

RF-34-179  
~~5020/53~~

For the Officers of the United States Navy

53 THE O.N.I. WEEKLY

61  
54  

---

169

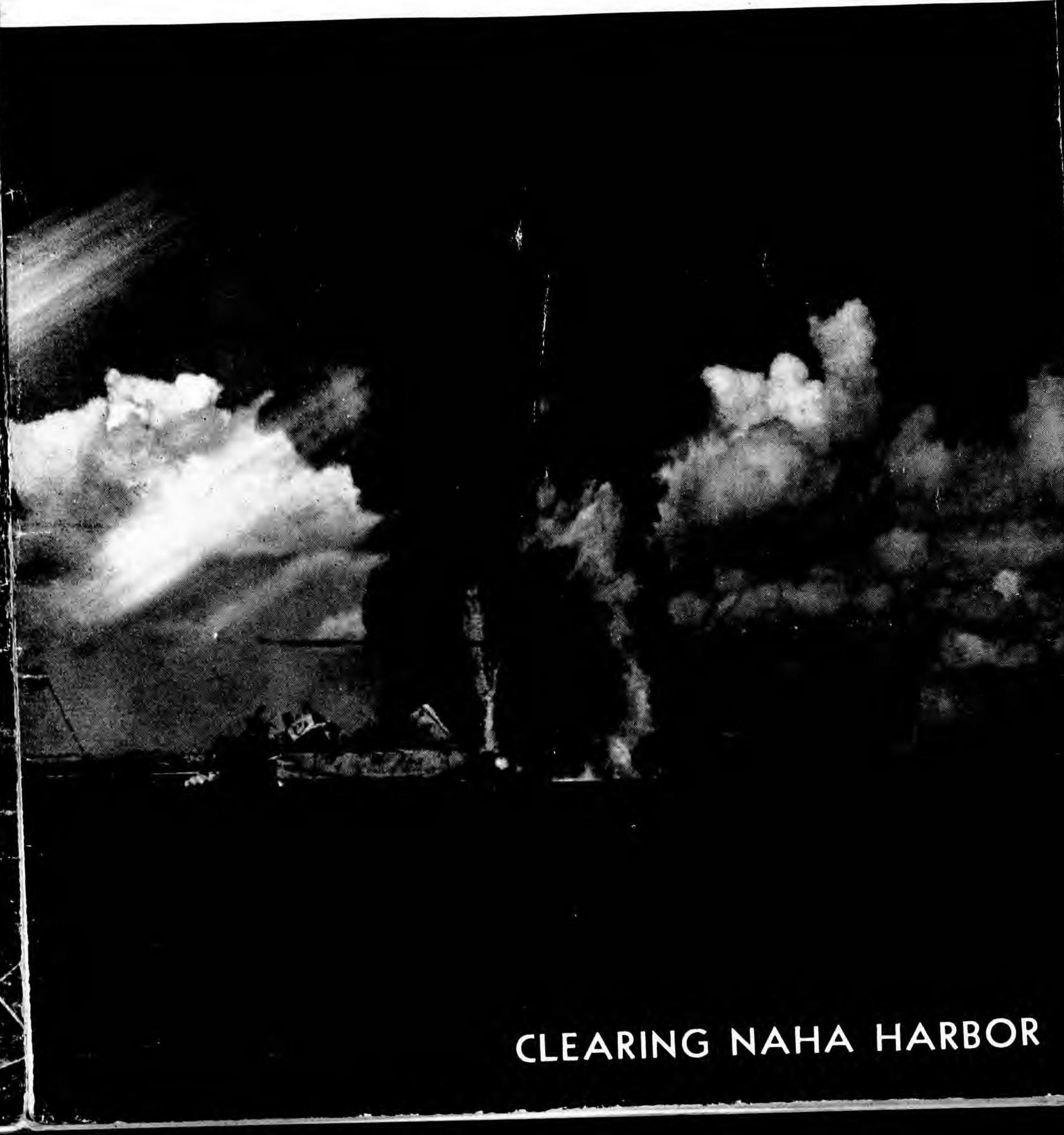
CONFIDENTIAL



AUGUST 22, 1945



TOKYO



CLEARING NAHA HARBOR

# THE O. N. I. WEEKLY

## CONTENTS

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK

	Page
PACIFIC .....	2416
ASIA .....	2431
EUROPE .....	2440
THE AMERICAS .....	2445

### SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE CHINESE ARMY AND THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.....	2448
---	------

**NAVY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

The O. N. I. WEEKLY is issued for the confidential information of the officers of the United States Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Commanding officers of ships and shore activities on the WEEKLY distribution list are authorized to circulate this publication among all commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard under their command. They are not authorized to make any further distribution of the WEEKLY. Requests for the WEEKLY from officers of the United States Army or from officers of the armed forces of the Allied Nations cannot be entertained by individual recipients of the WEEKLY but must be referred to the Chief of Naval Operations.

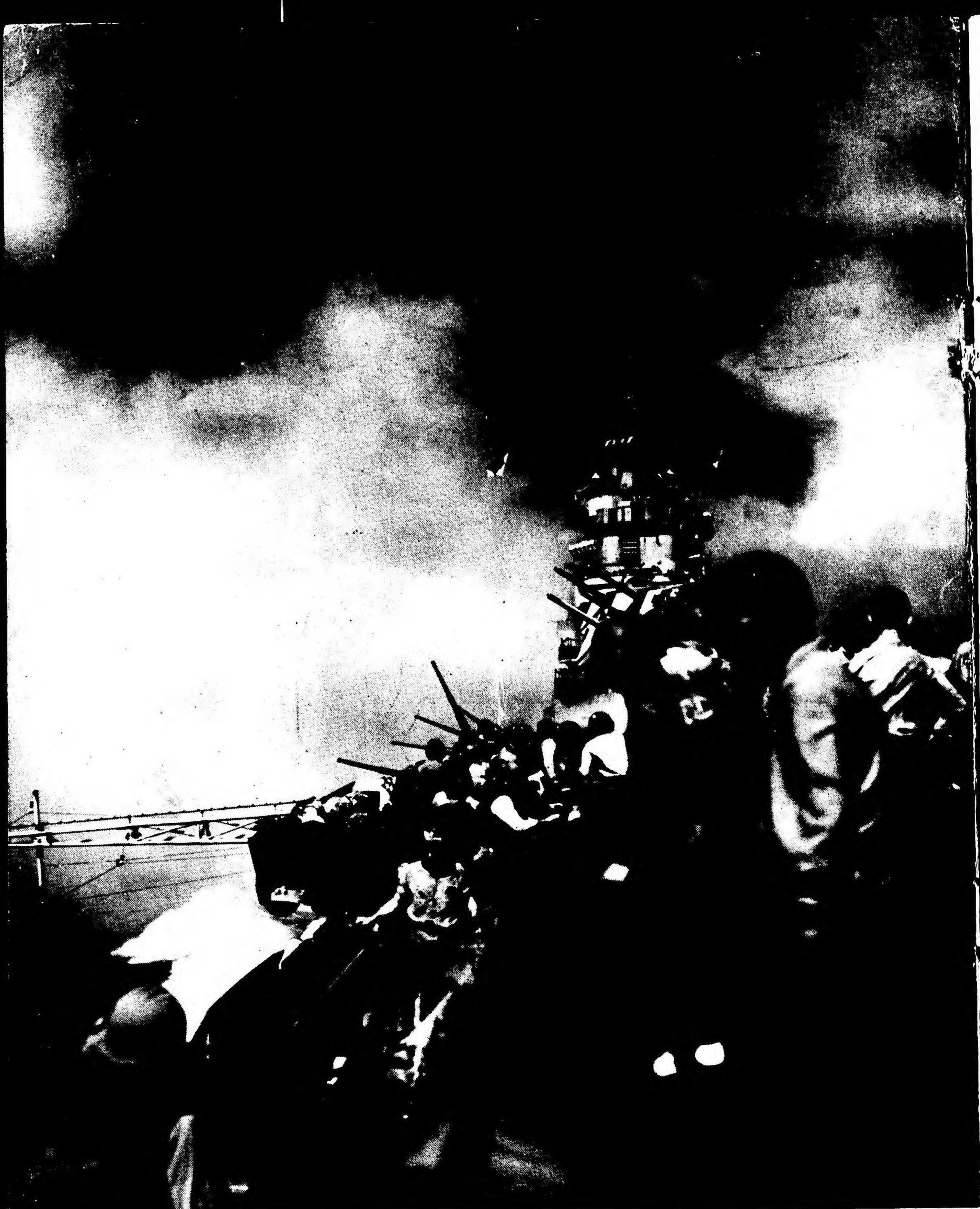
The security of this publication should be guarded by (1) care in the circulation and custody of the WEEKLY itself and (2) care in avoiding discussion of its contents in the hearing of others than commissioned or warrant officers of the U. S. naval service. When not in use, the WEEKLY should be kept under lock and key. It is not to be removed from the ships or shore stations to which it is addressed.

Occasionally, in addition to material of a confidential character, the WEEKLY prints articles and photographs which are restricted or nonclassified. These are so labeled and may be removed from the WEEKLY for appropriate circulation.

Several copies of the WEEKLY are furnished the larger ships and shore activities for convenience in circulation. Old issues may be retained in the confidential files or destroyed.

*Hewlett Thebaud*

**HEWLETT THEBAUD,  
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,  
Director of Naval Intelligence.**



U. S. S. Intrepid burning after attack by suicide plane on November 25, 1944. (Confidential)

FRONT COVER.—Japanese cargo ship Okinoyama No. 5 is blown up by salvage crew to clear Naha Harbor, Okinawa. (Restricted)

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK

## PACIFIC

## Surrender Negotiations

The surrender of the Japanese Armed Forces will be accepted by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, aboard a United States battleship in Tokyo Bay on August 31st. Gen. MacArthur will receive the proclamation signed by the Emperor of Japan and the instrument of surrender to be signed by duly authorized representatives of the Emperor, the Japanese Government and the Japanese General Headquarters. Immediately following the formal surrender both documents together with General Order Number One, Military and Naval, will be promulgated throughout Japan and Japanese-controlled territory.

Allied forces will begin occupation of Japan on the 26th, according to a joint communique issued on the 21st by the Japanese government and Imperial Headquarters. The communique included an appeal to the people to "remain cool and continue their business as usual." The first occupation troops will be airborne and will land at Atsugi airfield, about 23 miles southwest of Tokyo. On the same day two Allied Fleets will enter Sagami Bay. Some of the warships will enter Tokyo Bay "if conditions are favorable," meaning, probably, if the necessary minesweeping has been completed.

Gen. MacArthur is scheduled to arrive at Atsugi airdrome on the 28th accompanied by additional airborne forces. Naval and Marine forces will land the same day from warships and transports in the Yokosuka area, the naval base at the entrance to Tokyo Bay. Landings of naval and airborne forces will continue through the 31st. On September 1st airborne forces will begin landing at Kanoya airdrome, in southern Kyushu. This will be followed the next day by a naval landing at Takasu, west of Kanoya, and by additional airborne landings at Kanoya.

The Japanese Information Ministry in a statement on the 21st declared that Japanese Army and Navy forces would be transferred immediately from the landing area to "prevent any outbreaks." A police force sufficient to "maintain

peace and order" will, however, be stationed in the occupation areas.

Tokyo's disclosures followed an Imperial announcement that the Mikado's surrender envoys had returned from Manila with explicit instructions as to what the Japanese must do to prepare for occupation. The Imperial announcement was the first word the Japanese people had had that their envoys had gone to Manila at the orders of Gen. MacArthur, acting as Supreme Commander for the Allies. Tokyo, in a broadcast in English, professed anxiety that many Japanese "military men—without any experience of actual defeat on the field of battle"—would create disorders the moment Allied forces landed in Japan.

The populace of the areas to be occupied by the Allies was urged not to be apprehensive and was warned against fraternizing. It was emphasized that there must be "no contact between the general public and the landing forces." To allay unrest and anxiety among the inhabitants of Yokosuka and the Miura Peninsula, where the Allied landings will take place, Admiral Michitaro Tozuka, commander of the Yokosuka naval base, ordered leaflets distributed, assuring the people that this area would not be a battle ground.

*Japanese Receive Occupation Terms.*—A delegation of 16 Japanese Army, Navy and Foreign Office officials, headed by Lt. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, Vice Chief of the Imperial General Staff, reached Manila by Skymaster transport on the 19th, received details of the surrender terms and on the next afternoon began the return trip to Japan. The two conferences with the Japanese envoys were conducted by Lt. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Gen. MacArthur's chief of staff. Immediately after the departure of the Japanese from Manila, where they remained less than 19 hours, Gen. MacArthur issued a statement of his plans for accepting Japan's surrender and expressed an earnest hope that pending the formal accomplishment of the surrender, armistice conditions might prevail on every front. Capitulation of Japan's field forces will be carried out

without waiting for the master agreement to be signed, a U. S. headquarters spokesman explained.

Acting as Supreme Commander for the Allies, Gen. MacArthur is empowered to accept the general surrender of Japan's armed forces in the names of the United States, the Chinese Republic, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, as well as other United Nations at war with Japan. It is expected that each of the four major powers will have representatives present at the formal ceremony to sign for their respective governments. It has been disclosed in Paris that France has accepted an invitation by the Allies to take part in the signing of the surrender and it is expected that The Netherlands also will be represented. Once the master document is signed, Gen. MacArthur said he would direct Imperial Japanese Headquarters to issue instructions to Japanese commanders wherever they are situated to "surrender unconditionally all forces under their control to Allied theatre commanders. British and Australian commanders henceforth assume responsibility for negotiations in that portion of the Southwest Pacific area lying south of the Philippines."

Gen. Kawabe's delegation departed for home after being informed of the duties of the Japanese under Allied occupation. It was reiterated by an Allied headquarters spokesman that the enemy emissaries at Manila were not empowered to bargain but merely to accept and transmit to Japanese Imperial Headquarters the occupation terms. Japan's only choice, if its government should reject the terms, is to continue fighting. Since the delegates to the Manila conferences turned over to Gen. MacArthur's aides much secret data and since Allied forces have assumed very advantageous positions during the "truce" that followed the Japanese Emperor's acceptance of the terms of the "Potsdam declaration," further resistance would be suicidal.

The Kawabe delegation is reported to have cooperated fully during the two conferences held during their brief stay in Manila. Gen. MacArthur's staff is said to have been pleased with the apparently sincere attitude of the Japanese in providing military data needed to complete the occupation without incident. One of the staff who was present at the sessions said that some of the precise formality which characterized the first meeting, the night the envoys

arrived, broke down somewhat as the conference divided into meetings between U. S. Army, naval and air officers and their Japanese counterparts for the receipt of information needed by our officers.

*Events Preceding Manila Conferences.*—Arrival of the Japanese emissaries in Manila on the 19th ended a five-day period of complicated maneuvering by the Japanese government, in which Japan had feinted, delayed and raised questions about the technicalities of formal yielding. How much of it was deliberate no one could say. To some there were signs of a traditional Japanese trick of keeping the other party to a transaction waiting, to gain psychological or other advantage. To others it seemed that confusion and extraordinary strain within the Japanese hierarchy had partially paralyzed the ability to act.

A Chinese underground report from Tokyo charged that the Japanese were taking advantage of the 16-day period from the surrender offer to the actual landing of Allied troops on the 26th to conceal the real strength of their remaining military machine in preparation for another war. The Japanese, according to the Chinese report, are feverishly hiding guns, soldiers and raw materials. They are burying all heavy armament possible in caves and deep wells and are disbanding as many reservists as possible so that the Allies will find only a small regular army in the home islands. Metals stored in Japanese arsenals are being distributed to civilian homes to avoid Allied confiscation of raw materials.

During the delay in the surrender negotiations there were several incidents, such as suicide air attacks on our positions in the Okinawa area and encounters with Japanese fighters by U. S. planes on photographic missions over the home islands. These strengthened belief that the new Japanese government did not yet have the situation fully in hand. All our forces in the vicinity of the Japanese homeland have been kept alert, and air patrols have been maintained constantly. Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the U. S. Third Fleet, cautioned his airmen to be on guard against enemy aircraft approaching our ships standing off the coast of Japan and ordered that if any did approach they should be "shot down in a friendly way."

While Japan procrastinated in sending her emissaries to Manila to receive surrender terms from Gen. MacArthur's aides, she continued to send queries and protests to the Supreme Commander for the Allies. In some instances Japan expressed uncertainty as to the meaning of Gen. MacArthur's directives. In others, the Japanese government declared itself unable to comply with orders. And in still other cases the Allies were accused of hindering the orderly consummation of surrender, particularly in the conflict with China and the Soviet Union.

The exchange of messages between the Japanese government and Gen. MacArthur began immediately after Emperor Hirohito agreed to surrender terms as outlined in the Potsdam ultimatum. In the first message to Gen. MacArthur, the Japanese disclosed that the Emperor had issued an Imperial Order at 1600 on the 16th to all the armed forces to cease hostilities at once. It was estimated that the order would not reach the various fronts and take full effect for two to twelve days—two days in Japan proper, six days in China, Manchuria, Korea and the southern regions, except the Philippines, Bougainville and New Guinea, where 8-12 days would be required for the order to reach isolated front areas.

The message stated that members of the Imperial family were to be sent as personal representatives of the Emperor to headquarters of the Kwantung Army, to the Expeditionary Forces in China and to forces in the southern regions, to expedite enforcement of the Imperial Order.

In the message, the Japanese expressed great embarrassment at being unable to arrange for the flight of a representative to Manila on the 17th, as required in Gen. MacArthur's initial instructions, "because of the scarcity of time allowed." The message established channels of communications between Allied headquarters in Manila and Japanese headquarters in Tokyo. The Japanese then complained that they did not understand the type of airplane to be used in transporting the envoys to Ie Island in accordance with Gen. MacArthur's instructions.

