

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

For the first time in almost four years, ^{tonight} I am able to quote from a story with a Tokyo dateline written by an American newspaperman. The first American party to enter the Mikado's capital since December Sixth, Nineteen Forty-One, was composed of correspondents. They rode through the littered streets of Tokyo and lunched at the Imperial Hotel. U.P. Correspondent Jim McGlincy described it as a shattered city of apathetic men and women, but cheerful children. "It stands tonight," says he, "a fantastic monument of ruin to American aerial power. Tokyo," he adds, "must be the world's ~~most~~ worst bombed city, and the road leading to it from Yokohama was a fitting introduction. There used to be a city called Yokohama," says the reporter, "but all that is left of it

now are several blocks of buildings, around the new Grand Hotel, where General Douglas MacArthur today established his headquarters. The rest of it, block after block, is just rubble with shacks squatting on the ruins."

Japan this week is the arena of one stirring dramatic scene after another. ^{It} There was a great moment today when ~~General~~ Douglas MacArthur stepped out of his transport plane onto the imperial soil of Japan. ~~His~~ the plane named Bataan ~~plane, by the way, is named "Bataan"~~ As he ^{set} ~~set~~ foot on the ground, MacArthur said: "Well, we got here, didn't we?"

One of the first to greet him was Lieutenant General Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army. "Hello Bob," ^{sang out} ~~cried~~ MacArthur, and Eichelberger replied: "Hello General."

Then MacArthur said: "It's been a long hard road from Melbourne to Tokyo, but this looks like the payoff."

The correspondents report the General ~~is~~ in ~~high~~ good ^{in high spirits,} humor. He wore his usual dark glasses and puffed at his corn-cob pipe as he chatted with the newspapermen. He said the preliminary steps of the occupation were going on splendidly and it look^{ed} as though it would ^{all} continue without friction or bloodshed. He added that, so far as he could see, the Japanese were acting in good faith.

~~The Japanese give every indication of acting in good faith.~~ Already some three hundred thousand troops have been disarmed and demobilized in that area, although there are still some fifteen armed divisions of Japanese nearby. MacArthur added that in the outlying war theatres, the war has practically ceased.

A huge canopy of two thousand warplanes flew the skies to protect the landing of both the airborne and seaborne landings of Japan. Infantry as well as American and British marines, also bluejackets, landed in full combat equipment, ~~however,~~ ^{and} not a shot was fired.

As the Allied fighters landed, they were greeted by ~~the~~ Japanese officers who were ~~on~~ their politest ^{behavior,} ~~momentary~~ bowing and sucking their teeth in the Japanese manner.

A force of ten thousand American and British marines is deployed along the shores of Tokyo Bay.

~~Bob~~ Eichelberger explained to the correspondents that Atsugi, where MacArthur ^{is plane came in,} ~~came to ground,~~ was the beachhead where ^{he,} Eichelberger was supposed to land in the invasion of Japan. General MacArthur ^{had assigned} ~~gave~~ him that area. And, said he: "I certainly never expected to get here by plane without a shot being fired at me."

The airborne troops of the Eleventh Division drove in trucks to Yokohama, from Atsugi, yesterday. ^{trucks} driven by Japanese. They immediately went to work to set up MacArthur's headquarters. For that they commandeered the new Grand Hotel, the American Consulate and the other few buildings that are left in Yokohama along the main bayside road. From the top of the hotel

MacArthur and his staff can look over to Tokyo and see Emperor Hirohito's palace. The airborne troops also set up communications with the marines and bluejackets at the Yokosuka naval base to the south.

There was ^{still} another magnificent show when Halsey's great Third Fleet steamed majestically past MacArthur's headquarters, just as he arrived. The great battlewagons, flattops and cruisers dropped ^{ing} anchor in Tokyo Bay.

Admiral ~~Chester~~ Nimitz, the Pacific Commander-in-Chief, and Admiral Halsey, then visited Yokosuka, and formally took possession in the name of the United States Navy.

