contaminants," it becomes a powerful explosive. Great quantities were produced during the war, and much of it was left over. The left-over was saved and decontaminated, for ammonium nitrate is a commercially valuable fertilizer. Even when decontaminated, ammonium

Questions

for written or oral quizzes

1. What kind of industries were located in Texas City?
2. Describe the explosion of the Grandcamp.
3. Discuss Secretary Schweikert's plan for arbitrating the telephone strike.
4. Give Judge Fake's reasons for prohibiting the State of New Jersey to arrest strikers.
5. Discuss effects of General Motors' 15-cent wage increase to the United Electrical Workers of America.
6. What action on labor bills was taken by the House and Senate?
7. Why has Henry Wallace's crusade against the United States foreign policy caused a storm of protest?
8. Describe the Logan act.
9. Discuss the Big Four Moscow meeting.
10. Why did the British Chancellor of the Exchequer raise the cigarette tax?

was filled, the McGar Garage also became a morgue.

Near the scene of the explosion was a block of 300 workers' homes. Some were burned; some blown crazily askew; some had large holes punched in the roof. Occasionally a house would look all right from the outside, but everything inside would be smashed, and even the wallpaper torn off. Real estate people thought 90 per cent of the homes in Texas City were damaged more or less. Stores were wrecked, too, and their goods strewn over the street.

Estimating the monetary damage was almost impossible. The \$19,000,000 Monsanto Chemical works was a twisted, blackened skeleton. Flames ate hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil, and ruined the tanks. Adding in ships, docks, homes, stores, the total might easily reach \$50,000,000.

Before the fires were out, a Federal inquiry began seeking the cause of the original blast. It was not certain that the ammonium nitrate was to blame. The Grandcamp also carried sixteen cases of small-arms ammunition, but that in itself seemed insufficient to set off such a mighty explosion. There were rumors that the ship had black powder aboard. This, however, was denied by one of the seven crew members who survived out of the forty-two aboard.

The Texas City disaster was the nation's worst in nine years, since the Atlantic Coast

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Peters Out
Telephone workers in New York City went to work at the bell of the city, despite the picket lines of electric employees. This strike virtually is a test for a new labor agreement in the industry, to avert a July 1st strike for the better. The union demanded for the industry, and consented to the Northern and Southern producers.

ts Argued
Whether the United States is in a recession or a boom or bust is under control of the nation's industrialists—Chesapeake and Paul A. Mellon. Among the 15-cent-a-share price, they prefer to rise faster than

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The Grandcamp Vanishes

On Wednesday morning the 7,178-ton French Line freighter Grandcamp was being loaded with ammonium nitrate at a pier in Texas City. She had been built as a Liberty ship in 1942 and sold to the French in 1946. A few minutes after 8 o'clock one of the crew noticed a tongue of flame in the hold. The crew immediately went to work with live steam to kill the fire, but it kept making headway.

Word got around the dock area that the Grandcamp was afire, and a crowd of 500 or more gathered to watch. About 9 a. m. it was decided to tow the freighter away from the dock. At 9:12 o'clock she blew up. The explosion knocked out windows in Galveston, twelve miles away. It was heard in Palestine, Tex., 160 miles away. Fourteen minutes later the stylus of a seismograph in Denver, Col., a thousand miles away, jiggled as though from a light earthquake.

The freighter Grandcamp disappeared from the water. Pieces of fiery steel flew through the air; also burning balls of hemp twine which had been in the hold. A steel barge was tossed onto dry land and the

...man for arbitrating the telephone

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twisted remains of a fire truck perched on top. An airplane flying over the scene crashed. A man and a woman sitting in an automobile half a mile away were killed by a chunk of steel.

This was just the beginning. Hot fragments showered on the Monsanto Chemical Works, and a second mighty explosion shook the countryside. Again the air was filled with meteors, and they rained on the oil storage tanks. More explosions followed. The entire dock and oil area of Texas City was a mass of flames.

At 1:10 a. m. on the following day, Thursday, the freighter High Flyer, which also was loaded with ammonium nitrate, blew to bits. A third freighter, the Wilson B. Keene, broke in two. The last of the big explosions, probably a storage tank, came at 3:24 a. m., eighteen hours after the first blow. Fires were still burning yesterday, three days after the Grandcamp let go.

Death Toll Above 500

Five hundred and forty-two bodies had been counted yesterday morning. The school gymnasium, still decorated with red paper bunting from a dance, was turned into a morgue. Bodies wrapped in blankets lay in rows. If not too badly mangled, the heads were left exposed until relatives identified them. Then a numbered baggage tag was attached to the leg. When the gymnasium

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The Texas City disaster was the nation's worst in nine years, since the Atlantic Coast hurricane of September, 1926, which took 622 lives. It gave the nation a grim forewarning of what would happen if atomic bombs descend.

Two-Week Phone Strike

Most of the nation's phones still remained silent after two weeks of the country-wide strike against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its Bell System subsidiaries. "The strike will go on," said Joseph A. Beirne, president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, "until the A. T. & T. gives in, or until the workers are starved into submission."

Secretary of Labor Schwelienbach brought forth a plan of arbitration which he thought would make a satisfactory basis for ending the strike. A five-man board would arbitrate, on a nation-wide basis, the five basic issues involving money, the union federation and the company would argue out the other five issues in dispute.

Both sides rejected Secretary Schwelienbach's plan. The A. T. & T. said arbitration should be conducted on a regional basis, with ten boards instead of one. The union said it would not submit to arbitration until it was assured of at least a small wage increase to compensate for the rising cost of living. It did not insist immediately on the whole \$12-a-week rise demands.

Secretary Schwelienbach appealed over

Arbitration Agreement
5/21/1942



the radio for public pressure upon the disputants. He censured both sides. The A. T. & T. was not justified in insisting on regional arbitration, he said; this approach had failed during the war, and the company had at that time recognized the essential unity of its system. As for the union, he said, its insistence on a preliminary wage increase violated the principle of arbitration.

Court Questions New Jersey Law

New Jersey's hasty law designed to end its phone strike still did not work. A Federal judge in Newark, Guy L. Fake, forbade the state to arrest strikers until the constitutionality of the new law was determined. A three-judge statutory court will meet in Newark Wednesday to decide.