A second message from Japanese headquarters on the 16th announced the expected itineraries of the emissaries to the various fronts. To these messages Allied headquarters replied, promising every precaution to ensure the safety of the Emperor's representatives and giving further instructions as to the type of plane to be used for the representatives to be sent to Manila. The plane was described as a "Douglas DC-3 type transport," but

#### THIS WILL INTRODUCE . . . .

Following is the text of the credentials carried to General MacArthur's headquarters in Manila by Lt. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, head of the Japanese surrender mission:

"By the grace of heaven, the Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty, changeless through ages eternal, to all to whom these presents shall come, greetings:

"We do hereby authorize Lt. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, to make on behalf of ourselves any arrangements directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as stated in the second clause of the message of the Government of the United States of America which was conveyed to our Government through the Government of Switzerland on August 16th of this year.

"In witness thereof, we have hereunto set our signature and caused the great seal of the Empire to be affixed.

"Given at our Palace in Tokyo this Eighteenth Day of the Eighth Month of the Twentieth Year of Showa, being the Two Thousand Six Hundred and Fifth Year from the accession of the Emperor Jimmu.

(Seal of the Empire)  
(Signed) HIROHITO

"(Countersigned) NARUHIKO HIGASHI-KUNI, War Minister; MITSUMASA YONAI, Navy Minister; MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, Foreign Affairs.

authorization was given to change the type of plane. The Japanese in a subsequent message informed Gen. MacArthur that at about noon on the 16th, some four hours before issuance of the Imperial Order to cease hostilities, Japanese air units attacked a group of about 12 Allied transports which had "approached extremely near the coast of Kochi, Shikoku."

In a fourth message from the Japanese on the 16th, they contended that they were not clear as to just what powers were to be carried to the Manila meeting by the chief Japanese envoy. Allied Supreme Headquarters replied that the signing of surrender terms was not among the tasks of the Manila representatives. To this was added a curt order that the directive from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, which was described as "clear and explicit," was to be complied with without further delay.

Cut short in their delaying actions, Japan's leaders on the 17th notified Allied headquarters in Manila that their representatives had been selected and would leave Tokyo on the 19th, two days after the date originally set by Gen. MacArthur. On the next day the schedule for the two planes bearing the 16-man delegation was announced. Following this schedule, the planes, painted white and marked with green crosses as specified by Gen. MacArthur, departed from Kisarazu airdrome, south of Tokyo, at 0718 on the 19th and about 1100 passed over Cape Sata, the southernmost extremity of Kyushu Island, which had been originally designated as the take-off point for the delegation. Proceeding over the northern Ryukyus, the two planes were met north of Ie Island by an escort of Mitchells and Lightnings. At Ie the Japanese delegates were transferred to a Skymaster transport for the long flight to Manila, the planes in which they arrived from Japan remaining at Ie for their return. The U. S. transport plane took off from Ie just before 1330 and reached Nichols Field, outside Manila, at 1755.

*The Japanese Return to Manila.*—Met at the airfield by a group of Allied Army and Naval officers, headed by Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, Gen. MacArthur's intelligence chief, the delegates were immediately conducted into the city to quarters in one of the few apartment houses not completely wrecked by the Japanese during their fight for Manila last February. Although the members of

the Japanese mission showed visible evidence of the effect of the long trip from Tokyo and of the tropical heat in Manila, they were summoned less than three hours after their arrival to the first of the two conferences held between top-ranking members of the delegation and members of Gen. MacArthur's staff. Gen. MacArthur was not present at either of the two meetings with the Japanese envoys. Both meetings were conducted by Gen. Sutherland in offices on the third floor of the once beautiful but now badly battered Manila City Hall.

The first of the conferences began at approximately 2100 and continued without break until well after 0200, when beer and sandwiches were served to the members of the two delegations. The second and final meeting, scheduled to begin at 0930 the morning of the 20th, was delayed about an hour in order to give the Japanese time to study some of the instructions given the previous night. When the conference adjourned just before 1300 Gen. Sutherland expressed his appreciation for the cooperation of the delegates, while Gen. Kawabe replied with thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown him and his fellow emissaries during their brief stay in Manila. The Japanese mission left almost immediately for their return trip to Japan via Ie. According to the press, one of the Japanese planes had to remain at Ie that night because of minor damage received in a take-off crash, but the other plane, with Gen. Kawabe aboard, continued on to Japan. Tokyo reported that Gen. Kawabe reached the Japanese capital just after 0830 on the 21st.

The Japanese delegation to Manila, in addition to Gen. Kawabe, included Capt. Hidemi Yoshida, Navy Bureau of Military Affairs, Rear Admiral Ichiro Yokoyama and Capt. Toshiichi Omae, both of the Navy General Staff, Maj. Gen. Morikazu Amano, chief of the First Section of the Army General Staff and Col. Arata Yamamoto, of the Army General Staff. The other ten members of the mission were apparently military and technical advisers and did not attend either of the meetings with members of Gen. MacArthur's staff. American officers who took part in the discussions were Gen. Willoughby, Maj. Gen. Lester J. Whitlock, chief of supply, Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, chief of staff for planning for Fleet Admiral Nimitz, Gen. Sutherland, Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlain, assistant chief of staff, and Brig.

Gen. Donald R. Hutchinson, chief of staff of the Far East Air Force.

*Japanese Protests.*—During the period of surrender negotiations, the Japanese government forwarded several protests to Gen. MacArthur, in his capacity as Supreme Commander for the Allies, concerning the conduct of Allied military operations still in progress. The first of these was in the form of a warning, on the 16th, that Allied forces should refrain from approaching the islands of Japan proper until the Emperor's order bringing an end to hostilities had become fully effective. Accompanying the warning was a report that Japanese planes had attacked a group of Allied transports off Shikoku at about noon that day, some four hours before the Imperial Order had been issued.

A second complaint was sent to Allied headquarters later in the day. In this the Japanese protested that their forces in Manchuria were meeting great difficulties in carrying out the Imperial Order because the Soviet troops in the area continued to maintain their offensive. The Japanese message to Gen. MacArthur "urgently requested that the Supreme Commander . . . take proper steps to bring about immediate cessation of the Soviet offensive." Although the Soviet commander had issued an ultimatum to the Kwantung Army to lay down its arms by noon on the 20th, fighting continued to be heavy on all fronts in northeast Asia. Kwantung Army headquarters promised to transmit a cease-fire order by aircraft on the 16th but complained that bad flying weather prevented delivery of the order. By the 19th, however, troops of the Kwantung Army were surrendering in large numbers and Soviet headquarters was able to report that resistance had "mostly" ceased.

On the 19th the Japanese sent a message to Gen. MacArthur declaring that "some of your forces landed on Shimushu Island (in the northern Kuriles) on the 18th. Our forces are obliged to resort to arms for self defense. Now that hostilities have been prohibited, it is earnestly desired that the hostile actions will soon be ceased." No confirmation of the landings have been obtained from any Allied source but the Japanese message was transmitted to the U. S. Military Mission in Moscow for the information of the Russian authorities.

The Japanese general staff on the 20th protested to Gen. MacArthur that the

dropping of "humanitarian" parachute teams at prison camps in Japanese-held territory endangered the smooth cessation of hostilities and asked him to see that no more such "incidents" occurred. The Japanese had reference to U. S. medical teams who were dropped in Manchuria, Korea and sections of China the day before to rescue and bring aid to Allied prisoners held in camps in these areas.

The Japanese protested that they had been given no notice of the projected parachute landings and that while none of the teams was molested, such actions "are likely to hamper the realization of our desire to effect smoothly and satisfactorily the cessation of hostilities and surrender of arms." The message to Allied Supreme Headquarters stated that the parachutists who had landed at Mukden, Keijo and Hongkong had been forced to return to their bases. Dispatches from Chungking reported that nine parachute teams had been sent out and that informative leaflets had been dropped over each area before the men took to their parachutes.

In a second message concerning the dropping of parachutists, the Japanese on the 21st again asked that the sending of "special personnel to get into contact with various camps" be discontinued. All prisoners of war and internees would be adequately provided for by the International Red Cross and by Swiss officials, the Japanese said, adding that parachutists who have already flown to the camps are being given ample protection but that it would not be possible to guarantee the safety of such personnel in similar cases in the future.

The confused situation in China brought an additional protest from the Japanese Government. On the 20th a message was relayed to Gen. MacArthur, stating that the various military authorities of Chungking (the National Government) and Yen-an (the Communists) and troops under their command "are rushing unwarrantedly and without any discipline into the areas under Japanese control and separately demanding the Japanese to disarm." Tokyo appealed to Gen. MacArthur to send officials to investigate the situation in China, adding that the request was made because of a "sincere desire to carry out promptly" the surrender requirements and the necessity to maintain order and protect the general public in the areas in question.

*Confidential*

## Developments in Japan

*Fall of the Suzuki Government.*—The Suzuki cabinet resigned on the 15th, 4 hours and 40 minutes after Emperor Hirohito broadcast his surrender message, clearing the way for the formation of an interim government to carry out the surrender terms. Resignation of the Suzuki cabinet, which had been in office since April 7th of this year, was made known to the public following a special cabinet meeting and a conference between the Emperor and the Premier. The step was taken, according to the Tokyo radio, because "the new situation created by Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration requires a new cabinet of men with fresh ideas."

The Emperor's broadcast to the Japanese people, made at noon on the 15th, was the first broadcast ever made by the Japanese ruler. According to Japanese radio descriptions, some of which were inappropriately broadcast before the event, the Emperor's loyal subjects were "soaked in tears" as they listened to the address. One hour later the Japanese radio broadcast to Japanese troops that the surrender terms had been accepted, stating, "We have come to a point where it is useless to resist any longer."

In a farewell speech delivered immediately after the Emperor's address, Premier Suzuki called on government officials to execute faithfully the Emperor's wishes and to be in the forefront "in arousing a strong spirit of recovery." He warned against "internal strife" and "rash and blind action." Soon after, the Japan Political Society issued a statement calling upon the Japanese people to "cease hostilities in obedience to the Imperial command" and to proceed with courage to "peace and reconstruction of greater Japan."

According to Japanese accounts there were no disorders during the first few hours following the Emperor's announcement. Tokyo papers banner-lined the end of the war and printed the terms of the Potsdam declaration as well as the Imperial rescript.

Only a few prominent Japanese took the traditional step of committing harikiri. Soon after the announcement of surrender War Minister Korechika Anami committed suicide "to atone for his failure in accomplishing his duties as his Majesty's Minister," according to the Tokyo radio. Gen. Anami, 58 years old, had been Inspector-General of Military Aviation before his appointment as

War Minister in April 1945. He was considered a neutral politically. His death was followed by that of Gen. Okamoto, military attaché in Berne, Switzerland. Tokyo radio passed along a Navy Ministry announcement on the 17th that "Vice Admiral Takijiro Onishi, Chief of the Naval General Staff, committed suicide at 3:00 A. M. August 16th at his official residence." Admiral Onishi is credited by the Tokyo radio with having been the guiding spirit of the Kamikaze suicide flyers.

*New Cabinet Formed.*—On the morning of the 16th the Emperor commanded Gen. Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni to form a new cabinet. This step was unprecedented, according to the Japanese radio, for it was the first time in Japan's history that a member of the Imperial family had been called to head the government, and the selection of the Premier was made by the Emperor without consultation with his Privy Councillors. Prince Higashi-Kuni is a cousin of the Emperor and an uncle of Empress Nagako. He has had a long army career and is thought to have a wide following in the army. The new premier proceeded rapidly with the formation of his cabinet and the new ministers were formally installed by the Emperor on the 17th.

The new cabinet is similar in many respects to its predecessors. Prince Higashi-Kuni assumed the post of War Minister as well as that of Premier. He will be assisted by former premier Prince Fumimaro Konoe, appointed Minister without Portfolio in the new cabinet; it was directed that Prince Konoe will serve as Vice-Premier. The other ministers included several holdovers from previous war cabinets and the usual run of industrialists and career officeholders.

Mamoru Shigemitsu was chosen Foreign and Greater-East-Asia Minister. He is a career diplomat and was Foreign Minister from April 1943 to April 1945. Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai retained the Navy Ministry which he also held in the Koiso and Suzuki cabinets. Iwao Yamazaki, a career man, was named Home Minister. Chikuhei Nakajima, an industrialist and a Konoe man, was named Munitions Minister. Juichi Tsushima became Finance Minister, a post he formerly held in the Koiso Cabinet. Naoto Kohiyama retained the post of Transportation Minister. He is a former president of the South Manchuria Railway. Kotaro Sengoku was appointed Agriculture and Commerce Minister. Kenzo

*Confidential*

Matsumura, a veteran Diet member, assumed the Welfare Ministry. Dr. Chuzo Iwata was appointed Minister of Justice.

Tamon Maeda was named Education Minister. Formerly a government administrator, he is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and is regarded as a moderate who understands the western world. Lt. Gen. Tashishiro Obata, former president of the Army Staff College in Tokyo and once a Japanese military attaché at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, was named to serve as Minister without Portfolio. Taketora Ogata, a long-time Japanese newspaperman and propagandist, was made Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister without Portfolio and President of the Board of Information. He was a member of the Suzuki cabinet for several months. Chokuyo Morase was named President of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau.

Tokyo broadcasts indicated that the War, Navy, Munitions and Greater East Asia Ministries will probably be abolished soon in keeping with the Potsdam ultimatum. They will be replaced with a new Ministry of Reconstruction. On the 20th the Emperor ordered the lifting of blackout and censorship regulations in Japan, and two of Japan's leading newspapers immediately crossed swords on the question of continuing governmental control of industry and business.

*Orders Given to Armed Forces.*—On taking office on the 17th the new Premier issued an order to all officers and men of the Japanese armed forces to "observe strictly" the imperial rescript calling on all Japanese forces to cease fighting. "The decision has been taken to cease fire and return to peace," the order stated—avoiding, as have all Japanese pronouncements to their forces, the use of the word "surrender." "All officers and men of the Imperial armed forces are hereby ordered to refrain from any outbursts of emotion at the sacrifice of their sentiment, face stark reality calmly and squarely, and maintain solid unity and strict discipline in order to carry out the Imperial instructions to the letter," the order said.

The Premier's cease-fire order was issued upon receipt of an imperial rescript from the Emperor which was also broadcast to the Japanese armed forces. The Emperor's message stated that "we are about to make peace with the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking" in order to avoid "endangering the very foundation of the Empire's

existence. . . . We trust that you officers and men of the Imperial forces will comply with our intention and will maintain a solid unity and strict discipline in your movements and that you will bear the hardest of all difficulties, bear the unbearable and leave an everlasting foundation of the nation."

A short time later the Premier delivered a speech to the nation in which he emphasized that he will have "special respect for the constitution and will strive to control the armed forces, to maintain order, to encourage energetic and open discussion and freedom of wholesome association." He expressed a hope for amity with nations in Greater East Asia, including China, and warned the nation "to guard against emotional outbursts and live up to the letter and the spirit of the imperial rescript." Admiral Yonai, Navy Minister, also issued a statement, pledging that "all members of the Imperial Navy" would comply with the Emperor's wishes regarding peace.

*Propaganda Broadcasts.*—Two themes were emphasized in Japanese broadcasts to the people of the homeland. The first stressed the fact that the Emperor had accepted the Potsdam ultimatum and that all Japanese should abide by his decision. The second attempted to prove that while Japan had been forced to sue for peace she had been defeated only by superior material resources and should prepare to overcome this deficiency in the future. Broadcasts to the United States stressed the need for continuance of the Imperial institution and Allied acceptance of the new Government to insure cessation of hostilities and orderly occupation.

In broadcasts designed to prevent disorders before the official ending of hostilities it was not made clear whether the expected dissension would be the result of refusal to surrender or of a desire to seek retribution from those held responsible for it. All broadcasts called for the maintenance of unity and order so that Japan could regain the confidence of the world. The Army and Navy broadcast to the armed forces an interpretation of the Emperor's rescript—which did not mention surrender—advising them to surrender, a step which showed some concern over the willingness of the armed forces to obey. Following receipt of a personal message from the Emperor, President Inouye of the Imperial Reservists Association issued a statement urging all reservists to

comply with the Emperor's wishes and to "avoid acts of rashness." A warning was issued that occupying forces will take over all local controls as well as key points if the Japanese cannot maintain order.

A propaganda official told the Japanese they did not lose the war because they were wrong but because of lack of material strength and necessary scientific knowledge and equipment. "We must make amends," he said. "We have lost but this is only temporary." Another broadcast told the Japanese "to strive with brave and great efforts to restore to Japan as quickly as possible an appropriate place in the world."

Several broadcasts declared that the Japanese must turn to science—apparently to prepare for the next war. Reversing its former stand that the atomic bomb is inhuman, Radio Tokyo asserted on the 16th, "Rather than accuse those who used the fateful atomic bomb, it will be more Bushido-like to give due credit to the scientific superiority of those who were capable of producing such a weapon. It would be much to our good if we could accuse ourselves of being so capable." Bushido—the way of the warrior—has become the way of the scientist, it was indicated. In other broadcasts the Japanese were told to devote themselves "to the advancement of scientific knowledge" because it was "superiority of the enemy's science" that had defeated Japan. One speaker declared, ". . . we did not lose the war spiritually. We are still fighting for the independence of East Asia. Our ideals are not wrong on that."

Whether these militant statements represented the viewpoint of the new Japanese Government or not was uncertain, but they illustrated the state of mind which the Allies will have to overcome during the occupation period. Broadcasts indicating the immediate or prospective dissolution of such jingoist groups as the Political Association of Great Japan and the various Civilian Combat Corps showed that the government was taking steps to prevent opposition to the occupation, but the Japanese obviously have not learned the full meaning of their defeat. The coming period of Allied occupation was viewed in general as an unavoidable inconvenience, but one which will not interfere with Japanese institutions or the primacy of her ruling class.

