

SURRENDER

C.I. - Sumoco. Monday, Aug. 20, 1945.

General Douglas MacArthur will ^{stride ashore} ~~step foot~~ on the home islands of Japan in full military strength, ~~He will disembark~~ at the head of an army, landed by a strong naval force, and with a powerful aerial umbrella. This the supreme commander will do within the next ten days, ~~and in that fashion he will receive the final surrender of the enemy.~~ ^{At Manila the word today was} ~~At Manila it was distinctly understood~~ that MacArthur will take no chances. ^{that his} ~~His~~ occupation force will be prepared for any emergency, ~~including the possibility of dropping atomic bombs.~~ ^{In fact} ~~it was indicated that~~ some of his planes will even carry atomic bombs. ^{That's the story.} ~~Mac Arthur~~ ^{today} ~~He~~ issued a formal statement, ~~reporting~~ that the Japanese emissaries have imparted to general headquarters all the information requested. ^{And,} They are conveying the instructions of the United Nations to the government of Japan and to Japanese Imperial Headquarters. MacArthur then used these words: "Having accepted the general surrender of the Japanese armed forces on behalf of the United States, the Chinese Republic, the United Kingdom,

and the U.S.S.R. - and in the interests of other United Nations at war with Japan - I shall direct Japanese Imperial Headquarters to issue general orders which will instruct Japanese commanders wherever situated, to surrender unconditionally, themselves and all the forces under their control, to the appropriate theatre commanders

MacArthur added that the responsibility for the Southwest Pacific area, south of the Philippines, will be assumed by British and Australian commanders.

It was announced in Manila that no further conferences with the Japs will be necessary before MacArthur lands in Japan. ^{And} It will be up to the Japanese authorities themselves to keep their people under control when American forces occupy their country.

A spokesman at MacArthur's headquarters reported that the Jap mission had made a favorable impression. He said: "We are convinced that the Japanese envoys are sincere and honest; they gave us all information and cooperated in every way."

MacArthur today received messages from Tokyo which somewhat took the curse off the incidents reported earlier of Japanese troops having fired upon ours. Officials at imperial headquarters claim they are having exceeding difficulty carrying out their part of a bloodless surrender. For one thing, American rescue missions are landing near camps of war prisoners and internees in areas ~~that are~~ still under Japanese army control. *And,* ~~What is more,~~ they are landing without giving advance notice and ~~before any arrangements had been made~~ *without any advance,* ~~for~~ *for* cease firing. These visits, they allege, may hamper Japanese efforts to carry out the cessation of hostilities and the ~~surrender of arms smoothly and satisfactorily.~~

Next, the Japanese government complained to MacArthur about ~~the Chiang Kai-shek~~ *both the Nationalist* and Communist troops in China. The Japs declare that these divisions are rushing unwarrantly and without any discipline into areas

under Japanese control and separately demanding that the Japanese disarm. The Tokyo government asked MacArthur to send personal representatives to China to investigate.

Lieutenant General Kawabe and his colleagues of the Jap mission were ^a little more than nineteen hours in Manila. They left with a cordial farewell from MacArthur's chief-of-staff, Lieutenant General Richard K. Sutherland, who said: "I appreciate your cooperation and wish you a safe journey to Tokyo."

To which General Kawabe replied: "I deeply appreciate the many kindnesses you have shown us." And he added: "I feel this sincerely."

A correspondent asked the spokesman at Manila headquarters whether we shall proceed with a full scale occupation even if there is an unfavorable reply from Japan after our arrival at Tokyo. Yes, replied the spokesman emphatically. He went on to explain that there will be no excuse for any further stalling on the part of

the Japanese. MacArthur has given them the most explicit outlines of his plans, including time and details.

It was also explained that MacArthur and everybody on his staff are determined to be fair. As a spokesman put it: "We have been firm but also considerate, ^{we} ~~and we~~ are not asking them to do something they cannot do."

MacArthur's officers are now convinced that the Emperor has far more control over his armies and his people than we had been given to understand.

