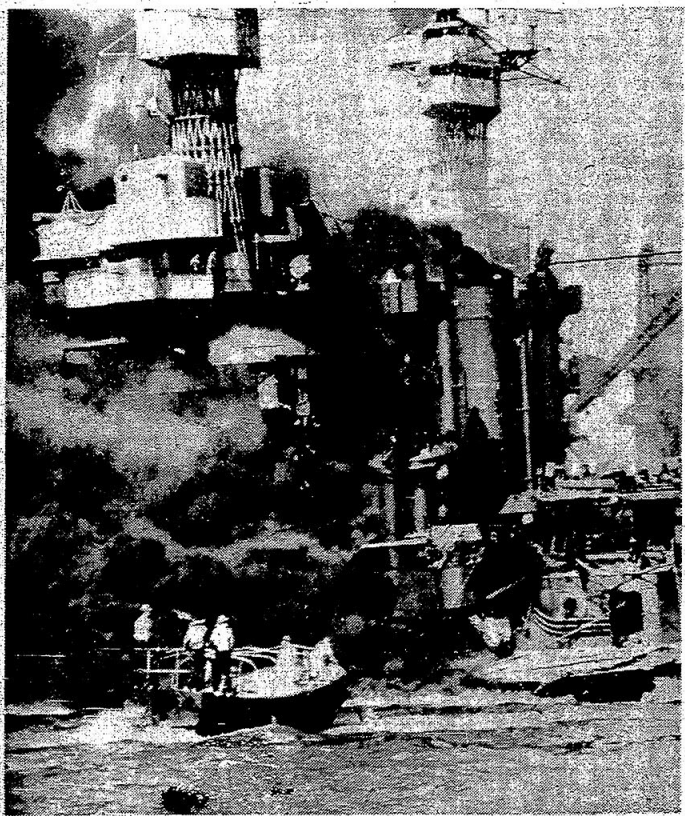


PLEASE!

Avenged!

Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941



JAPS ACCEPT ALLIED TERMS

Bulletin

PARIS, (AP)—The fate of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was placed in the hands of a 24-man jury tonight after the former chief of the Vichy state had declared emotionally "on the threshold of death I swear that I have always served France."

Reds Rush On, May Liberate U. S. Prisoners

LONDON, (AP)—Tokyo broadcasts indicated tonight that Soviet troops, rushing toward Harbin from the west and east, had crashed 60 miles through Japanese defenses in western Manchuria, and at the same time reported a new Russian seaborne invasion attempt in Korea. There was no let-up in the fury of war in Manchuria. The Russians were tearing ahead at five points along a vast 2,300-mile front heedless of peace talk.

MAY FIND WAINWRIGHT

In western Manchuria, Soviet troops were approaching the region where there were many prisoners of war camps which, at least until recently, held thousands of United States troops. Moscow dispatches said it was not known whether the Japanese had moved any of the camps. Whr. International Red Cross representatives from Switzerland passed through Moscow recently they said they believed that Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, American hero of Bataan and Corregidor, was imprisoned in the sector which the Russians are approaching.

WASHINGTON, (UP)—President Truman announced tonight that the Japanese government has accepted the surrender terms without qualifications

WASHINGTON, (UP)—A world waiting with agonized suspense for the Japanese war to end was told today it would have to keep on waiting for an official announcement.

A long note from Japan to Switzerland turned out not to be the long-anticipated official message announcing the enemy's unconditional surrender.

The Tokyo Radio, however, broadcast that the Japanese had decided to accept the Allied terms.

And later it said that the Japanese reply to Allied surrender terms "is now on its way to the Japanese minister at Bern," Switzerland, for transmission to Washington.

This latter broadcast was monitored at 11:01 a. m., N. O. Time, about an hour after the Swiss legation here learned that the note already in Bern was not the surrender reply.

Celebrations Started

The earlier Japanese broadcasts that the imperial government had decided to accept the Potsdam ultimatum kicked off wild-victory celebrations in many parts of the world.

They had not, however, stopped cascades of bombs on the enemy homeland from U. S. airplanes and smashing ground drives by Red Army forces in Manchuria.

The long note whose arrival in Bern was reported in the night fooled even the White House. It announced, and everybody believed, that it was the Japanese reply to Allied surrender terms.

There was no indication when the surrender note mentioned in the 11:01 a. m. Tokyo broadcast finally would arrive here. The Swiss foreign office said in Bern that it had not been received there up to 11:15 p. m., N. O. Time.

Believe It Is All Over.

Despite the confusion, there was no falling off of confidence here that the Japanese, however reluctantly, were ready to surrender. The Japanese Radio alerted Japanese listeners for a broadcast of "unprecedented importance" at 10 p. m., N. O. Time. That may be the

first official enemy announcement that the emperor has accepted unconditional surrender.

Hours earlier, at 12:49 a. m., N. O. Time, the Japanese Domei News Agency had interrupted a discussion of chillblain cures to broadcast:

"Flash—Tokyo—14/8—Learned imperial message accepting Potsdam declaration forthcoming soon."

Only the Japanese knew what they meant by "soon."

The Japanese Domei News Agency in a broadcast at 12:49 a. m., N. O. Time, told the world Japanese would accept terms of Potsdam ultimatum.

Subsequently American monitors heard Japanese radio stations calling all Japanese ships at sea, and it was recalled that such calls went out before Germany surrendered finally last May 7.

Later, there was another Domei transmission calling on Japan's "100,000,000 (people) without exception" to listen attentively to a broadcast of "unprecedented importance" scheduled for 10 p. m., N. O. Time.

The Hirohito message was not complete. After about 130 words of it had been transmitted in Romanized Japanese, FCC monitors reported, it was broken off and the Domei agency informed its bureaus that the item was to be held for release.

It said that "On Aug. 14, 1945, the imperial decision was granted"—presumably the acceptance of the Allied terms but the interrupted dispatch did not make clear the nature of the decision.

There has been official speculation, here and in London, that the formal surrender ceremonies would be carried out aboard a U. S. battleship in Tokyo Bay. London also heard they might take place on bloody Okinawa, the American capture of which doomed Japan—even without the atom bomb.

Ross said this government was consulting with Moscow, London, and Chungking "concerning the simultaneous release of the Japanese note."

"When will the cease fire order be given?" he was asked.

"The President will cover that in his statement to the press," Ross replied without indicating when the statement might be forthcoming.

Some time earlier President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had conferred briefly at the White House.

The President had risen early as usual and breakfasted at 7:15 with his naval aide, Commodore James K. Vardaman.

All WMC Controls Called Off

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The government today revoked all war-manpower controls, effective immediately, and set forth a plan aimed at speedy re-employment of veterans and released war workers. In an action timed to coincide with Japan's surrender, the War Manpower Commission announced a seven-point program which it said would stimulate "reconversion activities and the speed re-employment of displaced workers, at the same time restoring a free labor market." Among the controls lifted are those providing for hiring through the United States Employment Service, employment ceilings to be determined in co-operation with local management-labor groups. Action will be taken by the WMC and local USES offices in co-operation with the communities to speed reconversion and re-employment. Labor will be channeled by voluntary methods into civilian industries "especially into industries which may become reconversion bottlenecks and thus delay mass re-employment throughout the country as a whole." Full facilities of the USES again will be made available to all employers, including those for whom services were restricted because of war requirements.