On the 17th the Japanese Government finally got around to telling the Japanese

people what to expect under Allied occupation. They were informed that Japan's sovereignty will be limited by the occupation headquarters until signing of the final peace treaty, that Japan must furnish food, living quarters and transportation to occupation troops, but that these will be furnished in an orderly fashion and not commandeered. The people were warned that until the cease-fire agreement is signed air attacks may take place and defense measures must be maintained. Among important questions which, it was said, would have to be decided by negotiation with the occupying force are "enforcement of free vote, revision of school books and official recognition of political parties. . . . The immediate tasks of the new Japanese Cabinet under Prince Higashi-Kuni will be to maintain order and unity among the Japanese people and at the same time see that friction is reduced to a minimum in our relations with Allied powers—especially occupation forces."

The Tokyo radio also provided a picture of the Japanese people in defeat—a part of the propaganda campaign designed to prove the indispensability of the present ruling clique in maintaining order. The people were pictured as totally unprepared for the announcement of the surrender. They are now dazed and bewildered by the sudden change and "many" are committing suicide. Widespread unemployment is in prospect and rumors are rife, particularly with respect to Allied landings in Japan. The people are worried about their prospective treatment by Allied soldiers and about possible expropriation, it was said.

Domei broadcast a report that "some unrest had been created not only among the civilian population but also among the armed forces" by rumors that Allied forces had already landed in Japan. This, according to Domei, accounted for the issuance of special instructions insisting that members of the armed forces subject "their own irresponsible judgment" to the will of the Emperor.

A second broadcast declared that Japanese acceptance of the Allied terms was "resented by a considerable portion of the military men" and that the occupation "may be too much for some of the military officers to bear. Some of the hot-headed among them may allow their emotions to get the better of their judgment and there is no telling what unfortunate incidents may occur which might endanger the present delicate situation." The broadcast then declared that

through the Emperor's rescript and the influence of the new Premier, the government will "make it certain that the greater part of the military will strictly obey the imperial will."

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu broadcast a speech to the Orient in which he advised the Japanese to change their ways of thinking and rebuild Japan on the basis of friendly relations and cooperation with foreigners. "The price that must be paid for this defeat in battle is very high, but as the consequences of such an all-out war, that cannot be helped," he said. He also advised the Japanese to "launch forth with courage on the path of moral principles." The inference was given that Japan still counts on the establishment of a new order in East Asia, this time to be secured through the common bond of the racial spirit.

### Third Fleet Operations

*Final Strikes at Japan.*—As reported last week, hostilities against Japan were suspended by order of Fleet Admiral Nimitz early on the morning of the 15th. First accounts stated that our carrier aircraft were already airborne for an attack on the Tokyo area but were recalled before reaching the target area. Later information, however, reveals that the first wave of Third Fleet planes attacked airdromes and other targets near Tokyo before the cease-fire order was given and that a second wave was recalled before reaching its objectives. Our planes engaged about 40 Japanese aircraft as they approached the target area and shot down approximately 30 of them. Ten additional planes were destroyed on the ground at Hyakurigahara and Kisarazu and 13 others were damaged. During the morning CAP downed an enemy plane diving on our task force, and between 1245 and 1330 five more Japanese aircraft were shot down over the force. Rescue CAP, while returning to the Fleet, sighted and shot down three bomb-carrying Japanese planes headed toward the task force. Our combat losses were five fighters and one Avenger, with six pilots and an observer.

*Damage Reports on Earlier Strikes.*—According to final reports from the Third Fleet, carrier aircraft flew more than 1,150 offensive and some 400 CAP sorties on the 13th. At airfields in the Tokyo area our planes destroyed 254 grounded enemy planes and damaged 149. More than 100 of the planes de-

stroyed were trainers discovered at Nagano, which was swept clean. Our planes also destroyed 15 locomotives and 11 hangars and damaged five locomotives, five hangars, seven airfield shops, five warehouses and 13 industrial buildings, including those at the Onahana Chemical Plant and an aluminum plant at Fuji. We lost six fighters and an Avenger, with five pilots and a crewman. In attacks on shipping our planes sank a submarine and 8 luggers and damaged a submarine and 21 luggers.

Recent photographs show the Japanese battleship *Nagato* with her mainmast blown off at the base and her stack missing as a result of the July 18th carrier attacks. Hull and battery damage was not visible because of camouflage. Previously unreported results of the same strike show the old heavy cruiser *Kasuga* capsized, another heavy cruiser, the *Asama*, with a large hole in her starboard quarter and an old destroyer sunk.

Photographs also show a Kobe-type CVE with her elevator smashed, a hole through the flight deck and her fantail bent down into the water. The ship may be afloat but is definitely not serviceable. The CVE *Kaiyo* is lying on her side in Beppu Bay, northeastern Kyushu.

*Fleet Units Named.*—American and British combat ships which played a major role in the final battering of Japan were identified this week by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. The force under Admiral William F. Halsey's command, which ranged up and down the Japanese coastline from July 10th until the end of hostilities, was comprised of 105 of the newest and most powerful units of the U. S. Pacific Fleet and 28 ships of the British Pacific Fleet. In this striking force there were eight U. S. battleships and one British, 16 U. S. carriers and four British, 19 U. S. cruisers and six British, and 62 U. S. destroyers and 17 British. Names of the major ships are listed below:

### BATTLESHIPS

#### UNITED STATES:

*Alabama*  
*Indiana*  
*Iowa*  
*Massachusetts*  
*Missouri*  
*North Carolina*  
*South Dakota*  
*Wisconsin*

#### GREAT BRITAIN:

*King George V*

### CARRIERS

#### UNITED STATES:

*Bataan (CVL)*  
*Belleau Wood (CVL)*  
*Bennington (CV)*  
*Bonhomme Richard (CV)*  
*Cowpens (CVL)*  
*Essex (CV)*  
*Hancock (CV)*  
*Independence (CVL)*  
*Lexington (CV)*  
*Monterey (CVL)*  
*Randolph (CV)*  
*San Jacinto (CVL)*  
*Shangri-La (CV)*  
*Ticonderoga (CV)*  
*Wasp (CV)*  
*Yorktown (CV)*

#### GREAT BRITAIN:

*Formidable (CV)*  
*Implacable (CV)*  
*Indefatigable (CV)*  
*Victorious (CV)*

### CRUISERS

#### UNITED STATES:

*Amsterdam (CL)*  
*Astoria (CL)*  
*Atlanta (CL)*  
*Boston (CA)*  
*Chicago (CA)*  
*Dayton (CL)*  
*Duluth (CL)*  
*Flint (CL)*  
*Oakland (CL)*  
*Oklahoma City (CL)*  
*Pasadena (CL)*  
*Quincy (CA)*  
*San Diego (CL)*  
*San Juan (CL)*  
*Springfield (CL)*  
*St. Paul (CA)*  
*Topeka (CL)*  
*Tucson (CL)*  
*Wilkes-Barre (CL)*

#### GREAT BRITAIN:

*Achilles (CL)*  
*Black Prince (CL)*  
*Euryalus (CL)*  
*Gambia (CL)*  
*Newfoundland (CL)*  
*Uganda (CL)*

The only vessel damaged in the 37 days of operations, beginning on July 10th, was the destroyer *Borie*, which was crashed by suicide plane and heavily damaged on August 9th while carrier planes of our Fleet were engaged in attacking airfields and other installations on northern Honshu.

In addition to the U. S. and British striking forces, numerous vessels con-

stituting the Service Fleets participated in the final blows against Japan. In his communique listing the ships of the striking forces, Admiral Nimitz paid tribute to the tankers, ammunition ships, escort carriers, destroyers, destroyer escorts and miscellaneous supply ships comprising the Service Fleets: "Without the great contribution of these service forces, it would have been impossible for the United States and British carrier-plane and bombardment forces to continue their successive and punishing blows on the Japanese homeland." Tribute was also paid to submarines of the Fleet, which supported the carrier force strikes against Japan by offensive operations, search patrols and rescue actions.

*Summary of Japanese Losses to Recent Third Fleet Actions.*—Admiral William F. Halsey on the 16th announced through the press a summary of the losses inflicted on Japanese aircraft and shipping and damage done to shore installations by his Third Fleet and the British Pacific Fleet in the period between May 28th, the date on which Admiral Halsey resumed command, and August 15th, when the "cease fire" order was given by Fleet Admiral Nimitz. Part of the Third Fleet's operations were in support of the final phases of the Okinawa campaign, but most of the attacks were directed at targets in the Japanese homeland in independent operations aimed at knocking out the enemy's air force and that part of his fleet then in home waters. There was a period of approximately four weeks, between the middle of June and the 10th of July, when the Fleet was virtually inactive. Most of the damage, therefore, was inflicted on the last five weeks, from July 10th until August 15th, in strikes at targets, including enemy fleet units, throughout the length of Honshu Island.

According to the statement issued by Admiral Halsey, 2,965 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged and nearly 1,650 of the enemy's warships and merchant vessels were sunk or damaged in the two-and-a-half-month period the Third Fleet was in action off the Japanese islands.

The following table summarizes enemy aircraft and ship losses to the Third Fleet during the period under consideration:

AIRCRAFT	
Destroyed	Damaged
In air, 290	1,374
On ground, 1,301	on ground

*Confidential*

## SHIPS

## Naval

Sunk	Damaged
1 BB	1 BB
2 XCV-BB	3 CV's
1 CA	2 CVL's
1 CL	3 CVE's
1 OCA	1 CA
8 DD's	18 DD's
12 DE's	44 DE's
7 SS's	15 SS's <sup>2</sup>
15 landing craft <sup>1</sup>	13 landing craft <sup>1</sup>
48	100

## Merchant

Sunk	Damaged
8 AO's	27 AO's
6 train ferries	5 train ferries <sup>3</sup>
49 AP's or AK's <sup>4</sup>	101 AP's or AK's <sup>4</sup>
100 AP's or AK's <sup>5</sup>	193 AP's or AK's <sup>5</sup>
36 dredges, luggers and miscellaneous shipping.	643 tugs, luggers, etc.
529	969

In addition to the aircraft and shipping losses shown above, 195 locomotives were destroyed and 109 were damaged. Heavy blows were struck at industrial targets, warehouses, dockyards and airfield installations. According to Admiral Halsey's statement, the Fleet hit 260 enemy airfields in the Ryukyus and on Kyushu, Shikoku, Honshu and Hokkaido Islands. Carrier pilots of Task Force 38 flew more than 14,300 offensive and 7,700 covering sorties in the two and a half months preceding August 15th. Our planes dropped almost 5,000 tons of bombs and fired more than 21,000 rocket projectiles.

Units of the Fleet carried out bombardments at Okinawa, Okino Daito and Minami Daito, in the Ryukyus, and at Muroran, Kamaishi (twice), Hitachi and Hamamatsu, on the Japanese home islands. British ships joined in the bombardment of the last three. On several occasions destroyers shelled shore targets, such as radar and radio installations, in the area south of Tokyo.

## Air Operations Over Japan

*Tactical Operations.*—Suspension of all offensive air operations against the

<sup>1</sup> Including picket boats.

<sup>2</sup> Including midgets.

<sup>3</sup> Two probably sunk.

<sup>4</sup> More than 1,000 tons each.

<sup>5</sup> Under 1,000 tons each.

Confidential

Japanese followed Emperor Hirohito's acceptance of the Allied surrender terms as contained in the Potsdam ultimatum. All combat missions from Okinawa ceased as of the 17th, but during the last days of the period of negotiation through the Swiss and Swedish Governments there was virtually no offensive action against shore targets by aircraft of Gen. George C. Kenney's Tactical Air Force. Apparently the last day of major operations by the TAF was the 12th, when some 600 sorties were flown against targets on Kyushu and nearby areas along the Inland Sea. On succeeding days, until Japan's surrender became official and the Emperor issued his "cease fire" order on the 16th, the only aerial activity reported from TAF headquarters was a continuation of the attacks on enemy shipping and the usual defensive patrols.

The last attack on the enemy homeland by fighters from Iwo bases took place on the 14th. The attack was made in conjunction with a massive final effort by about 800 Superfortresses, which kept up a sustained attack for nearly 14 hours. Approximately 135 Mustangs and Thunderbolts are reported to have taken part in the attack on the Osaka-Nagoya area. Some of them acted as escorts for Superforts raiding the Osaka area, while others swept assigned areas around Nagoya. Two enemy aircraft were damaged on the ground and about 20 locomotives were destroyed. Three power houses, two tank cars, a freight car, three factories and eight high tension towers were also destroyed and numerous similar targets were damaged, along with small shipping. We lost four fighters but the pilots of three of them were rescued.

Dispatches from the front reported that on the 14th nearly 100 Thunderbolts, possibly from Okinawa bases, were also over the Osaka-Nagoya area. Preliminary reports claim 17 Japanese aircraft shot down over the area and two more destroyed on the ground.

Twice this week, after the Japanese Emperor had ordered an end to hostilities, U. S. planes on photo-reconnaissance missions over Japan were attacked by enemy fighters. On the 17th four B-32's were intercepted over Tokyo by about 10 Japanese fighters, of which two were probably destroyed and another was damaged. Three other photo planes were subjected to A. A. fire over Yokosuka and Miyakonojo. The next day two unescorted B-32's on a reconnaissance

mission over Tokyo were attacked by 14 enemy fighters. An aerial photographer in one plane was killed, two of the crew were wounded and both planes were heavily damaged. Our planes shot down two of the enemy aircraft and probably destroyed two more. This attack occurred only a few hours after Japan's official acceptance of Gen. MacArthur's instructions to fly a peace delegation to Manila on the following day. The B-32's were cruising at about 20,000 feet over Tokyo when a Japanese plane attacked one of them. The pilot of the B-32 radioed the second B-32 to slow down, for his Number Three engine was shot out. One enemy pilot replied in English, "Yes, slow down so I can shoot you."

*Attacks on Shipping.*—There was no let-up in the aerial blockade of the Japanese home islands until the cessation of hostilities had been proclaimed by the Japanese. The 14th, however, was the last day on which any large-scale action took place. More than 60 Mustangs and Thunderbolts ranging along the west coast of Kyushu that day sank or damaged 8 luggers and 10 small vessels, set five small cargo vessels and a PT boat afire and damaged three gunboats, two coastal freighters and two small craft. In addition, direct hits were scored on two small freighter-transport and near hits on a medium cargo vessel. Our planes also attacked about 100 fishing boats, damaging many of them. We lost two Thunderbolts.

More than 40 Mitchells on the 13th raided shipping in Tsushima Strait and sank a cargo vessel, three coasters, a lugger and two fishing boats. Another lugger was strafed and a coastal freighter was hit with rocket projectiles. Privateers on the same day damaged several small ships in Tsushima Strait and destroyed radar installations on an island off the south coast of Korea.

Two Liberators and two Dominators on patrol over Tsushima Strait on the 14th sank a medium tanker, two medium cargo vessels and a sloop and damaged a small boat. Near hits were made on a coaster and a lugger. Five other Liberators found no targets. Approximately 20 Mitchells attacked and sank a small cargo-transport, a coaster and a fishing boat in Tsushima Strait the same day, while Privateers on patrol damaged three merchant vessels with rockets. Fifteen Thunderbolts hit shipping off southern Korea. Three coasters and a barge were destroyed and some 25 other small vessels

were heavily strafed. Seven of the Thunderbolts were intercepted over Korea by three or four enemy fighters, which shot down one of our planes. Many search and reconnaissance missions over the Yellow Sea and Tsushima Strait were uneventful and a number of our planes were called back before completion of their missions.

Search and patrol planes along the southern coast of Honshu Island reported no worthwhile shipping targets. On the 17th, however, after the cessation of hostilities, our planes over the area reported numerous vessels in the area south of Nagoya, which were sailing apparently "unafraid." South of Tokyo Bay our planes sighted one enemy vessel whose crew waved flags but stayed clear of their guns.

*Summary of B-29 Operations.*—According to figures released on the 17th by Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commanding general of the United States Army Strategic Air Forces, Superfortresses operating from the Marianas, India and China flew 36,612 sorties against the Japanese and dropped 169,421 tons of bombs in their fourteen months of war operations. A total of 365 combat missions was flown during this period. Losses incident to combat operations amounted to 437 B-29's and approximately three thousand men killed or missing. A total of more than 600 B-29 crew personnel was saved by naval rescue agencies.

In a communique summarizing the results of B-29 operations, Gen. Spaatz said that, according to available intelligence, their attacks on specific Japanese industrial targets had reduced enemy aircraft production by 60 per cent and steel production by 15 per cent and had almost completely destroyed Japan's major oil refining capacity. He also asserted that the B-29's had knocked out the major industrial capacity of fifty-nine Japanese cities, had crippled six other enemy cities, had laid 12,049 mines in enemy waters and destroyed or damaged 2,285 Japanese planes, all but 350 of them in air combat.

Between June 15, 1944, and August 15, 1945, the Twentieth Air Force destroyed or severely damaged 581 Japanese factories producing war materials, and burned out 167 square miles of enemy cities. Among the major industrial targets destroyed or damaged were 23 major aircraft factories, six of Japan's biggest arsenals, two major steel plants and eight

Confidential



of the principal oil refinery centers. Gen. Spaatz' communique indicated that damage done at Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic bombs was included in the preliminary reports.

During July 1945 alone 42,711 tons of bombs were dropped on the Japanese homeland. Earlier, in coordination with the invasion of Okinawa, B-29's during the period between April 17th and May 11th, hit Kyushu airfield installations with 7,850 tons.

The longest B-29 mission was logged when mining aircraft flew from Marianas home bases to Rashin, Korea, staging on the way through Iwo Jima. The heaviest strike was flown on August 1st when 855 B-29's were airborne with 6,632 tons of bombs. This was in sharp contrast with the first B-29 attack on Japan when 62 B-29's bombed Yawata on June 15, 1944.