Judge Fake reasoned that the telephone strike was an inconvenience but not a grave or immediate danger to the community; therefore, it was doubtful whether the fundamental personal liberties of the strikers could be abridged. His ruling did permit the state to proceed with the compulsory arbitration provisions of the new law. Nobody was enthusiastic about this, however, because arbitration findings would be set aside if the law were found unconstitutional.

15-Cent Offer by G. M.

Despite the continuance of the telephone strike, there was one hopeful sign on the labor horizon last week. General Motors granted a 15-cent wage increase to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. Thus a key corporation and a major Congress of Industrial Organizations union reached a peaceful agreement

ing to bring about an agreement between the U. M. W. and the private owners by that time, called both sides to a meeting April 29, in an effort to get collective bargaining under way.

Meanwhile, the miners were digging coal. After the one-week "memorial" stoppage and a second week's shutdown, supposedly in the interests of mine safety, Lewis told the men to go back to work last Monday if they thought the mines were safe. Actually, nothing appreciable had been done to make the mines safer than they were before. But the men had been drifting back to work, anyway, so Lewis made it official.

Labor Bills Move Ahead

Congress moved ahead with its plans for clipping labor's wings. The House passed its omnibus bill on

Thursday by the decisive vote of 308 to 107. This left no doubt about the temper of the Republican-controlled House; and ninety-three Democrats voted with the Republicans. The vote was large enough to override a Presidential veto.

The House bill contained provisions to make unions wince. It banned industry-wide bargaining—a direct blow at the power of John L. Lewis. It banned the closed shop, and restricted the union shop—blows at the cohesiveness of all unions. It authorized Federal injunctions to delay public utility strikes. It banned union-controlled welfare funds, mass picketing and numerous other practices.

Milder Senate Bill

Senator Taft's comparable labor bill was approved by the Senate Labor Committee, but only after it had been toned down considerably. The man chiefly responsible for softening it was Senator Ives, New York Republican, who holds the balance of power in committee. When he voted with the liberal Republicans (Senators Morse and Alken) and the committee Democrats, the score was 7 to 6 against Taft's ideas.

That single Ives vote killed the ban on industry-wide bargaining and the ban on welfare-fund royalties. To get these provisions restored to the bill, Taft will have to fight it out on the floor of the Senate by offering amendments.

Senator Ives retained his party regularity, however, to the extent of voting with Taft to wrap up all the restrictive labor measures in one omnibus bill. The two liberal Republicans in the committee argued that this was just a piece of party politics. If Taft really wanted to see Congress correct obvious



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A year ago the electrical workers' union accepted an 18½-cent increase. That set the pattern for the first round of wage rises.

Walter Reuther, president of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, was quick to say that no pattern had been set now. The U. A. W. has asked 23½ cents more. Nevertheless, General Motors offered the 15-cent rise to the U. A. W., and negotiations were continuing.

Coal Strike Ends—For Now

No pattern of wage increases, of course, would bind John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers, who pursue their independent course. The miners and the coal operators have been at loggerheads—not speaking to each other—since last fall. The present nominal government control of the mines ends June 30. The government, hop-

Bronx Worms Fly South as Food

Three duck-billed platypuses named Cecil, Penelope and Betty are on their way by boat from Australia to the New York Zoological Gardens in the Bronx. The Zoo hasn't had a platypus since 1923, and that one died after forty-nine days.

A radio message from the ship said the three little otter-like animals were running out of food. So the Bronx Zoo dug up 10,000 earthworms, packed them in moss and ice so they wouldn't die or mildew, and shipped them by plane to meet the hungry platypuses at the Panama Canal.



Associated Press

General Chang Chun, who was named Premier to head China's first coalition government, established Thursday when representatives of two minority parties and some independents were taken into the State Council, to sit beside the predominant Kuomintang . . . became a friend of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek when the two young men were classmates at the Japanese military academy in Tokyo . . . joined Chiang Kai-shek in 1926 when he started the northward march that put him into power . . . has been at the Generalissimo's side in various high posts ever since—as War Minister, Foreign Minister, and more recently Governor of Szechwan . . . is one of the few Kuomintang leaders who holds the respect of the Chinese Communists . . . served on General Marshall's committee which brought about the short-lived truce with the Communists last year . . . speaks fairly good English and likes to tell American jokes; frequently dresses in Occidental clothing, complete with gaudy neckties . . . considering his ample waistline, is rather too fond of American ice cream . . . has never been in the United States; but his son, Phillip, is a graduate of Cornell, and his daughter, Alice, is in Washington with her husband, who is a member of a government mission.

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Henry Wallace's Crusade

Henry Wallace's crusade abroad against United States foreign policy, especially the Greek-Turkish aid program, brought upon him a storm of wrath here at home.

The American program of "ruthless imperialism," Wallace told the British, would, unless checked, stretch the "American Empire" from China to the Near East and from

Park Department Double-Crossed

New York City laid hospitable plans to make things cheerful for the United Nations General Assembly when the regular fall meeting is held in September in Flushing Meadow. The Park Department figured out what flowers would bloom then—ageratum, begonias, marigolds, sweet alyssum and salvia—and has been nursing them along in hotheouses for transplanting at the right time.

But the Assembly decided to hold a special session, beginning a week from tomorrow, on the Palestine problem. The fall-blooming flowers are no help. The Park Department could only hope and pray that the crocuses and tulips would do their stuff. As a backstop, it is painting the flagpoles.

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The House bill contained provisions to restrict unions which it banned industry-bargaining—a direct blow at the power of I. Lewis. It banned the closed shop, restricted the union shop—banned at the request of all unions. It authorized injunctions to delay public utility mass picketing and numerous other

Milder Senate Bill

...r Taft's comparable labor bill was passed by the Senate Labor Committee, after it had been toned down considerably. The man chiefly responsible for it was Senator Ives, New York Republican, who holds the balance of power in the Senate.

When he voted with the liberal Republicans (Senators Morse and Aiken) against the bill, the score was 18 to 12 in favor of Taft's ideas.

Senator Ives killed the ban on industry bargaining and the ban on royalties. To get these provisions into the bill, Taft will have to bring it to the floor of the Senate by a majority of 60.

