

World Enters New Era of Peace

OPA Terminates Gas Rationing

Elks Drum Corps Leads Victory Order Includes Canned Foods And Fuel Oil



The Elks drum corps, with Harold Cooke as drum major, provided the main attraction in Rochester's victory celebration last night. With streets lined with merry-makers, the drum corps is shown marching on Broadway to play at an intersection where the crowd joined in singing patriotic and other popular selections. The crowd thinned after the drum corps left the streets.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — OPA today announced immediate termination of the rationing of gasoline, canned fruits and vegetables, fuel oil and oil stoves.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said that meats, fats and oils, butter, sugar, shoes and tires will stay on the ration list "until military cutbacks and increased production bring civilian supplies more nearly in balance with civilian demand."

"Nobility is any happier than we in OPA," Bowles said, "that as far as gasoline is concerned, the day is finally here when we can drive our cars wherever we please, when we please and as much as we please."

The OPA chief said "right now it's impossible" to estimate when other commodities can be removed from rationing. He added:

"It certainly can't come too soon as far as we are concerned. You can be sure that the minute we hear that supplies are anywhere near big enough to go around."

Gasoline rationing began in the east May 15, 1942, and was extended throughout the nation December 1, 1942.

The canned fruits and vegetables program began in March 1943, while fuel oil rationing came to the east in October, 1942, and to the rest of the nation in March, 1943.

Bowles said that while immediate removal of several major civilian commodities from rationing may mean local shortages for a while, "the supply agencies assure us that the return to normal channels of distribution will take care of these trouble spots promptly."

As far as the OPA was concerned, the rationing of gasoline, canned fruits and vegetables and oil stoves ended when the announcement was placed in reporters' hands shortly after 11 a. m. (10 a. m. CWT) today.

No attempt will be made to notify each filling station operator and grocer.

"When he reads it in his newspaper or hears it on his radio, that's it, an official said."

Truman Holds Surrender Note



President Truman smiles broadly as he holds the Japanese surrender message in his hands at his office last night after announcing the war's end. The long-awaited enemy reply reached him at 6:17 p. m. (AP Wirephoto.)

Many Issues Arise With End of War

Reconversion Task Gigantic; Many Controls Lifted

OKINAWA, (AP) — A pair of bomb-carrying Japanese kamikaze suicide planes crashed into Itha Island, 30 miles north of Okinawa tonight, injuring at least two American garrison troops in a futile raid which left Okinawa smoldering with fury. The raid came 12 hours after President Truman's announcement of Japan's surrender was made known. It caused a two-hour blackout over Okinawa and nearby islands.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER WASHINGTON, (AP) — Blasted and frightened into defeat, Japan has accepted unconditional surrender. Thus the world entered a new era of peace today. Along the enormous battlefronts of the Pacific and Asia the mightiest forces of destruction ever assembled rolled to a victorious halt around the prostrate, vanquished empire of Japan.

Throughout the Allied world, wracked by war or threat of war since Germany struck Poland on September 1, 1939, it was a time for rejoicing and celebration. But already the problems of peace were beginning to pile up.

"We are faced with the greatest task we ever have faced with," said President Truman. "The emergency is as great as it was on December 7, 1941."

AWAIT FORMAL SIGNING

Mr. Truman announced Japan's capitulation at 7 o'clock, (6 p.m. CWT) last night. The act marked the beginning of a truce that will last a few days until General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, as supreme Allied commander, can accept formal Japanese surrender on the basis of the Potsdam declaration.

While promising the Japanese people free and decent lives, this declaration lays down a hard future for them. It is much like that imposed on Germany, except that the Japanese will have their own national government, including an emperor, under rigid Allied control.

All means ever to make war again are to be stripped from them. At advance Pacific bases military government officers stood ready to move in with occupation forces and carry out these terms.

BLAMES ATOM BOMB

Domei news agency reported that Emperor Hirohito, addressing his nation for the first time by radio, blamed surrender on two main facts:

1. That the trend of the world was against Japan.
2. On the atomic bomb—which went into action only nine days ago and was used against only two cities.