Gen. Spaatz also gave information concerning the activities of the long-range Army fighter planes based on Iwo Jima, which have been used to escort Superfortresses or to run interference for them by neutralizing strikes against Japanese airfields. In the performance of their mission, there P-51 Mustangs and P-47 Thunderbolts flew 8,012 sorties totaling more than 38,000 hours and destroyed or damaged 1,047 enemy aircraft. We lost 106 fighters in these operations.

### Philippine Islands

*Ground Operations.*—Offensive action by U. S. troops was suspended at 1720 on the 15th. Security and reconnaissance patrols have been continued, however. Scattered fighting continues in some of the more isolated sections of Luzon and Mindanao, but it is mostly in the form of sniping attacks on our patrols. By the 19th, according to press reports, surrender overtures had been made by two Japanese generals on Luzon. Negotiations were reported to be under way between U. S. officers and emissaries of Lt. Gen. Yoshiharu Iwanaka, commander of the Japanese "geki" (attack) force which includes remnants of the Second Armored Division. Lt. Gen. Masatsugu Araki, commanding the remnants of the 103d Infantry Division, is reported to have made surrender overtures to Filipino Army units under Col. Russell R. Volckman. The U. S. 38th Division received word from the east coast of Luzon that a Japanese vice admiral in that sector had sent two officers to negotiate for surrender. He is re-

ported to have acted after two Japanese prisoners of war volunteered to take news of Japan's surrender to his headquarters.

It is expected that some resistance will be met for several days yet before all the isolated units receive official word of Japan's surrender. The Philippines front was one of the areas in which the Japanese government predicated it would take about 12 days for the end of hostilities to be effected.

U. S. commanders spurred their efforts to inform all Japanese of the surrender and to persuade them to lay down their arms. Our forces immediately began utilizing leaflets, loudspeakers, signs and volunteer prisoners of war to get the surrender news to the Japanese. In the Fourteenth Corps sector on Luzon U. S. planes on the 16th are reported to have dropped some 625,000 leaflets, telling of the Emperor's action and appealing to the Japanese to conform. Many Japanese prisoners already in our hands expressed the belief that junior officers and enlisted men would gladly yield but that high-ranking officers might refuse. Prisoners captured after Japan's surrender were at first skeptical when told of the surrender but confessed that they had had no war news for two months.

According to the press, Lt. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, commander of the U. S. Fourteenth Corps, has been authorized to accept the surrender of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita leader of the Japanese forces on Luzon. There is some doubt that Gen. Yamashita is still alive and it is believed quite possible that he will, if alive now, commit hara-kiri rather than surrender his own person.

On Mindanao the U. S. 31st Division dropped a radio by parachute to Lt. Gen. Gyosaku Morozumi and the remnants of his 30th Division. The radio equipment included instructions for its use and the schedule of regular news broadcasts.

Japanese casualties on Luzon by the 16th totaled 199,040 (193,761 killed and 5,279 captured). Total casualties on Mindanao (less Zamboanga and the Sulus) numbered 12,938 (12,514 killed and 424 captured). It is estimated that not more than 3,000 Japanese remain on Luzon, but the enemy's strength on Mindanao continued to be fairly substantial—possibly about 24,000. Another 8,000 Japanese are thought to be scattered through the other islands of the archipelago.

In the last days before Japan's surrender, units of the U. S. Fourteenth

Corps in northern Luzon had reported encountering fairly strong opposition in all sectors except that of the 38th Division, northeast of Manila and in the Infanta area. Both the 32d and the 6th Divisions and the Philippines troops attached to them met stubborn resistance in their drives to clear the Japanese from the mountains between Highways 4 and 11. A number of counterattacks were thrown back by our forces. The 37th Division, operating in the Paret River valley in northeastern Luzon, made good progress against diminished opposition.

*Air Operations.*—No air action was reported from the Mindanao area this week except for routine patrols. Over Luzon offensive action was limited to a small scale attack on the 14th, when ground troops received support from 12 B-29's, which dropped a small number of demolition and napalm bombs, and 6 B-29's, which hit enemy positions with rocket projectiles and high explosives. Sixteen P-38's and 24 B-25's sent out that night returned to their bases without bombing their targets. Other air action consisted of dropping leaflets to isolated enemy units, urging them to surrender.

### Netherlands East Indies

The surrender has come soon enough to save valuable East Indian rubber, oil and other products for the world unless the Japanese attempt to institute a policy of destruction before laying down arms, which now seems extremely unlikely.

In Borneo, there has been little, if any, destruction of rubber trees, since 90 per cent of the rubber acreage is in native plots of 100 acres or less scattered throughout the island. The natives are believed to have a huge tonnage of rubber hidden away in Borneo and other areas. Plans are already being made for construction of river boats to traverse the waterways inland, collecting the rubber and bringing it to the seaports.

Oil suitable for bunker fuel has been obtained from Tarakan in commercial quantities for several weeks. The Balikpapan refineries were almost totally destroyed by Allied bombing and Japanese operations, but the destruction is expected to be lighter in the Samarinda fields.

Other important and strategic materials produced by the Indies include cinchona bark for quinine, Manila fiber, sisal, kapok, pepper, coconut oil, palm oil, nickel and tin.

Dr. H. J. Van Mook, lieutenant governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies, broadcast a statement on the 17th to Japanese commanders in the islands, warning them that they would be treated as war criminals if they interfered with the liberty of the population or with prisoners in concentration camps.

*Borneo Operations.*—United States PT boats continued their offensive against the Borneo coast until the day of the surrender. On the 12th they bombarded installations at Darvel Bay on the northeast coast with rockets and strafed personnel. The following day they harassed east coast areas, demolishing some buildings. On the 14th day they shelled Sandakan.

Air activity gradually decreased. Australian planes attacked Bintulu, Miri and Keningan on the 12th, struck a personnel area at Bintulu again on the 13th, hit Kuching and Keningan installations on the 14th and flew a number of other missions over the island. On the 16th, four Beauforts dropped leaflets, presumably advising the enemy of the surrender of the Japanese Government. Another four-plane flight dropped leaflets again on the 18th.

There was very little change in the ground situation. Total enemy casualties for recent operations had totaled 5,023 dead and 543 prisoners as of August 7th.

*Other Operations in the Indies.*—Aircraft caused considerable damage to light shipping in the East Indies in the days immediately preceding the cessation of hostilities. Three Australian B-24's bombed the Limboeng airfield on Celebes on the 10th, an operation which has not been previously reported. Two PBV's strafed nine schooners and three other vessels in the Flores Sea on the 13th. On the 14th four Spitfires strafed three small craft in the Halmaheras and one plane attacked an enemy vessel in the Flores Sea. Later activity was confined to routine searches over the Flores and Banda Sea areas. On the 18th four planes scattered leaflets over Halmahera.

According to a Chungking radio report on the 20th, quoting the Batavia radio, the Japanese on Java have received the cease-fire order, but there was no report of formal surrender negotiations.

### Southwest Pacific

*Solomons-Bismarcks.* — Japanese forces on Bougainville and nearby islands were ordered to cease fighting on the

16th by their commander, Lieut. Gen. Kanda, but it will require a month to concentrate the troops for internment, Kanda's surrender emissary to the Australians said. There are approximately 20,000 troops on Bougainville and 1,000 on nearby islands, the envoy, a Major Otsu, stated. No Allied troops are prisoners of the Japanese in this area, he said.

The surrender emissaries were sent to Australian Lieut. Gen. Stanley Savige by Kanda to receive terms for the surrender of the Bougainville forces. Savige's terms were reported to include the provisions that the enemy commanders come to Torokina to sign the surrender document and turn over their swords in token of submission.

Prior to the 15th, New Zealand planes had continued active over Bougainville, Rabaul and New Ireland but their operations were confined mainly to patrolling. About 65 sorties were flown on the 13th and about 25 on the 14th. Ground activity on Bougainville was mainly restricted to patrols. A compilation of enemy casualties as of the 7th showed 6,774 killed and 132 prisoners during the past eight months.

**New Guinea**—Negotiations for the surrender of Japanese troops in the Wewak sector of New Guinea were started this week. Terms of the Australian Sixth Division were submitted through an emissary to Lieut. Gen. Adachi, commanding approximately 8,000 troops. The Japanese requested a delay, apparently because of some question as to whether the terms would have to be submitted by them to their higher echelon at Singapore, and arrangements were made for another meeting on the 22d. A report from the Australians indicated that Lieut. Gen. Nakai, commander of the enemy troops in the interior of New Guinea, was also seeking surrender terms.

Australian combat air activity over New Guinea had continued up until the surrender announcement on the 15th. A flight of 54 Beauforts supported ground forces in the Maprik sector on the 14th and 30 planes attacked enemy installations in the same area on the 15th. On the 18th four Dutch P-40's, reconnoitering over Manokwari, were fired upon by the enemy.

Ground activity had been confined principally to extensive patrolling. The Australians had moved northwest in the coastal area and were sending patrols into the mountains inland. Enemy casualties in all sectors of New Guinea during the past eight months had totaled 7,085 dead and 219 prisoners on the 7th.

#### Carolines

Ponape and the Palaus were both bombed by an unstated number of Marine planes on the 14th, one day before the order to cease hostilities.

#### Marianas

Japanese prisoners led by a captured Japanese field officer were released this week to locate enemy troops still at large upon Guam and inform them of Japan's surrender. Indications that this may become the conventional procedure for rounding up scattered enemy forces on many of the Pacific islands could be seen in reports from various other theatres where groups of Japanese and Nisei volunteers had started or were preparing for such missions. On Guam, the freed prisoners were under leadership of an officer who surrendered two months ago and has since been responsible for the capitulation of other groups. Immediately after the Emperor's broadcast, he volunteered to hunt for the rest of the enemy soldiers, about 200 of whom are believed to be at large. He was furnished with intelligence maps and available information regarding the probable location of the stragglers and with safe conduct passes for his prisoner-assistants. The principal difficulty in securing surrender of the scattered and isolated enemy troops on the by-passed islands is expected to be that of convincing them their country has surrendered.

#### Wake

Six Marine planes bombed coastal defense guns on Peacock Point on the 13th, in the last action against Wake before cessation of hostilities.

#### Kuriles

Fires were started at Torishima, off the east coast of Paramushiru, by a Privateer on the 13th, while another Privateer bombed Kakumatbetsu in the western part of the island. On the same day six B-24's unloaded bombs on Kashiwabaga, causing large fires.

## ASIA

### Soviet Operations

**Surrender Negotiations.**—Russian Red Banner Armies continued their offensive in Manchuria during the week, in spite of Japanese requests for a cessation of hostilities, until the Japanese had, in fact, laid down their arms and Russian forces had completed the occupation of the strategic central section of the country. Continuance of the attacks was explained by Gen. Alexei Antonav, Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army, on the 15th. He declared that the Emperor's statement of the 14th was only a general declaration about surrender and that the order to the armed forces to cease military operations had not yet been given. "Capitulation of the armed forces of Japan may be regarded as having taken place only from the moment when the Japanese Emperor gives his armed forces the order to cease military operations and lay down arms and the moment when this order is carried out in fact," he said.

The Japanese, for their part, indicated that it was impossible for forces under constant attack to cease fighting. On the 16th the Kwantung Army Radio sent the Soviet commander a message that front-line forces had ceased all military movements and appealed to the Russians to stop their attacks. It was stated that the Japanese would inform the Soviets by radio for ten minutes out of every hour concerning Japanese intentions and requested the Soviet forces to do likewise.

In reply Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, supreme Soviet commander on the Far East Front, declared that the Japanese message made no mention of capitulation and that the Japanese would have until 1200 on the 20th to lay down their arms. "As soon as the Japanese begin laying down their arms, the Soviet troops will cease military operations," the message stated. On the 17th the Japanese asked safe conduct for "small-type aircraft" which would be dispatched during the day to drop surrender orders to Japanese troops. Bad weather prevented the full execution of this plan, but the Japanese command apparently did transmit the surrender order to all units with which it was able to establish some sort of communication.

On the afternoon of the 18th the Japanese commander, Gen. Otozo Yamada,

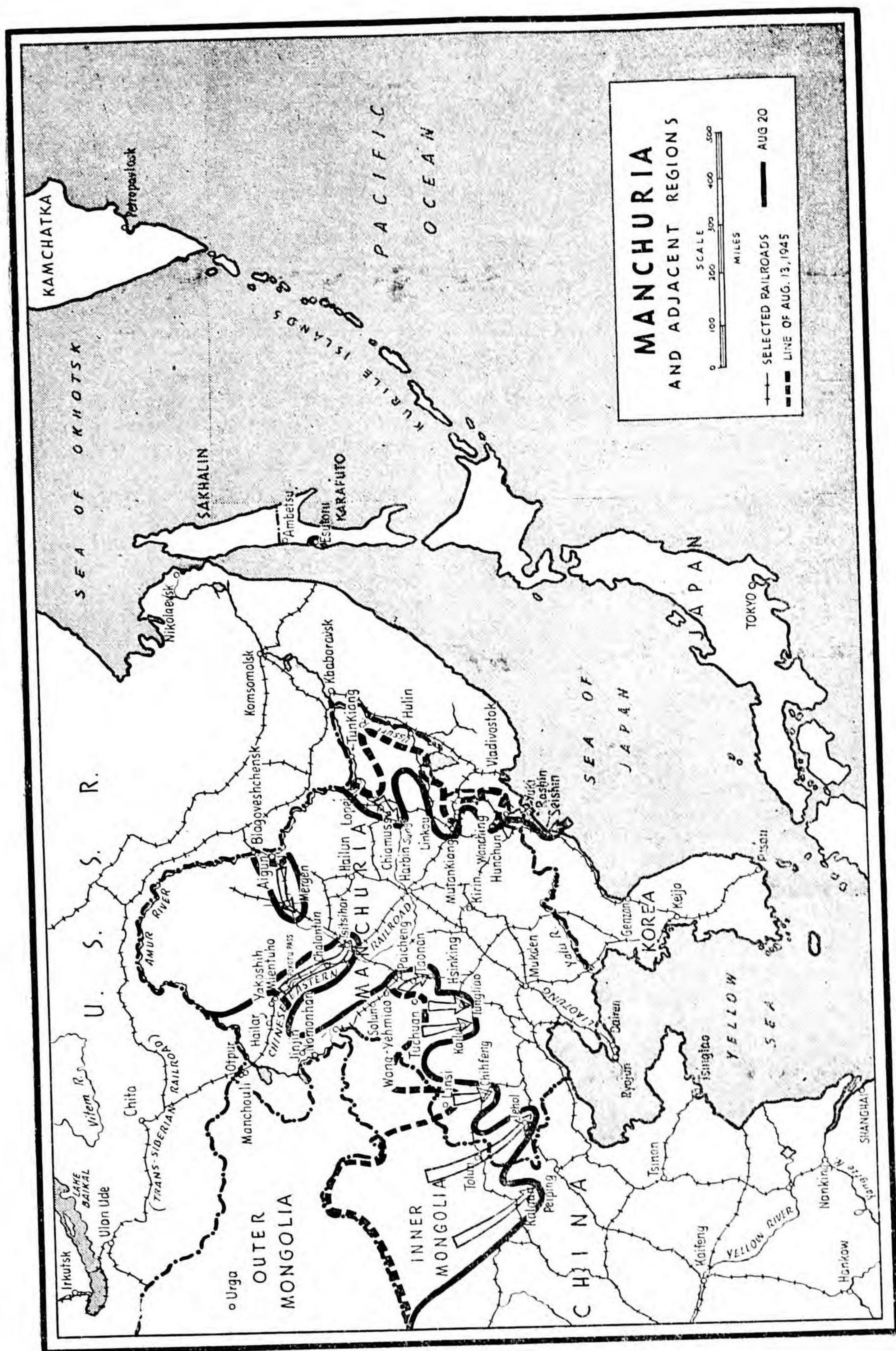
was ordered by the Khabarovsk radio to send his Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Hata, to Khabarovsk not later than the following morning. Marshal Vasilevsky's message declared that General Hata would be returned to Harbin following negotiations "with me," and stated that "I have given orders to the Soviet forces to cease military operations immediately in all sectors of the front after all operations have stopped on your side." A Soviet plane carrying a delegation of Red Army men landed at Harbin on the evening of the 18th to pick up General Hata.

Conferences for a truce agreement began after the arrival by air of Soviet military emissaries in Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin and Kirin, according to a Japanese report. All major Japanese units were believed to have laid down their arms by noon on the 20th in compliance with the Russian directive.

Surrenders by individual Japanese commanders began as early as the 17th, according to the Soviet communique, when 20,000 prisoners were taken. The Soviets had previously reported that 8,000 prisoners had been seized between the 9th and 13th. On the 18th Moscow announced that units of the Third Japanese Army had begun to surrender and that "the number of Japanese troops surrendering has increased." The by-passed Hailar garrison of 5,000 men, headed by Maj. Gen. Namura, was reported to have surrendered in a body. The Soviets stated that 98,000 Japanese surrendered on the 19th, and that troops of the Kwantung Army "in most sectors of the front ceased resistance." Surrender of the Fifth Kwantung Army Group was announced on the 21st. One regiment was reported to have capitulated after killing its officers who refused to give the surrender order. Commanders of the First and Third Army groups were also taken prisoner, the Russians reported.

On the 20th resistance in Karafuto also ended.

**Military Operations.**—The full development of the Russian plan of campaign was revealed early this week. The strong Soviet right wing carried the brunt of the attack with at least six columns striking on a 600-mile front. The full extent of the success of the operation could not be accurately gauged, however, as surrenders by individual Japanese units began soon after the



Confidential

Japanese Government's surrender announcement. The main western line of defenses may have been irreparably broken before the surrenders began; the eastern defense line along the Changpai Range still held, however.

