

ment would be determined by the Japanese people in a free election. In the Japanese government's reply, Emperor Hirohito accepted this subordinate role without equivocation.

#### Calls Press Parley

After reading the reply, the President called a press conference to announce the end of the second World war three years eight months and seven days after Japan's sneak attack on America at Pearl Harbor and 14 years after Japan launched its program of conquest by aggression upon Manchuria.

More than 200 newspaper reporters, radio commentators, and photographers crowded into the President's office at 6 o'clock. Mr. Truman was seated behind his big flat topped desk. He wore a dark blue double breasted suit, a light blue shirt with striped blue and white tie.

Sitting beside him was State Secretary Byrnes and grouped in the background were other members of the cabinet, heads of war agencies, and officers of the army and navy high command.

#### Leahy at Conference

Among them were Adm. Leahy, the President's staff, Navy Secretary Forrestal, Treasury Secretary Vinson, Reconstruction Director Snyder, Atty. Gen. Clark, and FEA Chief Crowley.

Among those missing was War Secretary Stimson, to whom, however, the surrender of Japan brought a special satisfaction. It was Stimson, then President Hoover's secretary of state, who tried to halt Japan's aggressions in Manchuria in 1932, getting nowhere when he failed to receive the support of Great Britain and the league of nations.

There was one vacant chair reserved for former State Secretary Hull, who did not arrive, however, until the end of the press conference. Mr. Hull, whom Mr. Truman had invited to be present, then advanced and was received cordially by the President. After the exchange of mutual congratulations upon the victory with which they all had been so intimately connected, Mr. Hull stood between the President and Mr. Byrnes while the camera men made their photographs.

#### Truman Is Beaming

When he was informed that all the reporters were in the office and the doors closed the President rose, beaming thru his eyelashes and glancing at a sheaf of papers he held.

He said Japan had surrendered and he had three statements to issue—the surrender announcement, the announcement of army demobilization, and a proclamation of two holidays for government personnel.

He said two holidays were being given government workers—one day for the end of the Pacific war and one day for the end of the war in Europe, which they did not get at the time.

Then the President began reading the announcement of the surrender, which he at once pronounced unconditional, breaking off to say that it would be unnecessary to take notes on his statement because mimeographed copies would be distributed to reporters at the close of the conference.

#### Reads Announcement Slowly

He read the surrender announcement slowly and with emphasis. At its conclusion a reporter boomed: "Thank you, Mr. President" and the newsmen rushed headlong to the telephones.

Secretary Byrnes then summoned the press to his office in the state department and issued the text of the Japanese surrender. This was a note addressed by Mr. Byrnes on behalf of the allies to the Swiss government, channel of communications between the opposing belligerents.

In this note Mr. Byrnes pronounced the Japanese reply a "full acceptance" of the Potsdam terms and the addendum on the status of the emperor contained in his note of Saturday.

#### Japs Get Instructions

Then Byrnes requested the Swiss government to transmit to Japan the instructions to order cessation of hostilities and to surrender formally to Gen. MacArthur.

It had been a hectic day of confused reports of what actually had happened in the three days since the Japanese government received the allied statement of terms. Although it was suspected that behind the veil of secrecy a great tragedy was being enacted as the cunning leaders of a savage people found their empire crashing to its ruins, the delay in answering the allied note was bringing allied patience close to the breaking point.

A resumption of atomic bombing was being considered as perhaps the only argument to which the Japs would pay attention.

#### Swiss Get Coded Note

At 7:15 a. m. Chicago time today, however, Byrnes received word from the Swiss government that a coded message was being received by the Japanese minister in Bern from his government. This was supposed to be Japan's acceptance of the surrender terms which the Japanese news agency, Domei, a few hours before had stated was being transmitted to the allies.

Byrnes hurried to the state department and at 8:45 a. m. put in a telephone call for Leland Harrison, American minister to Switzerland. Harrison had no information at the time on the contents of the note, which was being decoded and translated into English in the Japanese legation.

Nevertheless, Byrnes put in long distance calls to London, Moscow, and Chungking.

