P. J. Sunoco. Thursday, aug. 23, 1945.

RUSSIA

More dramatic news from Moscow. Another order-ofthe-day by Stalin; triumphantly announcing that the
entire Japanese Kwantung army has surrendered,
unconditionally, to Soviet forces in Manchuria. But the
top note in Stalin's order-of-the-day came when he
proclaimed that Soviet forces have seized the great
air and naval bases of Paramushiro and Shumushu, in
the Kuriles, just off the tip of Kamchatka, which is
Russian.

As during the war in Europe, Stalin had a victory salute fired, twenty-four salvos from three hundred and twenty-four guns. The Marshal also reported that the biggest victories of the two-week war in Manchuria were won by Marshal Malinovsky, of whom we heard much in Europe. Malinovsky is now in command of the trans-Baikal army, and the so-called Mongolian army. These two forces advanced some five hundred and seventy-five miles, capturing all the major cities in Manchuria. And in doing this they had to climb the

eight-thousand-foot mountains of the Khingan range, as well as cross the Gobi Desert.

Stalin added the information that his divisions on Sakhalin have captured the towns of Honotoro and Koman, thus completing the occupation of the southern half of that great island which the Japanese took from Russia in the Russo-Japanese war, back in Nineteen Four and Five.

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By the way, in taking Paramushiro and Shumushu, in the Kuriles, the Russians are only seven hundred miles away from our islands of Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians. However, they already were next door to us in the Komondorskys, and even nearer at Bering Strait, where ke you can skate across on a clear winter day.

bombardment of Japan from the air; we know it from the

Japanese themselves. Our air forces destroyed forty-four

out of Japan's two hundred and six cities, destroyed them

almost completely. The death toll, two hundred and sixty

thousand, Besides that, says the Japanese Government,

some ten million people were rendered homeless. or injured

quite aside from the cities that were almost completely demolished, thirty-seven others, including Tokyo, were more than thirty per cent destroyed. Of the two hundred and sixty thousand people killed, only come ninety thousand perished as a result of the two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, But a hundred and eighty thousand were injured by the tomical The total injured in sil raids is four-hundred-and-twelve thousand. Our bombers completely demolished or burned down two-million, two-hundred-and-ten thousand, houses, and

down two-million, two-hundred-and-ten thousand houses, and partially damaged ninety thousand.

The new Japanese government has called a session of the Diet, the Japanese Parliament. It will meet September Second, as part of the plan to drive home to the nation the stark reality that Japan has been completely defeated. So said a broadcast over the Tokyo radio today.

Prince Higashi-Kuni, the Premier, has disbanded the Supreme Council for Directing the War and supplanted it with a new body, a special committee on ending the war. Him include former Premier Konoye.

The police have issued instructions to the populace, informing them that the occupation by MacArthur's troops will be peaceful. No violence will occur and the people must not cause any unnecessary confusion. Persons in the occupation zone must remain calm and curtail their movements so as not to get in the way of Japanese troops withdrawing. The people

were also warned against paying any attention to

ADD JAPAN -2

the American occupation troops. But if the soldiers approach them, they must be courteous. Furthermore, civilians in the occupation zone should not abandon their homes without permission of the police.

People in Korea and Formosa have also been warned to keep calm.

The Japanese have begged General MacArthur to relax certain of the restrictions he imposed upon them for the occupation of the home islands. They want to be allowed to continue railroad ferry service between all the their islands as part of surrender operations. They guarantee to do this in unarmed vessels marked with white crosses.

They also claim that the radio frequencies which

MacArthur has ordered the Japanese ships to use they

surrender at sea are impracticable. Some ships cannot

transmit on the frequencies that MacArthur has designated

They also ask for permission to send a transport

their people
to Marcus Island, east of Iwo Jima, because the Japanese
on that island have hardly enough food supplies to last
them until Sunday. Moreover, there are sick and wounded
to be taken home. And, they want permission to send

to isolated islands in the South Pacific.

The Japanese repeated their complaint about the situation in China. They say they are doing all that they can to avoid calamities, but irregular forces, bandits, and mobe are causing serious difficulties.

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Any hopes that the Chinese may have had of getting the island of Hong Kong on a platter are fast disappearing. Last week Chungking announced that Chinese troops would receive the surrender of the Japanese on that island in the Ladrones. However, Prime Minister Attlee said in the House of Commons today that a British division is about to re-occupy Hongkong and restore it to British rule. Whereupon the Commons cheered.

Well, most of us had surmised as much. Tory and Laborite think alike on the matter of liquidation of the British Empire. Nor are the Chinese going to make any protest.

A diplomatic official at London announced that China recognizes British sovereignty over Hongkong, admits that it is a British colony, and that, if it were a matter of military necessity for the Chinese forces to go in, it would be merely for the purpose of keeping order until the British arrive.

It looks as though the local government at Hong-kong would be along much the same lines as before the war.

The dispatch from London says specifically that many officials of the former Hongkong government right now are on their way there by plane.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office treated the report lightly that Hongkong might be given to the Chinese. Said he: "It happens to be a British colony." And he said further: "Great Britain would not object to having the Hongkong matter brought before the Council of Foreign Ministers next month.

But, "he added, "we really do not see what there is to discuss."

And it is true that the island of Hongkong was uninhabited until the British went there back in Eighteen Forty-one.

