

OCCUPATION

L.I. - Sunoco. Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1945.

American soldiers rolled into Tokyo^o today - an advance party of reconnaissance troops. Speeding through ruins of the Japanese capital in jeeps, they arrived to make arrangements for the official American occupation of Tokyo. This will take place on Saturday, Japanese time - Friday, Eastern Wartime.

The Americans who will march into Tokyo will be the First Cavalry Division, a veteran outfit with a great fighting record. And we hear that General MacArthur will enter the city, along with the Cavalry.

In Northern Japan, the upper part of Honshu and the Island of Hokkaido, arrangements are being made for American occupation. Papers formally transferring those areas to American control will be signed aboard a warship on Sunday. Then occupation forces will move in.

Meanwhile, the Americans in Japan are behaving as usual. The Tokyo radio stated today that occupation troops are delivering large quantities of

food to the people at Yokosuka. Twenty truckloads of Flour, wheat and canned goods are being distributed by the Americans. Also - sixteen truckloads of medicine, blankets, tea and dried edible seaweed.

And still more typical, - American troops are distributing chocolates, chewing gum and candy to Japanese children all over the city.

The Japanese announcement states: "This magnanimous gesture on the part of the American occupation forces is fully appreciated."

JAPANESE PEACE MOVES

At today's meeting of the Tokyo Parliament, a spokesman of the Japanese Government gave an account of moves that Tokyo made for peace. The first major effort was in June, when the Japanese Government asked Soviet Russia to act as go-between in negotiations to end the war.

To this proposal Moscow made no reply, but the Japs kept hoping. Then came the Potsdam Conference, with the issuance of the American-British-Chinese ultimatum - on July twenty-sixth.

The statements in the Japanese Diet today disclosed that the Tokyo Government delayed a reply to the surrender ultimatum - still hoping to get some sort of an answer from Soviet Russia - still thinking that Moscow might be induced to play the part of peacemaker.

Then Tokyo did get a Russian reply - it was a declaration of war. This coincided with the Atomic Bomb - and the surrender came quickly.

FOLOW JAPANESE PEACE MOVES

Another report in the Japanese diet today was official confirmation of American statements of enemy naval and air losses during the war. In fact, it is more than confirmation - it shows that our own claims were too small.

The Tokyo Parliament was officially informed that Japan lost more than half of its ships. Of a total of twelve hundred and seventeen vessels six hundred and eighty-four were lost.

The vessels lost included all of the battleships of the Imperial Navy. Japan had twelve battleships. Eight of these were knocked out in action at sea. Of the remaining four, not one is capable of navigating.

The Japs had twenty-five aircraft carriers. Nineteen of these were destroyed in battle, and of the remaining six only two can navigate.

And the official spokesman told the Diet an almost incredible thing about planes lost. During the war, the Japs built sixty-two thousand, seven hundred

and ninety-five planes. Of these, they lost more than fifty-one thousand.

JAPAN

Today's new revelation of Jap atrocities in the war can be measured by the fact that the United States sent to Tokyo a total of two hundred and forty protests against the inhuman treatment of prisoners - two hundred and forty protests in less than four years of war.

The barbarities complained of in these were not made public during the war - because the Japs took the attitude that what they called "atrocious stories" would impede negotiations for shipment of relief supplies to Americans in captivity. Now we are told - though today's account given out by the State Department is more of a general outline than a detailed account.

The salient charges include the torturing and beheading of an American flyer in New Guinea, while Jap soldiers looked on and cheered, with what the report calls - "Loud shouts of joy." Also, the massacre of twenty-nine prisoners taken from the sea after their prison ship had been torpedoed. They were shot by the order of a Japanese officer. Worst of all was an atrocity in the Philippines, where a hundred and

fifty prisoners were burned alive in a tunnel - one of the foulest war crimes on record. And so the account goes on, telling of the fiendish cruelty of the soldiers of the nation that now is bowing and smiling in surrender.

