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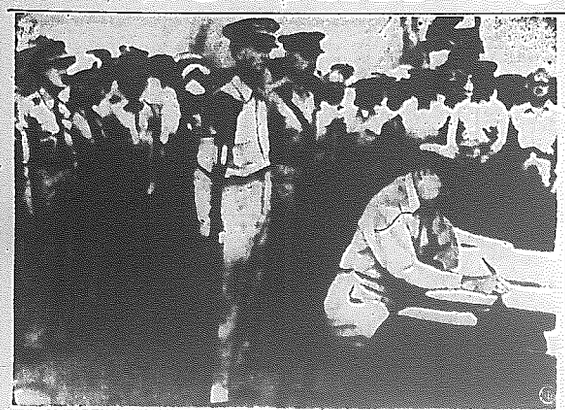
M'ARTHUR'S TROOPS AWAIT SIGNAL TO START OCCUPATION OF TOKYO



MacARTHUR SIGNS FOR THE ALLIES—On the deck of the USS Missouri, Gen. Douglas MacArthur signs his name to the Japanese surrender pact for the United Nations. Directly behind him is Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, and left of Wainwright is Lt. Gen. Arthur Percival of Singapore. Other members of the Allied delegation in the background watch the historic event. (Navy Photo transmitted by Acme Transceiver from USS Iowa.)

Last Japs Give Up In Philippines

Yamashita Put Behind Bars

By DEAN SCHEDLER

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINES—(AP)—Gen. Tomovuki Yamashita surrendered his last 10,000 Japanese troops in the Philippines to Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright today, and tonight was placed behind the bars of new Bilibid prison fifteen miles south of Manila.

The Manila press began to clamor for his execution as a war criminal.

Wainwright flew here from Japan, where he had witnessed the Empire surrender ceremony, to accept Yamashita's capitulation in a stiffly dignified five-minute ceremony.

"The war in the Philippines is now over," the hero of Bataan and Corregidor concluded after signatures had been affixed.

IN SINGLE CELL

Members of Yamashita's party accompanied the famed "Tiger of Malaya" to prison. The panthe conqueror of Singapore entered Cell Block No. 1, in which he has a single cell with two barred, screened windows looking on a prison courtyard filled with members of his beaten forces.

His whitewashed cell contains a cot, two chairs, a table. Sharing the selfblock are six previously-captured general officers of his command.

Filipinos are demanding Yamashita's trial and execution as a war criminal. The Manila Post said he was directly responsible for slaughtering thousands of civilians here last February, and the Daily News suggested he get "the same treatment" that his military police gave Filipinos held in New Bilibid a few months ago.

Yamashita was no longer the arrogant, boastful general who accepted the surrender of Singapore in February, 1942, from Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur Percival, the British commander who also attended today's signing of terms similar to those agreed to earlier by high Japanese officials on Tokyo Bay.

The six-foot Japanese general, Nippon's number one military hero after his capture of Malaya and Singapore and leader of the futile fight against Gen MacArthur's return to the Philippines, was required to remain standing during the proceedings in the U. S. High Commission's residence at this Summer capital.

The document which gave up all Japanese land, sea and air forces in the Philippines was signed by Yamashita and Admiral Okochi, ranking Japanese naval officer, at 12:05 P. M. (11:05 P. M. Sunday, U. S. Eastern War Time).

The event had been delayed more than three hours while awaiting the arrival from Japan of Gen Wainwright in order that he might personally accept the surrender.

Maj. Gen. Edmond H. Leavey,

See YANKS ACHIEVE on page 5

Drank Own Blood

Thirst-Crazed Yanks Kill Each Other On Jap Vessel

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO—(AP)—A survivor of Bataan related today the argosy of "Beecher's Boat," a Japanese horror ship on which many thirst-crazed American prisoners killed their fellow captives or slashed their own veins and drank the blood.

Army Sgt. James F. Schiffner, of Albuquerque, N. M., one of nine survivors of Bataan and Corregidor, related this latest of Japanese atrocity stories following an impromptu meal of field rations in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel here.

"It was generally believed only 500 of the 1,500 aboard survived the journey," Schiffner said, adding that the ship was named after a Colonel Beecher. He was not aboard "Beecher's Boat" but said the story was widely circulated among concentration camps for months.