MANCHURIA

The great Manchurian cities of Mukden, Harbin
Sin-ging
and Hsinking are now in the hands of the Far Eastern
armies of the Soviet Union. With the capture of Hsinking, *Sin-ging*
they took the headquarters of the formidable Kwantung
army of the Japanese. Radio Moscow also broadcast the
report that all Jap resistance had stopped in the
southern half of the island of Sakhalin.

The Kwantung army is surrendering ~~in~~ ^{meal.} pieces, ~~but~~
Reluctantly - of course,
~~only small pieces,~~ There are one million men altogether
in that great force, and so far Soviet Marshal Vasilevsky
has not yet received a formal surrender. The Khabarovsk
radio reported ^{tens of} thousands of ^{Japs} ~~them~~ retreating as fast as
^{travel,} they can through the Korean peninsula. ~~They are~~ hoping
wildly to escape to the Japanese home islands and ^{avoid} ~~escape~~
internment in Russian prison camps.

By the capture of those three cities, the Russians
have accomplished their campaign in Manchuria so far as
all military objectives are concerned. The next

obvious move for Vasilevsky ~~is~~ is to recapture Port Arthur, which the Japs took away from the Russians ~~way~~ back in Nineteen Five. So, we ¹shall probably soon hear of the Russians, now in Mukden, advancing down the Liao Tung peninsula.

CHINA

In China today, Chiang Kai-shek once more called upon the Communist leaders to come to Chungking and confer on a national policy. This was ^{his} ~~the~~ second message in eight days. It was sent to the leader, Mao Tse Tung, and contained the warning that no recurrence of civil war in China can be tolerated.

His first message, sent on August Twelfth, was to General Chu Teh, commander of the Communist armies, ~~ordering Chu Teh to keep his men at their posts and quit disarming the Japanese.~~ Chu replied with a flat refusal. ^{He said he} ~~He~~ would neither accept the order nor come to Chungking.

In the message ~~he~~ sent to Mao Tse Tung today, ^{the} Generalissimo ~~Chiang~~ said: "As I am very anxious for your coming here, I cannot but feel sorry you are delaying your departure." Then he added: "Judging from Chu Teh's telegram, it appears that he is not fully acquainted with

the procedure of Japanese surrender, ~~The~~ measures ~~have~~
~~been~~ decided ^{upon} by the Allied supreme command."

Chiang then went on to explain that the Chinese cannot violate what they and the Allied forces have agreed to observe. Chiang added: "If Chu Teh were a true patriot, he should strictly observe discipline and faithfully obey orders in the consummation of our task of national reconstruction."

Meanwhile, the armies of Chiang ~~themselves~~ have reoccupied scores of towns. General Okamura, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in China, informed Chiang that he was prepared to follow surrender instructions. Okamura will arrive at Chungking Thursday ^{to} ~~and~~ sign the document of surrender.

JAPAN

3/15/45

The news coming out of Tokyo today makes it more than ever clear that the Japanese not only hope for but expect a soft peace. Newspapers, in quoting the Potsdam Declaration, interpret the quotation to mean that the Allies do not intend to occupy all of Japan or control its industries. Also they seem to think that our troops will occupy only points that are important for military or political reasons. And they are assuming that the Allies will not use Jap soldiers for forced labor as in the case of Germany.

The new ^{*Japanese*} Premier, Prince Higashi Kuni, in broadcasting an appeal to the Japanese people, asks them to maintain strict discipline and utmost equanimity in the face of the present situation.

Higashi Kuni also promises the subjects of the Mikado that he has concrete measures by which he hopes to attain his objective.

~~The Jap minister of Justice also spoke over the air and admitted that the Japanese were a defeated nation. But, he added, it is most important~~

~~for Japan to request equality and justice from the entire world.~~

One diplomat in Washington today expressed the opinion that Japan is trying to do what the Germans did after the last war -- avoid the consequences of defeat. Well, you can't blame them for trying.