*The Trans-Baikal Front.*—A new Soviet force made its appearance at the extreme southwestern end of the front during the second phase of the Soviet campaign. Driving southeast along the old Urga-Peiping caravan route, the column made rapid progress, reaching points within 90 miles of Kalgan (Wanchuan) on the 14th and driving to within 25 miles of the city on the following day. Subsequently, the Soviets failed to report any further action by this force.

A second column, 100 miles to the northeast, captured the railroad center and military depot of Tolun after some resistance on the 15th. Two days later the Tolun-Mukden railroad was cut at Chihfeng by a third column advancing south from Lintsi. On the following day Soviet forces occupied Jehol (Chengteh), capital of Jehol Province. In two more days, Japanese resistance having ended, Soviet forces had reached the Gulf of Chihli, completing the severance of Manchuria from China.

Russian columns, which had previously forced the Hsingan Mountain range in the Tolun area of Manchuria and in northern Jehol Province, advanced to the southeast against steadily decreasing opposition. The Mukden-Tsitsihar railroad was cut at Taonan on the 15th. Paiching, junction of the branch line leading southeast to Hsinking, was taken in a move to the north. Other units moved south and captured Kaitung on the 17th. Soviet forces in the Tuchuan (Lichuan) area moved south also, taking Kailu and Tungliao, the latter situated on a branch railroad 140 miles northwest of Mukden. With the cessation of hostilities on the 20th, Russian troops advanced rapidly and occupied both Mukden and Hsinking. By the 21st Russian troops were reported in the vicinity of Port Arthur (Ryojun).

In a three-day battle along the Hailar-Tsitsihar railroad, other Red Banner troops forced the Pokotu pass and advanced 100 miles through the mountains to take Chalantun on the 17th. Chalantun is situated in the eastern foothills of the range and is 75 miles from Tsitsihar. The ease of the Soviet breakthrough in this area, reported to be one of the strongest defense

zones in Manchuria, suggests that the Japanese had withdrawn the major units of their already outflanked defense force to the south. After the ending of Japanese resistance, Tsitsihar was occupied and Russian troop trains rolled through the city to Harbin, where a victory parade was staged.

*The Second Far Eastern Front.*—In the defensive sector opposite Blagoveshchensk only minor activity was reported until the surrender, when an advance was made through the mountains to Mergen. To the southeast, substantial gains were made along both banks of the Sungari River during the active phases of the fighting. Chiamussu (Kiamusze), 190 miles from Harbin, was taken on the 16th. On the 17th gains of 10 to 12 miles were made on the approaches to the narrowest part of the valley. Following the surrender of the Japanese forces, Harbin was occupied.

In Karafuto heavy fighting followed the Soviet landing at Esutoru but by the 17th the bridgehead had been expanded slightly. On the 20th Japanese forces on the island laid down their arms, and Russian occupation forces moved rapidly south.

*The First Far Eastern Front.*—Mutankiang, an important Japanese military base on the Chinese Eastern Railway 165 miles from Harbin, was taken on the 14th in heavy fighting. Russian troops then cleared the Mutankiang-Hulin branch line and cut the Mutankiang-Seishin line with the capture of Wanching. As Japanese troops began laying down their arms, advances to the west were accelerated, and on the 20th the Changpei range was crossed. Kirin was occupied by forces moving along the Hunchun-Hsinking railroad, and a town within 80 miles of Harbin was occupied by troops following the Chinese Eastern Railway.

In Korea, Seishin, 56 miles below the Siberian border, was taken in an amphibious assault on the 14th after a two-day battle.

*Naval and Air Operations.*—It has been reported that on August 7th two Japanese destroyers and two transports arrived at an unnamed port on the west coast of Kamchatka to evacuate cannery equipment and workers. With the outbreak of war on the 9th Russian forces sank the two transports. The destroyers were damaged but escaped. Several other incidents have been reported in the same area and there has been constant

Confidential

aircraft and artillery action over the First Kurile Strait.

(On the 12th two American B-24's bombed the railroad yards at Fusan and the docks at Genzan. On the 13th the docks at Fusan were bombed in a pre-dawn strike. A force of 48 Thunderbolts of the Far East Air Force shot down 16 Japanese planes and probably shot down two more over the Keijo airfield in Western Korea. One Thunderbolt was lost.)

*"Manchukuo" Disappears.*—Russian occupation of Manchuria, now virtually complete, has ended almost fourteen years of Japanese rule over the country. Manchukuo, the puppet state ruled by the Japanese through puppet emperor Henry Pu Yi, ceased to exist, as Red Banner Army troops entered Hsinking, its erstwhile capital. The future status of Manchuria, which the United States and Great Britain agreed in the Cairo Declaration to return to China, will probably be made known when the texts of the recently signed Soviet-Chinese treaties are revealed. It is expected that China will regain control over the area but that Russia will secure rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway, formerly jointly owned by the Russians and the Japanese, and in the Kwantung Peninsula. The future status of Korea, already partly occupied by Russian troops, is also in doubt. Korea was promised independence "in due course" in the Cairo declaration, but the Soviet attitude toward this guarantee has not yet been made known.

#### China

*Surrender Negotiations.*—Upon receiving word of the Japanese acceptance of Allied surrender terms, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek broadcast a message to the Chinese people that the historical mission of the Chinese national revolution had been fulfilled. It was announced that Chiang would be unable to be present at the surrender ceremony in Japan because of the critical domestic situation. Gen. Hsu Yung-chang, chief of the operations board of the National Military Council, was appointed to head the Chinese armistice delegation.

Following the surrender announcement, Generalissimo Chiang issued an order to Gen. Yasugi Okamura, commander of the Japanese China Expeditionary Army, directing that (1) military action be stopped immediately; (2) a Japanese representative be sent to Yushan to receive military instructions from Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Chinese mili-

tary Chief of Staff; (3) Japanese troops retain their arms temporarily to maintain public order and communications and remain in their present positions; (4) airplanes, warships and merchant ships remain in their present positions, except that shipping on the Yangtze concentrate at Ichang and Hashi. No destruction of installations was to be permitted.

In his reply Gen. Okamura agreed to surrender Japanese armies in China but requested more detailed instructions. He stated that Japanese forces in Nanking were concentrated in the suburbs, leaving only a skeleton force to maintain order in the city, in expectation of the arrival of Chinese troops. Orders were issued for Japanese forces in North China to cease hostilities at dawn on the 17th.

On the 17th Gen. Okamura informed the Generalissimo that although Japanese forces had ceased hostilities, they were being attacked in northern and central China by Chinese troops and that if this continued, the Japanese would offer resistance. The attacks were being made along the Tientsin-Pukow railroad and in the Yangtze River valley (areas in which Chinese Communists are known to be operating), he said. Gen. Okamura declared that thereafter he would regard such Chinese forces "which might continue a disquieting attitude as either not obedient to Chiang Kai-shek's order or harboring some ulterior intention, and the Japanese forces may take action for self-defense."

On the 21st a group of Japanese surrender delegates, headed by General Kyoshi, Deputy Chief of Staff for the Japanese armies in China, arrived in Chihkiang. The Allied delegation was headed by Gen. Hsiao Yu-shu, Chief of Staff of Chinese Army Headquarters, and included Brig. Gen. Hayden Boatner, Chief of Staff of the American Combat Command in China. The Japanese were told that Formosa and all of Indo-China north of latitude 16 degrees would be taken over by Chinese forces, and detailed instructions were issued for the handing over of all facilities. The Japanese were unable to supply information concerning Formosa and Indo-China as these areas are under separate commands. General Okamura was expected to arrive on the 23d to sign the surrender document for forces in China.

*Reoccupation Plans.*—According to press reports, the Chinese quickly com-

pleted plans for accepting the surrender of Japanese troops in China. Gen. Yo Ying-chin was appointed to accept the surrender of enemy forces in South China. Forces of the Sixth War Zone, with headquarters at Enshih, were told to accept surrenders in Central China. Troops of the First War Zone, with headquarters at Sian, were ordered to move east to accept surrenders at Loyang, Chenghsien and Kaifeng. First War Zone forces were reported prepared to occupy the Yellow River bend area. The commanding general of the Second War Zone, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, was reported to have reached an agreement with the Japanese that he should occupy Taiyuan, in Shansi Province. In northern China, troops under Gen. Fu Tso-yi in Suiyuan Province were alerted to accept surrenders in eastern Suiyuan and possibly in Chahar. Troops of the Third War Zone were told to prepare to accept surrenders in the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow area. Units of the Chinese new Sixth Army were reported concentrated ready for air transport to Shanghai; the American-trained First Army was reported moving on Canton.

Other Chinese preparations included appointment of mayors of Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping and Tientsin and other large cities, prospective movement of skeleton governmental staffs to Nanking and continuance of censorship through a period of transition. Conscription for China's armies was terminated. It was announced that the surrender of Hong Kong would be accepted in the name of the Supreme Commander of the China Theatre, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. However, a British mission in China announced that British naval units were en route to Hong Kong to accept its surrender.

The Nanking puppet Government apparently decided to dissolve. Acting-president Chee Kung-Po radioed Chungking that his forces were standing by in the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow triangle, maintaining order and awaiting further instructions. The Nanking airfield was reported ready for use by Central Government planes. Shanghai police have established a curfew, and are placing special guards at stores and factories, according to Shanghai Radio. Tokyo announced that Kuomintang agents who had been operating underground in this area had come out into the open and were carrying on political activities.

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, American commander in China, announced that U. S. Army Headquarters will be established in Shanghai "as a going concern." Lt. Gen. George Stratemeyer, Air Force Commander, disclosed that Chinese Government authorities would be flown in American transport planes to accept the surrender of Japanese regional commanders. Early statements that Chinese troops would be flown in American transports to important Chinese cities were later retracted, however. Gen. Wedemeyer said that lend-lease deliveries to China would cease by law when the peace was formalized, and that subsequent delivery of equipment and goods to China was a matter for negotiation.

*Chinese Communist Uprising.*—The victory over Japan did not bring an immediate prospect of peace for China. The long struggle for power between the Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang was brought into the open with the Japanese surrender, as the Communists made their bid to seize control of the strategic cities and arteries of China and, in the process, to gain rich booty in captured war material. Strong appeals were directed by the Communists to Japanese Koreans and Chinese puppet troops to surrender their arms to the Chinese Communists. In addition to propaganda appeals, the Communists attempted to assert a sovereign authority to direct the course of the surrender.

On the 13th Gen. Chu-teh, Communist Commander-in-chief, broadcast a reply to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's order of the 12th to the Communists to hold present positions, pointing out that the Central Government units had been ordered (before the surrender) to intensify their war efforts and stating that the order did not conform to the "national interest." "We consider that you have issued the wrong order, very wrong indeed, and we have to reject it resolutely."

Gen. Chu had previously issued additional orders to his troops detailing the manner in which they were to establish military control of areas now occupied by the Japanese. These included: (1) martial law, (2) seizure of military installations, factories, communications, transportation, and schools, (3) arrest of war criminals and traitors, (4) the organization of food and water supplies and electricity service and (5) the prevention of hoarding.

*Confidential*

*Confidential*

According to the Yen-an radio, Chinese Communist forces throughout China presented surrender ultimatums to Japanese forces in their vicinity and began attacks on Japanese-held cities, towns and communication lines. Units were said to be pushing into Suiyuan, Chahar, Jehol and Manchuria.

Following the Japanese surrender, Gen. Chu, taking the Generalissimo's order to the Japanese as a model, also issued a set of instructions to Gen. Okamura, requiring (1) military action to cease; (2) Japanese troops, except those surrounded by Chungking forces, to retain their arms and await arrangements for surrender to Chinese Communists and to accept no orders from other sources; and (3) all airplanes and warships to remain where located, except shipping on the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Chihli to concentrate at LaoYao, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Tientsin.

Subsequently the Yen-an radio broadcast a message from Gen. Chu-teh to the United States, Soviet and British Ambassadors to China. The message claimed that the Central Government "cannot represent the masses of Chinese people" in the surrender negotiations, that the Communists have the right to accept surrenders of Japanese and puppet armies and that the Communists should have representation at the acceptance of surrender and other negotiations and urged the United States to stop lend-lease to the Central Government so as to reduce the danger of civil war. The Communists renewed their charges that they and not the Chungking troops had fought the Japanese during the war.

The Yen-an radio also broadcast an appeal from commanders of former Tungpei (Manchurian) Army units, now operating with the Communists, for the return of their leader Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former commander and war lord of Manchuria. He has been a virtual prisoner of the Central Government since 1937, it was indicated.

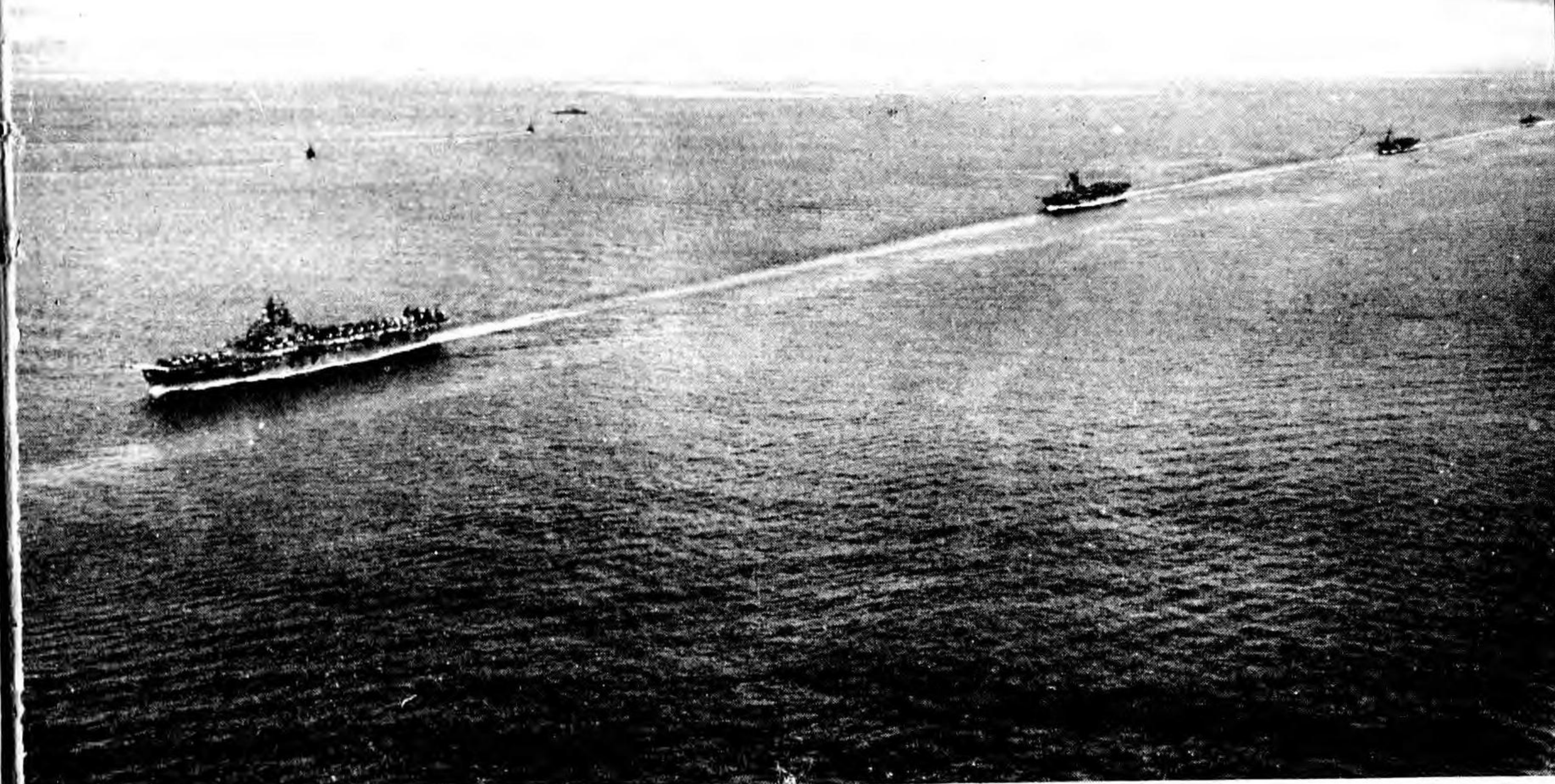
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the 16th addressed an appeal to Mao Tse-tung, the political leader of the Communists, for a personal meeting to resolve their difficulties. "We have many international and internal problems awaiting settlement," Chiang said. "These involve our national welfare. Please do not delay coming here."

On the 17th Gen. Chu-teh telegraphed Chiang a statement of the Chinese Communist position, making points very similar to those in the earlier demarche to

the other three powers, but demanding in addition a reorganization and liberalization of the Central Government. The tone of the telegram represented a studied affront to the Generalissimo, indicating that little was expected from him, but the fact that it was sent indicated a lack of confidence among the Communists concerning world support for their position. Mao refused to meet Chiang until a reply to Gen. Chu's telegram had been received. The Generalissimo subsequently renewed his invitation to Mao, declaring that "the war has just come to an end and no recrudescence of civil war can be tolerated."

*Communist-Chungking Military Operations.*—Communist troops were set in motion this week to carry out Gen. Chu-teh's orders to take possession of all cities and communication lines held by the Japanese. In North China Communist forces moved north for the purpose of making contact with Russian columns moving toward Peiping; they also claimed to have advanced to the outskirts of that city. The Chungking radio declared that the city has been surrendered to loyal (puppet) Chinese, however, and that the Japanese-controlled Peiping radio is rebroadcasting Chungking radio programs. Clashes between Communist and Chungking guerrilla forces were reported near Tientsin and Tsingtao. Communist troops were reported to have cut the railroad north of Sinsiang and to be moving on the town. Taiyuan was reported to have been attacked by the Communists, but the attackers were repulsed, it was said. Several other North China cities are under Communist attack, according to press reports. Chungking troops were reported to have crossed the Yellow River in the bend area and to be advancing north.