Admiral Halsey's flag was broken out from the top of the ~~base~~ ^{Jap} headquarters building. White flags decorated all gun positions at the base. Only a few Japanese wearing white arm-bands watched the proceedings.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Although General MacArthur ^{has} said the war had ^s practically ceased in all Pacific theatres, the Japanese ^s at Singapore ^{are} still ^{spoiled for a} ~~offer to give~~ fight. It is reported that Lieutenant General Itagaki at Singapore has decided to defy the orders of his Emperor and ~~to~~ resist the Allied occupation. Thereupon Admiral Mountbatten, the Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, sent a message to Field Marshal Terauchi, chief of Japan's armies in the south. Mountbatten said: "I wish to make it perfectly clear to Your Excellency that I recognize you as supreme Japanese commander and as such I hold you personally responsible to me that my orders are carried out by all Japanese forces."

HIROSHIMA

Last week we heard an American newspaperman's description of what the atomic bomb had done to Nagasaki. Tonight we get an account of Hiroshima, written by a Japanese who worked for the United Press in Tokyo at the outbreak of the war. He reports that not one single building stands intact in Hiroshima. That the total number of dead there is now around a hundred thousand. This Jap reporter says that people are continuing to die daily as a result of the burns from the rays left by the atomic bomb. He says that when he got off the train, he found that Hiroshima station, once one of the largest in Japan, had vanished. Then he goes on to tell how the center of the city has been razed to the ground; not a building standing between where he stood and the foot of the mountains to the east, south, and north of the city. In other words, as he puts it:- "What had been a city of three hundred thousand, had vanished."

It was all the more unbelievable to him, because he had been in Hiroshima only two weeks before the bombing and had seen it intact when he evacuated his wife and two daughters to central Japan.

BOYINGTON

None of our fighting men could have had a much more rugged time as a prisoner of the Japs than Pappy Boyington, Congressional Medal of Honor airman, who shot down twenty-eight Jap planes -- possibly forty. Shot down over Rabaul, in January, Nineteen Forty-Four, and reported dead, his mother always believed he would come back.

Major Boyington today told his story to Frank Bartholomew, of the United Press.

When the main gas tank of his Corsair blew up, the morning of January Third, Nineteen Forty-four, Pappy flipped his plane on its back and fastened his safety belt. This was just off Rabaul. He dropped a hundred feet to the water and was stunned. Four Japs pursuit planes tried to pop him in the water, but, they ran out of ammunition. Boyington located the rubber boat from his plane and inflated it. A few hours later a Jap submarine picked him up and took him to Rabaul.

The first thing the Japs did there was to take

away his medical equipment. They questioned him all night, gave him no medical treatment for ten days. They held him two months outside Rabaul, and made him walk to town every day, to be grilled. There were twenty other airmen prisoners, but the Japs gave Pappy Boyington special treatment, no privileges.

Then they took him to Japan and gave him the baseball bat treatment. He had to stand with his hands tied while a guard slugged him, all up and down his back, as hard as he could. Said Boyington: "I was slugged also in the jaw approximately three hundred times." He said that similar beatings ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ "killed other prisoners." Even Jap civilians took part in the beatings, just to amuse themselves.

For the most part, Boyington's narrative is a sickening repetition of the Jap brutality of which we have heard so often. The diet they usually had made most of the prisoners suffer from dysentery. For dinner, a kilo of maize and rice mixed together into a mess that tasted like chalk. Sometimes they got soy

bean soup, mostly water. Then as an occasional treat, a fishhead or a bit of seaweed.

Pappy Boyington has survived all this, and is reported full of energy. I hope they give him a chance to help run the Army of Occupation!

you released from the Camp...
...tears.

On December Fourth, 1945, ...
...beats into Kelly's

Clark Field near Manila. Suddenly, a Jap
...had to take off with only

...and saw
...of three

...and a battleship.

...the battleship, ...
...order

...attack ...

KELLY FOLLOW BOYINGTON

And today we also have an eyewitness account of the last fight of Captain Colin Kelly, the first hero of the Pacific War. The story is told by First Class Private Robert Altman of Sanford, Florida, who has just been released from the Omori Prison Camp ~~just~~ outside of Tokyo. Altman couldn't tell the story without his eyes filling with tears.