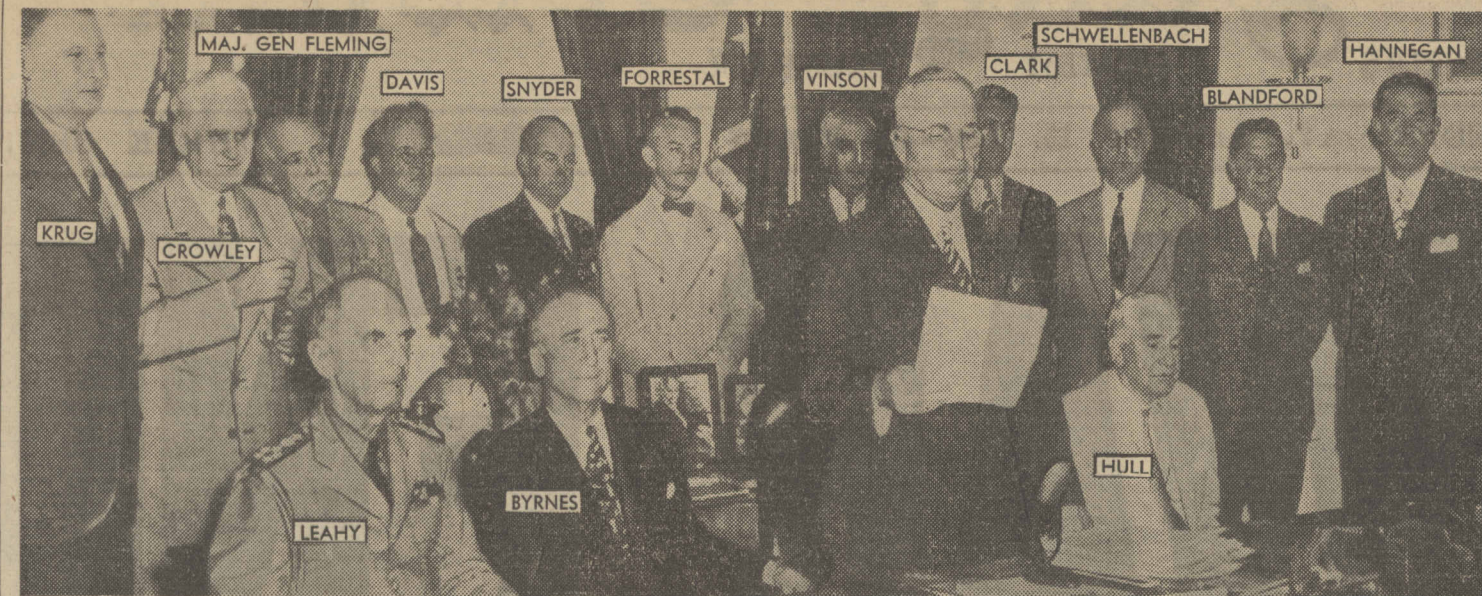
#### "Not the Message"

At 10:45 a. m. Harrison called back to say that the message received by the Japanese legation from Tokyo was not the message the world was waiting for. This information upset all calculations and Byrnes canceled the calls to London, Moscow, and Chungking. He rushed to the White House to ponder this unexpected development with the President.

Soon the word was flying about world capitals that the message was a protest against atomic bombing.

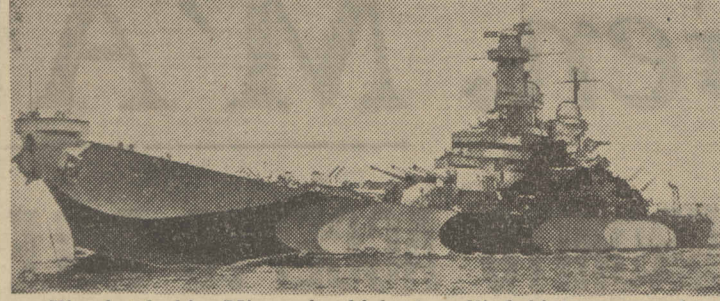
Mr. Byrnes had telephoned Max Grassli, charge d'affaires of the Swiss legation here, seeking light. Grassli soon came back with a mes-

## President Reads Message of Surrender from the Japanese



Standing before members of his cabinet and high officials in the nation's war work, President Truman is pictured as he read Japanese surrender message last night. At his left is former Secretary of State Hull. Krug is WPB chief, Crowley, foreign economic chief; Fleming of FWA; Davis, economic stabilizer; Snyder, reconversion; and Blandford, national housing.

## Possible Scene of Peace Negotiations



The battleship Missouri which the allied high command was reported yesterday to be considering for the scene of negotiation surrender terms with the Japanese.

sage from the Swiss political department in Bern giving the same information Harrison had given Byrnes an hour earlier.

#### Information Made Public

Byrnes brought his message to the White House and gave it to Charles G. Ross, Presidential secretary who made it public.

At 1:30 p. m. Grassli telephoned to Byrnes a message from Walter Stucki, Swiss foreign minister in Bern, stating that the Japanese minister had handed him the Tokyo note replying to the allied terms. When the Japanese minister left the Swiss foreign office, Harrison hurried in.