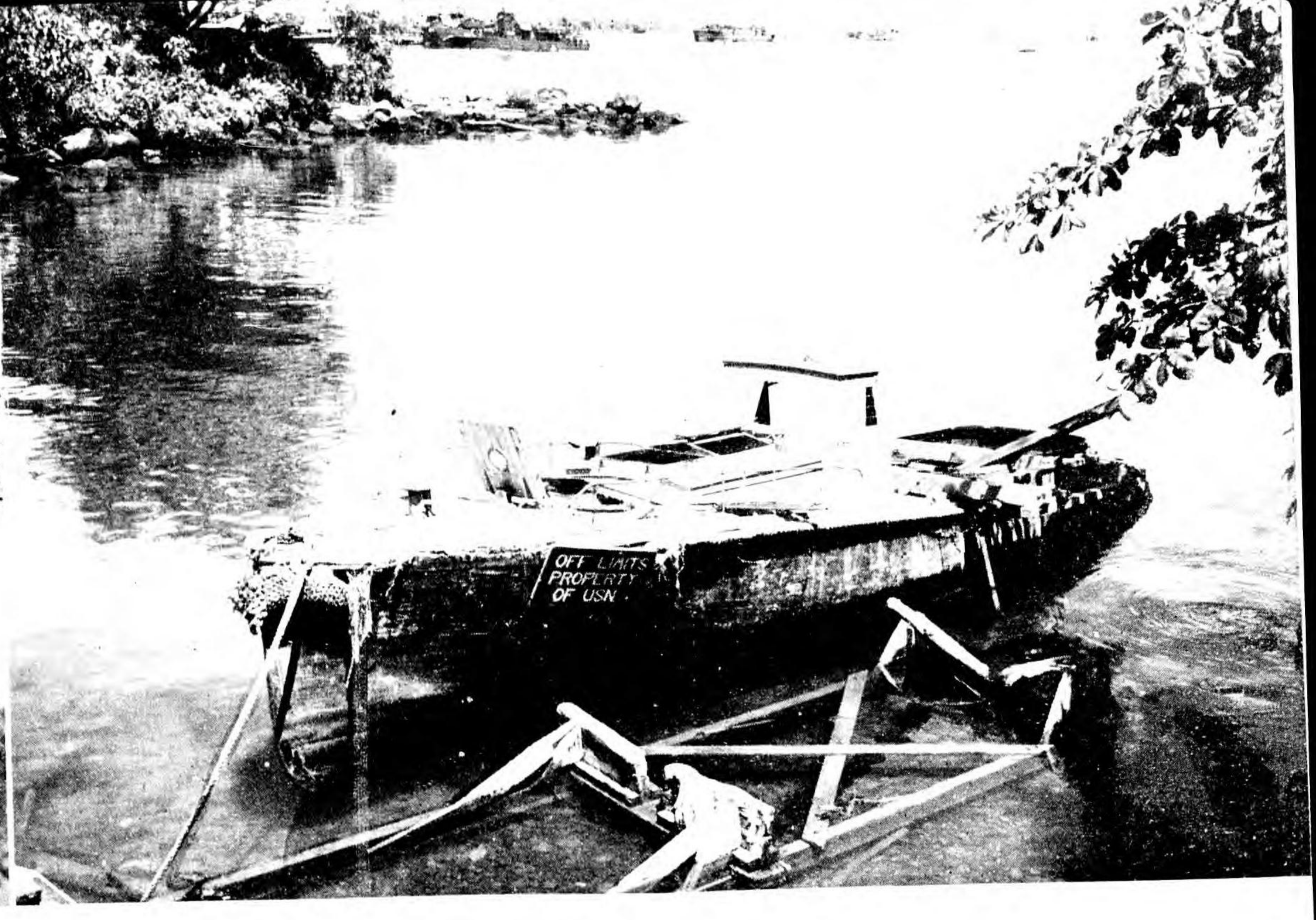
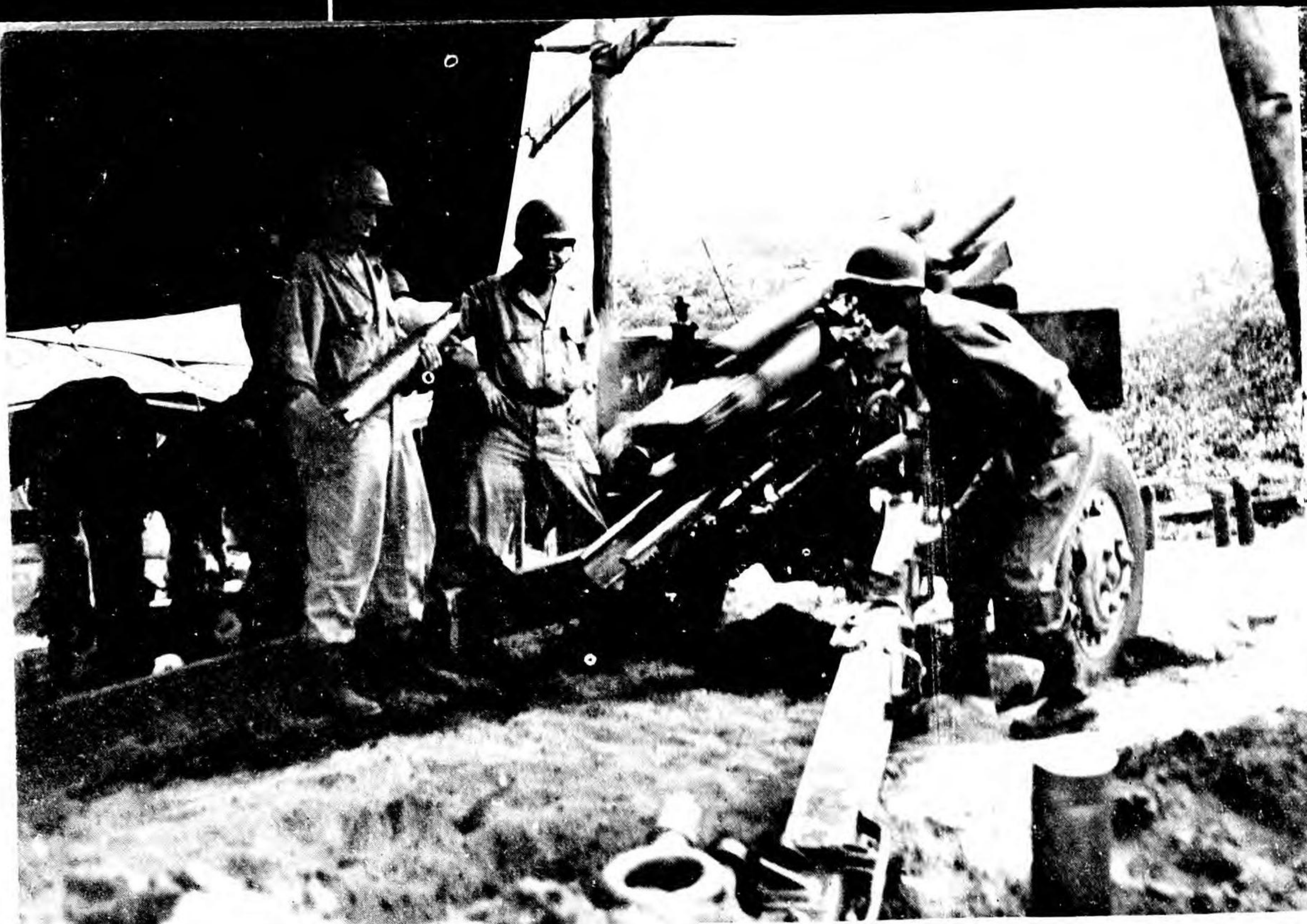
Heavy movements of Communist troops into the Yangtze area were observed. Many crossed to the south bank of the river and a large concentration was reported near Wuhu, preparing for a drive on Nanking. Other forces were moving on Nanking from the west. Although most of the Chinese puppets are believed to have declared for the Chungking Government, the Communists claimed that a full division of puppets was aiding their operations in the Nanking area. Communist groups were reported moving on Hankow, Soochow and Hengyang, and they claimed to have seized positions in the Shanghai and Hangchow areas as well. Government



Task Force 38 leaving Leyte, P. I., on July 11th. Below, shipping at anchor in Leyte Gulf. (Both confidential)



*Confidential*



Battery of the 28th Division Artillery firing in support of Filipino guerrillas and the U. S. 151st Infantry during mopping-up operations near Port Real, Luzon, July 18th. Below, tagging emaciated Japanese prisoners rounded up by the 6th Infantry Division in the Cagayan Valley. (Restricted)

Captured enemy PT boat at Parang, Mindanao. The lower photograph shows a new-type reconnaissance car abandoned by the Japanese on Luzon. It is a conversion of a civilian vehicle. (Restricted)



troops were said to have entered Canton, and some fighting with Communist forces has taken place near the city.

**Other Military Operations.**—The Japanese struck back on the 12th in the Chuanhsien area, retook the city, and made large gains beyond it. By the 16th, when surrender news reached the front, the Japanese counterattack had lost its momentum, and the fighting ceased. Some clashes between Chinese and Japanese forces were reported continuing in the Luichow Peninsula after the surrender.

The Japanese were apparently prepared to comply with the Generalissimo's surrender instructions, although some destruction of military equipment was reported. There were no indications that the Japanese would surrender to the Chinese Communists.

On the 13th two Navy Mariners strafed 25 junks near Hong Kong and destroyed a tug at the mouth of the Canton River. On the 14th before dawn three Mariners damaged 9 junks, while other planes destroyed a large lugger, damaged two troop-carrying luggers, a patrol craft and a tug. Fourteenth and Tenth Air Force planes wound up their participation in the war with the usual strikes at enemy transportation facilities—and then provided escorts for a Japanese plane carrying surrender delegates to Chihkiang.

**Treaties Signed.**—Six agreements were reportedly signed during the recent Chinese-Soviet conversations in Moscow, "one of them possibly settling the problem of the Chinese Communists," according to T. V. Soong. Soong left Moscow on the 15th and has arrived in Washington for conversations with U. S. Government officials. He was reported as having expressed "confidence in the stability of Chinese-Soviet relations" and as feeling that a "cornerstone had been laid for a durable peace in the Far East." While in Washington, Premier Soong signed the United Nations Charter for China.

France formally gave up its lease of Kwangchow Wan by an agreement signed in Chungking on the 18th. The agreement specifies that all French-owned installations and property are to be turned over to the Chinese without compensation. The original lease was executed in 1899 for a term of 99 years. The area, situated on the east coast of the Luichow Peninsula, is presently occupied by Japanese forces.

**Aid for American Prisoners.**—General Wedemeyer announced on the 19th that "humanitarian teams" of about six men each were dropped by parachute on the 16th in the vicinity of Japanese camps for Allied prisoners-of-war and civilian internees throughout eastern Asia. Areas specifically mentioned were Keijo, in Korea; Peiping, Wehsien, Shanghai and Canton-Hong Kong, in China; Hsian, 100 miles northeast of Mukden, in Manchuria; Saigon, in Indo-China; Hainan Island and Formosa.

Each team carried a radio communication set and approximately 500 pounds of medicine and food. Members included a doctor, a radio operator, an interpreter and three O. S. S. officers. Leaflets were dropped first to inform the local Japanese forces of the intentions of their unexpected visitors. Attitudes of the several garrison commanders varied from full cooperation, as at Hsian, to refusal to permit the team members to visit the camps, as at Keijo, Canton and Saigon. Overall conditions in the camps were better than expected, according to General Wedemeyer.

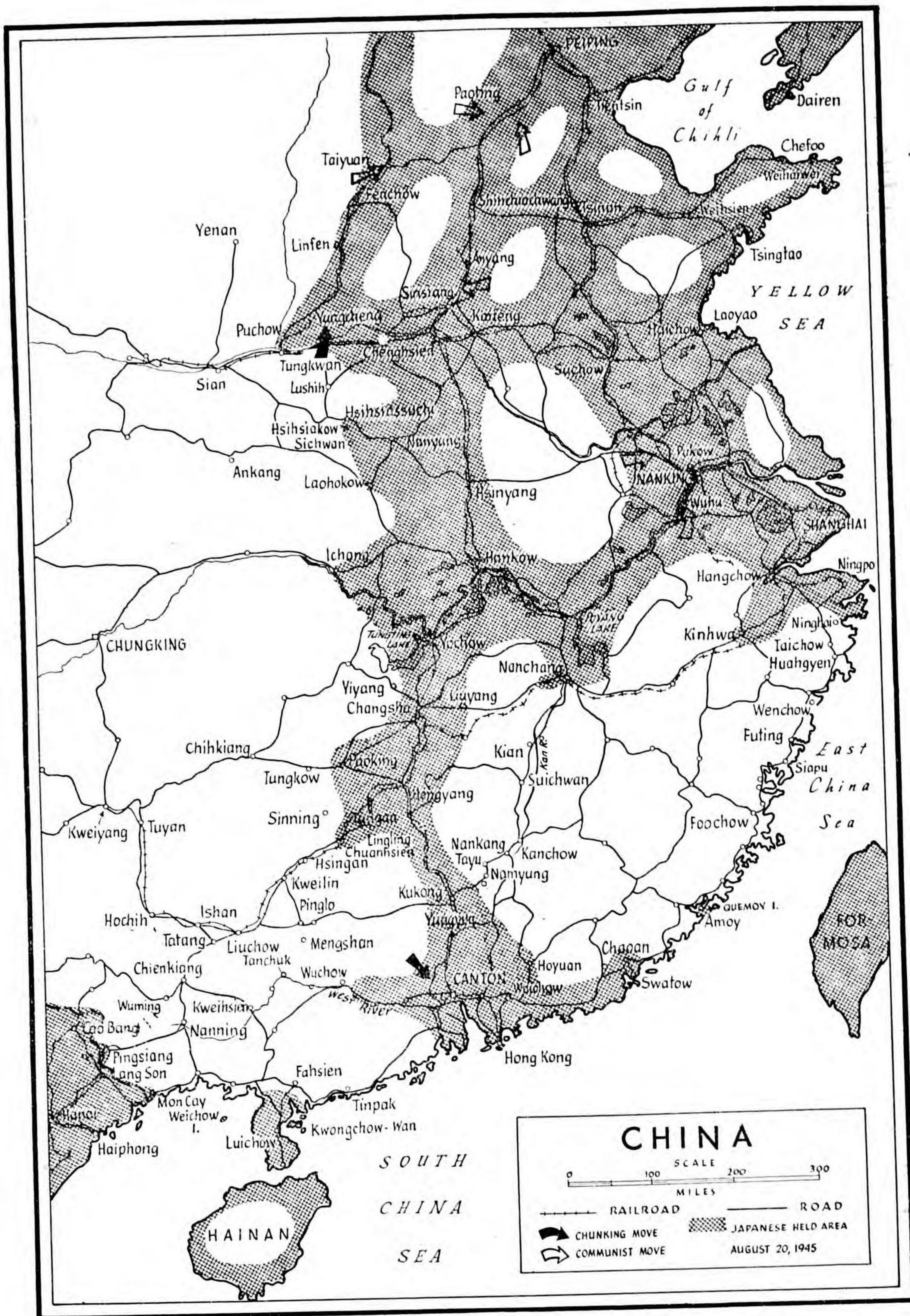
Among those found at Hsian were Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and Maj. Gen. George M. Parker, Jr., taken prisoners after the fall of Corregidor, and A. W. L. Tjarda Van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies. Lt. Col. James P. Devereaux, USMC, commander during the defense of Wake Island, was found at Peiping, where four fliers who took part in the 1942 raid on Tokyo also were located. Whether any of the prisoners could be removed immediately was left in doubt following a complaint by the Japanese to General MacArthur. They "earnestly" requested that no more teams be dropped; otherwise such visits, even if arranged in advance, "would hamper the realization of our desire to effect smoothly and satisfactorily the cessation of hostilities and surrender of arms." "We have made those who came to Mukden, Keijo and Hong Kong return to their bases," the Japanese reported. Subsequently General Wedemeyer was advised that all American personnel landing at Mukden would probably be interned "until the Japanese are given permission by the Russians to allow such landings."

Allied prisoners-of-war and civilian internees include 3,600 at Mukden, 9,000 at Shanghai, 2,800 in Hainan, 6,000 in Hong Kong, 2,700 in Peiping, 1,000 in

*Confidential*



The heavy cruiser Indianapolis, lost in the Philippine Sea on July 30th. This view was taken last December after alterations had been completed at Mare Island. (Restricted)



Confidential

Korea, 2,500 in Formosa and 5,600 in Indo-China, according to General Wedemeyer. He estimated that 30,000 more are in the Japanese Islands. Presumably there are others in the southern areas of the former Japanese empire. Surrender terms for Japanese forces in China include a provision for immediate release of Allied prisoners.

### Indo-China

Arrangements for surrender of the Japanese garrison in Indo-China posed a troublesome problem this week for Allied governments. The French are determined to regain their pre-war control over Indo-China and their actions and press reports from France indicate their suspicion that the United States, Britain and now China may not concur in such plans. This belief has been strengthened by an announcement from Chungking to the effect that Indo-China would be occupied by British and Chinese troops and by British press statements that France will have trouble reestablishing its authority over the country.

French troops in south China and also in Ceylon are standing by with the announced intention of moving into the country as soon as the Japanese forces surrender. The Free Annam government meanwhile has issued statements that the kingdom is capable of governing itself and will refuse to be subjected again to French rule.

On the 21st Chinese troops were reported to have entered the colony and occupied Cao Bang, 100 miles north of Hanoi. French officials in Chungking announced that 6,000 French troops would accompany the Chinese.

