

L.T. SUNOCO - THURSDAY, August 2, 1945

GOOD EVENING, EVERYBODY:

As you perhaps have heard, the news from
Potsdam was given out today, the big communique the
world has been waiting for. And what was
accomplished at Potsdam? Well, first the Big Three
decided that there should be a new Council of Foreign
Ministers. This is to be a permanent body to meet
at regular intervals in London, where the Secretariat ^{etc}
will be located. And this Council of Foreign Ministers
is to take in China and France. The first thing to
be undertaken by the Council when it foregathers
in London will be the drawing up of

a group of peace treaties with Germany and the countries that were satellites of the Axis during the war. Those treaties will be submitted eventually to the United Nations.

In the matter of Germany, the Big Three decided that for the present there will be no central German government.

In the matter of the control of Germany, President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Premier Stalin confirmed what President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and ~~Mars~~ Stalin ~~gr~~ agreed upon at Yalta. That means, the complete wiping out of German militarism and Nazism, but not the enslavement of the German people. Germany is to be prevented from producing arms, ammunition, ^{and} implements of war, ^{- also} all types of aircraft and sea-going ships. ^{And-} The three powers will rigidly control all other German industries, which are in any way useful in war production, such as metals, chemicals, and so forth. The communique uses

these words: "At the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements."

An entire section of the communique deals with the procedure of the Allied Control Council for destroying the Nazi Party, for handling war criminals, control of German education, reorganization of the German judicial system, and the administration of German affairs.

What about reparations? The Allies demand no cash, but they do demand plenty of concrete things in lieu of cash. They will remove vast quantities of German equipment -- from Germany, including all war materials and huge quantities of finished products. The Soviet Union will pay itself with the things it takes away from the zone occupied by Russian troops in Germany. The United States, Great Britain and other

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countries will remunerate themselves in like fashion from the British and American zones of occupation.

There will also be a certain amount of trading between Russia and the other Allies. That is, the Russians are to get fifteen per cent of the machinery that the Western Allies take -- that in exchange for an equivalent amount of coal, potash, timber and food from the eastern parts of Germany held by Russia.

So far no decision has been reached regarding that western frontier of the new Poland. Pending the ultimate conclusion of the Peace Treaty, a temporary line had been established -- from the mouth of the Oder on the Baltic Sea, and then along the Oder, through Silesia. From the wording of the Potsdam communique - which is seven thousand words long-- it would appear that in accepting that line for the time being, the United States and Great Britain concur in the proposal of Soviet Russia, for we learn that the conference ~~agreed~~ "agreed in principle" to giving the Soviet Union the City of Koenigsberg,

and surrounding country.

As the communique describes it, the new Polish state would include former German territories, "east of a line running from the Baltic immediately west of Schwinemunde, which is opposite Stettin, and thence along the Oder to the confluence of the Western Neisse River; then along the western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier. It would include that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of Soviet Russia and the area of the former Free City of Danzig. To sum up, the Poles will get Danzig as well as Gdynia, and will split the great province of East Prussia with the Soviet Union.

The Big Three reiterated their promise of free elections for Poland -- as soon as possible. And they also promise full access to the news ^{for} ~~for~~ American and British newspapermen both before and during those elections.

The communique says nothing at all about the Far Eastern War. But it does say the following: "During

the conference there were meetings between the Chiefs-of-Staff of the three governments on military matters of common interest." And that would seem to apply decidedly to the Far Eastern War, wouldn't it? Especially since Lord Louis Mountbatten took part in those military conferences at Potsdam.

Incidentally, the Soviet Government gives up all claims to any gold the Western Allies captured in Germany.

Here is an interesting paragraph from this seven thousand word communique: "The Allied armies are in occupation of the whole of Germany"-- and get this -- "the German people have begun to atone for the terrible crimes committed under the leadership of those whom in the hour of their success, they openly approved and blindly obeyed." Then it goes on -- "German militarism and Nazism will be extirpated, and the Allies will take in agreement together, now and in the future, the other measures necessary to

assume that Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world."

"It is the intention of the Allies," add Messrs. Stalin, Truman and Churchill -- and Attlee, that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis."

What about the German Navy and Merchant Marine? We are not yet told ~~what~~ what will be done with them.

