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BYRNES URGES GERMAN SELF-RULE

Harold Ickes

State Department Finally Takes Sensible Stand On Question Of Oil

By HAROLD L. ICKES
(Former Secretary of the Interior)

The State Department has turned over in bed and discovered the head of an international oil problem on the other pillow. So it proposes that the United Nations set up an international petroleum authority. This is the most enlightened suggestion that has come from the State Department with respect to oil during all of the years of its existence.

Mr. John A. Loftus, Chief of the Petroleum Division of the Department of State, and Mr. Charles B. Rayner, Adviser on Petroleum Policy, went on the air the evening of Aug. 17 to talk about international oil. Messrs. Loftus and Rayner talked as if the ideas that they advanced were original either with them or with the Department. In doing so they were rank plagiarists. As they well know, some four years ago I undertook to arouse an interest in international oil questions. I discovered that the State Department would not itself have anything to do with oil nor would it permit anyone else to do anything about it. Even President Roosevelt could not persuade the State Department to move.

AGREEMENT PROPOSED

I suggested a conference between the British and ourselves to work out, if we could, an international oil agreement. I proposed a commission of Cabinet rank but Secretary Hull wanted to start at the "technical" level. This meant equivocation and delay. There was actual sabotage by the State Department when we undertook to finance the building of a 100-octane gasoline plant in Mexico City.

Finally we came to an agreement with the British in Washington. Selfish oil interests prevended to see in this agreement something that was not there. Of his own motion, Secretary Hull sent this as a treaty to the Senate. Senator Tom Connally, without referring the document to the Committee on Foreign Relations, announced that it would not pass. More delay. More prodding of the State Department. Finally another agreement was reached, unanimously, in London almost a year ago. I headed the American delegation on that occasion. Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, was my British opposite. We agreed in five days on what the State Department had not been able to accomplish in almost as many years. I brought that agreement back and handed it to President Truman. The State Department, after exhaustive "deliberation", sent it to the Foreign Relations Committee where it has lain ever since, gathering dust, in a pigeon-hole in the desk of Senator Connally.

It was the intention, after the ratification of the treaty, to have talks with the Russians followed by a conference of all nations interested in oil. The State Department has done absolutely nothing to forward this treaty.

SHOULD GO BEFORE UN

The recent proposal of the State Department is merely a repetition of the one that it sabotaged for several years except that it is cast in the mould of the United Nations which was not in existence when I urged action upon President Roosevelt. By all means let us lay this important question before the United Nations. I am all in favor of that. But frankly, although the State Department's intentions may at last be honorable, there is no one now in that Department who has the necessary experience and prestige to represent this country in international oil negotiations. In order to get results someone other is required than those so closely associated with the dribbling oil policy of the State Department.

It also seems that Col. G. H. Vogel said on the air that the Army-Navy Petroleum Board had been doing some thinking on the domestic oil situation. This thinking was not original and as was the case with the State Department Col. Vogel was a tail to someone's else kite. The necessity for more intelligent conservation of oil reserves within this country was repeatedly emphasized before Col. Vogel and the Army-Navy Petroleum Board became aware of the problem.

If there should unhappily be another war involving the United States it is to be hoped that the Army and Navy will be of more assistance in the production, transportation and refining of petroleum products than merely dolling off with the decorations and citations while civilians do the work.

WEATHER

Partly cloudy this afternoon, tonight and Saturday. Light drizzle late tonight and early Saturday.

Temperature at 2:30 today 76
High and low last 24 hours ... 76-58
Sunset today 6:43
Sunrise tomorrow 6:00

Great Maritime Strike Spreads Through Ports

OPA APPROVES HIGHER MEAT PRICES

Up Over 3 Cents

New Meat Ceilings Effective Tuesday

WASHINGTON — (AP) — OPA today announced new retail ceilings for most meats amounting to an overall average increase of about 3 3/4 cents a pound above June 30 ceilings, but below present prices.

At the same time the price agency said the retail meat ceilings will not apply until Tuesday. They had been scheduled to take effect Monday in more than 1,000,000 butcher shops and meat counters throughout the nation.

