NEW ORLEANS STATES EXTRA

VOL. 66—NO. 192 New Orleans, La., Tuesday, August 14, 1945 PRICE CITY AND COUNTRY 5c

PEACE

JAPAN SURRENDERS

Allied Terms Are Accepted

Washington, Aug. 14.—Japan's unconditional surrender was announced at the White House late today. The announcement came shortly after Japan's reply to Allied surrender terms was transmitted from Bern, Switzerland.

(International News Service)

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Japanese note of unconditional surrender was delivered to Secretary of State Byrnes' office at 6:04 p. m. EWT.

(The Associated Press)

New York, Aug. 14.—NBC Correspondent Max Jordan reported from Basle, Switzerland, today that a Japanese note will be at the White House in Washington "within two hours." Jordan broadcast the report at 4:20 p. m., Eastern War Time.

(International News Service)

New York, Aug. 14.—An NBC correspondent broadcasting from Basle, Switzerland, reported at 4 p. m. (EWT) today that the Japanese surrender note will reach Washington within two hours.

The correspondent, Max Jordan, said that the Japanese had accepted the Allied terms "in principle." He added that President Truman had known of the surrender note's receipt in Switzerland for the past two hours.

(The Associated Press)

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 14.—The Japanese minister delivered a note to the foreign office tonight from Tokyo. He left quickly.

Leland Harrison, United States minister, rushed to Parliament building soon afterwards and went into conference with Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Walter Stucki.

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 14.—Tokyo radio said today that Allied terms for Japan's surrender had been accepted by Emperor Hirohito—but more than 12 hours later Washington lacked official confirmation.

The fighting went on in the Pacific.

With the rest of the civilized world, Washington waited—and with increasing impatience—for the expected notice of capitulation, presumably to be relayed reply to Allied terms for surrender was "on its way," by way of Bern.

But at 3 p. m., Swiss officials stated they had no word to indicate that the Japanese had started the reply through Switzerland.

Earlier in the afternoon, the White House said there had been no official word from Tokyo.

At 3:07 p. m., Eastern War time, Secretary of State Byrnes made his third trip of the day to the White House to confer with President Truman.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross made public a memorandum from the Swiss legation here shortly after noon, Eastern war time, saying that coded cables received in Bern "do not contain the answer awaited by the whole world."

(The Tokyo radio at 12:01 p. m., Eastern war time, said "the Japanese government's reply to the four powers is now on its way to the Japanese minister at Bern." The broadcast was recorded by FCC.)

Ross' disclosure came on the heels of reports, which he had verified himself previously, that the Japanese surrender answer had been received in Bern.

In a memorandum to Secretary of State Byrnes the Swiss legation here said:

"With reference to the telephone conversation this morning between Mr. Max Grassli, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Swiss legation and the Honorable James F. Byrnes, secretary of state, the legation of Switzerland wishes to confirm the receipt of the following open (not coded) cable from the political department in Bern, received at 10:59 (EWT) August 14:

"'Very urgent 760—Japanese legation reports that coded cables it received this morning do not contain the answer awaited by the whole world.

"'(Signed) POLITIQUE.'"

No Comment

Ross called reporters into his office to read the memo, as he said, "without comment."

The Swiss memorandum threw back to a Domei radio broadcast from Tokyo the only basis for the report that the Japanese would accept the surrender terms.

On Saturday the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China agreed to accept the Japanese surrender with the emperor retaining his throne if the emperor were subjected to the orders of an Allied supreme commander of occupation forces.

The Allies also stipulated that eventually the Japa-

Predicts Hirohito Will Kill Self or Abdicate

BY RAYMOND WILCOVE
(International News Service)

Washington, Aug. 14.— Representative Mansfield, Democrat, Montana, congressional authority on Far Eastern affairs, predicted today that Emperor Hirohito will either commit hara kiri or be forced to abdicate.

"The emperor lost 'face,' the all-important thing to the Japanese, by acceding to surrender," explained Mansfield, "and it will be impossible for him, in my opinion, to remain on the throne.

"He may commit suicide as will probably many of the Japanese war lords. If not, he will be replaced by someone else, perhaps the crown prince. He is a child and the Japanese leaders might hope to use the throne in this way for their own ends."

'A Bright New World of Peace and Prosperity'

(International News Service)

There was no indication as yet today that the Japanese people had been informed of their government's acceptance of defeat in the face of atomic bombs, Russia's entry into the Far East war and the overwhelming Allied might encircling and hammering Nippon.

FCC monitors said a Tokyo Japanese-language broadcast to occupied Asia late today had made no mention of surrender. But the Japanese people, both in Japan and the occupied areas, had been prepared psychologically for the news by broadcasts over the past few days, calling for national unity behind the emperor in Nippon's "gravest crisis."

National Broadcasting Company monitors reported that the Tokyo radio interrupted a regular musical program with a dramatic statement, saying:

"Calling everyone...calling everyone...calling everyone... calling all people of the war-torn world.

"Get in a safety zone and retreat from the onrushing, wildly careening monster war machine before it destroys you.

"The safety zone is the world's escape from the ravages of war.

"We (unreadable) are on the air building a bright new world of peace and prosperity for bewildered, suffering civiliza-

BULLETINS

Acheson Resignation Accepted

(International News Service)

Washington—Informed Washington quarters disclosed today that the resignation of Dean Acheson, assistant secretary of state, has been accepted by the White House. There was speculation over whether Acheson's resignation was the start of a state department shakeup.

New York Still Celebrating

(International News Service)

New York.—Unconfirmed Tokyo radio reports announcing Japan's surrender touched off a wild celebration in New York today. By noon the frenzy had been in full swing for 10 hours.

War Crimes Tribunal Planned

(International News Service)

London.—An official announcement of the war crimes commission today said that Britain, the United States, Russia and France have agreed on a four-member international military tribunal which will try war criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical location.

Reds Break Japs on Sakhalin

(The Associated Press)

London.—The Soviet communique announced tonight that the Japanese defensive on Sakhalin Island had been broken by the Red army.

Russians Enter Jehol Province

(The Associated Press)

London.—Russian troops made a sensational spurt of 93 miles from Outer Mongolia, invading Jehol province, and capturing Linsi and Tapanshang, 260 miles north of Peiping in North China, the Soviet communique announced tonight. Units of the Pacific fleet captured the Korean port of Seisin, the communique announced.

Time Limit on Jap Reply Urged

(The Associated Press)

Miami, Fla.—The Miami Daily News in a front page editorial declared today that it is "time for a time limit" to be placed on the Japanese surrender.

The newspaper described as humiliating the spectacle of the United States government and people awaiting the pleasure "of the most contemptible enemy our nation has ever known" to decide whether to surrender or fight.

Congress to Reconvene September 5

(International News Service)

Washington—Democratic Senate Leader Alben Barkley announced today that Congress will be reconvened on Wednesday, September 5, regardless of whether V-J-Day has been proclaimed by that time.

"We expect victory in the war regardless of what the Jap-