

EXTTRA!

St. Paul Dispatch

Today's Weather
Fair and cooler tonight and
Wednesday.
Year ago: High 88, low 65.

77th YEAR—NO. 290.

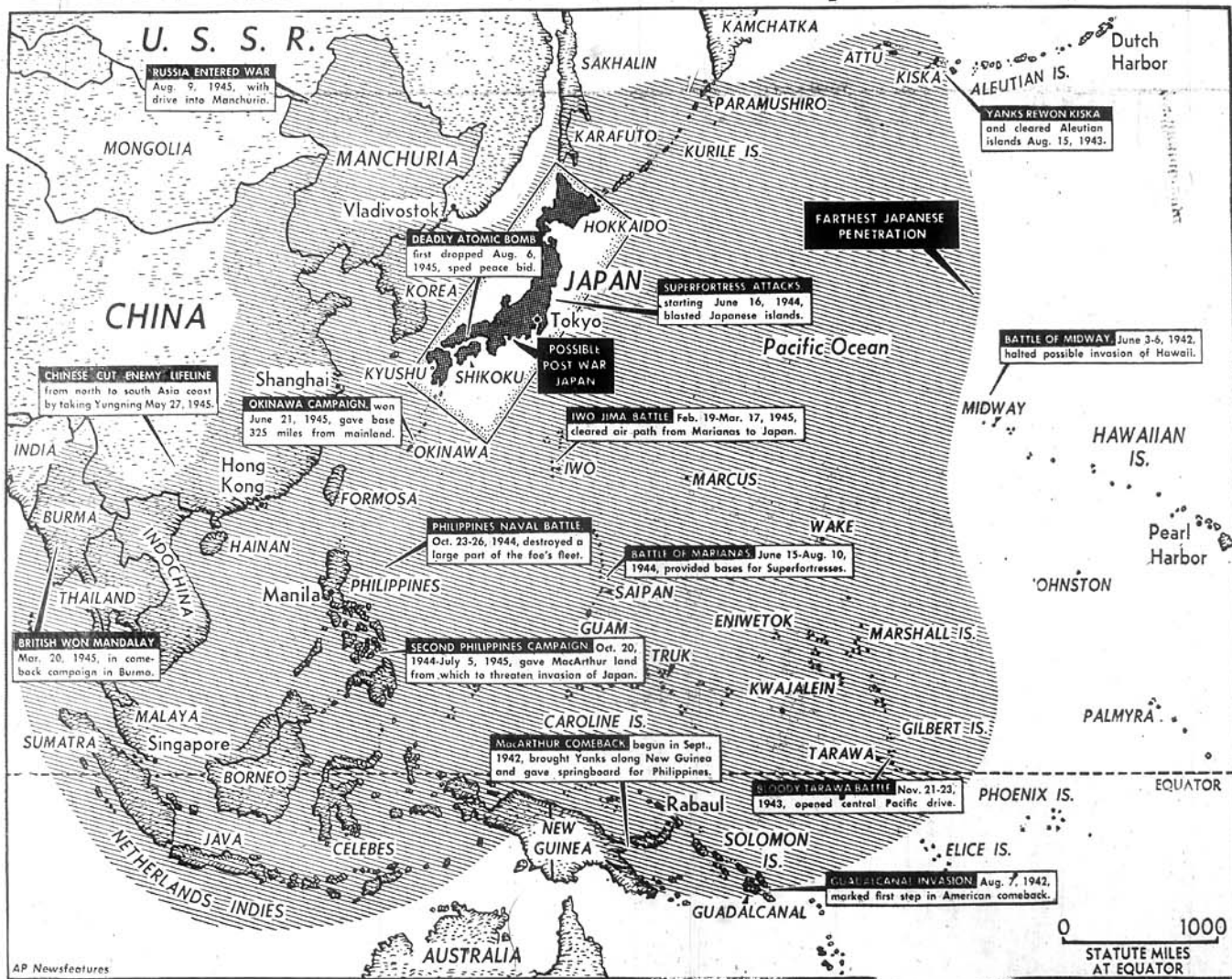
ST. PAUL, MINN., TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1945.

TELEPHONE
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3 Cents in Twin Cities Area
5 CENTS ELSEWHERE

PEACE!

How The Allies Smashed The Japanese Empire



Japs Accept Terms

WASHINGTON—(UP)—President Truman announced Tuesday night that the Japanese government has accepted the surrender terms without qualification.

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specified the unconditional surrender of Japan. In the reply there is no qualifications."

The President also revealed that he had named Gen. MacArthur the supreme commander to receive the Japanese surrender.