The new retail ceilings for lard, canned meat and shortening, however, will apply Monday as previously scheduled.

OPA said the new beef ceilings average about eight cents a pound higher than June 30 for top grade cuts and about three cents a pound higher for all retail beef cuts on the average.

The agency reported that lamb cuts will average ten cents a pound higher and mutton cuts about four cents higher.

The new pork ceilings average seven to eight cents higher on more than half of all pork cuts, with a general average increase of four cents a pound.

Lard ceilings will be up five and one-half cents a pound.

Veal cuts and sausage items remain unchanged from the June 30 ceilings.

OPA said the additional one-day delay in imposition of the new retail meat ceilings is needed to complete distribution of price list posters to retail butchers.

The increases in beef ceilings are confined to most cuts in the two top grades, AA and A.

OPA said that 95 per cent of lamb and mutton cuts are increased and 50 per cent of the total weight of all pork cuts.

Demand Free Status

Britain Is Firm On Trieste Stand

By ROBERT HEWETT

PARIS — (AP) — Great Britain warned the peace conference today that she would withdraw from the Big Four agreement on division of Venezia Giulia if Trieste is not given a genuine "international" status as a free territory.

Charging that Yugoslavia is claiming "a very special position" in the administration of the disputed Adriatic port, British Delegate Hector McNeil said Britain would "reconsider the whole agreement" if Trieste's independence is impaired.

The British stand on the hottest territorial dispute before the Luxembourg Palace conference was made in reply to demands by Slavic powers for Yugoslav domination of Trieste.

DEMANDS UN CONTROL

Appealing for a "genuine international approach" to solution of the Trieste dispute, McNeil told the Italian political and territorial commission that Trieste must be administered under control of the United Nations.

"If some countries are thinking in terms of barbed wire frontiers which can be moved by force to their advantage, it will be a failure," McNeil said.

Discussing Yugoslav demands for control of the administrative machinery of the free territory and for a major voice in railway and port facilities, McNeil declared:

"If the statute is so weak that the independence of the free territory be impaired, my Government reserves the right to review not only the free territory agreement but associated subjects."

Court Told Ewing Sane

FAYETTEVILLE — (AP) — Solicitor F. Ertel Carlyle made a vigorous attack today on the defense contention that Wall C. Ewing, local political leader who is being tried on a murder charge in the death of his wife, was insane and incapable of planning and executing the crime of murder.

Both the State and the Defense rested their cases early this afternoon, but there was a possibility brief additional testimony would be offered later in the day before Judge R. Hunt Parker recesses court until Monday.

In rebuttal testimony, the Solicitor paraded twelve witnesses, including a minister, local business men, and police officers to the stand as the trial went into its tenth day.

Although the witnesses used different expressions, the import of their testimony was the same as that of Charles E. Lee, employee of a local bank: "He was a normally sane man."

The Rev. C. Herman Trueblood, Baptist minister, said that he conducted a religious program on the local radio station managed by Ewing and that he talked to the defendant on numerous occasions prior to the death last March 13 of Mrs. Douglas Sutherland Ewing.

Trueblood testified that Ewing's mental condition was "all right when I was dealing with him. There was nothing that I could detect that would lead me to believe that I was dealing with anything but a sane man."

Norman Butler, the County jailer, said: "My opinion is, he's sane. He talked like a normal person and acted like a normal person."

The jailer admitted on cross-examination that it was necessary to give Ewing liquor and sedatives since he had been in jail.

The defense contends that Ewing's excessive drinking rendered him insane and incapable of knowing right from wrong and of planning and executing a crime.

Judge Parker has announced that there would be no court tomorrow.

Man Killed In Mine Explosion

MARTINS FERRY, O. — (AP) — One man was killed and another seriously injured today at the Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company's Glen Robbin Mine in an accident which was first reported to the Martins Ferry police as an explosion.

Dr. J. H. Nauman, company physician, reported later that the mishap was a fall of the roof in one section and that there was only two casualties, one fatal.