Allied air action against shipping and installations on the Indo-China coast halted immediately after the announcement of Japan's capitulation. Only leaflet-distribution flights, to tell enemy troops of the surrender, and a few search plane sorties along the coast were flown. Planes carrying surrender leaflets over Saigon on the 18th were attacked by light to moderate fire from anti-aircraft batteries protecting an enemy arsenal. The planes encountered a Japanese aircraft which made no attempt to molest them.

### Thailand

Capitulation of Japan permits the disclosure of a Thailand resistance movement whose leaders had been ready for a long while to order overt action against the Japanese forces. This was deferred

at British-American request for operational reasons.

Thailand on the 16th declared its declaration of war against the United States null and void, stating that it had been made under Japanese compulsion, was unconstitutional and contrary to the will of the Thai people. The announcement, made by the regent, Nai Pridi Phanomyong, indicated that Thailand wished to restore the friendly relations which existed before Japanese occupation and was eager to join the United Nations. It promised to repeal all laws prejudicial to Allied interests and pay just compensation for damages suffered under these laws.

The State Department received the announcement cordially, stating that the United States had enjoyed a long friendship with Thailand before the war and had regarded the nation not as an enemy but as a country to be liberated. The Thai minister in Washington continued to receive recognition, although such recognition was withdrawn from the Bangkok government which was dominated by the Japanese. The declaration of war was made in 1942, seven weeks after the occupation, with the Japanese in full control of the government.

A press report said that British occupation forces were on the way to Thailand and that the surrender of enemy troops would probably take place in Bangkok.

### Malaya

The Singapore radio was quoted on the 21st as saying that a member of the Japanese royal family had arrived and formally notified Field Marshal Count Juichi Terauchi, commander of the enemy Southern Army, of the surrender. Japanese forces, however, have not been ordered to lay down arms but to remain ready to continue fighting in case the Allies attempted "occupation before the present armistice negotiations are completed." It was reported from London that Terauchi had been asked to send a representative with plenipotentiary powers to Rangoon on the 23d.

Allied forward headquarters are to be established at Singapore immediately after the surrender, according to press reports from the Southeast Asia Command, but the main headquarters will not be moved for a while, according to the announcement. The most pressing problem is that of the Allied war prisoners believed to be held in the Singapore area. Medical supplies and personnel

Confidential



may be parachuted in to them ahead of hospital ships.

Prior to the cessation of hostilities, planes continued their sweeps along the Malayan coast. On the 13th, a large junk was damaged off southeast Malaya and in Dempo strait eight planes burned one medium freighter, one small freighter and eight barges and also damaged a tug and three other barges.

A British carrier task force was poised to strike Penang, northwest of Singapore, just as hostilities ceased, according to a press report from Rangoon. A British communique announced that the task force, containing the largest number of escort carriers and naval aircraft to be engaged in a single operation by the British West Indies Fleet, sailed from Ceylon the previous week. The force included the cruiser *Royalist*, the aircraft carriers *Empress*, *Khedive* and *Shah* and the destroyers *Penn* and *Tarter*.

### Burma

Isolated fighting may continue for weeks in Burma and other sections of southeast Asia because some Japanese units are cut off from their base commands and may be convinced only with extreme difficulty that their government has surrendered. Surrender of Japanese forces in Burma is to be accepted at Rangoon, according to press announcements

of plans made by the Southeast Asia Command. Preparations are reportedly complete for opening of these large prisoner-of-war camps. Mass Japanese surrenders are expected near Mawchi, at Shwegun and Abya and at Myikyo.

On the 15th the Southeast Asia Command issued an order to its troops to cease offensive action at once, but indicated that the order was to be applied only as consistent with safety. On the 16th radio stations in India broadcast directions to the Japanese southern army to get in touch with the command as soon as possible. Leaflets bearing news of the surrender were scattered throughout Burma but there was no immediate reply from ranking enemy officers. A leaflet-carrying plane was fired on over Moulmein. Some enemy troops were still trying to break out of the trap in lower Burma and escape across the Sittang river.

Allied planes abruptly changed from combat activity to scattering leaflets and to flying supply and evacuation missions. Approximately 800 of the latter sorties have been flown in the past week.

During the three days prior to the cease-fire order, Allied planes had flown some 200 sorties, bombing villages, troops and ground installations in the Sittang, Mudon, Kyaukkyi, Mokpalin, Bilin and Shwegun areas.



## EUROPE

### Redeployment

The end of the war in the Pacific brought an immediate change of policy regarding redeployment of troops from Europe. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson stated on the 15th that every effort would be made to bring home with all possible speed the men who no longer are required for national defense, the normal establishment of the Army or the occupational armies in the Far East and Europe. He said that only those ships en route to the Pacific which are carrying troops and equipment needed for immediate occupation duty or which are close to their original destinations would complete their scheduled voyages. Other ships en route to the Pacific will be rerouted to U. S. ports, and future troop movements to that theatre—except for

the dispatch of replacements—will be dependent on specific requests from Gen. MacArthur and Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, senior U. S. officer in China.

There will be no further shipments of troops directly from Europe to the Pacific theatre.

In response to the change of policy, several ships headed for the Pacific were rerouted to New York. Among them was the *Gen. Harry Taylor*, which sailed from Marseille on August 7th with 3,209 troops and which was two days from the Panama Canal when the official peace announcement was made. Other arrivals included the *Marine Panther* (with 2,435 men aboard), the *Torrens* (1,684), the *Hawaiian Shipper* (1,813) and the *Gen. Stewart* (3,122). The *Gen. Stewart*, which sailed from Leghorn, Italy, on the

7th for Manila, celebrated the news of the change in destination by firing her five-inch guns.

Preparations are being continued for the transfer to the Pacific of the 86th and 95th Infantry Divisions, both of which were among the last combat divisions to get into action in Europe. It was pointed out by the War Department, apparently to forestall criticism, that both units had been screened in Europe and in this country, leaving them only men under 38 years old with "considerably" fewer than the 85 points required for discharge. The only exceptions are volunteers.

The War Department announced on the 21st that henceforth no enlisted man with 75 or more points would be sent overseas, unless he volunteers. In addition, the Ground Forces have ruled that no enlisted man, except a volunteer, shall be sent out of the country if he is 37 or older.

The *Queen Mary* brought into New York harbor nearly 15,000 men on the 21st. More than 56,000 soldiers have been transported from Europe by the *Queen* since Germany's surrender. Aboard this time were all of the 30th Infantry Division not previously returned, as well as Admiral Harold R. Stark, retiring commander of U. S. Naval Forces in Europe. Admiral Stark is being relieved by Admiral Henry K. Hewitt.

The *Queen Elizabeth*, also actively engaged in redeployment, arrived in Southampton on the 20th, the first time that she has used her home port since the start of the war. Since her first trip in war service in 1941, it was announced, she has traveled 447,000 miles and carried 688,000 Allied personnel in 75 Atlantic crossings.

It is now planned to divert C-4 Victory ships from cargo runs to the Pacific to carrying troops to this country. Specially designed Liberty ships which have been bringing cargoes from New York to Antwerp and then returning with soldiers are also expected to be available henceforth for more rapid service by leaving this country empty, thus eliminating turn-around time at Antwerp. The Victories can accommodate approximately 1,500 men apiece, while each Liberty can carry from 500 to 700 troops. In addition, the *Europa* should be available soon, as well as six other former enemy-controlled passenger ships totaling more than 100,000 tons.

Infantry divisions whose return from Europe is being prepared include the

35th, 45th, 63d, 69th, 70th, 99th, 103d and 106th. The 35th is expected to clear Southampton about the end of August, and the 45th is moving to Le Havre en route to England. Other units alerted include the 5th, 6th, 9th and 14th Armored and the 17th Airborne. Final elements of the 13th Airborne Division were scheduled to clear Le Havre on the 22d. All these divisions are filled with high-score officers and men drawn from the Third and Seventh Armies and the Sixteenth Corps. Men from these units who are low in discharge points are being transferred to occupational divisions. It has been estimated that some 400,000 to 500,000 troops may remain for this purpose, but Secretary Stimson's statement regarding the discharge within 12 months of 5,000,000 men out of the 8,000,000 now in the Army may indicate that fewer troops will be needed for this purpose than was originally anticipated.

Departures from Italy this week included the Navy transport *West Point*, which left Naples on the 16th with men of the 85th and 34th Infantry Divisions, as well as smaller numbers of troops from the 10th Mountain and the 91st Infantry Divisions.

The millionth soldier to leave Germany since that country's surrender boarded ship at Le Havre on the 20th, it was announced in Paris this week. The headquarters of USFET also disclosed that about 200,000 high-point soldiers are scheduled to return to this country in September.

### Great Britain

The new Labor Government's foreign policy was presented to the House of Commons on August 20th by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin. In a long speech which emphasized the continuity of British foreign policy, Mr. Bevin endorsed virtually all the principles followed by the Churchill coalition Government.

Mr. Bevin reaffirmed the British policy in Greece as the establishment of a free and democratic government, "drawing its strength from a free expression of the people's will." To this end he urged free elections "at the earliest possible moment," with the Voulgaris Government carrying on pending the Greek people's decision.

To insure proper elections in Greece, Mr. Bevin continued, the United States, France and Great Britain have undertaken to assist in their supervision; in-

itations will be sent also to the British dominion governments. Mr. Bevin regretted that Russia "did not see her way to take part" in the supervision of the election.

As for the rest of the Balkans, the British Foreign Secretary said that the present governments in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary "do not in our view represent the majority of the people, and the impression we get from recent developments is that one kind of totalitarianism is being replaced by another." In Bulgaria particularly, he pointed out, the approaching election was so restricted that any resulting Government could not be considered representative. For that reason, he said it would fail to meet the requirements of diplomatic relations.

In speaking of Italy, Mr. Bevin again emphasized the British Government's interest in free elections as soon as possible. He pointed out that the Italian people had now repudiated Fascist policies of aggression and that the British henceforth would assume that parliamentary government would be reestablished.

The delineation of Poland's future frontiers must be settled at the peace conference, the Foreign Secretary reiterated. Stalin, it was revealed, assured Mr. Bevin that Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Poland. He said that the Poles had given assurances at Potsdam that there would be guarantees of personal rights and democratic elections not later than early in 1946. In view of these assurances, Mr. Bevin urged all Poles, including the considerable armed forces now in western Europe, to return to their country to assume their responsibilities.

The Spanish people should decide what regime should be established in their country, he stated. Although the British Government would look with favor on a change from the present Franco regime, he declared that the British were not prepared to take any step which would permit or encourage civil war in Spain.

Mr. Bevin announced that the British had taken steps to receive the Japanese surrender in Hong Kong. Despite the difficulties involved, he expressed confidence that, in agreement with China and America, this territory might be returned to British control.

As the leader of the Opposition in Parliament, Winston Churchill made a long and frank speech on the 16th in which he criticized the Allied decision to

give to Poland much of eastern Germany and expressed fears that Communist forces may obtain dictatorial powers in many of the countries of eastern Europe.

Mr. Churchill expressed concern over the territorial compensation given Poland in the west by her acceptance of the Curzon Line as her eastern border. The Polish occupation of German territory, he declared, goes "far beyond" what necessity or equity requires.

The threat of Communist dictatorships, in his view, is a serious one in many Balkan countries. Although he admitted that it may be impossible in many cases to set up democratic conditions immediately, he urged that the will of the people be freely expressed in the secret ballot. "It is fear for the life and liberty of the individual" which is now widespread in Europe, he declared.

The former Prime Minister disclosed that the decision to use the atomic bomb had been made by President Truman and himself at Potsdam. He said that the ultimatum to the Japanese Government and warnings to the people had been necessary preliminaries to the use of the bomb, but defended its use by asserting that it saved the lives of 1,000,000 Americans and 250,000 British. For the common safety of the world, he declared, the secret of the atomic bomb "should, so far as possible, not be turned over at the present time to any other country in the world."

Earlier in the week, at the formal opening of the new Parliament on the 15th, King George VI outlined the program of the Labor Government. In the speech, which was prepared by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, the King stated that the coal industry would be nationalized, the Bank of England brought under public ownership, and legislation submitted to make available the powers necessary to insure "the right use of our commercial and industrial resources and distribution at fair prices of essential supplies and services."

King George also promised the continuation of wartime controls over prices and food production, industrial and social insurance, the seizure of private property for proper housing and community planning, the establishment of machinery for the effective planning of investment and the reorganization of air transport. He said that the British Government would also seek to promote "the early realization of full self-government in India."

### Occupation Zones in Germany

Previous reports of the Allied zones of occupation were confirmed on the 15th with the issuance of an official map by the State Department. (See map in O. N. I. WEEKLY of August 8, 1945, p. 2356.) The British, Russian and American zones will each cover approximately 40,000 square miles, while the French will administer about 20,000 square miles. In addition, that part of eastern Germany to be administered by Poland measures roughly 30,000 to 35,000 square miles, with about 10,000 square miles of East Prussia also to be controlled by the Poles. With the acquisition of that part of East Prussia around Königsberg the Russians gained about 4,000 square miles.

### Another German Submarine Surrenders

The 500-ton U-977 surrendered to Argentine naval authorities at Mar del Plata on August 17th, 102 days after V-E Day and five weeks after the surrender of the U-530 in similar circumstances. She is reported to have left Kiel on April 19th for Christiansand, Norway, and shortly thereafter she put to sea. Sixteen members of the U-977's crew, captured in Norway at the beginning of May, had claimed that their U-boat had been beached off the coast, apparently in an effort to hide the submarine's flight.

After being sighted by Argentine patrol vessels some 1½ miles offshore at about 0900 on the 17th, the U-977 was escorted to port by two Argentine submarines. Her crew of four officers, including her commanding officer, and 28 men were put under guard. The normal complement of a boat of this type is about 50. There were ten torpedoes aboard and she appeared to be in better condition than did the U-530. With the surrender of the U-977 only two German submarines are unaccounted for, an Admiralty spokesman announced in London on the 20th. These presumably are sunk.

No announcement has been made regarding the disposition of the U-977, but the Argentine Government has already consented to the transfer of the U-530 and her crew to British and American naval authorities for disposition.

### France

The trial of Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain on charges of treason and intelligence with the enemy was completed

early on August 15th, just three weeks after hearings first began. The former head of the Vichy Government was convicted of the latter charge and sentenced to death. Because of Pétain's advanced age—he is eighty-nine—Gen. Charles de Gaulle on the 17th exercised his prerogative as President of the Provisional Government of France to accept the jury's recommendation and commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

### Belgium

The heaviest concentration of German flying bombs was directed against Liège during the past winter, it was reported this week. It was about four times heavier than that on London and appreciably greater than that directed against the port of Antwerp. In the last ten days of November through mid-February of this year, more than 1,000 V-1's fell on Liège, press accounts from that city reported.

During the three-month period 63,653 buildings in Liège were hit, 2,054 were completely destroyed, 2,581 virtually wrecked, 22,739 badly damaged and the rest damaged in varying degree. At the end of the war 63 per cent of all dwellings were uninhabitable, 66 per cent of the population was homeless, 1,600 persons were dead and more than 3,000 were still undergoing hospital treatment. A total of 1,045 persons was killed by flying bombs, for an average of 1.1 for each bomb. In Antwerp 2,917 lost their lives—an average of 3.5—while in London the fatalities averaged 2.5 a bomb. For every V-1 that fell on Liège two persons were taken to the hospital.

### Poland

On August 16th the Soviet Union and Poland signed agreements in Moscow regarding reparations from Germany and the new Russo-Polish boundary. The treaty, which is subject to ratification, was negotiated in accordance with last February's Yalta agreement that the Curzon line should be the basis for Poland's new eastern border.

The southern end of this line, proposed after the last war and based primarily on ethnographic considerations, was never definitely determined because the area of Eastern Galicia, also known as the Western Ukraine, formed a disputed region. Under the present agreement this southern region, including Lwow, third largest city of Poland with a pre-war population of 318,000, was ceded to the

Russians. In the north, however, two minor deviations, both in Poland's favor, were made from the Curzon line. It was decided that the city of Grodno should remain under Polish control.

The Potsdam settlement regarding East Prussia was accepted by the two countries, with Poland to administer the territory below a line passing east from the Bay of Danzig to a point north of Goldap.

From her share of German reparations, Russia agreed to yield 15 per cent of all deliveries from the Soviet zone of occupation effected after the Berlin Conference. In addition, Poland will receive, without making compensation to the Soviets, 15 per cent of the complete industrial capital equipment received by Russia from the western zones of occupation. Another 15 per cent from the western zones is to be allocated by Russia in exchange for other goods from Poland. In return, Poland has agreed to deliver at a special price 8-12,000,000 tons of coal a year, beginning in 1946. According to a *Tass* dispatch from Moscow, 8,000,000 tons a year would be delivered in 1946, 13,000,000 tons annually during the next four years and thereafter 12,000,000 tons a year for the period of the occupation of Germany.

### Bulgaria

The United States has informed the Bulgarian Government that it does not feel that the present regime of Premier Kimon Georgiev either fully represents the Bulgarian people or has taken proper steps to assure that the forthcoming elections will be freely open to "all democratic elements."

Great Britain on the 21st likewise protested to Bulgaria regarding the conditions under which that country's elections are to be held. It was pointed out that the British Government would refuse to recognize as "democratic or representative" any government formed under such circumstances.

Elections to the Bulgarian national assembly are scheduled for August 26th. It is estimated that 4,100,000 persons, including those in the armed forces, will take part in the voting. The Fatherland Front, composed of four political parties, has forced the use of a common election list embracing a predetermined number of candidates from each party, although any group of ten candidates may propose an independent candidate. Despite this appearance of a democratic

process, the Bulgarian Communist party has prevented opposition tickets in many electoral districts from reaching the courts for confirmation. The Ministry of Interior, which controls the electoral boards, is dominated by Communists, and the Communist-controlled police have also taken an active part in crushing opposition efforts by other Bulgarian parties.

