

L.T. - SUNOCO - MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1946

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

The government of Iraq today sprang the surprise - withdrew its complaint against the Soviets. Nevertheless our delegation insists that the issue between Russia and Persia shall remain alive until May Sixth, at which time, if the evacuation of Soviet troops is complete, the matter should be dropped.

As a result, there was another rather bitter argument between our delegates and the Russians. Gromyko, for the Soviets, asked that the matter be considered closed, and was backed up as usual by the Polish delegate. Stettinius, for us, said that since the Council had decided on April Fourth to postpone the matter until May Sixth, the Council should not take it up today. And he added that it was the fervent hope of the United States government that it be possible to drop the problem from the agenda on May Sixth, but not before.

For the first time since the Council met, there was applause from the delegates. When Lange, representing Poland, said that the Council should not keep a case on the agenda against the wish of both parties, several other delegates clapped at that. Still, a majority of the Council seemed to follow our lead.

A few minutes ago, the Council adjourned until tomorrow morning without making any decision.

CHINA

Generalissimo
In China, Chiang Kai-shek today took steps to bring about a reorganization of the Chinese Government. He wants all parties included, and he wants it done within the week. To that end he called a special meeting of the Steering Committee of the Political Consultative Council.

President Truman's envoy, General Marshall, is expected in Chungking by Thursday. The Kuomintang ^{has} ~~had~~ hopes that Marshall ^{will} ~~would~~ be able to put a stop to the ^{all-out} ~~full-fledged~~ civil war that ~~is~~ now raging in Manchuria.

Hostilities stopped for a while before ^{Gen.} Marshall left on a visit home. While he was in Washington, the fighting broke out again. Chiang's action followed on the news that the Communists were defeating his First Army in Manchuria, ~~which~~ which had been retreating. ^{We hear that} ~~steadily every day.~~ One battle ^{with} ~~which~~ lasted four days. ~~resulted in~~ four thousand ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ casualties for the ~~Kuomintang~~ Kuomintang Army, ^{plus} ~~and the~~ ^{more than a} ~~surrender of one~~ thousand ^{who surrendered.} ~~one hundred government troops.~~

At this moment, ^a ~~a Number One~~ battle is going on
for ~~the~~ possession of Changchun, capital of Manchuria.
The story ^{of it comes from 5 American} ~~was sent by five United States~~ newspapermen,
who pooled their reports because communications are ~~so~~
uncertain.

The Communists began their attack yesterday, two
hours before the Soviet forces withdrew. They ^{Reds} gained
control of all three airfields, ^{and} they penetrated into the
suburbs. ~~of the city.~~ ^{the city} They are attacking ^{from} the north,
northwest and the south. On one of the airfields they
captured an American ~~air~~plane in which an American Major

and a Sergeant flew to Changchun on Saturday. The ^{story}
^{tells us that} Communists have anti-tank guns, mortars and heavy

artillery, ^{as well as} rifles, machine guns and grenades.

^{All} These weapons ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{of} ~~xxx~~ Japanese make. ^{The word is} ~~It is reported~~ that

^{the Jap weapons} the Soviet Army turned ~~them~~ over to the Communists.

A later dispatch ^{bring} ^s word that the Chinese First
Army has quit retreating, ^{and has} smashed through the Communist
lines, and is rolling on its way to relieve the Kuomintang
forces beleaguered in Changchun.

TRIAL

One of the Nazis on trial at Nuremberg today ~~actually~~ showed ~~visible~~ signs of astonishment. ^{The man who commanded} ~~It was the head of~~ Hitler's ^{sea forces -} ~~fleet~~ Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz. He shook his ^{in astonishment,} head as a timid looking character with sad brown eyes, told the court that at one camp of which he ^{the witness,} was commandant, men, women and children were wiped out to the number of two million, five hundred thousand. The camp ^{at} ~~was called~~ Auschwitz; ~~it is~~ more familiarly known in the news as **OSWIECIM.** ~~Germany.~~ ^{not} The commandant's name was Rudolf H-o-e-s-s, not H-e-s-s-, ^{the} the one-time Number Two Nazi who fled to Scotland.

This Hoess himself is not a defendant. He was called as a defense witness by the ~~def~~ attorney for one of the real defendants, Lieutenant General Kaltenbrunner. The purpose was to show that Kaltenbrunner knew nothing about what was going on at Auschwitz.

In Nineteen Forty-One, ~~the infamous~~ Himmler,

head of the Gestapo, summoned this Hoess to Berlin.

Himmler told him that Hitler had made an order that the Jewish problem must be finally solved. They talked over various camps and decided that Auschwitz was the most suitable for this grizzly task because of the railroad facilities. As the attorney questioned Hoess, asked him whether he was commandant at Auschwitz for three years, whether hundreds of thousands of human beings met their deaths there, whether more than two million Jews were destroyed, men, women and children - everyone of these questions the witness answered in a toneless "yes, yes, yes."