One of the immediate jobs shead of our highcommand is the evacuation of war prisoners, in the handsof Japs, also civilians. There are more than thirty-two thousand of them on the Asiatic mainland. So the Army and the Navy are preparing to send, in a hurry as many ships and transport planes as possible to bring the prisoners home. They will be taken first to Manila, and distributed to their various countries from there. Fourteen thousand of the prisoners are British; from five to eight thousand are Australians; five thousand are Dutch, thousand Canadians, the rest Americans, some 4000,

Here is news about the long awaited livestigation of the Pearl Harbor investigation. President Truman announced today that he expects shortly to have recommendations from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Ever since the war ended, there have been loud clamors for a complete investigation for the release of the conclusions of the Army and Navy officers who investigated. Admiral Kimmel and General Short have also been demanding a public trial.

A reporter asked Mr. Truman whether he was in favor of the trials, which Kimmel and Short have been demanding. The only was answer was to say that he will make public the recommendations of the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

It may be recalled that after the publication of the Roberts report, which accused Kimmel and Short of dereliction of duty, Army and Navy boards issued a

to warrant court martials against either Admiral Kimmel or General Short. However, the Secretaries of War and the Navy continued their investigation. Rul soon we may get the inside story a Pearl Harbor.

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rothing at the mouth again. Soviet newspapers are the They are furious with us because British and American governments have been contending that the election laws in Bulgaria are unfair and certainly not conducive to Taves.
IZVESTIA, organ of the Stalin government, contradicts that flatt, and says the present Bulgarian election laws are the most democratic that the Bulgarian people have ever had. | IZVESTIA also claims that democracy is much stronger in Rumania since the installation of the Groza Government under Soviet influence.

trial started, came down off his high horse today. The effect of The testimony of two Norwegian Jews, telling of their sufferings at the hands of the Nazis, made the Duisling cringe timbery.

The witnesses were two out of only twelve survivors of the one thousand Jews whom the Nazis took Azyona Norway to extermination camps in Poland. In low, monotonous speech, they told the familiar tut ever horrible story of slavery, starvation, and tortures, and the deaths of most of their companions. As the twelve survivors filed into the court room, Quisling's face blanched. And from time to time, as the witnesses toldtheir story, he passed his hand over his eyes, as if to wipe out the thoughts that their testimony called forth.

One witness, Dr. Eltingers told the court how all women and children in his group were sent to the gas

QUISLING - 2

chambers. Quisling's attorney turned to him and asked,
"When did you first hear about the gas chambers?"

Quisling did not move, did not speak.

Then the presiding justice said loudly: "Your attorney asked you when you first heard of the gas chamber."

Ther Quisling arose unsteadily and replied:
"Only during this trial."

He then asked him whether he knew about the deportation of Jews. He claimed it was only after it had happened. He asked him if he tried to prevent them.

He said he knew nothing about them.

Then said the court: "You were not interested?"

He replied that he was told they were sent to

Jewish settlements in Poland. Whereupon he claimed that

be was powerless to stop what the Nazis were doing.

We hear today that one of the things General DeGaulle came to Washington to discuss was the separation of Westphalia and the Rhineland from the rest of Germany. That is, an economic separation.

Not that the French want that region for themselves. They don't. And they say they are content with recovering Alsace and Lorraine.

But DeGaulle's point is that Westphalia and the Rhineland must be divorced from Germany in order to prevent the Germans from making war again. That the only way to control the Teuton capacity for turning out munitions is to incorporate ix the Ruhr and the Rhineland in some fashion in the economy of western Europe. Frenchmen are arguing that the zone that includes the Ruhr and the Rhineland originally belonged, economically, to western Europe. Attaching it to central Europe was an artificial process.

DeGaulle is making no bones about the French feeling that the agreement made at Potsdam concerning reparations is unsatisfactory. The French seem to realize

they can't hope to recover enough to make up for all the damage suffered in the war, but, they do want to recover all property looted by the Nazis, such as railroad material, factory machinery, as well as private property.

Motor cars, when we get them, are going to cost more. So says Chester Bowles, head of the O.P.A. Prices will be announced Monday or Tuesday. Bowles added that they would not be as high as was rumored, however. One report prophesied that tay they would be up fourteen per cent over Nineteen Forty-two. Chet Bowles says that isn't so -- although prices will be above Nineteen Forty-one levels.

While Bowles of the O.P.A. was announcing continuation of his controls, other government agencies were hurrying to get rid of wartime restrictions.

The Petroleum Administration, for instance, cancelled virtually all the regulations in force for the last three years, including the embargo on the use of fuel oil in new furnaces. Also, the Army declared two hundred and fifty-two government factories, now surplus property, to be disposed of. The Navy has a hundred and thirty-four, which are surplus.

ENGLAND FOLLOW PRICES

By way of contrast, the British government is doing the opposite of what our government is doing. The end of the war does not mean the abandonment of wartime controls and restrictions for the people of Britain. New measures were introduced in the House of Parliament today by members of the government, asking for strict regimentation of the British people for five years. That means not only price control but a rigid regulation of services and control of materials. Such These laws would enable the Labor government to issue executive orders without asking the permission of Parliament, agris departure from ancient British But there is one string to these emergency powers. Parliament will have the power to annul any executive order forty days after it has been in effect.

Two factories are working day and night, turning out nylons. But, not stockings; just the yarn. However, by September First, the wheels of stocking factories will begin to spin. For your beautiful wife Hugh - and mine!