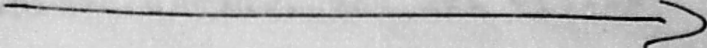



L.T. -- SUNOCO. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1946

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Another Soviet bombshell: -- but this one
of the peace-making variety: A late dispatch from
London states that Soviet Russia has withdrawn its charges
against Great Britain. 



UNO

The U N O was in its greatest crisis today. The issues of the dispute about the British in Greece, and the veto the Soviets threaten to cast was so grave that both the British and Soviet delegations to the world organization passed the matter back to their own governments. The clash was so serious that they refused to take the responsibility upon themselves. So let the British cabinet decide, and let Stalin at Moscow decide. This brought about an emergency meeting of the London Cabinet, with Prime Minister Attlee and the other ministers deciding on the course of action to be taken by Foreign Secretary Bevin in the UN O. The rumor in London was ^{that} the Cabinet was taking an unyielding stand.

The focus on all this was an American compromise proposal made by our Chief Delegate Stettinius. The suggestion for a compromise was that the U N O pass up the whole question of the rights or wrongs of the British in Greece. The Soviets have charged that the presence of British

troops in that ancient land is a menace to world peace. The British defense is that the whole thing is by arrangement with the legal Greek government -- for British troops to remain there until free democratic elections ~~was~~ are held. The communists in Greece don't want the British there -- claiming that the foreign soldiers are helping the right wing elements. A contrary argument is that the British have helped to suppress communist terrorism, which would make a free election impossible.

If the thing came to a vote in the Security Council of the U N O, there is no doubt that the British would win out. The Security Council would decide that the presence of British troops in Greece does not constitute a menace to the peace of the world. In other words, the Soviet accusation would be thrown out.

That's what the British want, and the ~~other~~ word today was that the London Cabinet would insist on a U N O vote -- an exoneration. But then, the

ADD_UNO

Suddenly, when the crisis seemed at its darkest, the Soviets produced their surprise -- Vishinsky arose and in a flat voice announced that he was withdrawing the charges he had made against the British. An agreement had been patched up somewhere behind the scenes.

U N O - SITE

In the renewal of the argument about a permanent site for the U N O, Australia ^{continues to} ~~is~~ arguing for San Francisco -- citing one reason in particular. Australia points out that California has offered free land on which to locate the home of the world organization. The U N O, wouldn't have to ~~buy~~ pay anything for the ground on which to set up its buildings. [¶] In the case of the Stamford-Greenwich area recommended by the U N O inspection committee, the financial aspect is different. A lot of people would have to be removed from fifty square miles of a populace and exceedingly expensive area. Real estate comes high in that part of Connecticut and New York's Westchester County. Today in London the Australians pointed out that to acquire the Stamford-Greenwich fifty square miles would cost the U N O between ~~ten and twelve~~ ^{many} million ⁹ dollars. And to that would have to be added the cost of putting up the elaborate amount of buildings that the U N O appears to have in mind. Australia ^{thinks this} ~~thought that~~

~~this was~~ too expensive, -- especially in comparison with free land in California. I don't know if the U N O intends to count its pennies; probably not.

Meanwhile, there is a new turn in the local attitude in the Stamford-Greenwich sector -- where people have been complaining loudly about the prospect of being ousted from their homes to make a place for the United Nations. New York's Westchester County, a section of which lies within the proposed fifty square miles took a vote today and said -- welcome. ^{That is,} The Westchester County planning commission said it was gratified by having the U N O move in -- but interposed a reservation. The commission urged that the world organization hold down its land requirements to a minimum. The Westchester folks seem to think that ~~the~~ fifty square miles is a lot of acreage -- and maybe the U N O, in making its home in their neighborhood, could do with less.

^{Well,} Maybe the world organization is inclined to think too much in global terms -- ~~with~~ ^{with a} mere fifty square

miles not ^{seeming like} being a great deal, globally speaking.

Anyway, Westchester County advises the U N O to cut to a minimum its demand for land, ~~without~~ of which a lot of people will have to be moved.

We understand that the U N O thinking in the matter of land goes something like this:-The fifty square miles would be ~~divided~~ divided into three parts. There would be an inner circle, ~~and~~ for the buildings and stately architectures of the U N O, the majestic halls where the parliament of the world would meet. Around this would be a belt where the people of the U N O would live, the officials, the delegates. This belt would be reserved exclusively for the U N O, nobody else allowed to live there. Then there would be an outer belt, which would be owned by the U N O but in which ordinary Americans could live -- the U N O being a sort of landlord. We hear that this outer fringe would be a sort of buffer area, an inbetween section -- to keep local towns from expanding and coming too close to the domain of the U N O. Keep

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towns from crowding the U N O, so that the world organization can have plenty of room. That, they say, explains the need for the fifty square miles.

WHEAT

fine
No more wheat to be used for making
- or for white bread.

alcohol or beer. ~~This was~~ ordered by President

Truman today. He has banned the use of wheat in the
manufacture of beverages, so that this country can
send more foodstuffs to hungry countries abroad.

HOMMA

In the trial of Japanese Lieutenant General Homma, the defendant has admitted responsibility for some of the things with which he is charged -- moral responsibility. Homma, of course, was the enemy commander in the Philippines, at the time of the infamous Bataan march of death -- and subsequent mistreatment and brutalities inflicted on American prisoners of war. ^{TP} On trial for his life in Manila, Homma testifies that he was morally responsible for some of the atrocities. He refers specifically to camp O'Donnell, at which place of horror many American prisoners of war perished. Homma accepts moral responsibility for that. His attitude is different from Yamashita -- who at his trial denied all responsibility for the murderous outrages committed by his troops at the time of the fall of Manila.