Senator Ives retained his party regularity, and he voted with Taft on the restrictive labor measures. The two liberal Republicans argued that this was a matter of party politics. If Taft were to pass Congress correct obvious measures, he said, the practical thing would be to pass the various measures President Truman could veto others.

Wallace's Crusade



LESSON IN DEMOCRACY—Japanese line up to vote in American fashion for local officials, formerly appointed by the government. Conservative candidates made a sweep in this April 5 election. Associated Press

...pole to pole. The way to counter the powerful idea of Communism, he said, was not to use guns or money but to demonstrate that free societies could offer more opportunities for all their citizens.

...saying Wallace's speeches abroad had rendered a grave disservice to the welfare of the United States." Congress thought better of it, however, and decided that the best answer to Wallace was to pass quickly the bill authorizing the President to bolster

...Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he presented the budget for 1947-48. In raising the cigarette tax one shilling, Dalton was not seeking primarily to raise revenue; he was trying to get the British people to smoke less. He was not doing it on grounds of morals or health. "It is quite

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Wallace's Crusade

Wallace's crusade abroad against foreign policy, especially the aid program, brought upon him here at home. A program of "ruthless independence" told the British, would catch the "American Emphasis" the Near East and from

Double-Crossed

aid hospitable plans to fill for the United Navy when the regular aid program in September in Flushing Department figured a bloom then—agony, sweet alyssum been nursing them transplanting at the

decided to hold a special week from tomorrow. The fall help. The Park Dept and pray that could do their stuff, fighting the flagpoles.



LESSON IN DEMOCRACY—Japanese line up to vote in American fashion for local officials, formerly appointed by the government. Conservative candidates made a sweep in this April 5 election. Associated Press

pole to pole. The way to counter the powerful idea of Communism, he said, was not to use guns or money but to demonstrate that free societies could offer more opportunities for all their citizens.

Senators of both parties were angry. Senator Vandenberg thought it was "a shocking thing when an American citizen goes abroad to organize the world against his own government." Democrats demanded that he be expelled from the party. It was even suggested that he be prosecuted under the Logan act.

In England, Wallace was somewhat shaken by the tempest back home, but it only served to firm his resolve. Unabated was his missionary zeal to bring about a feeling of happy camaraderie between the two great world forces, Russia and America.

Senate Ready to Pass Greek Aid

President Truman did not want to cause any more Democratic ructions than he could help, so he did not try to read Henry Wallace out of the party. However, Attorney General Clark made a speech in which he avoided mentioning Wallace by name, but said: "One who tells the people of Europe that the United States is committed to ruthless imperialism—and war with the Soviet Union—tells a lie." A resolution was introduced into Congress

saying Wallace's speeches abroad had "rendered a grave disservice to the welfare of the United States." Congress thought better of it, however, and decided that the best answer to Wallace was to pass quickly the bill authorizing the President to bolster Greece and Turkey against Communism with economic and military help. This would indicate to the British that Wallace's views were not too typical.

The Senate agreed to vote on the bill Tuesday, and passage seemed certain. The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a slightly different version.

The United Nations Security Council gave what amounted to its blessing to the American aid program. The Council turned down Russia's demand that a special commission supervise our program. The vote was 4 to 2, with five abstentions. The Council likewise approved the American suggestion that some members of the U. N. Balkan investigating committee return to Greece and keep an eye on the border situation.

British Cigarette Budget

A pack of twenty cigarettes cost 47 cents in England on Wednesday and cost 67 cents on Thursday.

This stern lesson in economics was administered to the British people by Hugh

Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he presented the budget for 1947-'48. In raising the cigarette tax one shilling, Dalton was not seeking primarily to raise revenue; he was trying to get the British people to smoke less. He was not doing it on grounds of morals or health. "It is quite clear," he said, "that we are smoking much more than as a nation we can afford."

The trouble is that England buys four-fifths of its tobacco from the United States, and is running short of dollars to pay for it. The dollars can be obtained by selling goods to the United States; but the total value of British exports to this country barely exceeds the cost of the tobacco. England must save the dollars to buy American goods of which she is in dire need; therefore, the people must go without smokes. Many Britons thought they would have to quit smoking altogether.

Regarding the budget as a whole, Dalton said it would be balanced and have a surplus. He made no change in the basic income tax rate of nine shillings (\$1.80) in the pound (\$4). He did, however, give relief to low-income tax groups. Under the new schedule a married man with one child, earning \$3,000 a year, will have to pay \$603. The comparable tax in the United States is \$232. A married man with two children,

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earning \$10,000 a year, will have to pay \$3,947 as compared with a tax of \$1,810 in the United States.

Futile Moscow Parley

At his own request, Secretary Marshall finally saw Prime Minister Stalin in Moscow. He was the last of the visiting foreign ministers to be received at the Kremlin in the course of the conference about German and Austrian peace treaties.

Marshall would say nothing at all about the conversation. From the external evidence there was nothing much to say. The prospects for agreement seemed no brighter afterward; the conference seemed to be just as thoroughly deadlocked as ever. The British ordered their special train to be ready Tuesday to take the delegation home if things didn't take a sudden turn for the better.

At the beginning of the week Marshall said to Foreign Minister Molotov, in effect: Since we haven't been able to agree about peace arrangements for Germany, perhaps we can at least agree in principle on the American suggestion for a four-power treaty to guarantee for forty years the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany.

Instead of welcoming this pledge of American military co-operation against future German aggression, Molotov demanded that the proposed pact be laden down with amendments. And his amendments would have incorporated into the treaty Soviet ideas about the peace terms for Germany—the same ideas which have been argued about in the present Moscow conference and rejected by the Western Allies.

Austrian Treaty Balked, Too

On Wednesday the foreign ministers



U. S. Aid Flies

Even before President Truman's \$400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid program, American planes were flying to the Mediterranean. One bore 12,000 pounds of supplies to Turkey—twelve Army, seven Navy, and seven Air Force State Department men. The mission to Greece—a vast Army men. They were in the era in American foreign policy open opposition to the Russian's influence in the

The two missions that Washington were assigned military needs of Greece highways, the railroad the equipment. These were by others who can assist in strengthening the The naming of full names of the president Truman's selection of them.

