

JAP SURRENDER SIGNED

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World War II Ends On U. S. S. Missouri At Tokyo's Portals

Final Document Completed In 20 Minutes With Names Of 2 Nip, 10 Allied Officials

U. S. S. MISSOURI, Tokyo Bay, Sunday, Sept. 2—(AP)—Japan surrendered formally and unconditionally to the allies today, restoring peace to a war-ravaged world.

The solemn ceremony, marking the first defeat in Japan's 2600-year-old semi-legendary history, took place aboard this mighty battleship with 12 signatures which required only a few minutes to affix to the articles of surrender.

On behalf of Emperor Hirohito, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu signed first for Japan. He doffed his top hat, tinkered with the pen and then firmly affixed his signature to the surrender document, a paper about 12 by 18 inches.

Shigemitsu carefully signed the American copy first, then affixed his name to a duplicate copy to be retained by Japan.

Following him was Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, of the Japanese imperial general staff.

General MacArthur, next to affix his signature, signed the documents with five pens.

The first he handed immediately to General Wainwright, the second to General Percival.

The third was an ordinary shipboard navy issue pen.

MacArthur then produced a fourth pen, presumably to be sent to President Truman.

Then he completed his signatures with still a fifth, possibly a trophy to be retained by himself.

They were followed by serene-faced Admiral Nimitz, who signed on behalf of the United States.

Next came China's representative.

The United Kingdom's signature was followed by that of Soviet Russia.

MacArthur smiled approvingly as the Russian rose and saluted.

Quickly in turn, Australian, Canadian, French, Dutch and New Zealand representatives signed in that order.

The scene in Tokyo bay was largely obscured by clouds which hung fairly low amid the surrounding hills.

Finally, after New Zealand's signature, less than 20 minutes from the start of the ceremony, the sun broke through the clouds, and MacArthur formally and in a firm voice declared the proceedings closed.

(Additional details on page 2.)

Bowles Supports Job Bill

'Provides Only Hope of Balanced Federal Budget'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—(AP)—Price Administrator Chester Bowles asserted today that the so-called full employment bill and the program necessary to make it effective "provide the only practical hope of a balanced federal budget."

"With a national production of 200 billion dollars worth of goods and services annually, a regularly balanced budget should be readily obtainable with relatively moderate taxes," Bowles said in a statement presented to the senate banking committee.

"But who would assume," he asked, "that with a national production of, say, only 110 billion dollars and with 20 million men walking the streets in search of jobs, we could raise the necessary funds to meet our federal commitments within the bounds of practical taxation?"

Asserting the bill merely states a national policy and calls for a program to achieve it, Bowles suggested such a program include:

1. A long-range tax program to encourage the maximum of private investment and enterprise, as soon as inflationary danger ends.

2. A social security program which will cover all working groups.

3. A farm program which will develop into a national policy of maintenance of high farm income.

4. Dropping the controls developed during the war.

The committee closed its hearings on the measure with Bowles' statement and testimony from John W. Snyder, director of war mobilization and reconversion; Senator Sheridan Downey (D-Calif.) and Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, federal works administrator.

Draft End Fades

Congress Opinion Tapped

Induction to Give Replacements, Occupation Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—(AP)—A poll of the house military committee showed today that a campaign for immediate end of the draft has lost its steam.

Fourteen committee members told a reporter they believed selective service will be allowed to continue, at least for a few months.

Likewise, they said it probably will be necessary to continue inducting 18 and 19 year olds.

Most of the committeemen said they would like to see the draft abolished or modified, but expressed belief it must be kept for a while for two reasons:

1. To guarantee the replacement of veteran fighting men.

2. To insure an adequate number of occupation troops.

They added that a demand probably still will be raised on the house and senate floors for a change in policy.

Their plan, however, is to keep bottled up in committee any anti-draft legislation until it is seen whether volunteer enlistments increase beyond expectations of the need for occupation troops drops.

Most of the legislators polled asserted that although the draft will be kept temporarily they will not go along with President Truman's recommendation for immediate action to continue it with two year terms of service for men 18 to 25.

War Correspondent Sees Kimmel, Short As U. S. Scapegoats

(Editor's Note: Wendell Webb, managing editor of The Oregon Statesman who herewith reviews "the blame for Pearl Harbor," was The Associated Press war correspondent who accompanied the first convoy ever to leave the American west coast. He arrived at the stricken mid-Pacific base within a few days after the attack, was attached to the army and navy in the central and south Pacific for several months, and returned to the mainland shortly after covering the Battle of Midway at sea.)