Delay In U. N. Meeting Urged

PARIS — (AP) — An American official said the Foreign Ministers Council decided today to recommend a postponement of the United Nations General Assembly meeting scheduled for Sept. 23 in New York.

The informant, who attended only the first part of the session, said the Council reached its decision after considering the Soviet proposal to delay the U.N. meeting until some time in November and transfer it to Paris or Geneva.

The Council had not yet taken up the second part of the Soviet proposal to transfer the meeting to Europe, he said.

Farley Says Party Shaking Off Reds

NEW YORK — (AP) — James A. Farley said last night the Democratic Party now was "trying to rid itself of the Communist and Communist fellow-traveler element which attached itself to the party for its own subversive ends."

"Leadership which continues to play ball with that un-American element," he said before leaving on the Queen Mary for a round-the-world business trip, "faces rejection by the rank and file of the Democratic Party."

He made no comment on the recently-selected New York State Democratic slate other than to say he would "vote the straight Democratic ticket."

New York's Harbor Is Paralyzed

Other Cities Hit By Walkout

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

The greatest maritime strike in history spread through the nation's coastal ports today, freezing the Port of New York, the country's busiest harbor into "complete paralysis," the U. S. Maritime Commission announced.

The commission's statement came about three hours after the striking AFL Seafarers International Union and the Sailors Union of the Pacific established picket lines along the extensive waterfront.

The commission listed 344 vessels of all nations tied up in New York by the strike. This varied with a union claim that 534 crafts of all types were stranded in New York and 2,534 on three coasts.

A commission survey said 705 ships of all flags were immobilized in ports from Portland, Maine, to Savannah, Ga. Of these, the commission said 548 were American and 157 were of foreign registry.

IN PHILADELPHIA

In Philadelphia, James Truesdale, port agent for the SIU, said "nothing is being worked" after pickets appeared at the port's 191 piers. As in New York, only tankers, which were exempted, were moving.

The strike was called "100 per cent effective in New England" by John Mogan, port agent for the SIU in Boston.

Shipping men in Norfolk called the dtup the worst ever experienced in the extensive Hampton Roads harbor.

In Jersey City, two Russian ships could not be loaded because of sympathy action by longshoremen.

A possibility of an international tieup was hinted in a bulletin issued from strike headquarters in New York. It said "expressions of support" had been received from "all over the world" including British, Danish, Swedish, Norse and Greek seamen.

An estimated 90,000 sailors packed their gear and walked off ships yesterday to protest a Wage Stabilization Board order denying them a full wage increase won in recent contract negotiations.

The action was followed by an appeal by the Maritime Commission to participants in the strike to keep refrigerating machinery aboard ships in operation to prevent spoilage of thousands of tons of perishable food."

In telegrams to heads of the two maritime unions involved in the strike, Vice Admiral W. W. Smith, chairman of the Commission, said:

"In view of the world-wide shortage of food, we request your union to give immediate assistance that provisions will be made for such operation as may be necessary to protect valuable refrigerated food stuffs which would have to be replaced from civilian stores already critically short."

J. B. Bryan, president of the Pacific American Shipowners Association, declared that a few days of the strike would result in a "major disaster" for the shipping industry.

Spokesman For America

SECRETARY BYRNES

Answers Molotov

Byrnes Holds Out Hope To Germans

By WES GALLAGHER

STUTTGART — (AP) — Secretary of State Byrnes by his speech of American policy today brought to sharper focus the deep political struggle waged in Germany for the past six months.

The U. S. Secretary of State arrived in this ancient German city aboard Hitler's former private train for the most colorful show of the American occupation.

In a speech directed to the German people he obviously replied to Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's July 10 statement in which he urged a central German Government but said federalization of Germany should come later and only after the Germans approved it in plebiscites.

Approximately 2,000 American officers and German civilian officials packed the Stuttgart state opera house.

TROOPS LINE STREETS

Hundreds of American occupation troops—the constabulary—lined the streets with tanks and armored cars. Thousands of civilians craned their necks from the sidewalks as the Secretary's cavalcade sped from the train to the opera.