"The men aboard the boat were limited to one canteen cup of water for three men every two days. Their thirst drove the ship into an uproar. Some drank their own urine," he elaborated.

General MacArthur, expressing concern for 6,000 Allied prisoners remaining in the Tokyo area, in his first general order, demanded of the Japanese the immediate "location of all camps and other places of detention of the United Nations' prisoners of war and civilian internees."

JAPS GET CURT ORDER

"Until such responsibility is undertaken by the Supreme Commander of the Allied powers," MacArthur curtly instructed the Japanese to see that all prisoners were well fed, housed, clothed and given medical aid.

Non-compliance will result in "drastic and summary punishment," MacArthur warned.

Schiffner mentioned "Beecher's Boat" during a narrative of the cruel treatment he and his companions had suffered in a series of British labor camps in the Philippines and a subsequent ship journey to Japan. They were among 1,200 prisoners crammed under hatches of another overloaded small vessel.

Clad in ill-fitting uniforms, Schiffner and his companions arrived by train from their last camp, Miabara on the eastern edge of Biwako Lake, 75 miles southwest of Nagoya.

After learning on Aug. 19 of the Japanese surrender, they traveled the countryside unmoleated and eventually reached American headquarters.

They boarded a train after one of the suddenly lenient civilian attaches at the camp admonished them "now don't hurt the people."

All in apparent good health, the nine men told of their determination to survive the beatings, kicks and other tortures which were lessen-

See YANKS KILL on page 5

Jap Empire Cut Down To Her Four Main Isles

Reds Get Kuriles And Sakhalin

YOKOHOMA — (AP) — Allied occupation troops eagerly prepared to march into Tokyo today, weather and General MacArthur permitting, after formal surrender sunday banged shut and barred the door on Japan's world-empire dreams.

As the last of the historic array of pens inked in the world famous signature that made Japan's capitulation official and final, her empire was slashed to:

The four home islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku, plus a few minor isles.

Back to Russia went southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles, stretching northward from Japan, which the Japanese had grabbed in 1904. Also removed from Nipponese rule, but not yet disposed of, were the Ryukyus, Bonins, Volcanoes and the mandates from World War I: The Palaus, Marianas, Carolines and Marshalls.

SURRENDERS PROCEED

Everywhere in the field, surrenders were proceeding.

Said Generalissimo Stalin: "Conditions necessary for the peace of the world have already been won."

And from Washington, President Truman declared, "we can turn now to the grave task of preserving the peace."

Within 30 minutes of the surrender signing, a 42-ship convoy steamed into Tokyo Bay, and by nightfall 13,000 Eighth Army troops had splashed ashore, swelling Allied occupation forces to more than 35,000 men. They remained for the present, however, in a 700-square mile area south of Tokyo.

The momentarily expected permission of the supreme commander, and uncertainty of the weather, were all that delayed immediate occupation of Tokyo itself. Japanese reports said the most severe typhoon of the year might strike Honshu Tuesday. If it did, occupation schedules might be disrupted.

There was every indication that the swiftly strengthening occupation would be bloodless. The irrepressible Admiral Halsey messaged the amphibious commander taking Eighth Army forces ashore: "Will provide well-armed warboat for fire support if necessary."

In addition to the scheduled prompt move into Tokyo, the Japanese radio today said 6,000 American troops from Atsugi airfield would move Tuesday morning to Hiratsuka in Northern Kyushu. Representatives of the American forces already were negotiating with Hiratsuka officials, the broadcast said, and small advance parties already had landed at Kasuya airfield and entered the City of Chiba.

Japanese received the news of their country's first surrender with rigid calm, although the capitulation—completed aboard the battleship Missouri at 9:18 A. M. Sunday (8:18 P. M. Saturday, EWT)—slashed the Empire to the size at which American Commodore Matthew C. Perry found it when he sailed into Tokyo Bay in 1853 to force open Japan's doors to world trade, Westernization — and subsequent world ambitions.

FIRST ORDER

Complying with MacArthur's first order, as military ruler of Japan, Imperial Headquarters radioed field commanders to surrender at once.

Emperor Hirohito promptly issued his first proclamation under allen control, commanding his subjects to "forthrith to cease hostilities," and disarm.