The President had Greek-Turkish aid in Washington. In a small room of the White House in Washington, Mrs. Martha Elmore was sitting on the sofa when her husband came in. Her husband flew out. He

More

As the U. S. venture in the

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Austrian Treaty Balked, Too

On Wednesday the foreign ministers turned to the Austrian peace treaty. They sailed quickly through points that were not in dispute, but then plunged into the usual deadlock—Russia against the three Western Allies.

Russia demanded that Austria's 500,000 displaced persons be expelled. This would mean sending back to Russia persons who feared to go there lest they be put into forced labor camps as punishment for opposing Communism. Marshall stood firmly against such treatment of political refugees, citing the United Nations General Assembly decision authorizing the International Refugee Organization to care for displaced persons facing religious or political persecution.

Further disagreements developed Thursday and Friday. Finally Marshall said, with unaccustomed bluntness: "If Mr. Molotov's proposals are accepted, Austria would become a puppet under foreign control, and the United States could not subscribe to such a treaty."

Jewish Terrorists Die

At 2 a. m. on Wednesday Dov Bela Gruner walked fifteen steps to the gallows in the Acre prison near Haifa, in Palestine. Despite his protest he was blindfolded. While



LITTLE SINNERS—After traveling all the way home from the Antarctic with the Byrd naval expedition, these penguins took advantage of the fact that their crate broke as it was lowered from the ship at Washington, D. C. They bolted into the Potomac. Harbor police gave chase, and recaptured five for the national zoo. *Herald Tribune—Acme*

the rope was adjusted around his neck, he sang "Hatikvah," the Zionist national anthem. Then the trap door was sprung.

Gruner, who was thirty-three years old, was the first Jewish terrorist to be executed by the British since 1938. He had escaped from the Nazi regime in Hungary and had fought with the British Army in North Africa and Italy. Then he went to Palestine and joined the underground band, Irgun Zvai Leumi, which considers itself an army at war against the British. One year ago next Wednesday Gruner had been captured when Jewish terrorists raided a British police station.

At half-hour intervals after Gruner was hanged, three other Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorists walked the fifteen steps to the gallows. One was a chauffeur, another an engineer, the third a diamond polisher. They had been convicted of possessing arms and

whips when arrested on the night four British soldiers were flogged.

At 4 a. m. British army trucks with loud speakers moved through Jerusalem and Haifa notifying some 400,000 Jews that they must stay inside their houses until further notice. Among those awakened by the curfew cry was Mrs. Helen Freidman, of Lancaster, Pa., who had been trying to save her brother, Dov Bela Gruner. It was her first hint that he had been put to death.

The day before the hangings 2,500 Jewish refugees from Europe had been taken off an immigrant ship which tried to run the British blockade into Palestine. Two bodies were lowered from the ship—a young Czechoslovakian and a young Hungarian, who had been killed during the two hours of fighting Sunday when the immigrants resisted a British naval boarding party off Tel Aviv.

MARCUS DUFFIELD

... Greek-Turkish aid bill with some fan in Washington. Instead he signed it in a small room of the Muehlbach Hotel in Kansas City. Immediately after the brief money he drove the sixteen miles bedside of his ninety-four-year-old Mrs. Martha Ellen Truman, in Grand Mo. She had been bedridden since a surgery when her hip was broken for a time. Her heart had almost stopped a week ago yesterday, when she flew out. He stayed close by her.

More Billions Ne

As the United States embarks on a new venture in foreign policy, this question in many minds: How many more billions of American dollars will follow the \$400,000,000 to Greece and the separate \$350,000,000 fund which Congress finally passed last week?

The only immediate new sum was the \$78,000,000 which the administration planned to request for rehabilitating southern Korea. Speaking for the State Department Secretary Marshall said he would call upon Congress for aid. His accent was on the phrase "He has organized a new, improved planning staff headed by General Acheson and has ordered it to study post-war economic needs, the 'Truman doctrine' will be of that planning staff."

The trend of State Department was revealed in a speech by Secretary Dean Acheson, who pointed out that we are engaged in Europe and Asia with as much as they are able to meet the desperate need of these

U. S. Aid Flies East

Even before President Truman signed the \$400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid bill, two American planes were flying toward the far Mediterranean. One bore a mission to Turkey—twelve Army, seven Navy and three State Department men. The other bore a mission to Greece—a vanguard of seven Army men. They were heralds of a new era in American foreign policy—an era of open opposition to the growth of Soviet Russia's influence in the world.

The two missions that flew east from Washington were assigned to study the basic military needs of Greece and Turkey; the highways, the railroads, the airfields and the equipment. These men will be followed by others who can assist the two countries in strengthening themselves economically. The naming of full missions awaited President Truman's selection of men to head them.

The President had intended to sign the Greek-Turkish aid bill with some fanfare in Washington. Instead he signed it in a small room of the Muehlbach Hotel in Kansas City. Immediately after the brief ceremony he drove the sixteen miles to the bedside of his ninety-four-year-old mother, Mrs. Martha Ellen Truman, in Grandview, Mo. She had been bedridden since February when her hip was broken for the third time. Her heart had almost stopped beating a week ago yesterday, when the President flew out. He stayed close by her.

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Questions

for written or oral quizzes

1. What is the purpose of the two United States missions to Greece and Turkey?
2. Why is it necessary for the United States to supply Europe and Asia with the billions of dollars worth of goods?
3. Give Stassen's plan for future United States relief expenditures.
4. Discuss the report of the United Nations commission investigating Communist activities in northern Greece.
5. Tell about the Chinese student demonstrations.
6. Why didn't the defense attorneys in the mass lynching trial call witnesses?
7. Analyze the results of that trial.
8. Discuss the findings of the New York City Commissioner of Investigation.
9. How did the New York City Welfare Commissioner explain relief housing extravagance?
10. Briefly outline other important international news.

eat, keep warm and rebuild their countries. We will have to keep on sending them



production of goods and food for the next ten years for distribution to the rest of the world. "We should not expect repayment in dollars or in manufactured goods," he said, "because the rest of the world cannot repay in either one of them, and we do not need either one of them." Instead, he said, we should expect minerals and raw materials over a long period of time to prevent our own natural resources from being dissipated.

