L.J. - Sunoco. Friday, aig. 31, 1945.

The surrender of Japan will be signed by the cousin of the Mikado, who is now the Tokyo Premier - Prince Higashi Kuni. This is official word from the Japanese Government, which adds that the ceremony of capitulation will be held tomorrow, Saturday. The surrender delegation, headed by the Emperor's cousin, will go aboard a battleship Missouri, and there carry out the formalities -- formalities beside which Hari Kari might be more pleasant for them.

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The program for V-J Day will include an address by President Truman, proclaiming the end of the war in the Pacific. The signing of the Jap surrender aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Harbor will be broadcast to the American people from the ship. Then the program will be switched to the White House, for a Presidential talk of eight or nine minutes. Then back to the Missouri and Tokyo Bay, and we will probably hear the voices of General MacArthur and Admiral Admiral Nimitz.

The White House states, however, that the Presidential proclamation of V-J Day will not mean the formal end of World War Number Two. It will have no legal significance. The formal end of the war will be decreed by Presidential proclamation or by a joint resolution of Congress. Meanwhile, the legal conditon of war emergency, "The duration", will continue. The President has urged Congress against ending the war emergency too soon.

The news from the far Pacific today is along two lines -- and there's a vivid contrast. One series of dispatches gives new stories of Jap brutalities, atrocities committed against prisoners. Another series tells of Jap smiles and bowing courtes -- how nice the defeated enemy is trying to be toward his conqueror, the Japs accepting everything in good grace.

The contradicitions can be reconciled by the simple assumption that the Japs were cruel and barbarous in victory, and now are cringing and trying to gain favor in defeat -- excuse please. But it may be something more than that, something in the Japanese mind that is alien to us.

Maybe we might find a clue to the contradiction of brutality during the war and smiling welcome now, in phases of oriental history - *** with its alternations of inhuman cruelty and exquisite manners. In the East there are stark contrasts of good and evil that burden the Western mind.

An editorial today in the New York World

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Telegram is headed "The Jekyl-Hyde Japs". For an explanation of the Japanese, the newspaper falls back on the theory of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde. The Editorial uses these words: "This strange people," in their heights of general refinement and their depths of barbarism!"

"When the enterprising burglar's not aburgling,

When the cut-throat isn't occupied in crime,

He loves to hear the little brook

agurgling.

And listen to the merry village chime."

But the best reference of all is a look at

the news of today, which illustrates vividly the far

Eastern contradiction of Jap barbarity and similes.

From the American Fleet at the Yokosuka Naval

Base, we hear about the condition of fiteen hundred Allied prisoners of war that have been rescued from camps in the Tokyo area. We are told that fifty per cent were of them were so brutally treated by the Japs that they now need hospital care.

This is stated by Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, who was prominent in our last President campagign. Commander Stassen declares that most of the prisoners were beaten regularity x regularly by the Japs, who tried to get information from them. They have torture scars on their hands, and many died from mistreatment and lack of care. Some of the captives tell of what they call - "An inquisition center". There prisoners of war were put through tortures to extort information.

To this we can add a story told by a young Australian gunner who was in a prison camp in Borneo. He states that of two thousand prisoners of war, six hundred died of tropical diseases and sheer neglect.

"They need not have died," Says he, "If the Japs had

JAPANESE ACTIONS 3

given us medical supplies."

They went through starvation too. The prisoner states: "Well-fed Japs frequently destroyed quantities of food before our eyes." There was a Borneo march of death, corresponding to the death march of Bataan.

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These are stories typical of many areas, from which we hear of the hysterical joy of the ill-tra treated prisoners of war upon being liberated.

Now for a contrast, take the attitude of the Japanese toward the masses of American troops who have begun the occupation of Japan. Its the same as every day since the first landings - no resistance, comliance with orders, smiles, courtesy, a few warm scowls; but, friendly welcome mostly.

Today the masses of the occupation forces expanded in their holdings around the shores of Tokyo Bay, methodically taking over new areas, and always finding the same thing - apparent friendliness.

One story from the Japanese tells of a reception an given to American newsmen in Tokyo. They are said to have swarmed to the Domei News Agency, so many of them that Domei states a sign will have to put up reading: "Allied War Correspondents' Reception Bureau".

They were eager, says Domei, to see pictures

of the damage done by the atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. "When shown the pictures", says the Jap News Agency, "they whistled and frankly said - holy smoke. We certainly laid those two cities low".

A spokesman for the Tokyo Foreign Office,
a Jap educated at Harvard, held a news conference, and
gave the first official Japanese statement to Americans,
He said that Japan was ready to pay the price of
defeat, and asked for American friendship. It takes
two, said he, to make a friendship, and Japan is ready
to play her part.

The Japanese gradiete of Harvard said frankly that Americas should be firm in dealing with conquered Japan - firm, said he, but fair.

And reference was made to Tojo, the war lord premier at the time of the Pearl Harbor sneak attack. He hesit ted a little on Tojo, and replied: "If the Japanese people can be convinced that any man designated as a war criminal should be brought to justice, they will not object".

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He added that in the case of Jap officers accused of specific atrocities, there could be no question, because they had violated international law. "Crime is based on fact" said the Tokyo spokesman.

One interesting phase of this whole question of the Japanese mind came in a discussion of the trip of the Jap surrender envoys to Manila to receive orders from MacArthur. The Harvard educated spokesman stated that there had been what he called, "great apprehension and anxiety". The Japs were worried about how their surrender envoys would be received in Manila. They were greatly relieved. "Your attitude", said the spokesman today, "was firm and fair".