On December Tenth, Nineteen Forty-One, Altman was loading five hundred pound bombs into Kelly's B-17 at Clark Field near Manila. Suddenly, a Jap formation appeared, and Kelly had to take off with only three bombs. He crossed Digan in northern Luzon and saw a party of Japs landing under the protection of three destroyers and a battleship.

Colin Kelly made a run over the battleship, ~~exp~~ expecting to see a carrier. But the Japs had no carrier on the spot, so he decided to attack the battlegwagon.

He made another run, dropped three bombs in train, scoring one direct hit, two indirect. The second struck the ship's bridge squarely. That ship was the Battleship Haruna, the first man-of-war to be lost by the Japs. As they left the scene, ^{Colin} Kelly's navigator could see black smoke coming up from the Haruna twenty thousand feet away.

When they were almost back ~~at base~~ ^{to} on Clark Field, two Jap fighters jumped them. Kelly dropped to ten thousand feet, but one of the Japs hit him and the B-17 blew up in less than a minute. ^{Colin} ~~It was for this that~~ Kelly ^{of course} was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously, and President Roosevelt recommended his infant son for a West Point nomination.

Five members of the crew, including Altman, bailed out of the plane safely. Only Colin Kelly and the right tail gunner were killed. Altman, too, reports ^{on} ~~that~~ the treatment of prisoners by the Japs, ^{He says} ~~was awful~~ Three

hundred Americans died of malnutrition and exposure. *He*

also said that

The Japs made special prisoners out of aviators and gave

them ~~the most atrocious~~ ^{more} abuse ~~than~~ the others.

LEND-LEASE

President Truman announced today that the overwhelming portion of Lend-Lease will be written off, just cancelled. Altogether, the Allies have received money of goods or services to the amount of forty-two billion dollars.

There is nothing particularly unexpected in this announcement. I don't suppose it was every expected that we would get any substantial portion of it back. Such as we have received, five billion, six hundred million odd, have come from the British Empire, mostly from the United Kingdom alone.

As Mr. Truman pointed out, Lend-Lease never was conceived as an eye-for-an-eye affair. We couldn't collect it even if we wanted to, so we might as well just wash the whole thing off the slate.

PRICE

54
The President has asked Byron Price to go to Germany and serve as advisor on Public Relations in the part occupied by Americans. Of all the civilians who served the government during the war, none has such a unanimous volume of admiration and good will as this newspaper man who served as head of the Office of Censorship.

He told something about it today at a luncheon in Washington. He gave a lot of credit to both the newspapers and radio chains for their voluntary cooperation in censorship. But for their cooperation, he said, free speech would have taken a drastic wallop. There were people hanging *around* ~~on~~ just dying to stick a censor into every newspaper office and every radio station in the land. "Advocates of censorship," said Byron Price, "were ready to take the field without a moment's delay and radio stood in special jeopardy because it was talking day and night to nations outside our borders."

57

The conclusion? The behavior of newspapers and radio in the second world war proved that a free people could maintain all censorship that is necessary without encroaching on freedom of the press, the radio, and individuals to express political opinions, even criticize the government. Price added that many people were disappointed that there was no censorship of opinion, no attempt to stifle criticisms during the war.

PEARL HARBOR

President Truman will not order courts-martial for either Admiral Kimmel or General Short, or for any other of the officers involved in the Pearl Harbor disaster. So he said to newspapermen today. However, he added, he would not intervene if any such courts are proposed. Both the War Department and the Navy have announced ^{that} they have no intention of instituting any such ~~courts-martial~~ *proceedings.*

Then a reporter spoke up and said, how about the rights of General Short and Admiral Kimmel: they want their side of the story told. Mr. Truman replied ^{that} he had ~~not~~ the slightest objection to that. A reporter suggested that Short and Kimmel could state their case without going through a ^(court-martial,) ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ and, the President agreed.

But, he disagreed violently with the statement of Congressman May of Kentucky, the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House. May said he was afraid

that the Army and Navy reports on Pearl Harbor were a whitewash. Mr. Truman said that Congressman May could not have read the reports if he said that.

As for the blame of Pearl Harbor, the President said it belonged on the American people. The public showed clearly in the years prior to Pearl Harbor that it did not want the country to be prepared for war. The country was not ready for preparedness! That's how he put it.

And now that final word from you, Hugh.