Secretary Byrnes gives emphatic assurance that the Japs responsible for the atrocities will be hunted out and punished.

JAPANESE CODE

There have been a number of reports of the breaking of Japanese codes, and here's an official statement that the Japanese Navy cipher was cracked at a critical point of the war. This information comes from Australia, where defense minister John Beasley declared today that just before the Battle of the Coral Sea, American cipher experts solved the code that the Jap Navy was using - and that this was a deciding factor in the Coral Sea Battle. Being able to decipher the messages to and from Japanese Warships, the American Commanders were able to anticipate enemy moves, and thereby won the first Allied victory against Japan - the battle of the Coral Sea.

HOUSTON - ATROCITY

Here's a late story from survivors of the Cruiser Houston - which was sunk in the Java Sea. They tell a story of horror in the building of the Japanese railroad between Burma and Siam. Australian prisoners who worked on that job have previously called it - a "railroad of death". And that epithet was borne out by the statement today that the Burma-Siam Railroad cost the lives of a hundred and seventy thousand people, of whom twenty thousand were allied prisoners of war.

The Japs were in ~~in~~ a frantic hurry to get that railroad built, and they conscripted a hundred and fifty thousand Siamese and Burmese natives for slave labor. The line ran through ~~xxx~~ mountains and jungles, and the work was done in blistering heat and under conditions of brutal privation. The native slave laborers died like flies, and ~~in~~^{so} did prisoners of war - the Burma-Siam railroad a giant prolonged act of horror.

Survivors o the ~~xxxx~~ Houston disclose the mystery of their ship. The Houston fo ht in the

disastrous battle of the Java Sea, and was sunk the day after that engagement. The cruiser went to the bottom, off the coast of Java, and, ~~xx~~ of a ~~xxx~~ crew of more than a thousand, three-hundred-and-sixty-eight contrived to reach the beaches. Java, seized by the Japs, they were made prisoners - and sent to *Siam* and *Burma* ~~xxx~~ to work on the railroad of ~~fn~~ death.

WAINWRIGHT

Lieutenant General Wainwright has been promoted. He becomes a four star General - nominated today by President Truman. Wainwright, who commanded in the final bitter days of Bataan and Corregidor and who surrendered his worn out forces, is expected to retire soon;- he is sixty-two. With today's promotion, he'll retire as a full General - a fitting reward for the commander who stuck with his troops, went through three years of Japanese imprisonment, and, upon being liberated, was present at the formal surrender of Japan.

AMERICAN POLICY

Washington tells us of changes in the State Department, changes designed for a tough policy toward Japan. Secretary Byrnes is shifting officials in charge of American relations with the defeated nation.

Diplomats who in the past have had experience in Japan are being replaced by officials whose experience has been with China. For example, Eugene Dooman has left his post as special assistant in the State Department Far Eastern Division. Dooman was born in Japan, and has been criticized for taking a soft attitude toward the Japs.

Another new State Department nomination was announced today - that of Benjamin B. Cohen, who was a member of the original New Deal and was close to President Roosevelt. He becomes counsellor to the department.

HOPKINS

One visitor in Washington today was former Presidential advisor Harry Hopkins. He went to the White House at the invitation of President Truman. Hopkins thought it was for a business conference. Instead, the President took him out to the White House Rose Garden, and there pinned on him the Distinguished Service Medal - for Hopkins contribution to the war effort as advisor to President Roosevelt.

The President likewise presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Howard Bruce, The Maryland Banker and industrialist - for his service as Army Director of Material. These made the third and Fourth Distinguished Service Medals awarded to civilians - the previous two having been granted to Secretary of State Byrnes and President ~~Roosevelt~~ Roosevelt's Press Secretary, Steve Early.

HERO

The war gave us numberless hero stories, including the great tales of valor in the award of Congressional Medals of Honor. We've been told likewise of the supreme sacrifice of soldiers who have thrown themselves on hand grenades about to explode - offering their lives to save the lives of their comrades.