Stucki gave Harrison a copy of the reply and Harrison sped back to the American legation and got Byrnes on the wire. It was then 3:05 o'clock. It took Harrison less than two minutes to read the Japanese reply to Byrnes.

#### Byrnes Whooops for Joy

The secretary of state loosed an unbridled outburst of satisfaction when he realized that the note was a surrender, complete and unconditional. He slammed down the telephone receiver, jammed on his panama, and for the third time rushed across the street to the White House.

After acquainting the President with the unconditional nature of the surrender, Byrnes ordered arrangements for conference calls to the other allied capitals. At 4:15 o'clock he was driven to the Pentagon building where he had the telephone talks with London, Moscow, and Chungking, informing them of the surrender and making arrangements for simultaneous release of the news.

The secretary informed the President that arrangements had been completed and returned to the state department where he was informed that the official text of the Tokyo note was being received at the Swiss legation. Byrnes was waiting when Grassli walked in at 5:10 p. m. and laid the note on the secretary's desk.

#### Truman Gets Text

Byrnes hastily ran his eye over the text of the note, saw that it was what Harrison had read to him on the telephone from Bern, and again hastened to the White House, for the fourth time. The note was in the hands of the President at 5:15. The formal terms of surrender have been completed and approved by the British, Russians, and Chinese and transmitted to Gen. MacArthur.

Although the battleship Missouri has been tentatively selected for the scene of the surrender, it was explained that it will be for Gen. MacArthur to determine the place as well as the time.

#### Occupation to Follow

Several days are expected to elapse before preparations for the surrender are complete. The occupation is to follow immediately upon the surrender, and this will be an enormous operation.

A large army will be required for this purpose—just how large is not revealed—but it will be large enough to cope successfully with a crafty and untrustworthy foe.

Preparations are said to be well advanced for transporting the occupation forces from the Philippines, Okinawa, and the United States and for landing them at numerous points in the Jap homeland.

An elaborate occupation organization has been planned by the war department's civil affairs division. Training of officers for occupation duties classes will begin Sept. 3 at Yale university. Candidates are chosen from the temporary grades of lieutenant colonel up. The curriculum includes the history, geography, politics, economics, social ins-

## CAPITAL SHEDS DIGNITY TO PLAY CRACK THE WHIP

### City Is Wild Seconds After Peace News

By WILLIAM MOORE

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 14—Washington residents played crack-the-whip in the streets tonight. A crowd of 75,000 stopped street cars in front of the White House, and men and women climbed to the top to peer over the crowd.

The news that the Japanese had surrendered seemed to have been heard by all Washington within seconds announced at the White House. It set off the greatest din Washington veterans could remember, in a city where the celebration of New Year's is restrained and somber by Chicago standards.

As if by magic, the streets were filled with auto rarely used except for the daily round trip to the office, their horns proclaiming the good news to the world. Locomotive whistles joined in, and then came the gay chiming of church bells to remind the capital that the end of the war would be observed with thanksgiving services thruout the city.

#### Blizzard of Paper

Within a few minutes, downtown Washington was experiencing an unparalleled traffic jam. Fenders of ancient cars that doubtless lacked the gasoline to get home were being flattened as utter strangers climbed inside or sprang upon the fenders for a noisy ride that was interrupted by another jam at each corner.

Washington's financial district is small, but all the ticker tape available came fluttering from office windows. With it came myriads of leaves from telephone directories, and great rolls of adding machine paper.

From offices that had teletypes spiraled the expensive tape used in the teletype machines. Revelers seized it as it fell and festooned it about their hats.

#### Bars Close Up

When the tape and paper ran out, beauty shops showered the crowd with face powder from up stairs windows. Guests in hotels tore up pillows and dumped the feathers into the breeze.

Barkeepers meanwhile had closed their establishments, in deference to those who had asked that the spiritual side of the observance not be forgotten, or in alarm at the proportions the celebration was assuming. But many a reveler had a bottle in his pocket to share with friends and strangers alike.

WAVES and sailors dragged civilians into snake dances that turned into crack-the-whip. Some girls put on feathered Indian head dresses. Some hurried home to don brief shorts and halters for the occasion.

An unbelievable number got hugged and kissed by strangers, very few of whom got slapped.

## INDIANS GLUM AS WAR ENDS; FEAR WAVE OF UNREST PERILS ASIA

By ALFRED WAGG

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)  
NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 14—Japan's unconditional surrender was greeted glumly in Indian circles, one authority observing, "Today's peace may be the prelude to tomorrow's war."