But then, there isn't much left of either. The three heads of state came to an agreement, on Navy and Merchantile Marine matters, but the details are not yet ^{made} public.

Also, no final disposition has been made yet of the troublesome issue of the Left Wing provisional government of Austria, which the English-speaking Allies have refused to recognize. Stalin wanted the authority of its proteges to be extended to all of Austria. Mr. Truman and Major Attlee -- or rather Churchill --

agree to a reexamination of the question after the British and American forces have established their control in Vienna, which is not yet complete.

Oh yes, and there's a paragraph about Spain. Great Britain, Russia, and the United States emphatically declare their opposition to admitting ~~France~~ Franco Spain to the world organization of the United Nations. However, they say they will support applications made by any new nations wanting to join -- provided ~~that~~ they can fulfill the qualifications of membership set out in the San Francisco Charter.

As for Italy, they agree that a peace treaty should be signed with that benighted country as soon as possible. And, they promise to admit Italy into the United ~~Nations~~ ^{Nations} Organization as soon as the Italians have a recognized and democratic government.

This eagerly awaited Potsdam communique admits that the present position of not only Italy but Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania is anomalous.

The way to end that anomaly, say they, is to conclude peace treaties with those countries as soon as possible. That will be one of the immediate jobs to come before the Council of Foreign Ministers which will meet in London in September.

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German populations in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and other eastern European countries are to be transported back to Germany. This to be done in an orderly and humane manner.

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ADD LEAD

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The Potsdam Conference - at any rate at the concluding session - made a friendly gesture to Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden. This in the form of a special message thanking them all for their work prior to the announcement of the outcome of the British elections, and for what they did at previous conferences of the Big Three. The message used these words regarding Churchill: "We remember with gratitude the untiring efforts and unconquering spirit with which at earlier conferences and throughout the war Winston Churchill served our common cause of a victory and enduring peace." And it adds: "The whole world knows the greatness of his work, and it will never be forgotten."

TRUMAN FOLLOW LEAD

As for homeward bound President Harry Truman, he ~~sailed~~ sailed, on the cruiser AUGUSTA, from Plymouth, around four o'clock English time this afternoon - after a visit with King George, two visits to be exact.

The President first lunched with His Majesty aboard the huge British battle cruiser, the RENOWN. Then, in accordance with that curious thing known as international protocol, the King paid a return visit to the AUGUSTA.

As Uncle Sam's cruiser steamed out of the harbor, the President received a message from the King saying: "It has been a real pleasure to meet you during your all-too-brief visit to my country today, after your recent labors in the great causes to which the Allied Nations are pledged. I send you my best wishes for your homeward voyage and for your safe return."

And the President replied: "My heartfelt thanks

for your generous expression. It has been a delightful experience to visit you and your country. I am sure that our two countries will cooperate in peace as they are now cooperating so effectively in war."

President Truman will have much to do on his voyage across the Atlantic. Ahead of him is a speech, in which he intends to report to us on what was accomplished at Potsdam.

document's as as to get some feeling of what Laval was going to say. As a matter of fact, the prosecution had no burning eagerness to call Laval. The prosecutor told newspapermen before the session that he definitely was not going to call Laval because Laval would feel he must first of all defend himself. And in his own defense he would undoubtedly cover all the other parties concerned in the trial.

However, the President of the Court after

PETAINE

There was a great to-do at the trial of Marshal Petain in Paris today. A storm broke out over the suggestion to take the testimony of the man who has been the most detested of all Hitler's collaborators, Pierre Laval. Counsel for the defense jumped to his feet, protesting violently that Laval's appearance would not throw any light on Petain's affairs. He also objected that it would be necessary to take time to procure documents so as to get some inkling of what Laval was going to say. ^{TP} As a matter of fact, the prosecution had no burning eagerness to call Laval. The prosecutor told newspapermen before the session that he definitely was not going to call Laval because Laval would feel he must first of all defend himself. And in his own defense he would undoubtedly smear all the other parties concerned in the trial.

However, ~~Moreover~~ the President of the Court, after

consulting with the twenty-four jurors, overrode all objections and announced that "Nobody would understand if we did not hear him now." And he said further: "We decided light must be thrown on a number of things."