Henry Wallace also has advocated a ten-year program of American spending, perhaps \$50,000,000,000 in all, to put the world on its feet and preserve peace. But Stassen drew a sharp distinction between his program and Wallace's. The Wallace doctrine "would make of America a nation of fellow travelers down the wrong road," he said; it would encourage regimented national economies, and would smack of appeasement (presumably of Russia).

Among other conditions attached to our huge aid program of the future, Stassen suggested that we require agreement from governments that they will not "move farther away from individual economic freedom and will not go down the sad trail of increasing nationalization or government ownership."

Yugoslav Aggression

Greece complained to the United Nations Security Council last December that the civil strife in northern Greece was being fomented by her Communist-dominated neighboring countries of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania. The U. N. sent an eleven-nation commission to the Balkans to in-

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The trend of State Department thinking was revealed in a speech by Under Secretary Dean Acheson, who is soon to retire. He pointed out that we are now supplying Europe and Asia with goods worth twice as much as they are able to pay. They are in desperate need of these American goods to

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billions of dollars' worth of goods regardless of payment, he said; otherwise, "economic collapse, political extremism, and world poverty and insecurity would quickly follow."

Stassen for a Huge Aid Program

At least one leading Republican was thinking along the same line. Harold E. Stassen, who returned three weeks ago from a trip through Europe, proposed that the United States set aside a tenth of its total

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On Friday a majority of the commission agreed that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania were, in fact, guilty of helping the guerrillas in northern Greece. Yugoslavia, in particular, has encouraged a separatist movement among the Macedonians in the hope of detaching part of Greece and annexing it, according to the majority conclusions.

The vote on this part of the report was 8 to 2. The United States was among the eight which concurred. The two dissenters were Russia and Poland. They wanted to put the entire blame on the monarchist Greek government, and to whitewash the neighboring Soviet satellite states. France abstained.

The same cleavage beset the U. N. inquiry commission in regard to whether the Greek border trouble constituted a threat to the peace. The United States and eight other countries said it did; Russia and Poland said it did not.

The majority report recommended that any further interference in Greek affairs by her Communist neighbors be considered an act of aggression and be dealt with by the Security Council. In the meanwhile,

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the majority suggested that the U. N. maintain a continuing border patrol to watch for violations.

The commission drew up its report in Geneva and will bring it to the Security Council in New York.

Students Rise in China

Traditionally, the university students of China have made their power felt in public affairs, especially at times of crisis. Long before the war they held anti-Japanese demonstrations, helping Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek rally the nation to fight. After the war they held anti-Russian demonstrations when the Russians were reluctant to get out of Manchuria. Last week thousands of students turned against Chiang Kai-shek and demonstrated in defiance of his stern order to keep quiet.

Their wrath arose from a variety of grievances, all of them related to China's chaotic economic conditions. The students demanded higher living allowances to meet the soaring cost of rice; increased educational expenditure by the government; more pay for professors; and, most important of all, an end to the civil war against Chinese Communists. The feeling was growing among the students that peace was indispensable to avert national collapse and starvation.

Generalissimo Chiang issued an order forbidding parades and mass meetings; he said the student uproar was Communist-instigated, and would be put down forcibly. The Communists may, indeed, have taken advantage of discontent to stir up trouble.



Herald Tribune—Acme

George Frost Kennan, head of Secretary of State Marshall's new special staff to study America's long-range foreign policy . . . born forty-three years ago in Milwaukee; went to school in Germany; was graduated from Princeton . . . entered the diplomatic service in 1926 and has been in it ever since, chiefly in eastern Europe . . . is now considered one of the foremost students of the Soviet Union in the State Department . . . first served in minor capacities in consulates in Germany, Latvia and Estonia . . . recommended

Department requests by almost 11 per cent, despite a plea by Secretary Forrester. The next department to come under the economy ax will be Agriculture. The committee cut this fund by 32 per cent.

So far the House cuts total more than \$2,000,000,000. The Senate, however, has not yet acted, and may not go along.

The State Department's "Voice of America" broadcasts to the rest of the world still had a chance of survival, despite elimination by the House. The State Department's information and cultural program was thrown out by the House Appropriations Committee on the technical grounds that it never had received formal authorization from Congress. Last week another House committee—Foreign Affairs—unanimously endorsed a measure to supply the necessary authorization. The bill would create a new member of the alphabetical family—O. I. E. E.—the Office of Information and Educational Exchange within the State Department, replacing the present Office of International Information and Cultural Relations. The "Voice of America" would be sanctioned.

Acquittal in Lynching

Not a single witness was called by the defense attorneys in the unprecedented mass lynching trial in Greenville, S. C. Twenty-eight white men were on trial (three having been freed by the judge) on murder charges in the beating and shooting to death of Willie Earle, a Negro.

The whole story of the lynching had been told in twenty-six statements alleged

told the jurors that they considered whether he was not guilty of any tuted no "justification cause" for the lynching.

The jury deliberated day evening. The defendants awaited in courtroom. Above in teen Negroes.

All twenty-eight voted on all counts. mouted and flush jury. The crowd of the defendants ar and congratulatory goes upstairs at faces.

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Police Beat Young Demonstrators

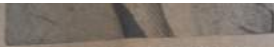
In Nanking an estimated 5,000 students marched to the opening session of the People's Political Council, hoping to present their demand for cessation of the civil warfare. They were met by cordons of police armed with clubs and fire hoses. The students linked arms, trying to break through the barriers. There was a general melee, with the students getting the worst of it; many were knocked down, some had to be hospitalized for their injuries.

Inside the People's Political Council the liberal delegates were inclined to agree with the students' viewpoint. The government was told to end its military campaign against the Communists and negotiate peace.

Government troops were not doing well in the fighting. Communists encircled Chanchow, the capital of Manchuria, and captured the airport eight miles outside the city. The government had a strong garrison there, but was handicapped in bringing up reinforcements because the Communists had cut the railroad leading up from Mukden.