The proclamation agreed that Japan would abide by Potsdam declaration restrictions, which specify occupation until lasting peace is assured, and require removal

See MEN WAIT on page 5

Volunteers Sought

House Favors Cut In Calls To Arms

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Legislation aimed at cutting draft calls took shape rapidly in Congress today. Leaders hope to have it ready for House consideration this week.

This development followed cheers by a War Department announcement reducing immediately from 85 to 80 the number of points needed for discharge of Army personnel and advancing the date for computing point scores. The Army also cut from 38 to 35 the discharge age for enlisted men with two years of service.

The new draft legislation would provide added inducements for service in the armed forces. Its objective is to increase the number of volunteers enough to permit selective service inductions to be trimmed.

DRAFT YET NEEDED

Most Congressmen agree, however, that the draft will have to be continued for several months to insure adequate military manpower.

The "inducement program has been endorsed by the Army, Navy and a House Military Subcommittee. Legal experts are rushing work to get it in legislative language.

It includes such provisions as (1) continuation of the 20 per cent pay bump for overseas duty, (2) extension of all GI Bill of Rights benefits to those re-enlisting, (3) transportation home and 90-day furloughs for men who will re-enlist, (4) revised re-enlistment bonuses, (5) choice between a quarters allowance and a dependent allowance, and (6) immediate mustering out payments for reenlistees.

Chairman May Democrat Kentucky, said the Full House Military Committee will meet Tuesday to consider the matter. He added he hoped a measure could be approved and ready for immediate Wednesday when Congress reconvenes.

May said he favored continuation of the draft "for the present" in order to provide replacements for men with long combat experience.

NEW POINT CREDITS

The Military Committeemen reported that the legislation would not be affected by the revision of the discharge program.

The change, which the Army announced last week at committee hearings, provides for:

1. A recomputation of all points to include credits as of V-J Day. This will boost all figures, since they have been on a V-E Day (May 12) basis until now.

2. A reduction from 85 to 80 in the number of the points needed for discharge of men.

3. A reduction from 44 to 41 in the points needed for discharge of Wacs.

4. Discharges on the new basis as fast as transpolitation and separation center facilities will allow.

5. A further reduction in the critical scores as soon as the pool of eligible high-point personnel runs low.

Discharge points are based on

See LEGISLATION on Page 5

Tour Made By Twining

By VERN HAUGLAND

YOKOHAMA, Sept 2—(Delayed)—(AP)—Three strategic air forces generals flew over southern Honshu Island today and reported Japan's damage from the Superfortress strikes far greater than they had expected.

General Spaatz, strategic air forces chief, was called back to Guam after the signing of the surrender, but his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, and Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining and James Doolittle of the 20th and 8th Air Forces made the aerial tour in a C-54 transport.

Le May, who engineered the Superfortress smashes against the empire from India, China and then the Marianas as commander of the 20th Air Force before he became Spaatz' chief of staff, said:

"After seeing the bomb damage ourselves from 500-foot altitude we know that it was much greater than the conservative estimates of our photographic interpreters."

FLY OVER CITIES

The generals flew over Tokyo, Yokohama, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu and Nagoya.

Especially memorable was the aircraft assembly plant on the east side of the river in Nagoya," Le May said. "We estimated 60 per cent damage but actually there is not a thing there.

"The Mitsubishi plant at Nagoya was estimated as 95 per cent gone. It is 100 per cent gone, nothing is there but the steel framework and some concrete.

"This shows we were on the right track and did the job as we should have done it."

Doolittle viewed Japan for the first time since his famed B-25 raid April 18, 1942. He like Le May and Twining, had spent hours studying photographs of bomb damage and enjoyed checking the real thing.

"Tokyo made no attempt to repair bomb damage, as the Germans did," Twining said. "There was no indication anywhere that they had even tried to clean up the mess. They seemed stupefied and helpless to continue. Everything in Japan is going to pot."

Le May agreed with Twining, pointing to the motor transport turned over to the Americans as an example.

"They gave us their best machines—practically all their motor transport—and already the automobiles have broken down all along the roads," he said. "Their cars didn't last us 24 hours."