Yes, we have become familiar with flaming examples of courage and sacrifice, and yet we can't help being startled by a story that comes in the news today - a Washington dispatch stating that the Nation's highest military decoration is being awarded posthumously to Private Joe Mann of Seattle, Washington.

It happened a year ago in Holland, in a sector of the bitter fighting. An American unit was isolated, and the Germans were trying to wipe out the stubbornly fighting Americans with heavy cannon fire. One enemy gun had the range, was hurling death with every blast.

Private Joe Mann ~~took~~ took a bazooka, went

out in full view of the enemy, launched two rockets, and ~~knk~~ knocked out the gun, an eighty-eight millimeter cannon. With another rocket, he blew up a German ammunition dump.

He attacked still another enemy position with rifle fire, picking off enemy soldiers and driving others to cover. He was out in the open, in a hail of bullets. He was hit four times^S hit in the arms - so badly wounded that his comrades had to bandage both of his arms and his side. Nevertheless, with his arms pinned in like that, he stood guard.

The Germans ~~knk~~ began tossing hand grenades. As the missiles came over, American G.I's threw them back. Then over came another grenade, and it rolled to a corner of the American position - where none of the soldiers could get to it quickly.

The only one near the grenade was ~~knk~~ Private Joe Mann, and he couldn't pick it up, not with his arms bandaged to his side. There was only one thing he could do - and he did it. He threw~~knk~~

himself on the grenade as it exploded - giving his own life to save the lives of his comrades.

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Then, on October Fifteenth, priorities will

be abolished altogether. So announces the Air Transport

Association, with the statement that the nation's

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...and railroad travel is returning to normal.

The Office of Defense Transportation today lifted

...restrictions on passenger travel scheduled

...this program effective on September Sixteenth.

AIR TRANSPORT

If you travel by air, you won't be bumped off a plane any more. Today the War Department announced that priorities are going out of existence.

First the number of priorities is being cut to a fraction. Up to now, they've averaged a hundred thousand a month - that many plane trips by Army men being given preference over ordinary air travel. The number ^{now} is being reduced to fifteen thousand.

Then, on October Fifteenth, priorities will be abolished altogether. So announces the Air Transport Association, with the statement that the nation's airlines will soon be in full peacetime operation.

And railroad travel is returning to normal. The Office of Defense Transportation today lifted wartime restrictions on passenger train schedules - this becoming effective on September Sixteenth.

TOKYO ROSE

We've been hearing a good deal about Tokyo Rose - the feminine voice of Japanese propaganda. American Troops in the Pacific were amused by enemy broadcasts given by a woman's voice in perfect English. The word has been that there was more than one Tokyo Rose, and this today was stated definitely in a news dispatch from Yokohama, which tells us there ^{actually} were four Tokyo Roses.

One of them was interviewed today by United Press Correspondent Hazel Hartzog, who had a talk with a twenty-nine year old Japanese woman named Iva Togori. She was Tokyo Rose part of the time - a ~~xxx~~ native of California and a graduate of California University. She says she was in Japan, ~~xxxxxx~~ visiting a sick aunt, when the war broke out. The Japanese Police arrested her as an American citizen, and then turned her loose-- and she became a propaganda voice on the radio. She denies that what she said was anti-America propaganda, and states: "I didn't think I was doing anything disloyal to America." This Tokyo Rose was married

recently to a Portuguese, which gives her Portuguese as well as American citizenship.

The three other Tokyo Roses were two more Japanese-Americans, and a Japanese-Canadian.

When this news came through today, inquiries were made about the family of the Tokyo Rose named Iva Togori. Her parents were located in ~~San~~ Chicago, where they run a small grocery store. They ~~xx~~ say they want their Tokyo Rose to come back to the United States. "I am sure she is a loyal Americaⁿ,~~x~~ say~~ix~~ they.

And what say you, Hugh?