More Budget Whittling

The Senate will vote tomorrow on which way to go about the nation's fiscal house-



George Frost Kennan, head of Secretary of State Marshall's new special staff to study America's long-range foreign policy

born forty-three years ago in Milwaukee, went to school in Germany, was graduated from Princeton and entered the diplomatic service in 1923 and has been in it ever since, chiefly in eastern Europe. He is now considered one of the foremost students of the Soviet Union in the State Department. He first served in minor capacities in consulates in Germany, Latvia and Estonia. He accompanied William C. Bullitt to Moscow when an embassy was reopened there in 1933 and stayed there four years. He accompanied Sumner Welles on his European tour sounding out war prospects in 1940. He was stationed in Lisbon during the war and took part in Italian surrender negotiations there. He returned to Moscow toward the end of the war as counselor of the embassy and he and his wife have two daughters.

keeping. Should income taxes be cut first before the budget is fixed? Or should the budget be cut first, then income tax reductions be decided?

The Republicans favored going ahead with the income tax cut. The House passed a bill in March providing for 30 per cent reductions on low incomes, 20 per cent on middle ones and 10 per cent on a few at the top. If the Republicans win tomorrow's vote, the Senate will take up this matter immediately.

If the Democrats win, action on the income tax will be postponed until June 10. The Democrats say the tax cuts would cost \$4,500,000,000 in revenue; and that it would be more logical to find out first whether Congress really means to reduce the budget by that much.

Agriculture Cut 32 Per Cent

The House Appropriations Committee has been going down the line of government departments making substantial slashes in the requested funds. The House as a whole has backed up the committee. For instance, last week the House approved slashing Navy

of Information and Cultural Relations. The "Voice of America" would be sanctioned.

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The whole story of the lynching had been told in twenty-six statements allegedly made by the men on trial. They implicated each other and themselves. The defense did not contest the truth of the statements. Instead, defense lawyers said the statements had been obtained by police and Federal Bureau of Investigation authorities who represented themselves as sympathetic to lynching; therefore, obtained by trickery and coercion. But no such admission was made by prosecution witnesses, nor were there any defense witnesses to substantiate the assertion.

In the summing-up the defense attorneys played on the Southern emotions of the jurors. "We people down here manage to get along pretty well until they interfere with us up North," said Harvard-educated Thomas Wofford. "They've always been criticizing us up there ever since the Civil War, when they laid waste every bit of our property."

Judge Sought a Fair Trial

Defense Attorney John Bolt Culbertson played on the race prejudice theme, and on the supposed murder of a white taxi driver by Willie Earle. "I wish to God more men like him [Earle] were dead," he shouted. When the judge rebuked him, he said slyly, "But I didn't refer to him as a Negro."

The judge, J. Robert Martin Jr., obviously tried to keep the trial fair. "A court of law," he told the jury, "recognizes no color creed. I instruct you that under your oaths as jurors you are not to allow any so-called racial issues to enter into your deliberations in this case in any respect." Emphatically

years ago in the last days of Tammany's money floating around city offices than could be accounted for solely by salaries.

The attitude of Mayor O'Dwyer was entirely different, however, from that of the old-time laissez-faire Tammany mayor. In the first place, it was his own Commissioner of Investigation, John M. Marjagh, who dug up the curious stories. In the second place, Mayor O'Dwyer acted the moment trouble arose.

Commissioner Marjagh discovered that eight city piers had been leased at various times to steamship companies that had no ships. The companies, in turn, subleased the piers at profits running as high as 300 per cent. A figure mentioned in the inquiry was James V. Auditors, president of the shipless United Nations Steamship Company. Back in the 1920s Auditors was known as the "king of the stevedores."

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Mayor O'Dwyer suspended Haslett.

The District Attorney's office began looking into the affairs of the Department of Marine and Aviation, and a Manhattan grand jury was expected to hear about

Relief People in Hotel

Mayor O'Dwyer had another mummy headache last week, but this one involved possible extravagance in his administration rather than any hint of corruption. It disclosed that thirty-seven families of relief were being housed in hotels at a

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quests by almost 11 per cent, by Secretary Forrestal. The bill to come under the economy culture. The committee cut

cuts total more than the Senate, however, has not yet not go along.

partment's "Voice of America" the rest of the world still survival, despite elimination.

The State Department's cultural program was in the House Appropriations technical grounds that it had formal authorization at week another House Affairs—unanimously to supply the necessary bill would create a new alphabetical family—O. I. Information and Education in the State Department Office of Inter- and Cultural Relations "America" would be

Lynching
was called by the the unprecedented Greenville, S. C. were on trial (three judge) on murder and shooting to Negro.

Lynching had been statements allegedly The defense did the statements.

told the jurors that they must not take into consideration whether Willie Earle was or failed no "justification, mitigation or excuse" for the lynching.

The jury deliberated five hours Wednesday evening. The defendants and 400 white spectators awaited the verdict in the hot courtroom. Above in the gallery were thirteen Negroes.

All twenty-eight defendants were acquitted on all counts. The judge left, grimaced and flushed, without thanking the jury. The crowd downstairs swarmed upon the defendants and their lawyers, cheering and congratulating them. The thirteen Negroes upstairs showed no emotion in their faces.

N. Y. Officials Under Fire

New York City was beset by troubles reminiscent of those that cropped up twenty years ago in the lush days of Tammany's uninhibited reign. There seemed to be more money floating around city offices than could be accounted for solely by salaries.

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Herald Tribune—Acme

Emmet O'Neal, whom President Truman nominated to be Ambassador to the Philippines, succeeding Paul V. McNutt, who is returning to his law practice. . . . the appointment was criticized editorially by two Manila newspapers on the grounds that O'Neal was not a man of national prominence and knew nothing about the Philippines, the world's youngest independent republic. . . . in Washington the choice was called President Truman's first outright "lame duck" appointment; O'Neal had served inconspicuously twelve years in the House of Representatives as a Kentucky Democrat until he was defeated in last November's Republican sweep. . . . he was born in Louisville, Ky., sixty years ago. . . . was educated at Centre College and Yale

of these persons get an average of \$1.31 a day for food, shelter and clothing. New York State pays 90 per cent of the city's relief costs. The State Commissioner of Social Welfare appointed a special committee on Thursday to study the whole subject of relief in New York City.