Before this discussion, a witness who had been called by the defense proceeded to give ^{some} testimony ~~from~~ ~~very~~ damaging to Petain. This was Leon Noel, who said Petain's government had been servile and yielding to the Nazis. He said the Nazis began to violate the terms of the armistice less than a month after it was signed. And he added: "The Petain government engaged in acts favoring the Germans. I am sure the Germans never thought they would find such docile Frenchmen."

PACIFIC

Admiral Halsey's fleet is preparing to attack the islands between Japanese Kyushu and Korea, if we ~~may~~ can believe broadcasts from Tokyo. That's all we have to go by, since there has been a security blackout on all news from the fleet since the big engagement of Monday. ~~The~~

The Japanese believe that today's raids were the prelude to an invasion of islands in the Sea of Japan, strategic points between Kyushu and Korea. The engagements which the Japs describe today were ~~not~~ not so formidable. ~~They consisted of the bombardment by an~~ An American cruiser and three destroyers ~~at~~ ^{bombarded} an island in the Izu group, seventy miles to the south of Tokyo.

Also two ^{squadrons} ~~small fleets~~ of sixty Mustangs each, attacked the area around Osaka and Kobe.

All this followed ^{that} ~~a really~~ big air raid, ^{by} ~~the~~ of ~~the biggest of all time~~ ^{the} by eight hundred and twenty Superforts. ^{that} ~~They~~ ^{at} struck four Japanese cities and left

behind conflagrations which could be seen for a distance of a hundred and eighty miles. ~~This we know to be correct, since it was reported by the Twentieth Bomber Command.~~ The crews of the B-29s, on their way back, said they saw huge cones of flame and smoke streaming up from the cities of Nagaoka, Hachioji, Mito and Toyama. They also struck fuel plants at Kawasaki, outside of Tokyo.

The columns of smoke swept up as high as twenty-five thousand feet over Nagaoka and Toyama.

What makes the Japs believe that Halsey is about to attack the islands between Kyushu and Korea was a preliminary raid on the islands of Gotos and Saishu. According to Tokyo, some forty to fifty planes based on Okinawa carried out that attack. Gotos is a group of several islands just twenty miles off Kyushu; Saishu is an egg-shaped island thirty-five miles long in the southern Korea Straits, only forty miles away from Korea.

Inside ~~of~~ another month, the Japanese home islands will be virtually isolated from the continent of Asia. So said ~~Major~~ General ~~Claire~~ Chennault today. However, he warned us that it will be necessary for the Allies to attack on the mainland. Otherwise, the Japanese would be able to hold out indefinitely in Manchuria and northern China. The Japs now have basic steel plants and final manufacturing processes at work in Manchuria.

And MacArthur's planes paid another visit it Kyushu. Two hundred and fifty bombers and fighters based on Okinawa, attacked the great naval base and shipbuilding center of Nagasaki. ^{They} They sank ten ships and damaged four others including a submarine, shot down six planes and left behind them fires that could be seen for twenty-five miles. Their targets were shipbuilding yards, engine works, railway yards the the great Mitsubishi dock yards.

MANPOWER

The War Department will release ~~one~~^a million and a half ~~American~~^{of our} soldiers in the next eleven months.

~~At least it hopes so, says War Secretary~~^{So hopes} ~~Stimson.~~^{War} The ~~discharged~~ point system is to be revised, ~~but~~^{but} The new system will not be made public for some time, ~~to come.~~

At present eight hundred thousand are eligible, ~~under~~^{that is} the ~~first~~^{present point} system, permitting a man to be released if he

have eighty-five points. ~~The lower point score~~^{But the new system} will enable ~~the release of~~^{to get out} seven hundred thousand more, before next

June. ~~First~~^{And} ~~your voice!~~^{Hugh, will you release}

~~Sec. Stimson denied the accusation of Congressmen that the Army had been arrogant and had been hoarding manpower. He revealed the fact that the War Department was taking this up in detail with General MacArthur and his subordinate commanders, of the Army, and the Air Forces. It is their considered opinion - and the other responsible generals - that if the Army is reduced below seven million men, the war against Japan will be longer and will cost~~