By Wendell Webb
Managing editor, The Statesman

Three years ago this month, at a Press club banquet in San Francisco, a query was put to a couple of war correspondents as to who was to blame for Pearl Harbor. That was a \$64 question and no one knew the answer, let alone a war reporter. But having been back from the combat zone only a few days, and not having yet sensed how many people appeared to be clinging to the scapegoat idea of that holocaust, we gave what we thought to be an honest opinion:

"It is improbable that the blame ever can be traced to or placed on any one, two or a dozen persons."

The reply, we found, was a good one if a person wanted to evade popularity. Because we were in correspondent's (army) uniform, and were bound by oath at that time not to talk much, it became immediately apparent that a good share of the audience thought we had literally "sold out" to the military. We hadn't.

Court-martial Now Found Unwarranted

Now, within the last week, the army and navy finally have determined that evidence on Pearl Harbor "does not warrant the institution of any further (court-martial) proceedings," and President Truman has declared the whole country at fault—an idea which would have found no favor in 1942.

Therefore, since censorship has been removed, and new as well as already-published facts can be dovetailed into a single story, perhaps it can be explained here on just what basis correspondents long ago arrived at the conclusion which seems now to have been justified.

In the first place, Pearl Harbor was either a series of the most remarkable coincidences, or the world's best espionage, in history. It undoubtedly was a combination of both, plus some factors still to be explained. You can use your own judgment as to which is which. Here are a few of them:

Every one of the Pacific fleet's battleships (which might have been used in the defense of the Philippines) were in Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941; every aircraft carrier was on maneuvers several hundred miles away. (If the carriers had been in port, at least 150 additional planes would have been on Oahu's airfields to combat the Jap attack.)

The Japanese planes came from northeast of Pearl Harbor—on almost the same beam and not far from the same time which a flight of B-17s was expected from San Francisco (which probably will be the explanation some day when the story is published as to why more cognizance wasn't taken of a radar reading showing a flight of incoming enemy planes).

Airfield hangars which were full and in use were shattered by bombing and machinegun bullets, but those housing neither equipment nor machinery generally went untouched.

Specific Blame Seemed Impossible

These three "coincidences" alone, especially when coupled with several less important factors, convinced the majority of correspondents that there was espionage, and that on the surface it appeared possible there was outright treachery—but that sole blame could not be placed on mere "dereliction of duty," "failure to coordinate defense measures," "an insufficient state of alert," "improper cognizance of warnings," or "improperly deployed war material."

These quotations approximate phrases from the official report of President Roosevelt's investigating committee headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, on which court-martial talk against Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short originally was based.

At least some part of the accusations was true, of course. But who actually was to blame was entirely another matter. It can only be said that the scalps of Kimmel and Short served their purpose while the business of war went on.

Some factors can't be proved, or couldn't on the basis of information available in the darkest days the Pacific has ever known, but circumstances left correspondents to believe these:

There was a definite antagonism between the army and navy on Oahu, but it didn't crop out when the chips were down. It probably figured in a lack of full coordination in regard to alerts and preparations.

There was some drinking among some servicemen the night before, as on any Saturday night (and it should have been more fully recognized by the services that this wasn't just any Saturday night). But it is a definite fact that two imbibers who got into bed at 4 a. m. piled out with the first Jap bomb and shot down more enemy planes than any other two pilots on the island.

Victims of a Need to Place Blame

This story is not offered as an excuse for Pearl Harbor, nor does it purport to give the reason. It is written merely in an attempt to show why it is becoming increasingly evident that the persons (Kimmel and Short) regarded as possibly criminally derelict in 1941 now must be regarded so—as scapegoats, who were as much the victims of a nation's need to place blame as they were the victims of their own and others' shortcomings.

A few other related facts, some of them heretofore restricted, may help in forming your own conclusions:

There were about 75,000 servicemen in the immediate area of the Hawaiian islands when the Japanese struck.

The beach defenses at approachable points on the vital island of Oahu (Pearl Harbor) were pitifully inadequate.

Rumors and reports of sabotage on Oahu on Pearl Harbor day were at least 99 per cent false.

More than 30 radio transmitters and hundreds of shortwave receiving sets were seized right after the tragedy, many of them owned by alien Japanese.

It certainly is possible that some startling things for future reference yet may be turned up regarding Pearl Harbor. It can only be hoped that they show still further the futility of the big talk and little-stick policy in a world at odds. They'll be too late to do any good for those thousands of hero-graves in the sunlit cemeteries of Hawaii.

Japanese Have Bad Eyes—Make Error—So Sorry

(SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1—(AP)—The Tokyo radio reported tonight that Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, and recently resigned as under-secretary of state, had arrived in Yokohama.)

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 1—(AP)—While the Tokyo radio was broadcasting tonight the arrival of Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, to General MacArthur's headquarters in Yokohama, Grew was unpacking for a quiet weekend at this summer resort.