Other Events in Brief

British Try Again in India

Britain almost gave up hope that the Hindus and Moslems of India would consent to be joined in a single nation when India receives its independence a year from now. The Cabinet studied a plan for partitioning India into separate Hindu and Moslem states. Viscount Mountbatten, the Viceroy, will present these new proposals, details of which have not been made public, to India's political leaders on June 2.

Japan Has Socialist Premier

For the first time in Japanese history a Socialist became Premier—quiet, sixty-year-old Tetsu Katayama. The Socialists are the largest single party in the new House of Representatives, although the various conservative members, taken together, outnumber them; a coalition Cabinet will be formed. Katayama is a lifelong Presbyterian, first Christian to lead Japan.

Italy Can't Find a Premier

Italy still was without a Premier. Eighty-seven-year-old Vittorio Orlando, last living member of the Big Four at the Versailles peace conference, tried to get agreement among the parties on a coalition Cabinet, but failed. Orlando's successor as Premier in 1919, seventy-eight-year-old Francesco Nitti, also failed to form a Cabinet. Alcide de Gasperi, who has headed three previous post-war governments, was called in to try for a fourth.

Russia Adamant on Atoms

Handwritten notes on lined paper: "Awe/100 / 50p/18/1942" with a blue pen resting on it.

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...re, obtained by trickery
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...tion witnesses, nor were
...witnesses to substantiate

...e-up the defense attor-
...e Southern emotions of
...ople down here manage
...well until they interfere
...said Harvard-educated
...They've always been
...ever since the Civil
...waste every bit of our

at a Fair Trial

John Bolt Culbertson
...justice theme, and on
...of a white taxi driver
...ish to God more men
...dead," he shouted.
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...World War I. . . . He practiced law in
...Louisville before his election to Congress in
...1934. . . . He and his wife have two
...daughters.

from \$300 to \$500 a month, depending on
...the size of the family.

For example, a father and mother and
...their nine children were evicted two weeks
...ago from a Bronx tenement. The father was
...making \$45 a week as a railroad clerk, but
...that didn't keep the family housed and fed.
...The Department of Welfare could find no
...roof to put them under, so sent them tem-
...porarily to a midtown hotel where all eleven
...lived in two rooms which cost the city
...\$80.85 a week. On Wednesday the family was
...moved to some cold-water flats in the Bronx
...which are waiting to be torn down for a
...housing project.

Edward E. Rhattigan, Welfare Commis-
...sioner, explained that the placing of fami-
...lies in hotels was an emergency measure
...because of the housing shortage. "We were
...caught in a wringer," he said, adding that
...they couldn't leave the people out in the
...parks.

New York City had 101,809 families on re-
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Russia Anxious on Atoms

Andrei A. Gromyko made a speech re-
...iterating Russia's opposition to the United
...States plan for international control of
...atomic energy. The Soviet rejection seemed
...so final to Senator Brien McMahon, senior
...Democrat on the Congressional Atomic
...Energy Committee, that he advocated tak-
...ing the control plan out of the United Na-
...tions. Peace-loving countries could then
...work out a control plan independently, he
...suggested; and if Russia refused to join,
...she should be "quarantined" as an aggres-
...sor.

MARCUS DUFFIELD.

The Sun Saved From a Dire Fate

Some of the world's foremost astronomers
...watched Tuesday's total eclipse of the sun
...in the interior of Brazil. So did the natives.

As the sun darkened, the Camataulas In-
...dians grew terrified. They threw the food
...prepared for their morning meal into the
...Xingu River as an offering to benevolent
...gods, to whom they prayed to save the sun
...from death. Women and children rubbed
...ashes from camp fires over their faces and
...arms. Then the men shot arrows upward to
...drive away the evil forces snuffing out the
...sun.

They knew how to handle the situation,
...all right, for the sun came through intact.



LIDICE TO BE A
He was the Gesta
lage of Lidice off



HOW RUSSIA WOOS GERMANS—A Soviet "House of Culture" was opened in Berlin this month. At the top: A Red Army dance ensemble whirls around the stage in a native dance. Right: A Red Army choir sings to the Germans. Left: A portrait of Stalin looms behind the speakers' table. In addition to the theater, the House of Culture has a library and a lounge to help Germans feel friendly toward the Soviet Union.

Associated Press

LIDICE TO BE AVENGED—Harold W. He was the Gestapo chief accused of the slaying of Lidice off the map on June 10

aggression which, once rolling, could snowball into global danger of vast design. . . . If the Middle East falls within the orbit of aggressive Communist expansion the repercussions will echo from the Dardanelles to the China Sea and westward to the rims of the Atlantic. Indeed, the Middle East, in this foreshortened world, is not enough for safety from our own New York or Detroit or Chicago or San Francisco.

Vandenberg emphasized his belief we would not be hurting, but helping U. N. "I know of no better way to do the United Nations," he said, "than to do it a specific job which it is neither in nor prepared to do."

Senator Taft, with some reluctance, pronounced his support for the Greek-Turkey aid program. He said the United States already had been committed so far that withdrawal would damage our prestige. The Senate was expected to approve the program within a few days.

Still No Peace at M

Having disagreed on every topic they have taken up in



Herald Tribune—AP Wire

LIDICE TO BE AVENGED—Harold Wiesmann stands in the dock at the People's Court in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He was the Gestapo chief accused of having ordered the massacre of 173 civilian men when the Nazis wiped the village of Lidice off the map on June 10, 1942. Karl Hermann Frank, Nazi overlord, was hanged last May.

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Handwritten notes on lined paper with a blue pen resting on it. The notes include the words "Lidice" and "Sep/42".



Harold Wiesmann—Accused

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Still No Peace at Moscow

Having disagreed on every important topic they have taken up in the Moscow

conference, the Big Four Foreign Ministers by-passed the disagreements and moved on to other topics. This brought no better results.

Foreign Minister Molotov came up with a new idea early in the week. Since the Big Four could not agree on a political structure for the future Germany why not hold a plebiscite and let the German people say whether they wanted a centralized or a weak federal government?