It is believed here that a wave of unrest will sweep much of Asia. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government faces possible civil war with the Communists of northwest China and a hostile force in the Kwangsi "liberals" who laid down their arms against the Chiang regime to fight the Japanese.

Indo-China is another hotbed of unrest. Gen. De Gaulle's statement that the future status of French Indo-China is a purely French matter has caused deep concern among the natives who have little love for the French.

Americans here are critical of the playing up in Indian newspapers of minor incidents involving American troops, such as the conviction of a "drunk and disorderly." This is just one sign of Indian reaction against the United States which is said by the Indian press to be backing the British against Indian independence.

## LASTING PEACE NOT ASSURED, CHIANG WARNS

CHUNGKING, Aug. 15 (Wednesday)—(AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek acclaimed the surrender of Japan today but warned that the victory in itself is not a guarantee of permanent peace.

"I urge all our friends of the allied nations and all my own countrymen to face the fact that the peace we have gained by arms is not necessarily the beginning of a permanent peace," he said.

Chiang cautioned against efforts to seek revenge upon the "innocent people of Japan," adding "we have always said that the violent militarism of Japan is our enemy—not the people of Japan."

## Norway Saying Farewell to 'the Men of Arnhem'

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 14 (Reuters)—Troops of the British 1st airborne division, the men of Arnhem, will soon leave Norway, the Norwegian Telegraph agency said today. Farewell parties are being given for them over all Norway.

## GEN. M'ARTHUR: JAPANESE FEAR AND RESPECT HIM

Gen. MacArthur has had one of the most spectacular military careers in American history. At 65 this tall, wide shouldered, good looking and well dressed officer is still the complete soldier and never steps out of his natural role of commander.

He was literally born into the army, at an army camp near Little Rock, Ark., on Jan. 26, 1880, the son of Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur of Civil war fame.

His scholastic marks at West Point still top the academy records. He was the youngest division commander of World War I. West Point never had a younger superintendent. He was the youngest man ever to be chief of staff of the United States army.

#### Respected and Feared

MacArthur started learning about the Japanese shortly after his graduation from West Point, when he served a brief tour in that country. He has been finding out more ever since in the Philippines, around which islands his military career has centered. He knows the Japanese and by all accounts they respect and fear him.

After serving as chief of staff from 1930 to 1935, he went back to the Philippines as director of commonwealth defense. He retired from the army in 1937 but went back on active duty in July, 1941, and resumed his post as defense director. He has been fighting in World War II since the first Japanese strike at Manila.

Just before Bataan fell Gen. MacArthur was ordered to leave the Philippines and go to Australia to head the job now being finished. It is said he didn't want to go, preferring to remain on the islands and fight a guerrilla war while awaiting American relief, but obeyed his orders.

In the spring of 1942 MacArthur set the pattern of his drive back up the Pacific. He met the Japs in New Guinea and beat them and has been going the same way ever since.

#### Called Genius at Strategy

The sniping critics call him the best qualified judges in American military forces term MacArthur a genius at strategy. The closer people are to him, the greater they sing his praises. His officers are fiercely loyal.

He has been commanding general of American army forces in the Pacific since last April 5, sharing the over all assignment of beating the Japanese with Adm. Nimitz who heads all sea forces in that ocean. MacArthur moved up to the top position from the Southwest Pacific command which he had held since shortly after the war began.

The occupation of Japan will be an old story to MacArthur. After serving brilliantly with the Rainbow division thru the first World war, he was with the army of occupation in Germany.

## DROP 15,000,000 LEAFLETS OVER JAPAN IN 10 DAYS

GUAM, Aug. 14 (AP)—More than 15,000,000 leaflets, 2,000,000 of them outlining Secretary of State Byrnes' reply to Japan's initial surrender proposal, have been dropped on Japanese cities by Super Forts in the last 10 days.

Three million were scattered last night and early today. A third of them explained the status of peace negotiations and Byrnes' reply. The other million cited the 13 points of the Potsdam ultimatum.

## Suicide Reported



(Associated Press Photo)  
WAR MINISTER ANAMI

New York, Aug. 15 (Wednesday)—(AP)—Japanese War Minister Korechika Anami has committed suicide, the Japanese Domei agency reported today in a wireless broadcast recorded by the federal communications commission.

The Domei dispatch, directed to the American zone, said Anami had taken his life at his "official residence" to "atone for his failure in accomplishing his duties as his majesty's minister."

Anami had held the rank of general since May 1, 1943. He had been war minister since Premier Kantaro Suzuki formed his cabinet four months ago.