Q How did they do this incredible, monstrous thing?

A The countryside around Auschwitz was completely cleared of all inhabitants. That made it so isolated that only authorized personnel were even aware of its existence. Two or three trains would arrived every day at the camp, each carrying two thousand victims. As these

victims arrived, they were completely undressed, and their valuable taken away, ~~Thereupon, immediately,~~ ^{and straightway} they were taken to the death chambers, where ~~they were killed with~~ ^{they were gassed.}

~~was~~ The witness related that,
Only once did Himmler visit the camp and watch one death procession from beginning to end. General Kaltenbrunner, he said, never was at Auschwitz, did not know what was going on.

~~Even~~ Some of the other Nazis on trial ^{also} ~~actually~~ showed signs of shame. As the tale of horror unfolded, several of them buried their faces in their hands.

RAILROADS

★ As the next step toward inflation, the U.S.

Railroads want to raise their rates. They have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase ~~the~~ charges for hauling freight [^] by twenty-five per cent, beginning May Fifteenth. The managements of the line^s declare that this is essential to see them through a critical emergency owing to the greater cost of operation.

So far they ^{say they don't} ~~do not~~ want to hike their

passenger fares. During the war they were allowed to raise these by ten per cent, ^{— which} ~~but that~~ was supposed to be only temporary. They ^{just} want the ^{of wartime} ~~same~~ rates continued.

~~This adjustment is vital, say the~~ Railroad spokesmen.

^{say} ~~because~~ ^{roads} they are caught between the two millstones: of

increased cost of operation and less traffic revenue. //

FOOD

It is ^{fast} becoming necessary ^{far} ~~that~~ the government ^{to} use compulsion to restrict the consumption of bread. ~~That's~~
^{So} ~~that~~ Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told a committee of Senators today. [★] If the United States is to help out the people suffering from a shortage of food, voluntary measures are not enough. [✓] [Anderson added that ~~the~~ he hesitates to issue an order restricting the ~~human~~ use of bread, because it might disturb the normal pattern of American life.]

[✓] At the same time, other Congressmen heard reports that quantities of bread are being burned every week. Drivers who deliver bread from the large bakeries at retail stores, collect the unsold stale bread and take ^{it} ~~them~~ back to the factory. Poultry raisers have tried to buy these stale loaves, to help feed their chickens, since the price of chicken feed today is formidable. But storekeepers have refused to sell the

stale bread for this purpose, saying they are forbidden to ^{be} by the manufacturers. Some of the bread is used to be ground into bread crumbs and packaged. The rest is burned up.

[Secretary Anderson today took action to control the meat market, ^{and} announced the enforcement of new rules.

To that the American Meat Institute posed a question:

"Are black market operators likely to pay any more attention to new orders than to those in existence?"

The new orders restore the quota system which was in force during the war.]

✓ One result of the black market in meat is that hospitals and chemical firms are facing a shortage of insulin and other medicines, medicines derived from the glands and other parts of animals. The black market slaughterers have not the skill/nor the facilities to preserve the glands.

PRICES

The debate over price control today ^{brought} ~~said Chester~~
~~Bowles open to~~ ^{forth} the most scathing attack ^{so far,} ~~he has yet~~

~~encountered:~~ Senator Eastman of Mississippi declared
that ^{Chester} ~~Bowles~~, ^{head of the OPA} was deceiving and misleading the public.

He said further that cotton growers, farmers and
manufacturers are under control of men from Brooklyn and
the Bronx. ^{Then he} ~~He~~ read off a long list of O.P.A. officials,
each of whom he said was utterly incompetent. ^{And} he
repeated: "the whole thing is run from Brooklyn and the
Bronx."

On ^{his} ~~the~~ list were a former college professor,
a man who once used to sell mirrors, stock^s and bonds
and soft drinks, and a former lawyer whose only
qualification, ^{Sen.} ~~said~~ Eastman, was that he had a law degree
from Harvard, ~~one of the Frankfurtler boys.~~

Eastman had plenty of support from both
Democratic and Republican Congressmen. Senator Wherry

of Nebraska added his voice to the demand that O.P.A. should leave the farmers alone.

Bowles went before the Banking Committee of the Senate with a twenty-two page statement. But the Senators, including Taft of Ohio, put him through such a barbed course of questioning that he was only able to limp through half of his sermon.