Le May said the only apparent Japanese attempt to repair bomb damage was at the Aichi plant which was 40 per cent knocked out Jan. 19. The Japanese restored it to production in June.

He said the oil refinery attack were so successful that the Japanese only had about one tanker of oil left in the country at the end of the war.

Jap Admiral Reported Committing Hara Kiri

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP)—The Domei agency in a Japanese-language broadcast recorded today by the FCC, said that Vice-Adm. Matsuo Motizumi, Osaka Naval defense district superintendent of shipbuilding and ordnance, committed hara kiri last August.

High Drama In Ceremony

By HAL BOYLE

USS MISSOURI, Tokio Bay—(AP)—There were tinsing minients of high drama in the 18-minute ceremony during which Japan bound herself to lay down her arms unconditionally and bow to the dictates of the Allies.

The setting was perfect—on the captain's promenade of this battleship, nicknamed "Mighty Mo." Allied ships ringed the Missouri in concentric circles of power. Outlined against the murky sky were dark green hills of the nation being occupied for the first time in its turbulent history.

The first moment of drama came when Gen MacArthur walked up the gangplank and moved across the deck with a stride lithe for a man of his years. You could feel the intensity of this man simulate the crowd like a current of electricity. It was MacArthur's hour of a lifetime and he had prepared for it by almost half a century of military service.

JAPS ARRIVE

The next moment of emotional impact was the arrival of the Japanese delegation—four in civilian dress, seven wearing Navy or Army uniforms. They stood waiting MacArthur's pleasure like stage targets. To the Western eye they looked like cartoon characters from Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado."

Their solid features showed neither guilt nor regret, pain nor resentment — only an abiding, watchful animal-like patience. You felt that only time would reveal what that patience stood for.

"How did those little men ever think they could get away with it?" One white-uniformed sailor whispered.

Next highlight was when MacArthur began signing the surrender document. He turned to Gen. Wainwright with a warm smile and handed him the first of the six pens he used. Then he looked deliberately, steadily and coldly at the Japanese before going on with the signing. That gesture was for Bataan, for Corregidor—and the Japanese caught its significance fully.

SIGN SLOWLY

Silence fell over the spectators, as the two Japanese signatories put their names to the document. They signed with Oriental slowness. Doffing his black silk topper, Foreign Minister Mamoi Shigemitsu sat with his wooden leg stiffly extended before him. The diplomat missed inkwell with the first thrust of his pen. Then, he laboriously scrawled his name on both documents—a copy for the Allies, one for Japan.

The right hand of Gen Hoshijiro Umezu, Japanese army chief of staff, shook slightly as he adds-

See HIGH DRAMA on page 5

Tales Of Cruelty

Former War Prisoners Beaten Often By Japs

By BONNIE WILEY

TOKYO BAY—(AP)—Stories like wild adventure fiction rolled today from former prisoners of war who came aboard the hospital ship Benevolence for their medical "screenings" before being sent home.

Lt. Henry J. Flanagan, former torpedo officer of the submarine Tang and one of the few submariners seen here, told of the sinking of the underwater craft with loss of all but nine of the 81-man crew.

The Tang was sunk in Formosa Straits Nov. 25, 1944, while attacking a 40-ship Japanese convoy.

"We had sunk 13 ships when something hit us astern and we went down in 50 feet of water," related Flanagan, whose home is at 2087 Ruane St., Bridgeport, Conn. "There were but nine survivors from the crew of 81. I escaped from the forward torpedo room through the escape lung. We went to the surface for two hours when a Jap destroyer escort picked us up and took us to Takao.

"We landed finally at Camp Ofuna and were brought to Omori three weeks ago. We were beaten often, especially after being questioned, but you never knew what you were being beaten for.

"All we had to eat was rice and soup. I lost 50 pounds, but I've gained five pounds back in the three days."

Lt Robert P. Jones, Norfolk, Va., the pilot of a B-29 which was shot down last May 26 while attacking Tokyo railroads, told in a

See FORMER CAPTIVES on Page 5

Mecklenburg Casualties

Stories Inside

MISSING

1st Lt. Jean Doar

In New Position

Nip Diet Session Opens Tomorrow

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) — Emperor Hirohito today personally informed the Imperial ancestors of Japan's defeat and then prepared to take part in the opening tomorrow of the 88th session of the Diet, the first to be held in Japan's newly reduced position.