Byrnes arrived with Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Senators Tom Connally and Arthur H. Vandenberg, and Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the deputy military governor. Much other gold braid was in evidence.

The smiling Senator Connally from Texas, and his wife, occupied the one-time Fuehrer's private suite on the train, and in the drawingroom where Hitler and his henchmen once told off the visiting heads of states. Byrnes received the three German minister-presidents of the three states of the American zone.

While his opera house audience listened intently, Byrnes laid down in a clear, firm voice the American policy toward Germany.

Byrnes held out to Germans not only the prospect of a political rebirth, but also the hope of more favorable border lines in the East.

In addition, Byrnes warned Moscow in effect that any drive to enlarge Russian influence in Western Europe would be strongly opposed by the United States.

"It is not in the interest of the German people or in the interest of world peace that Germany should become a pawn or a partner in a military struggle for power between the East and West," he said at one point. At another he declared: "We do not want Germany to become the satellite of any power or powers or to live under a dictatorship, foreign or domestic."

Byrnes' assertion that the Potsdam decision on Germany's eastern border was only provisional was expected to evoke strong reaction in both Moscow and Warsaw.

Stuttgart Address

American Type Of Federal Union Proposed To German People

By GRAHAM HOVEY

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Diplomatic authorities today called the Stuttgart address by Secretary of State Byrnes a bold attempt to sell the German people an American-type political system as an attractive alternative to both Nazism and Communism.

Officials familiar with the background of the speech said it was partially a counter-move to the statement on Germany by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in Paris July 10.

They underscored as of top importance the reference in Byrnes' prepared text to the eventual need of "a federal constitution for the United States of Germany" which should insure democracy and the basic freedoms.

Official Washington was puzzled as to why Byrnes eliminated the phrase "the United States of Germany" in his actual delivery, although retaining the reference to "a federal constitution for Germany."

American officials have talked in general terms for months of the possibility of a Federalized Germany, but none has ever put the idea into words which suggested so strongly the American type of Federal union.

OPPOSED BY MOLOTOV

Molotov strongly opposed the Federal plan. He said it would dismember Germany and was favored only by Allied authorities in the western occupation zones, not the German people.

Byrnes went into far greater detail than Molotov in his proposals both for the political and economic reconstruction of Germany and his efforts to persuade the German people that the United States intends to treat them justly and fairly within the terms of the Potsdam Big Three Agreement.

But although the speech was primarily for German consumption, many parts of it were aimed simultaneously at Russia. Some were directed also at France and Poland.

One section certain to cause surprise in some foreign capitals was that dealing with Germany's eastern border. Byrnes made it plain

See UNION PLAN on page 5-A

American Policy Statement Given In Stuttgart Talk

By WES GALLAGHER

STUTTGART, Germany — (AP) — In an American statement of policy, Secretary of State Byrnes today called for a new Germany governed by the Germans themselves and including not only the Rhineland and Ruhr but probably also territory beyond the Oder River "provisionally" assigned to Poland.

"Recovery in Europe will be slow indeed if Germany is turned into a poor house," Byrnes told German officials and American military leaders at the tank-guarded Staats Theater. The speech was broadcast in German over all stations in the U. S., British, and French zones of occupation, but no arrangements had been completed to send it over the Russian stations.

Byrnes' prepared text outlined a broad plan for eventual unification of the Germans under a National Council charged with drafting a Federal Constitution for a "United States of Germany."

Byrnes' original text, distributed last night in Germany and at Washington, spoke of this Constitution as being for a "United States of Germany," but Byrnes later eliminated this phrase from the text and omitted it in delivery.

At the same time Byrnes made plain the intention of the United States to continue indefinitely her interest in European affairs and emphasized that "security forces probably will have to remain in Germany for a long period."

"I want no misunderstanding," Byrnes said. "We will not shirk our duty. We are not withdrawing. As long as an occupation force is required in Germany, the Army of the United States will be part of that occupation force."

Territories now occupied by Poland and Russia were "provisionally assigned" at Potsdam, Byrnes asserted, and "the protocol of the Potsdam Conference makes clear the heads of government did not agree to support at the peace settlement the cession of any particular area."