Hirohito told his subjects, according to Domei, not to make trouble, to avoid fighting among themselves and to unite their strength "to be devoted to the construction of the future." Allied plans call for the victorious powers to control that future for a long time to come.

Many Japanese who played leading roles in the war were expected by officials here to commit hara-kiri. (Continued on Page 3)

Weather Forecasts

(U. S. Weather Bureau) ROCHESTER AND VICINITY—Partly cloudy and not so cool tonight and Thursday. Highest temperature upper 80's.

MINNESOTA—Increasing cloudiness and not so cool tonight and Thursday. Scattered showers Thursday in south and west central portions, but not beginning until Thursday night in extreme south portion. A little warmer Thursday in north and east portions.

Maximum yesterday, 77 at 4:30 p.m. Minimum last night, 48 at 6 a.m. At 7:30 a.m., 53. At 12:30 p.m., 71

Year Ago Maximum ... 84. Minimum ... 65

Pétain Found Guilty, Fate Up to DeGaulle

Aged Marshal Faces Sentence of Death; Clemency Asked

PARIS, (AP) — The life of aged Marshal Pétain was placed squarely in the hands of General Charles de Gaulle today when the French high court of justice found the former Vichy chief of state guilty of collaboration with the enemy and sentenced him to death.

Presiding Judge Paul Mongibeaux expressed the court's wish that the death sentence not be carried out. This means that the decision regarding Pétain's execution rests with De Gaulle, president of the French provisional government.

Persons in the courtroom close to De Gaulle, a former protégé of Pétain, said De Gaulle was almost certain to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Pétain was once De Gaulle's regimental commander.

The special tribunal of three judges and a 21-man jury also sentenced Pétain, former chief of the Vichy state, to "national indignity" and ordered confiscation of all his property.

The sentence was pronounced shortly after 4 a.m. today after a deliberation of seven hours, ending a 20-day trial.

Judge Mongibeaux, reading the lengthy judgment, reviewed acts of collaboration by the Vichy government with Germany. The court also held Pétain guilty of plotting to overthrow Republican France. Mongibeaux said Pétain instituted a "veritable regime of terror" in France.

'ALWAYS SERVED FRANCE'

Impeccable in his marshal's uniform, Pétain had risen in the prisoner's dock just before the case went to the jury and declared emotionally: "On the threshold of death I swear I always served France." Applause echoed through the crowded little courtroom.

Pétain's defense was hinged on the contention that he was able to save France and aid to Allies only through the guise of collaboration with the Germans.

The court informed the marshal's wife that she was freed, with no charges against her.

Holiday Quiet Descends on City Following Jubilant Celebration

Rochester was quiet today following a jubilant welcome to peace.

But it was not so last night, when joy over surrender of Japan made a din-filled business district the scene of a celebration which attracted cheering thousands.

While noise and hilarity held sway in the business district, there were other places where announcement of war's end brought reverence and memories—such as in churches where thanksgiving services were conducted and in homes which sent forth fighting men who will not return from the scarred battlefields of Europe, the jungles of Pacific Islands or the seas where the nation's ships went down.

It's downtown streets lined with flags whose colors were made bright by a strong sun, Rochester today was entered upon a holiday, with nearly every place of business closed, although the city's mission of healing went on without interruption in the Mayo Clinic and hospitals, and restaurants remained open.

A proclamation calling for the holiday was issued last night by Mayor Paul A. Grassle. The proclamation called for a one-day holiday only, and stores, offices and other business places are scheduled to reopen tomorrow, Mayor Grassle said.

President Truman's announcement of acceptance by Japan of unconditional surrender terms came at a quiet evening hour, when the business district was largely deserted. But within an hour it was becoming crowded with celebrators. At first the news was greeted quietly and with a restraint that wore off as its joyous import gained strength.