## 1ST PEACE BABY BORN IN CHICAGO NAMED VICTORIA

First baby born in Chicago after President Truman announced Japanese surrender was Philomina Victoria Severino, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Severino, 1439 S. 50th av., Cicero, she was born at 6:10 p. m. in Mother Cabrini hospital, and was given her middle name because of America's victory in the war just ended.

Severino is a machine operator at the Chicago Dodge plant. A 6 pound 5 ounce boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Newman, 6611 S. Racine av., at 6:38 p. m. in Michael Reese hospital. He will be named Victor. The couple have two other boys, aged 13 and 10.

First baby born in Gardiner general hospital after the announcement of the Japanese surrender was Roland Victor Hervey, Negro, son of Staff Sgt. Elbert and Mrs. Lucille Hervey, 5647 State st. He was born at 7:45 p. m. His father is with the army in southern France.

## V-J WHOOPED UP AT GREAT LAKES, FORT SHERIDAN

Brig. Gen. John T. Pierce, commanding general at Fort Sheridan, clamped a 48 hour restriction on the post yesterday as soon as the news of victory was received. Buses were dispatched to Highwood to pick up and return to the post soldiers found wandering around.

The order failed to dampen the exultation of WACs and soldiers stationed at Fort Sheridan, where the turnout for the regular Tuesday night dance broke all records. Yesterday also was the second wedding anniversary of Lt. Harriette P. Castillon, WAC commander at Fort Sheridan. She received a bunch of roses, sent by her husband, Capt. George Castillon, in the Pacific about the same time she did the news of V-J day.

## ATTLEE GIVES NEWS TO BRITAIN AND THANKS U. S.

BY JAMES SLOAN

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)  
LONDON, Aug. 15 (Wednesday)—Britain learned in a dramatic midnight broadcast by Prime Minister Attlee that it finally was at peace after five years, 11 months, and 13 days of a war which once drove it almost to the brink of defeat.

Simultaneously with President Truman's Washington announcement, Attlee rushed to a British Broadcasting corporation microphone for which the whole nation had been keyed since Friday and which it had been celebrating spasmodically ever since.

#### Tells Gratitude to U. S.

"The last of our enemies is laid low," the new Laborite prime minister said in a choked voice after announcing, "Japan has today surrendered. Our gratitude goes out to all our splendid allies and above all to the United States, without whose prodigious efforts this war in the far east would still have many years to run."

There will be no change in the formal state opening of parliament today except that the king's ceremonial drive to Westminster now will be part of the two day victory celebration and after the king's address is read for him from the throne in the house of lords all members of parliament and peers will hold thanksgiving services.

The house of commons will render its thanks in St. Margaret's chapel, the peers in Westminster abbey. Then both houses will pass addresses of congratulation to the king and adjourn until Thursday when debate on the king's speech begins.

King George VI. will make a victory broadcast tonight at 9 o'clock (3 p. m. Chicago time).

#### Moscow Gets News

LONDON, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—The Japanese surrender terms were announced to the soviet people by Moscow radio at midnight (6 p. m. Chicago time). A radio announcer read the text as released in Washington and London without comment.

## INLAND STEEL'S STRIKERS VOTE TO RESUME WORK

Faced with the possible loss of retroactive pay granted under a war labor board order and with a mandate from Philip Murray, president of the CIO, to end their walk-out, 11,000 strikers at the Inland Steel company East Chicago plant voted last night to return to work tomorrow morning.

The strike began Friday over the discharge of three union committeemen and in protest against an accumulation of grievances. Before the strikers return, they will have caused the loss of over 50,000 tons of sheet metal steel for vital production, company officials said.

With President Truman's proclamation that today and tomorrow will be holidays in war plants, the question of whether the strikers will be paid for today and time and a half for tomorrow, when they return to work, must be settled by the war labor board, company officials said.

WOMAN CYCLIST HURT BY AUTO  
Grace Kiehl, 31, of 1606 Darrow st., Evanston, was seriously injured when she was struck by an automobile as she rode her bicycle in Davis st. near Ashland av. in the suburb last night. The car was driven by David Grier, 17, son of Dr. Robert Grier, 1714 Ashbury av. He said the car got out of control when he struck the curb.

Sore Eyes? Lavoptik relieves burn, itch, or money refunded. All druggists.—Adv.



"We are standing at the opening verse of the opening page of the chapter of endless possibilities."

...RUDYARD KIPLING

# THE WAR IS DEAD LONG LIVE THE PEACE!

## O'CONNOR & GOLDBERG

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LUNCHEON from 45¢  
DINNER from 85¢  
Also BREAKFAST IN THE COFFEE SHOP  
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