Grew, recently resigned under-secretary of state, came here tonight for the weekend at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby.

By-Passed Jap Bastion, Truk Surrenders

GUAM, Sept. 1—(AP)—Truk in the Carolines, once the most powerful Japanese bastion east of Tokyo, surrendered today. Vice Adm. George D. Murray, navy commander of the Marianas, accepted surrender of Japanese navy, army and civil officials aboard the light cruiser Portland.

Headquarters said the surrender was without incident. The Japanese representatives were not identified.

Preliminary arrangements had been made with Rear Adm. Michio Sumikawa, chief of staff of the Japanese Third fleet.

Truk was long considered Japan's Pearl Harbor. For years no white man had seen it.

More British In Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Sept. 1—Royal marines, officers and men from the British cruisers Swiftsure and Euryalus have landed in the naval dockyard area at Victoria, Hong Kong, and raised the white ensign.

The intention of the party is to take over the control tower and clear the dockyard area.

More marines and seamen will be landed later from the British battleship Anson and the Canadian anti-aircraft cruiser Prince Ribert, which was also part of the squadron that sailed into Hong Kong.

Mac Neglects Fashion Note

U. S. S. MISSOURI, Tokyo Bay, Sunday, Sept. 2—(AP)—In striking contrast with the brilliant uniforms of most of the Allied representatives at today's Japanese surrender ceremonies, General MacArthur wore cotton khaki slacks, his battered, gilt-brimmed cap, and a cotton shirt, open at the neck.

MacArthur, to emphasize that this was a fighting war, has scorned neckties and formal dress since he left Australia.

POW PARENTS MAY FLY

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1—(AP)—Parents of many men just liberated from Japanese prison camps are being invited to fly to San Francisco at government expense to greet their sons upon arrival here, a war department spokesman disclosed today.

RESTAURANTS TO OPEN

Most restaurants in Salem will be open Labor Day, a survey of the town's eating houses showed Saturday. A few of them, which serve mainly the downtown business trade will be closed, they stated.

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Potsdam Pact Basis For Surrender Text

U. S. S. MISSOURI, Tokyo Bay, Sunday, Sept. 2—(AP)—Official text of the surrender instrument:

"1. We, acting by command and in behalf of the emperor of Japan, the Japanese government and the Japanese imperial general headquarters, hereby accept provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the governments of the United States, China and Great Britain July 26, 1944, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the allied powers.

"2. We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the allied powers of the Japanese imperial general headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

"3. We hereby command all Japanese forces, wherever situated, and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the supreme commander for the allied powers or by agencies of the Japanese government at his direction.

"4. We hereby command the Japanese imperial general headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control, wherever situated, to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

"5. We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives, deemed by the supreme commander for the allied powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combat duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

"6. We hereby undertake for the emperor, the Japanese government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the supreme commander for the allied powers or by any other designated representative of the allied powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

"7. We hereby command the Japanese imperial government and the Japanese imperial general headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

"8. The authority of the emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the supreme commander for the allied powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender."

Signed: Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese foreign minister. Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, Japanese imperial general staff chief. Signatures of allied dignitaries followed.

Cpl. Deshazer Scheduled to Be Flown Home

Mr. Hulda Andrus, 1063 Oak street, mother of Cpl. Jacob Deshazer, 32, one of the four Doolittle fliers recently rescued in China, received a telegram from the war department Saturday advising her that her son is being flown to the United States. It also stated that he would be permitted to telephone her immediately upon his arrival in this country.

In the absence of definite information, Mrs. Andrus said it was likely that he would return by the Atlantic route and land in New York City. Following Deshazer's rescue, along with three other Doolittle fliers in Japanese occupied territory in China, he was sent to Chungking. Nothing direct has been heard by Mrs. Andrus from her son although she sent him a cablegram a few days after his rescue.

"I can hardly wait until Jacob arrives home," Mrs. Andrus said Saturday, "but I am not making any definite plans for his arrival until I receive a telephone call or additional information from the war department."

High Ranking Jap Officers In U. S. Hands

MANILA, Sept. 1—(AP)—The highest ranking Japanese yet taken in the Philippines, five generals and two admirals, were in the hands of American forces tonight.

Six of the Japanese military leaders were brought in a few hours after Japanese Vice Admiral Furuse, who commanded the defenses of Manila, surrendered at Infanta on the east coast of Luzon.

The other prisoners, who refused to reveal what their commands were, identified themselves as Lt. Gens. Tadashi Katano and Shunpei Fukuei; Maj. Gen. Takeo Matsumoto, Isamu Hirai and Masuo Yoshiki; and Rear Admiral Kaku Harada. They were taken to New Bilibid prison south of Manila.