MERGER

There was strong reaction in Congress today against President Truman's order to high Navy officers to quit lobbying against the unification of Uncle Sam's military establishment. Senator Robertson of Wyoming said ^{the President} ~~Mr. Truman~~ should either take the muzzle off the Navy officers, or apply the gag also to the Army and the Air Force. That's the way the Senator put it. ^R He declared that the Army has been systematically bombarding members of Congress with propaganda. For instance, he said there was a meeting of officers at Hamilton Field, California, last February. Each officer was given a list of every Senator and Representative, with their addresses. ^{He said he} ~~He~~ also received a copy of the Army arguments favoring the merger, ^{with} ~~and~~ post-cards ^{to be} ~~to be~~ sent to ~~members~~ ^A members of the House and Senate. Each officer received five post-cards and was told to send them to ~~each~~ one Congressman or other, but to sign only his name,

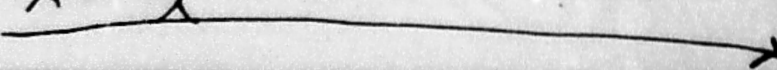
not mentioning his rank or indicating that he was in the service.

Robertson insisted that it was not fair to forbid Navy men to argue their case without imposing the same restriction on the Army and the Air Force.

DRAFT

The Senators now have the job of considering the new draft bill which the House passed today, a bill which includes hardly any of the provisions for which President Truman asked, ~~but also does not meet the demand of the veterans at home who are supposed to want the draft abolished entirely.~~ It was passed by a vote of two hundred and nine to a hundred and eight.

This bill provides that there shall be no induction from May Fifteenth to October Fifteenth. After that, it will be resumed until February Fifteenth, just five months. Nobody under the age of twenty may be inducted, ^{and,} no parents. ~~The~~ Service ^{to} will be for only eighteen months. What's more, drafting may be resumed by the President after October Fifteenth only if voluntary enlistments ~~have~~ failed to recruit the manpower ~~that~~ the services need. ^{And} ~~Furthermore,~~ all essential farm workers ^{to be} are exempt.

~~There is another bill now before the House, which~~
The House also ^{put} ~~passed~~ through another bill which, if the Senate agrees, 

will boost
~~would raise~~, the pay of army privates to seventy-five dollars a month, and other ranks accordingly. First Class Privates would get eighty, with extra pay for paratroopers, men in submarines, and men overseas. ~~Reports from~~

~~Washington indicate that this bill also will be passed~~

~~through the House.~~ ^{TP} ^{say} Congressmen ~~declare~~ that their mail is full of requests ^{requests} from constituents that the draft come to an end.

LEGION

★ Here's an idea: Uncle Sam to recruit a foreign legion. ~~Who thought that one up? Why~~
~~The idea comes from~~ Congressman Case of South Dakota. ~~He~~ introduced a bill to ~~establish it.~~ ^{that effect.} What he would like to see is a force of five hundred thousand men to take care of Uncle's job overseas. Representative Case would recruit the legionnaires for five years, to serve anywhere in the world, but ^{with} no bonus for overseas pay, ^{and no special} rights under the G.I. Bill. While in the ^{is} foreign legion, these ^{men} ~~soldiers~~ would be instructed in American ideas of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and, at the end of their service they ~~would~~ be eligible for naturalization.

^{Congressman} Case thinks a force like that would do a ~~right~~ good job, and ^{that} the present rate of pay in Uncle Sam's ^{forces} ~~military establishment~~ ~~forces~~ would be quite attractive to the ~~number of jobless~~ ^{of many lands} — men who now have ^{men} ~~in other countries~~ no homes, and no jobs.

BUTTE

Those disturbances in Butte, Montana, we ^{hear} ~~learn~~
tonight, ^{the} ~~are definitely an~~ outcome of the strike of
copper miners. This morning's stories from ^{Montana's} ~~the famous~~
copper city, gave the impression that the strike at the
Anaconda Mines was ~~perfectly~~ ^{affair.} peaceful. But now it turns
out that the hoodlumism of the mobs was directed entirely
against the homes of ~~the~~ Anaconda employees who refused
to join the strike. The sheriff has asked the city
authorities for permission to hire a hundred more
deputies. ^{TP} Several hundred ^{men} ~~people~~ did not strike; these
~~are~~ mostly supervisors and clerks. ^{Whereupon} ~~It is they who have~~
~~had to bear the brunt of the violence.~~ Gangs have rampaged
through the ^{residential part} ~~residence~~ districts of Butte, breaking into
homes, ^{with} ~~attacking and injuring~~ women and ^{even} children ~~among~~
those ^{injured} ~~injured~~ according to the news
just in. In many houses every stick of
furniture was destroyed.

NAMES

★ A high school track meet was just held at Mobridge, South Dakota. What makes it news is the names of some of the winners. The lad who won the mile, is a full-blooded Sioux Indian, and his ^{Indian} name is:—"Makes-Him-First."

We are not told the name of the winner in the half mile, but the ^{name of the chap} fellow who ran second ~~goes by the name~~ is:—"Fast Horse."

In the mile run, the one who came in fourth is ^{is known as:} called in the Sioux ~~tongue~~ "Runs After." //

And now lets turn from Sioux to Hugh — and a-l-u-t-m