(Continued on page 3)

Jap Premier, Cabinet Resigns Emperor Requested Resignation

By Associated Press Emperor Hirohito accepted today the resignation of the cabinet which led Japan to defeat, shortly after personally informing the people that their nation was compelled to surrender to the Allies to escape obliteration.

A Domei dispatch recorded by the FCC indicated that Hirohito had requested the resignation of Premier Admiral Kantaro Suzuki and his cabinet. A later English language news agency, said the emperor had asked Suzuki to remain at his post "pending the appointment of a new premier."

Hirohito's announcement, the first radio broadcast ever made by a Japanese emperor to his subjects, attributed Japan's plight to the invention of the atomic bomb, which he described as "a new end most cruel weapon, the power of which to do damage is incalculable."

"This is the reason we have ordered the acceptance of the joint declaration of the powers," the emperor declared.

Hirohito—in the face-saving tradition dear to the Japanese—maintained to the end that Japan had been battling only in self-defense and that she had given up the fight "to strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations and the well-being of our subjects."

CABINET IN TEARS

Premier Baron Suzuki in an address to the Japanese people described a tearful "historical conference" in which, the premier said, the emperor made the surrender decision. He said Hirohito told the cabinet:

"I do not wish to turn the country into scorched earth, even though my life be lost."

Suzuki said the emperor's decision was "due to the atom bomb and the entering of the Soviets into the war." All present at the conference "could not help but cry," he added.

Tax Relief High On Congress' Agenda

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Relief from unprecedented war-imposed tax burdens ranked high on its legislative agenda today as Congress was summoned from summer recess. Leaders notified the lawmakers to reconvene September 5, instead of October 8 as had been tentatively set.

7 Million in Armed Services To Get Home Within Year

WASHINGTON, (AP) — At least 7,000,000 men in the armed services will be returned to civilian life within the next 12 months, reconversion director John W. Snyder said today.

Snyder predicted that within the next several months the demobilization rate will be stepped up to 500,000 a month. The current rate is 170,000 a month.

His estimate of 7,000,000 men to be discharged during the next year apparently applied to both the army and the navy. President Truman calculated last night that 5 1/2 million men could be released from the army during the next 12 to 18 months. Army demobilization, Snyder said in a report titled "from war to peace—a challenge," will be on the same basis as formerly. This means men released first will be those with longest combat service and the greatest number of dependents.

"The navy plans to demobilize some of its personnel almost immediately," Snyder said. "Congress will decide," he continued, "on peacetime draft policies when the cessation of hostilities is declared."

This apparently meant after V-J day has been proclaimed officially. Mr. Truman's statement last night made it clear that, pending determination of when the draft will end, only men under 26 will be called up by selective service.

Survivors Tell Story of Sinking Cruiser Indianapolis Hit, 883 Dead, Missing

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

GUAM, (AP)—Two great explosions flashed out of her slim bow at 12 minutes past midnight. Flames streaked through her shock-darkened passageways, searing the piled bodies of her crew into shapeless masses. Within 15 minutes she plunged headfirst into the sea.

That was the end of the proud cruiser Indianapolis — torpedoed 450 miles off Leyte July 30 with 883 dead and missing, after she had finished a record speed run from San Francisco to Guam to deliver the first atom bomb to the B-29's. She apparently fell prey to a Japanese submarine.

LIVING NIGHTMARE

For the 600 crewmen and the handful of officers hurried alive into the midnight sea, it was the beginning of a living nightmare. It ended, for some, more than 115 hours later—after some of the crazed seamen had killed each other, and others had dived suicidally into the cooling blue depths, heading for some "magic island" they saw in their feverish dreams.

No one beyond the oil-streaked circle of men and debris in the sea knew what had happened to the unescorted cruiser—until a Peleliu search plane led the way to the survivors.

(Continued on page 5)

People of Russia Hail End of War

MOSCOW, (AP) — The people of Soviet Russia today hailed two great events heralding peace in East Asia—Japan's surrender and the signing of a Soviet-Chinese pact of friendship and alliance.