General Lowden, Dutch Ambassador to the United States, points out that the pattern of Japanese action during the last few days can be compared to that of the Germans after the first World War. The Japanese, he said -- reminding us of what we all know -- are perfect imitators. He goes on to say that they looked at the book, the book of Germany's behavior after Nineteen Eighteen, and decided that the first step was to stall. Hence all the stalling. The next step, to put someone in power who on the surface is a democrat, but who actually is a militarist. So, the Japs have done that, too.

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~~From various sources come symptoms of Japanese insolence and defiance.~~ The Japanese radio at Singapore,

~~for instance,~~ broadcast a proclamation supposed to come from the supreme commander of the Imperial Japanese Army. According to that broadcast, Japan surrendered only to avoid ~~any~~ more atomic bombs. *Then it went on* ~~It continued~~ to claim that in many places the Imperial Army of Nippon reigns supreme.

On the other hand, the new Minister of Justice at Tokyo, Dr. Iwata, publicly reminded^s the Japanese people that they are a defeated nation, *that they* and have to cope with a far different situation than that which existed when Japan was powerful militarily and financially.

Jap soldiers who surrendered to the Russians in Manchuria told Soviet officers that the Japanese government had a secret weapon which would be let loose within a few days ~~and~~ *a weapon that* will win a victory for Japan in a single blow. The prisoners were unable *unwilling of course* to tell their captors anything about the nature of that secret weapon.

Well,
The Soviet radio at Khabarovsk explains this tale on the grounds that the Japs who are surrendering are completely unable to grasp the fact that they are beaten.

~~A couple of~~ *Japanese* newspapers in Tokyo ~~are~~ *are* ~~vehemently~~ criticized the government; ~~that is~~ the outgoing war cabinet. One of them said the nation should reflect seriously upon the grave mistake it made for following government leadership blindly and without proper criticism. *That* The defeat can be blamed on the government, but the hardships and sufferings in which it results must be borne by the entire nation.

There are unconfirmed reports of more suicides in Tokyo. One ~~of which was~~ a Shinto priest, who committed hari-kari in ~~deep~~ sorrow over the ~~current trend~~ *turn* of events. Before dying he wrote a poem. *And that's typically Japanese too.*

A member of the Japanese Parliament from Osaka also expressed his grief because he failed to do his duty, but, he consoled himself with resigning his seat, not his life.

RUSSIA

Another big power ratifies the Charter of the United Nations. Just an hour ago, the Moscow radio broadcast the announcement that the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union has formally enrolled itself among the members.

QUISLING

At Oslo today, the Norwegian prosecutor introduced the diary of Nazi leader Alfred Rosenberg, one of Hitler's several right hands, ^{— he introduced it} as evidence of the treason of Vidkin Quisling, ~~whose name has become a synonym of treason.~~ Quisling himself has taken ^{a somewhat lofty} ~~the most lofty~~ and ⁺ arrogant attitude. He compared himself to a lion, and his prosecutors to asses. "All asses give the dying lion its kick," he told the court, and then he said: "I demand rehabilitation and indemnification for the insult and harm inflicted on me."

The court then heard quotations from Alfred Rosenberg's diary. You may recall that he was the Baltic Eitlerite who filled Hitler up with his notions about the supremacy of the Aryan race. According to that diary, Quisling, as early as Nineteen thirty-nine, was urging Hitler to invade Norway and proposing plans for giving away the secrets of Norwegian defenses. At first Hitler

had no intention of attacking Norway, believed both Norway and Denmark could be kept out of the war. The prosecutor declared that former high Nazi officials had reported that Quisling had received large sums of money from the Nazis for his fifth column work. Some of Rosenberg's papers showed that Quisling had placed some of his reliable followers on each Norwegian ship, and at strategic points on the west coast of Norway. It was Quisling who planned the stroke by which men, especially trained in Germany, seized ~~the~~ power on April Ninth, Nineteen Forty, *in Norway*,

Quisling interrupted the prosecutor, and said:

"You are trying to describe me as a common criminal".

And he added: "I assure you and the entire world that the future will prove me right -- my efforts were concentrated on the welfare of Norway." With that he stuck out his chest. The president of the court said:

"That's all very well, Quisling, but we'll have to
get down to facts. ^{Now} Let's have an explanation of your
activities on April Ninth and before."