Meanwhile, he said, Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive operations.

V-J DAY WILL NOT BE PROCLAIMED UNTIL THE FORMAL SIGNING OF THE SURRENDER TERMS BY JAPAN.

The three Allies in the Pacific war—Great Britain, Russia and China—will be represented at the signing by high ranking officers.

RAIL MOVEMENT OF AMMUNITION TO PACIFIC COAST IS HALTED

WASHINGTON —(P)—The War department announced that railroad movement of ammunition to the Pacific Coast has been halted.

The order does not affect movement from ports. The department added that adequate supplies of ammunition are in the Pacific to meet immediate contingencies.

The action directed railroads to stop all movements of ammunition in the United States and Canada and hold them at convenient points.

CHIANG APPEALS FOR PEACE AND ORDER, AWAIT HIS ORDERS, IN OCCUPIED AREAS

CHUNGKING —(P)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appealed to people in occupied areas, particularly underground workers, to maintain peace and order, to remain at their posts awaiting instructions, and not to take any action without explicit orders from him.

The message was broadcast repeatedly and contained a strong warning against organization of any forces without his approval.

The Generalissimo conferred Friday, before news of the Japanese peace offer reached the capital, with Chungking-appointed governments of three Manchurian provinces, Chinese newspapers reported.

For four months after the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, there was little but a bewildering succession of Japanese successes. Then on April 18, 1942, Doolittle's "Shangri-La" bombers raided Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya.

The news invigorated America like a cold shower.

May 4-8, in the battle of the Coral Sea, the U. S. Navy sank or damaged eight big Japanese ships, losing the carrier Lexington. June 3-6 the Navy routed a powerful enemy force in the battle of Midway. Four enemy carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and a transport were sunk.

Aug. 7 American Marines landed on Guadalcanal and Tulagi, beginning the first major offensive of the Japanese war. Tulagi was secured almost immediately, but not until Feb. 9, 1943, was Guadalcanal completely occupied.

The Japanese defeat on Guadalcanal was due in a large measure to a naval battle Nov. 13-15 in which sixteen of their warships and four transports were sunk.

The American comeback in the far northern Pacific sector began Aug. 30, 1942, when U. S. forces landed on Adak in the Aleutian islands. The cleanup in the Aleutians was completed a year later when U. S. and Canadian forces landed on Kiska to find the enemy had already fled the island.

After Guadalcanal came a long series of bloody island engagements. Gen. MacArthur announced that it was not his policy to hop islands all the way to Tokyo, but even so it was necessary to occupy a great many along the way.

June 30 Americans and Australians landed on New Georgia and Rendova islands. Nov. 1 the Marines invaded Bougainville. Nov. 21 the Yanks landed on Makin and Tarawa; New Britain, Feb. 1; Kwajalein, Feb. 20; Eniwetok, Feb. 29.

Meanwhile MacArthur's forces were creeping up the east coast of New Guinea and westward along the north coast. The Japs had been turned back from Port Moresby Sept. 25, 1942. Yanks and Australians took Salamaua nearly a year later, on Sept. 11, 1943, and Lae on Sept. 16. This campaign wound its tortuous way through the water's-edge jungles, leap-frogging sometimes from one port town to another, until Hollandia was occupied April 28, 1944.

MacArthur's men went ashore on Leyte Oct. 20, 1944, splitting the Philippines in two by Christmas. From then on, the Yanks moved north and south. They landed on Lingayen Gulf, on the island of Luzon, Jan. 9.

The Luzon fighting went fairly rapidly, with Manila liberated late in February, 1945, but it was not until June 28 that

MacArthur could say that the last Japanese on the island had been cleaned up.

Oct. 23-26 Japan's navy suffered one of its most crushing defeats under the guns and planes of our fleet. It lost 24 ships, including two battleships and four carriers. The U. S. Navy lost six.

Meantime the Twentieth Air Force's B-29s, now based on recaptured Guam and Saipan, were taking a crack now and then at a tiny speck of land up close to Japan. It was called Iwo Jima. On Feb. 19, 1945, the Marines landed on Iwo Jima. The island was secured March 17.

Next point in the ring slowly choking Japan was Okinawa, which was subdued June 21 and put into use as a bomber base. Meanwhile Australians, with U. S. Navy and air help, were invading Borneo.

The Japanese had been driven out of Burma, too, and the Chinese had cut their Manchuria-Indo-China lifeline.

This was the situation when the U. S., Britain and China demanded at Potsdam that Japan surrender. Japan refused. One week later the first atomic bomb fell on Japan. This was followed by an "atomic bombshell"—Russia's declaration of war—and obviously the end was near.