^{TP} Yamashita's case, by the way, is now before General MacArthur. The sentence of death imposed on the Japanese commander having been upheld by the United States Supreme Court, now rests with the Supreme

Allied Commander -- the final authority. Today's news from Tokyo states that Mac Arthur will hand down a decision soon. And the latest is that Homma admits he ordered the Bataan March of Death.

SHIPWRECK

In Alaska, at the foot of a three hundred foot cliff, a crowd of people were huddled today on a narrow beach -- swept by a blizzard. They were two hundred survivors of the steamship Yukon. Having been rescued from the wreck, by small boats, which braved the rage of the sea, they were taken to the nearest point on the coast -- the narrow ^{beach} ~~bridge~~ at the foot of the cliff. ^{TP} There was no time to transport them further, not in the teeth of the tempest. So today, they huddled on the icy sand, half frozen, worn out, while the blizzard swept over them. Army planes flew to their aid, diving low and dropping supplies -- food, clothing and medicine. ^{TP} This is the last episode in the wreck of the Yukon. All of the remaining survivors were taken off today. The latest count shows that of three hundred and seventy one passengers and a crew of ^a ~~one~~ hundred and twenty four at least ten lives were lost -- possibly more. ~~That~~ ^{is} far less than had previously been feared. ^{TP} Tonight, what remains of the Yukon is a battered hulk impaled

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on the rocks of the Alaskan reef -- a hulk that is being broken to pieces by the pounding of the waves.

~~Stories of heroism are being told today, heroism in the wreck of the Yukon. And we hear that the greatest hero of all was a boy named Mike. Mike is five years old. The greatest heroine, was his mother.~~

An oil company executive, who was aboard, tells how the Yukon was breaking in two on the reef, and the cry rang out: Abandon ship -- women and children first.

Rescue boats were able to take off a few, but only a few, before the ship cracked in half. Five year old Mike was being held by his mother, as women and children were being lowered into a boat. There was no place for her. She would have to ^{wait} ~~wait~~ and take her chance. So she handed Mike to another woman who had a place in the boat. There was never a whimper from Mike - in the wild scene of shipwreck, blizzard and icy terror. He sat straight up in the

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rescue boat, as it cast off from the doomed Yukon, and he shouted back in a shrill boyish voice - I'm all right - but bring mother off as soon as you can.

On the ~~dam~~ deck of the wrecked ship, Mike's mother waved a reply. She watched the rescue boat disappear in the blizzard -- biting her lip to keep her composure.

Today some of the survivors arrived ~~in~~ in the Alaskan city of Seward -- several parties -- in one party was Mike. In another was, his mother -- and there was a reunion.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The House of Representatives today passed the compromise version of the full employment bill. It calls for the ~~g~~ federal government to take responsibility for establishing conditions under which jobs will be available for all who want jobs. This is a good deal less than President Truman asked for. His proposal ~~having~~ for a full employment bill was considerably weakened and watered down -- in the measure passed today by the lower House. ^TThe modified version now goes to the Senate.

ATOMIC BOMB

Those atomic bomb experiments to be held at sea, are all very well -- but they don't go far enough. Presumably the atomic blasts in the far Pacific will show what the elemental fury can do against warships -- battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers. But why stop there? We all know that the atomic bomb may be used, not only against ships, but also against cities.^{TR} In fact, the havoc of the disintegration of the atomic bomb was hurled at cities of Japan -- Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But Japanese towns are of notoriously flimsy construction. And we don't know what the atomic bomb would do against a modern city -- steel construction, tall buildings.

^{TR} So why not have an experiment to see -- and follow the warship experiment by dropping an atomic bomb on an up-to-date city, a metropolis? Most modern cities, of course, are American -- and so the logical thing to do would be to hurl an atomic explosion against one of the cities in the United States. Step forward, you chambers of commerce, and your town

boosters, and offer your own up-and-coming center of big things for the atomic experiment!

So This idea of using an American city as a municipal ^{guinea} ~~ginny~~ pig for an atomic experiment, ^a weird mental vagary on my part? No, ^{not all,} ~~I'm not having a nightmare.~~ The notion is propounded by one of the atomic bomb scientists -- Dr. David Inglis. The Professor says we are sunk in lethargy -- heedless of the perils of the atomic future. So, it might help if, in addition to the warship tests, we had a dramatic demonstration of what the atomic bomb would do to one of our own great American cities -- like Chicago, New York, Los Angeles. Or, you can make your own selection -- you can name your own favorite city ~~and~~ for the atomic test.

The Professor proposes of course, that the population be removed before the city is atomized. Thanks, Professor, that's nice of you. On the other hand, he's afraid that maybe a few million people might be unwilling to vacate their city -- headed by

the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce.

In that case, the Professor suggests that an experimental city ~~could~~ be built -- a perfect duplicate of concrete and steel, with bridges and sky scrapers. Such a test metropolis, he proposes, should be built out in the western desert. ~~You might~~

Reconstruct New York, on the desert, for example --

with the Empire State Building, Rockefeller Center, and the George Washington Bridge, *— or a fine city like Baltimore.* Then you could *— the imitation of N.Y. or Balt. —* hit it with an atomic bomb, and see what would happen.

That would be remarkable, indeed -- as remarkable as

some things that go on in the Professor's head, *which I can't describe with a mere word.*
So, back to you, Hugh.