The Domei agency, in an FCC-recorded dispatch, said the Imperial ancestors were advised of the situation at most solemn ceremonies. Hirohito, clad in ceremonial robes worshipped at three sanctuaries in the palace, trailed by the empress, a proxy of the Empress Dowager, Princess Mikasa and Takamatsu, Premier Prince Higashi-Kuni, Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, chief of the army staff, and other high officials.

No details were included in the Diet opening tomorrow at 10:40 A. M. (Japanese time).

FEARS SHOWN

The Japanese press splashing

See JAPANESE DIET on page 5

AFL Chief Cites Goal

CAMDEN, N. J.—(AP)—Declaring the United States is on the threshold of "a new industrial revolution," William Green called today for a 50 per cent raise in the American standard of living.

The president of the American Federation of Labor said the revolution will be "perhaps more significant in its effect than the advent of the machine age and electric power" and outlined a program which he said must be carried out to assure reaching a goal of greater prosperity.

MAIN POINTS

These were the principal points of the program as outlined by Green in an address prepared for delivery at memorial services for the father of Labor Day and one of the founders of the AFL, Peter J. McGuire:

1. Private industry and Government must speed reconversion to hold transitional unemployment to a minimum.

2. Immediate increase in wage rates, based on the fact that "under substandard conditions" the AFL was calling upon Congress to enact legislation which would lift minimum wage levels immediately to a rock-bottom of 65 cents an hour and establish a 75-cent floor for hourly rates of pay in interstate industry at the end of three years.

3. National accord between labor and industry on a goal which the AFL will seek in the conference called by President Truman.

4. A shorter work week.

5. Enactment of the Kilgore bill to increase unemployment benefits, the unrelated bill employment bill, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill to broaden coverage of old age and survivors insurance.

Green said that although there were important problems to be solved he did not envisage a major postwar depression.

What About It, Halsey?

Jap Emperor Appears To Be Firm In Saddle After Surrender Days

By RUSSELL BRINES

YOKOHAMA —(AP)— Japan began a new political creeh today with all evidence indicating that the Emperor was more firmly than ever entrenched in the people's minds as a result of the past three momentous weeks of surrender.

General MacArthur, first foreigner ever to rule this country, evidently will utilize both the throne and the existing governmental machinery for promulgation of decrees determining the course of future events.

Within that framework, the Japanese possibly will have a certain amount of leeway in determining their own future political organization, in accordance with the Potsdam ultimatum.

This transition period already had produced some new alignments in the forthcoming battle for internal power.

With the militarists eliminated as a political force, there remain two elegantlie groups—the industrialists and the politicians. These are expected to return to the influence they shared with the militarists throughout the modern era until the early 1930's when their power withered progressively.

Some Japanese newspapermen have predicted a new surmges of Communism, which spread rapidly throughout some circles especially among young students early in the 1920's. The militarists and politic groups ruthlessly stamped out that trend at the time imprisoning hundreds and tortuering thousands.

Numerous Japanese intellectuals now express a hope that the American influence on the scene will give impetus to democratic tendencies which already have been present in periods when the fascists lacked sufficient power to subdue them.

All these divergent views, however, appear to be predicted on continuance of the throne.

Even so-called democratic Japanese say that they have in mind (and of course this is very crucial) allowing that of Britain and have no idea of trying to eliminate the Emperor as the nation's spiritual leader.

Most Japanese that we Americans have met at the outset of the occupation have made a particular point of expressing thanks that the throne was permitted to remain.

The throne itself, rather than the incumbent, is regarded by the Japanese as the symbol of sovereignty. They permit themselves to conduct all sorts of bitter internal political battles without in their minds, relaxing in this loyalty.

Hirohito himself, however, appears to have grown in stature in the public eye recently because many Japanese credit him with accomplishing the surrender without any serious outbreaks, thus demonstrating the throne's power.

WEATHER

Fair and mild tonight and Tuesday with slightly lowered temperature tonight.

Temperature at 1 P. M. Today 86
High and Low Last 24 Hours 86
Sunset Today .....
Sunrise Tomorrow .....