Oregon Ship Set to Reopen

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 1—(AP)—Oregon Shipbuilding corporation will resume operations Tuesday with only about half of the 12,800 persons employed when fire swept the outfitting docks Thursday.

Crews on the ways were asked to return Tuesday to complete the three ships left on contract. Office staffs are also continuing.

The outfitting department, which employed an estimated 5500 to 6000 workers, will not reopen immediately.

50 Dwellings for Salem Approved

Priorities for 50 additional dwellings (H-2 units) were approved Saturday for Salem by the National Housing authority, according to a communication from Fred A. Cuthbert, NHA representative at Portland, to Clay Cochran, manager of the Salem chamber of commerce.

Weather

| San Francisco | Max. | Min. | Rain |
|---------------|------|------|------|
| Salem | 58 | 50 | .00 |
| Portland | 55 | 48 | .00 |
| Seattle | 54 | 42 | .00 |

Willamette river - 3 ft. FORECAST (from U. S. weather bureau, McNary, field, Salem): Clear today with little change in temperature. Highest 52 degrees.

IT SEEMS TO ME

By Charles A. Squire

The only virtue Labor day has as a holiday is that it comes along on Monday. That gives the people a double holiday. Hard on the churches, but folk get their final fling at summer. Whatever significance the day had, if any, has long since been lost. Nobody pays any attention to it as a day to honor Labor, except the politicians and labor union spokesmen. Effort to hold any formal exercises or a parade has long since been abandoned in most communities. For the worker it's another day off, and there are other things more interesting than marching down a hot pavement in store clothes and union label shoes.

All the same, workers have earned the right to draw a long breath. Ships didn't get built and guns manufactured just by automatic machinery. The workers carried the big burden of production, men in greasy overalls, women in dirty slacks who crawled into belly-holes of steel ships with welding torches, who set the guides and pulled the levers on milling machines, presses and cutters. Human hands, the hands of workers, toiling with power machines, turned out the gear for war. The nation needs to remember this as war jobs end. It can't just turn workers out to grass like horses after the harvest.

Through organization, labor has fought against the conception of labor.

(Continued on editorial page)

Women Learn Late of Nippon Capitulation

ATSUGI AIRFIELD, Tokyo, Sept. 1—(AP)—General Douglas MacArthur's motor convoy from Atsugi to Yokohama, roaring through Totsuka village last Thursday, was the first intimation to 19 imprisoned women—one of them an American—that the Yanks had landed on Japan.

Held incommunicado for three and a half years and never permitted to contact the Red Cross or write home, were Mrs. Etta Jones—captured in May, 1942, when the Japanese taking Attu, killed her husband, the only white man there and wounded several of the 40 natives—and 18 Australian nurses, missionaries, and civilian workers taken at Rabaul, New Britain.

All boarded planes today, Mrs. Jones bound for the home of her brother, Russell T. Schureman, (Winchester ave.) Atlanta, Ga., and the others heading for Australia.

HODGES AT SURRENDER

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—(AP)—NBC said tonight that Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges, commander of the U. S. first army, was present at the Japanese surrender aboard the battleship Missouri. A pooled broadcast disclosed for the first time that Hodges was in the Pacific, NBC said.

Animal Crackers

By WARREN GOODRICH

"You better come in—she won't be ready for hours. She's putting on nail polish."

Tongue Pt. Veil Of Censorship Lifted by Navy

ASTORIA, Ore., Sept. 1—(AP)—The navy lifted the censorship lid today on its huge air station and Tongue Point base at Astoria and the Tillamook air station—installations valued at a total \$30,000,000.

The Astoria base trained 11 composite squadrons—fighters, dive bombers and torpedo planes—to go out with "jeep carriers" turned out in Portland shipyards.

Tongue Point bustled with 20,000 enlisted men and 2500 officers assigned to 50 escort carriers commissioned at the naval station.

Tillamook is the home of six mammoth blimps. All are housed in a giant hangar big enough to accommodate eight football games played simultaneously. The blimps have patrolled the coast from California to the straits of Juan de Fuca. Personnel at the base is approximately 600 officers, enlisted men and WAVES.

It costs \$18 in electricity just to open the blimp hangar doors. Navy officials say these buildings are the world's largest wooden structures.

Truman's Kin Sees Signing

ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI IN TOKYO BAY, Sept. 1—(AP)—Watching the surrender signing aboard this ship today was Seaman First Class John C. Truman, 33-year-old nephew of President Truman. He has been a blue-jacket aboard the Missouri since November, 1944.

Seaman Truman has an appropriate address in his home town for this ceremony—1000 North Liberty street.

The president corresponds with his seagoing nephew, who is the son of the chief executive's brother, John V. Truman, Grand View, Mo., and has maintained the correspondence since he entered the service.