And he went on to add: "After the return of our envoys, the reports they gave did much to relieve the apprehension of the people. You know", he explained, "Our people are shy".

The Japanese radio is making complaints - stating that American sailors have attacked Japanese women. The stories are given out in much circumstance.

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Two victims are said to have been a thirty-five year old Japanese mother and her seventeen year old daughter.

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An incident of gruesome drama is reported from Germany, Munich - where a Nazi War Criminal tried to escape, making a break for freedom. American M.P.'s cut him down with a hail of bullets. And there, gasping and dying, lay - the monster of Mauthausen. He was a general of Nazi Storm Troopers whose crimes at horror camps appalled and disgusted even his fellow Nazi leaders.

In his last moments he gasped out stories of murder and atrocity -- some of which may be used in the forthcoming trial of German war criminals. He rambled, as his mind clouded, and let out things like this -- that he was so gifted a mass killer, he had such a genius for wholesale murder, that Hitler refused to let him go to the war front. There, killing was dangerous, and Der Fuehrer did not want to take a chance of losing his ace murderer.

The dying monster of Mauthausen mumbled bitterly that, in spite of his genius as an assassin, he was paid only ninety dollars a month, and that was

NAZI MONSTER - 2

a picayune price for running thirty horror camps in which one million, five hundred thousand people had perished in four years. It averaged only a dollar for every seventy-five human lives.

How many people were murdered at his principal camp, Mauthausen? "How many?" muttered the monster. "I have forgotten." And in jumbled sentences he told one evil sinister thing after another, until his voice failed -- and the monster had gone the way of his victims.

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President Truman today abolished the O.W.I., the wartime agency that handled tasks of domestic and foreign information and propaganda, and from time to time was involved in a lot of controversy.

The domestic job of the O.W.I. comes to an end on September fifteenth. Its foreign work will be transferred to the State BEREERE Department for the time being, and then a permanent foreign propaganda group will be set up. The President stated that foreign propaganda, such as the O.W.I. has been doing, will be needed in the post-war period. This, however, will not conflict with the private dissemination of information -- by newspapers, news agencies, radio, motion pictures, newreels. These will be, in the President's words, "The primary means of informing foreign peoples about this country.

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Here's another of those telltale signs that peace is here -- a warning to motorists over Labor Day.

Just as in the times before Pearl Harbor, National

St Safety Organizations have issued an appeal: -- drive carefully and not so fast!

We are told that if motorists think that, because the war is over, they can drive at pre-war rates of speed, this Labor Day will break all records for accidents on the road.

"The nation is in no condition to return ax suddenly to pre-war speeds," warns the Safety
Organizations. "The present average age of passenger cars," it continues, "Is more than eight years. Tires have been driven beyond their normal life. And highway police and other traffic departments are short-handed."

This is emphasized by a message right from the top, The White House. President Truman notes that the nation is approaching its first peacetime Labor Day in four years, and he pleads for what he calls - "The exercise of extraordinary precaution in operating badly worn cars and tires."

The town of Wasta, South Dakota, is fighting a battle today against an enemy that threatens to ruin the place. The enemy is an invasion of what out there are called -- cornhoppers. A cornhopper is actually an oversized grasshopper, which is found on the western prairie. And millions of the pestilent insects have swarmed into Wasta -- virtually devouring the town.

They are eating the green grass. They are turning the spacious lawns into a waste of bare watrable earth. Wasta has an abundance of liberty gardens, and these are being annihilated by the cornhoppers. "And they don't stop with the green plants," says the County Farm Agent. They love onions. The hoppers will fall upon an onion and annihilate it in a brief moment. They eat cloth. They consume the clothes on washlines. They get into houses and eat hargings and carpets.

The millions of cornhoppers are so thick that people can hardly go about the streets of Wasta.

CORNHOPPERS - 2

They have to walk on crunching insects two and three layers deep.

The insect plague started coming in a couple of days ago, and at first people thought they could cope with it by sending their chickens out to eat the cornhoppers. That didn't do at all. One big hen could only eat three or four of the huge insects and have a full meal. And, as for the smaller poultry, a pullet would think twice before tackling one of those overgrown grasshoppers.

So now the people are resorting to poison. The town has imported ten tons of a chemical that is death to grasshoppers, and this is being spread all over the place.

The reason for the plague is rather ironical.

It happened because Wasta, South Dakota, did so well at the job of wartime gardening. The town folks always did like lots of green trees and fine lawns out there on the prairie, and in wartime they excelled themselves at growing lush and fruitful gardens. This

CORNHOPPERS. -

summer has been rather drier than usual on the surrounding plains, the normal habitat of the cornhopper. These looked for new pastures, and were drawn irresistibly to the green trees and lawns and gardens at Wasta. And the cornhoppers hopped to it.

MISSISSIPPI

The war with Japan may be over, so far as the rest of the country is concerned - but not for Mississippi. That state down in Dixieland appears to find itself in a state of permanent war.

It all goes back to the fact that a few days after Pearl Harbor the late Governor of Mississippi, Paul Johnson, issued a declaration of war in behalf of the State of Mississippi against the Japanese Imperial Government. The declaration still holds, and the present Governor, Thomas Bailey, says he can't do anything about it. Because, there will be no representative of Mississippi at the signing of the peace.

Since President Truman, General MacArthur,

Exx Et Cetera, forgot to invite Mississippi to take

part in accepting the surrender of Japan, Mississippi

will just continue at war with Japan -- forever and

ever.

But this broadcast is not going on forever and ever. It's going to end right now with an appropriate closing weekend Blue Sunoco message from 10