SITUATION CONFUSED

In urging the early establishment of a central German Government, Byrnes declared that the four-power Allied Control Council "so far as many vital questions are concerned, is neither governing Germany nor allowing Germany to govern herself."

"All that the Allied governments can and should do is to lay down the rules under which Germany can govern itself," he said. "The Allied occupation forces should be limited to the number sufficient to see that these rules are obeyed.

"It is the view of the American Government that the provisional government should not be hand-picked by other governments, but should be a German National Council composed of democratically responsible minister-presidents or other chief officials of the several states or provinces which have been established in each of the zones.

"Subject to the reserved authority of the Allied Control Council, the German National Council should be responsible for the proper functioning of central administrative agencies, which should have adequate power to assure the administration of Germany as an economic unit, as was contemplated by the Potsdam Agreement."

The Secretary said the American Government took the stand that "the German people throughout Germany, under proper safeguards, should now be given the primary responsibility for the running of their own affairs."

He explained that the leaders and ministers "of the ruthless Nazi dictatorship" had to go, and added:

"But it never was the intention of the American Government to deny to the German people the right to manage their own internal affairs as soon as they were able to do so in a democratic way, with genuine respect for human and fundamental freedoms."

ECONOMIC UNIT

Byrnes also reiterated the United States contention that Germany should be administered as an economic unit.

"It is not in the interest of the German people nor in the interest of world peace that Germany should become a pawn or partner in a military struggle for power between the east and the west," he said.

Byrnes emphasized that the United States would stand by her agreements to support Soviet claims to Koenigsberg in East Prussia and Polish requests for revision of her northern and western frontiers.

He asserted, however, that Silesia and other eastern Ger-

See BYRNES WOULD on page 5-A

Byrnes' And Molotov's Statements

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Following are some of the highlights of Secretary of State Byrnes' address on the future of Germany in Stuttgart today, together with comparable passages from the statement of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov to the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris July 10:

Byrnes: The American people want to help the German people to win their way back to an honorable place among the free and peace-loving nations of the world.

Molotov: Our purpose is not to destroy Germany but to transform Germany into a democratic and peace-loving state.

Byrnes: The German National Council should also be charged with the preparation of a draft of a federal constitution for Germany . . . The United States will favor such control over the whole of Germany, including the Ruhr and the Rhineland, as may be necessary for security purposes.

FEDERALIZATION TALKED

Molotov: It has of late become fashionable to talk about dismemberment of Germany into several autonomous states, about federalization of Germany and about the separation of the Ruhr from Germany. All such proposals originate in the same policy of the destruction and agrarianism of Germany . . . Naturally, if as a result of a plebiscite throughout Germany the German people express their wish to transform Germany into a federal state, or if as a result of a plebiscite in various former German states a desire will be manifested to break away from Germany, it goes without saying that there can not be any objection on our part.

Byrnes: The United States, therefore, is prepared to carry out fully the principle outlined in the Potsdam Agreement on demilitarization and reparations.

Molotov: (Germany) should be completely disarmed, both militarily and economically, and the Ruhr should be placed under an Inter-Allied control of four countries with the object of preventing a revival of war industries in Germany.

Byrnes: Germany must be given a chance to export goods in order to import enough to make her economy self-sustaining. Germany is a part of Europe, and recovery in Europe, and particularly in the adjoining states, will be slow indeed if Germany, with her great resources of iron and coal, is turned into a poor house.

TRADE RIGHTS

Molotov: In order that the development of German peaceful industries may be of benefit to other peoples who need German coal, metal and manufactured products, Germany should be granted the right of exports and imports. And if this right of foreign trade is to be effectuated, we should not put up obstacles to the increase in the output of steel, coal and manufactured products of a peaceful nature . . .

Byrnes: The German people throughout Germany, under proper safeguards, should now be given the primary responsibility for the running of their own affairs.

Molotov: We raise no objection to the setting up of a German central administration as a transitional step toward the establishment of a future German government. . . . But even when a German government has been set up, it will take a number of years to check up on what this German government represents and whether it is trustworthy.