The foreign ministers of England, France and America immediately jumped on the idea. They felt fairly certain that the German people, if asked, would vote for a strong central government. The Western Allies do not want a centralized Germany which might rise again to power, possibly as an ally of Russia. Foreign Secretary Bevin was most emphatic: England could not submit its security to the judgment of a people who had supported Adolf Hitler in plebiscites.

Dispute Over German Boundaries

Passing on to the next topic the foreign ministers took up the question of Germany's boundaries. The Potsdam agree-

ment of 1945 allowed the Poles to occupy 40,000 square miles of eastern Germany up to the Oder-Neisse River line, but stipulated that "final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement."

Secretary Marshall, with Bevin's support, suggested that commissions be sent into that area to find out how much of eastern Germany should be retained by Poland in the final settlement. Marshall pointed out that the Polish-occupied region produced one-fifth of Germany's food supply before the war. Germany now could ill afford to lose all that food; either the Germans would starve, or else they would have to become highly industrialized in order to buy food abroad. He and Bevin hinted that Poland should give back part of the land.

Impossible, said Molotov. Poland would not retreat an inch. The phrase about "final delimitation" in the Potsdam agreement was just a formality. Molotov pointed out that 5,878,938 Germans had been moved out of the area, and 5,000,000 Poles had moved in; therefore the region was irrevocably Polish. Another deadlock.

Next the foreign ministers turned to the

western border of Germany. France demanded that the Saar be made a semi-autonomous state under French rule. Economically, France would incorporate this region which gave the Nazis one-tenth of their iron and steel and much coal, machinery and chemicals. Marshall and Bevin accepted the French proposal, with a few minor reservations. Molotov blocked immediate approval by the Council of Foreign Ministers. He needed more time to think.

Trade Conference Opens

Eighteen of the United Nations sat down at a conference table in Geneva, Switzerland, on Thursday, beginning an attempt to cast the shackles off world commerce. Their goal was to set up an International Trade Organization designed to keep the economic peace and thereby stimulate world prosperity. Russia did not attend.

The agreements to be worked out at Geneva "are as important as peace treaties," said Secretary of Commerce Harri-man. He was at the Washington airport seeing off the chief American delegate, William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State. The American staff at Geneva will total 120.

In essence, the purpose of the proposed I. T. O. is to keep nations from cutting one another's economic throat by erecting barriers to international trade—barriers such as tariffs, barter deals and government restrictions on imports and exports. The opinion of the United States is that freer and more extensive trading will make for economic betterment all around.

There will be some hard bargaining, however, and the Geneva conference may last several months. The countries of the Brit-

bania had guilty knowledge of the mines off its coast which blew up two British war-ships, killing forty-four sailors, last Oct. 22 in Corfu Channel. A majority of the Council previously had decided Albania was guilty, but Russia vetoed the verdict.

Henry Ford Dies at 83

Henry Ford, whose first automobile

chugged through Detroit streets in 1892, died in near-by Dearborn Monday night of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of eighty-three. Detroit accorded him an unprecedented tribute at the hour of his funeral Thursday. All business and industry stopped for a moment; so did buses and streetcars, motorists, even pedestrians.

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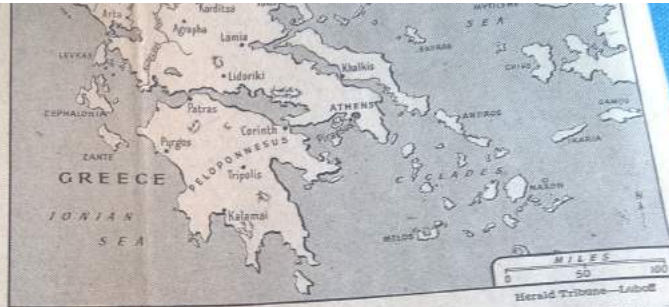
There will be some hard bargaining, however, and the Geneva conference may last several months. The countries of the British Commonwealth already have met to formulate their ideas. Their system of empire preference—lower tariffs among member countries—gives them advantages against competition. Australia, for instance, can sell raisins to Canada more cheaply than California can, because of empire tariff preference. Canada might be persuaded to lower the tariff on California raisins, provided that the United States would lower the tariff on Canadian newsprint. But that would perturb Australian raisin growers. Australia might be kept happy if the United States would lower its tariff on wool.

Other Events in Brief Wallace Advises the British

Henry A. Wallace began a tour of England and western Europe. He urged the British not to support the United States in its effort to check the spread of Communism. By refusing to take sides between the United States and Russia, he said, Britain could save the world from war.

Albania Case to World Court

The United Nations Security Council decided by a vote of 8 to 0 (Russia abstaining) to give the new International Court of Justice at The Hague its first piece of work. The court was asked to determine whether Al-



The Greek government launched an ambitious spring offensive against the guerrilla rebels in the northern part of the country. A similar offensive was launched last autumn, and it failed. If this one fails, Greece will be in danger of falling into utter chaos.

The rebels—most of whose leaders were believed to be Communists—ensconced themselves in the rugged Pindus Mountains of Thessaly. (Fig. 1 on the map.) The Greek Army made headquarters in the foothills. The regular officers complained that the rebels fought in unorthodox fashion—not according to plan, but like bandits, swooping down from the heights in swift raids.

The army used planes to spot the guerrillas high in the mountains, bomb them, and radio their positions back to the artillery. Planes also were used to drop supplies to army units advancing into the rugged wilds. Some of the operations took place more than a mile above sea level.

The army's ultimate strategy was to iso-

late groups of the rebels, encircle them, and draw the noose tight. This was no easy task because the terrain was ideal for night sneaks by the rebels. Moreover, the army complained that the peasants in the region were disposed to give shelter and food to the guerrillas. Units of the Greek Navy went to the Aegean port of Volos (Fig. 2) to protect it in case the rebels streamed down the mountain slopes and descended upon the coast.

The rebels were reported to be operating in strength in western Macedonia (Fig. 3), as well as in the Pindus Mountains.

The United Nations commission which investigated the Greek civil warfare went to Geneva, Switzerland, to write its report. But the commission could not agree. A majority was reported to hold that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania aided the Greek rebels. The Russian and Polish members were said to insist on exonerating the neighboring satellites.

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Herald Tribune—Luboff