The news of the Japanese surrender was announced at 2 a.m. (6 p.m. central war time Tuesday). The few Russians on the streets were quick to halt Americans and congratulate them on the victory.

The final communique, No. 1228, announced the completion of formal communique from the MacArthur headquarters which began with communique No. 1, from Melbourne, Australia, April 21, 1942.

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Jap Balloon Bombs Flopped as War Weapon; Over 200 Dropped on U.S.

SEATTLE, (AP)—Japan landed more than 200 bomb-carrying, unmanned paper balloons in western North America, out of perhaps thousands launched, but the bizarre attack fell flatter than a pancake as a military weapon.

Details of the strange balloon attacks, hitherto secret to keep the enemy from learning the results, were disclosed today, with relaxation of censorship.

At the end of July nearly 230 of the lethal balloons, or their exploded remnants, had been recovered. They fell from Alaska to Mexico and as far east as Michigan, but most frequently in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California and Montana.

Many more were sighted and still are being recovered in isolated areas, where unexploded bombs remain a menace.

Except for killing six persons who tampered with a bomb near Lakeview, Ore., perhaps causing two small fires, and diverting manpower for their investigation and control, the balloons flopped badly as a war weapon. Not one ever dropped in a city or war plant, although several came down near the Hanford atomic bomb factory in south central Washington state, and one dropped on the Bonnaville dam power line, momentarily stopping power to the Hanford project.

The Japanese radio threat to send balloons carrying suicide pilots never materialized. There was no indication any balloon was man-

ned. First warning of the balloon strikes came November 4, 1944, when a radio-equipped gas bag was recovered 50 miles off San Pedro, Calif. Then the first bomb-carrying balloon came down near Kallispell, Mont., December 11, 1944.

Authorities quickly imposed secrecy on balloon landings. Investigation showed the balloons were 33-foot, hydrogen-filled bags made of five layers of paraffined rice paper; that they travelled at around 30,000 feet with prevailing Pacific winds, coming from Japan in three and a half to four and half days, at 80 to 120 miles an hour. Each carried five bombs, four incendiaries and a 33-pound fragmentation type anti-personnel bomb.

MacArthur Gives First Orders to Hirohito

MANILA, (AP)—General MacArthur was designated as supreme Allied commander for Allied forces in Japan today, issued his final communique of the war and his first instructions to Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

In closing out his formal series of communique, General MacArthur disclosed that American planes had damaged 20 Japanese ships in sweeps over empire home waters yesterday and had shot down 17 Nipponese planes.

Earlier, in a message to Hirohito, MacArthur advised "I have been designated as supreme commander for Allied powers and am empowered to arrange directly with the Japanese authorities for cessation of hostilities at the earliest practical date."

"It is desired that a radio station in the Tokyo area be officially designated for continuous use in handling communications between this headquarters and your headquarters."

"Your reply to this message should give the call sign, frequencies and station designation. It is desired that communications with my headquarters, in Manila be English in text. Pending designation by you of a station in the Tokyo area, station JNR, 16, 125 kilocycles, will be used for this purpose."

The department said that as soon as President Truman announced the Japanese surrender last night, telegrams went out to prime contractors notifying them of cutbacks reducing army procurement from \$2,400,000,000 a month to \$435,000,000 a month.

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General MacArthur said at Manila:

"I thank a merciful God that this mighty struggle is about to end." His next sentence was "I shall at once take steps to stop hostilities and further bloodshed."

Admiral Halsey, commander of the 3rd fleet, told his officers and men and the world in a broadcast address from his flagship only 110 miles off Japan:

"Now that the fighting has ended, there must be no letdown. There must be watchful waiting." Both Admirals Nimitz and Halsey radioed "cease fire" orders to all Allied forces under their command almost simultaneously with President Truman's Washington announcement of the Japanese capitulation—and barely stopped hundreds of 3rd fleet carrier planes from bombing, strafing and rocketing the Tokyo area. The pilot (Continued on page 3)

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