In protest against the undemocratic pre-election methods used by the Fatherland Front Government of Premier Georgiev, four Cabinet members have recently resigned. One of these, the Agrarian leader Nikola Petkov, had insisted at the end of July that the election be postponed and that the Bulgarian Allied Control Commission act in a supervisory capacity. All four were members of the Agrarian and the Social Democratic parties, the former the strongest party numerically in Bulgaria. The Communists, however, have recently split both these parties into rival factions, thereby increasing their own power.

### Greece

The British submarine *Untiring*, which had a distinguished record during the war, was officially turned over to the Greek Navy on July 25th. She has been renamed the *Zifias* in honor of an early Byzantine general noted, among other things, for his harsh treatment of captured Bulgarians. The British transferred the submarine *Vengeful*—renamed the *Delphin*—to the Greeks on April 23d, and a third submarine is expected to be transferred in the near future.

The Greek Navy lost the second of its two heavy-duty cranes on July 26th when the *Atlas*, with a 150-ton lifting capacity, foundered in a sudden storm. The crane *Cyclops*, together with the Greek tug *Voltaire*, sank near Skaramanga on June 25th after hitting mines.

### Spain

Spanish Republican leaders, in exile in Mexico, appointed Diego Martinez Barrio as Provisional President of the Spanish Republic at an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes (Parliament) in Mexico City on August 17th. After the session, attended by 94 of the 98 Republican Deputies residing in Mexico, Dr. Juan Negrin, Premier of the last Republican Government, and seven members of his cabinet submitted their resignations to Señor Barrio. The resignations were accepted,

but no decision has been made as yet regarding the creation of a new Government.

Spanish Republican leaders hope that the coalition government of all exiled political parties which has been made possible by this appointment will be recog-

nized by those countries which do not now maintain diplomatic relations with the Franco regime in Spain. Eventually, it is hoped, other nations may break off relations with Franco and accept the Barrio administration as the legal government of Spain.



## THE AMERICAS

### UNITED STATES

#### Navy

The following reports of Navy construction, excluding small landing craft and district craft, were received during the week:

Type of vessel	Keel layings	Launchings	Deliveries or commissionings
COMBATANT:			
Destroyer.....			<i>Cone.</i>
Submarines.....			<i>Sirago, Mero.</i>
PATROL CRAFT:			
Motor torpedo boats.....	2	2	6.
AUXILIARY VESSELS:			
Destroyer tender.....			<i>Shenandoah.</i>
Ocean tug, rescue.....			1.
AUXILIARY (CONVERSIONS):			
Ammunition ship.....			<i>Great Sitkin.</i>
Cargo ships.....			<i>Sebastian, Colquitt.</i>
Gasoline tanker.....			<i>Michigamme.</i>
LARGE LANDING CRAFT:			
Landing ships, medium.....		4	1.
Landing ships, medium (rocket).....			2.

Construction of 95 ships—56 combatant vessels and 39 auxiliaries—is being halted by the Navy. In addition, scheduled work will not begin on 160 district craft and smaller auxiliaries.

Combatant vessels which will not be finished are:

Battleship—*Illinois*.  
 Carriers—*Reprisal* and *Iwo Jima*.  
 Escort carriers—*Bastogne, Eniwetok, Lingayen, Okinawa* and unnamed CVE's 128 through 139.  
 Heavy cruisers—*Northampton, Cambridge, Bridgeport, Kansas City, Tulsa, Norfolk, Scranton* and unnamed CA's 142, 143 and 149.  
 Light cruisers—*Youngstown, Newark, New Haven, Buffalo, Wilmington, Tallahassee, Cheyenne, Chattanooga, Vallejo* and *Gary*.  
 Destroyers—*Charles H. Roan, Timmerman, Robert A. Owens* and unnamed DD's 809 through 814, 855 and 856.  
 Submarines—*Turbot, Ulua, Pompano, Grayling, Beetlefish* and *Sculpin*.

Savings are estimated at \$1,200,000,000 after payment of contract termination costs. Completion dates of other vessels will be moved back in order to ease the impact of the cancellations on shipyard

workers by extending existing work, in some cases through 1946 and 1947. The cuts are distributed so certain essential yards will be maintained in operation as a security measure.

**Demobilization**—A new point system making approximately a tenth of the naval personnel eligible for immediate release was placed in effect this week, supplanting the service-age formula announced several weeks ago. Approximately 327,000 of the total personnel of 3,389,000 are affected.

One-half point is allowed for each year of age, figured to the nearest birthday, one-half point for each month of active service since September 1, 1939, and ten points for dependency, determined by whether or not a dependency allowance was in effect at the time the plan was inaugurated. Subsequent dependency does not count.

Points necessary for release are: 44 for male enlisted personnel, 29 for Wave enlisted personnel, 49 for male officer personnel and 35 for Wave officer personnel.

Points will continue to accumulate, and the score necessary for release will be revised downward as Navy needs for personnel decrease. Some persons with specialized qualifications cannot be released immediately, and some releases will be given outside the formula for certain classes of personnel in which large excesses exist. Holders of the higher combat decorations are eligible for release regardless of their point total. Enlisted personnel over 42 can obtain release by individual application.

It is expected that 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 naval personnel will be released within 12 to 18 months.

American Casualties		
	Total	Change
ARMY (As of August 21st):		
Killed .....	199, 183	+191
Wounded .....	<sup>1</sup> 570, 997	+127
Missing .....	33, 633	-222
Prisoners .....	<sup>2</sup> 118, 924	+622
Total .....	922, 757	+618
NAVY (As of August 21st):		
Killed .....	53, 229	+255
Wounded .....	80, 039	+8
Missing .....	10, 426	-152
Prisoners .....	3, 644	-68
Total .....	147, 338	+143
ARMY-NAVY		
Total .....	1, 070, 095	+761

<sup>1</sup>Includes 356,331 returned to duty.  
<sup>2</sup>Includes 96,337 exchanged or returned to military control.

### Submarines Off Los Angeles

Japanese submarines tried 13 times to sneak into Los Angeles harbor and were driven away with depth charge attacks, according to a press statement this week quoting Comdr. E. S. Gillette, head of the harbor defense section. Oil slicks following the patterns indicated that at least three submarines were hit. Patrol vessels also discovered 20 Japanese mines near the harbor entrance.

Discontinuance of harbor entrance control posts at 13 Atlantic ports, including Fisher's Island, Fort Tilden, Staten Island, Fort Hancock and Cape Henlopen, was announced by the Navy.

### Security

Voluntary press censorship was abolished in the United States immediately

after the surrender announcement and a number of other security measures were relaxed during the week. One matter about which there was no easing of security regulations was the atomic bomb. The army announced that everyone connected with the highly secret "Manhattan" project would continue to observe the present security rules and that all discussion of the subject should be kept within the limits of information officially disclosed.

### British Base in New York

Designation of British facilities in New York City as a British naval base, *HMS Saker*, established for repair of heavy ships, new construction and assignment of personnel, was disclosed this week.

The battleship *Malaya*, the cruisers *Penelope*, *Phoebe* and ten others, 20 corvettes and a large number of destroyers were repaired. The work was done at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and other smaller yards.

The British activity began in March 1941 and the staff grew from one to about 200. Fifteen thousand officers and 150,000 men passed through the center for temporary duty or assignment. Men were quartered in a special barracks at the navy yard and officers at a hotel.

### Demobilizing the Home Front

The United States has rapidly begun to shift from a war to a peace economy. Gasoline rationing was abolished within a few hours after the surrender announcement, surprising the public almost as much as the dealers in black market gas coupons. Relaxation of other wartime controls followed in quick succession. Effect of Army and Navy cutbacks had been felt before the week ended. Briefly summarized, the following developments in various fields furnish a fairly comprehensive picture of the transition:

**Cutbacks**—Navy cancelled \$6,000,000,000 in prime contracts in addition to a \$1,200,000,000 cut in shipbuilding program; Army cutbacks totaled \$25,000,000,000.

**Production**—WPB controls on steel, copper and aluminum were dropped; some controls were retained on such scarce materials as rubber, tin, textiles and lumber; production of automobiles is expected to be considerably greater than the 250,000 previously planned by the end of the year; manufacture of 825,000 refrigerators, 550,000 washing

machines, 85,000 sewing machines, 145,000 electric stoves, up to 3,500,000 radios, and comparable quantities of other consumer goods by the end of 1945 is indicated; nylon stocking production is to start immediately, but the product may be held off the market for several months; silk will not be available for several years; woolen clothes and blankets should be plentiful by winter; cottons will remain somewhat short.

**Rationing**—Gasoline, fuel oil, oil stoves and blue-point canned fruits and vegetables were removed from the ration list; rationing of tires and shoes is expected to end within two to three months; meats will be more plentiful and may be removed from rationing by fall; sugar was retained on ration list.

**Draft**—Quotas for the Army were cut from 80,000 to 50,000 a month, to be filled by men under 26, principally 18-year-olds; the Navy and Marine draft total for September was cut from 22,000 to 13,000; President Truman asked retention of the draft on this basis to furnish overseas replacements.

**Employment**—Lay-offs from military cutbacks affected many thousands; total unemployment was expected to reach 5,000,000 by next year; extension of selective service act was believed necessary to protect veterans' employment rights; civil service commission changed rules to fill federal jobs principally from ranks of veterans.

**Wages**—Controls were relaxed except in cases where such action would cause higher prices and endanger existing ceilings.

**Prices**—Ceilings were retained except on items where their removal was not expected to result in inflation.

**Transportation**—Freight problems largely disappeared; passenger transportation controls were continued because the situation may be worse for the next two months; some war restrictions on taxis were removed; the improved gaso-

line situation was expected to ease city and suburban transportation problems.

**Lend-Lease**—President Truman ordered all further lend-lease halted and notified interested Allied governments they could take over \$2,000,000,000 worth of goods already contracted for by purchase and negotiate for \$1,500,000,000 more if they so desired.

## CANADA

Changes from a wartime to a peacetime economy this week included lifting of all Government controls on production of new automobiles and trucks, the first of which are expected by October; revocation of eight sections of the Defense of Canada regulations, among them the section prohibiting "utterances likely to prejudice recruiting, training discipline or administration," and partial lifting of manpower controls. Despite the fact that employment on war work has dropped from a peak of 900,000 to about 400,000, there is still a shortage of labor and a problem of redistribution. Some of the wartime manpower orders still retained provide that men employed in agriculture cannot leave their jobs until after this year's crops are harvested.

## LATIN AMERICA

### Argentina

Political demonstrations in Buenos Aires this week reached the riot stage and reports listed four persons killed and more than 100 injured as mobs representing political factions clashed in the streets. Revolvers, bombs and clubs came into play and mounted police used sabers and machine guns to break up some of the demonstrations, according to press reports. The riots apparently resulted from friction between the nationalist and democratic factions.

Censorship of incoming and outgoing news was abolished on the 17th in accordance with a previous order lifting Argentina's state of siege.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

## THE CHINESE ARMY AND THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN

## Early Beginnings

*Resistance to Modernization.*—China was the last large country in the world to develop a modern army. Even after she had been compelled reluctantly to open her ports to Western commerce, the ruling house of China was hostile to Western thought and technology. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, while Japan was greedily seizing upon every Western idea and technique, the Chinese economy stagnated under the influence of the Manchus and the anti-foreign attitude of her ruling classes. As a result China has been slow not only in developing a modern, national army but in building the industrial establishment necessary for the conduct of modern war.

The defeat of the Chinese army in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) demonstrated the complete helplessness of that army before the onslaught of a westernized force, and led to the adoption of some reforms. The revolutionary period following the overthrow of the Manchus was a proving ground for troops, commanders and equipment, and led to the development of the first truly westernized forces—but such well-trained units were a small part of China's total armed forces.

The outbreak of the war with Japan, in 1937, brought a temporary unit which enabled the Chinese armies to fight with surprising skill and effectiveness during the first 18 months of the conflict. The exhaustion of her force of trained and well-equipped troops, and the economic blockade and political dissension which followed, again left China without the means to oppose Japan effectively. It was only when American personnel and equipment could find their way to China in strength, beginning late in 1944, that the Chinese army was again put on the path toward power and efficiency. Although the war has ended without a major test of the new Chinese army, this force will be an important factor in the political development and foreign policy of China.

*Armies of the Manchus.*—In the period following the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, China had two types of military organization, the Manchu Army and

several provincial forces, styled the Army of the Green Standard. The former, composed largely of Manchus but including also Chinese and Mongols, was the hereditary national army concerned primarily with supporting the Manchu dynasty. Most of the troops were stationed near the capital at Peiping (Peking) and were called the Army of the North. By 1900 this army was the only real fighting force in China. The provincial armies, more in the nature of local constabulary than organized armies, were stationed throughout the provinces and owed their allegiance principally to the provincial war lords. In most cases they were poorly trained and poorly armed.

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 demonstrated to the Chinese the need to modernize their army, and during 1905-06 some effort was made to reform the army along European lines. Military schools and training organizations were set up in an effort to establish a trained body of officers. An Army Board was created and some progress was made toward creating a general staff. It was provided that service, mostly voluntary, was to be for three years with the colors, three years in reserve and four years in the territorial army. Reservists were to be called up for additional training once a year and territorials once in two years. The Japanese system of training was followed. Nine divisions and seven mixed brigades were formed, with a total strength for the standing army of about 60,000 men and 350 guns. The Green Standard Army was given battalion organization.

## Revolution and Civil War

*Period of Chaos.*—The Manchu control of China was ended by the revolution which began in 1911. China then entered upon a period of chaotic conflict which, while permitting the development of some military skills, sapped the economic vitality of the country and prevented the development of modern industry. The struggle was first between the revolutionists and the conservatives, and later between the revolutionists (grown somewhat conservative) and the Communists. The revolutionists, under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the

founder and leader of the Kuomintang Party, had little administrative skill but were determined to establish a democratic China in accordance with their liberal principles. Their main strength was in the Canton area of south China. The conservatives, while willing to dispense with the Imperial system, were opposed to any fundamental changes in social and political institutions. They were centered on Peiping. Meanwhile all of the adventurers in the country, provincial governors and generals who controlled a few troops, were seizing the opportunity to carve out their own domains and enrich themselves at the expense of the local inhabitants.

The internal struggle lasted for more than ten years after the revolution and was not resolved at the time of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death in 1925. In the following year, however, largely as the result of his inspiration, it was possible for the Kuomintang, at that time in association with the Communists and with Russian military and political advisers, to launch the great northern expedition which swept the country—as much by propaganda as by force of arms. The war lords and the conservatives were overthrown and a central government was established in Nanking in 1928.

## The Pre-War Period

*Civil War with the Communists.*—The success in establishing a central government did not bring unity to China, however. In 1927 the Kuomintang had broken with the Chinese Communists (Kungchantang), believing them to be under the influence of the Communist International. The civil war with the Communists was fought with the utmost bitterness and savagery until the close of 1936. During this time the Communists, supported by their Eighth Route Army, made their long trek from southeast China to the area in Shensi Province which is their headquarters today, leaving behind guerrilla units which later were formed into the New Fourth Army.

While warring with the Communists, the Kuomintang continued to develop its administrative and political control over the country. Because of the civil war, democratic reforms were indefinitely postponed. China's government became one-party rule under the Kuomintang, this trend being justified by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's concept of party tutelage to prepare the people for democratic government under a constitution.

*Growth of the Army.*—The period of Kuomintang tutelage was one in which China experienced steady though slow progress. Administrative improvements were made, railroads and highways were built and education was promoted. The Chinese Army shared in this progress. The size of the army was increased and its organization was placed under the direction of German officers. Schools for officers turned out better leaders. Arsenals were established and they began to produce a small supply of arms and ammunition. A conscription law was promulgated in 1933, although strict enforcement of it was not begun until after the outbreak of war with Japan. Training and equipment, except for a few small units, continued to lag far behind western standards, however.

*The Japanese Threat.*—Meanwhile the growing menace of Japanese aggression had begun to exert an important influence in China's internal affairs. Influential Chinese came to the realization that successful opposition to the Japanese could be accomplished only after unity had been achieved in China. The opposition of Chiang Kai-shek to a compromise with the Communists was overcome as a result of the famous "Sian Incident" in 1936. Marshal Chiang was made a prisoner by Chang Hsueh-liang, disgruntled leader of the Tungpei (Northeastern or Manchurian Chinese) Armies, which had been driven from Manchuria by the Japanese. Chang and other local leaders in north China resented the loss of their territories to the Japanese and demanded concerned opposition to any further Japanese aggressions. The Chinese Communist leaders intervened to effect the release of Chiang, but one of the conditions imposed was an agreement to go to war with Japan, if necessary, to oppose further occupation of north China.

In January 1933, Japan, encouraged by the lack of any real opposition from the western powers to her seizure of Manchuria, had occupied Jehol province in Inner Mongolia. In April of that year the Japanese had advanced south of the Great Wall, forcing the Chinese troops to withdraw from the area. A truce was arranged in which a demilitarized zone was established in the northeastern part of Hopei province south of the Wall. The next step in the Japanese program came in the spring of 1934. A manifesto was promulgated in Tokyo declaring all China to be a sphere of Japanese influ-

ence. In the following year the Japanese forced Chinese officials and troops to withdraw from Hopei and Chahar provinces, and Japanese control of these areas was soon established. Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung appeared next in line to receive the Nipponese pacification treatment.

*Japanese Aims in China.*—It is believed that the inner zone of the Japanese empire in Asia was planned to include the provinces of Shantung, Hopei and Shansi down to the Yellow River, with Chahar, Suiyuan and the remainder of Inner Mongolia serving as a space buffer (and a possible base of operations) against the Russians. The *modus operandi* was to force concession after concession from the Chinese by threat of military action, profiting from the political disunity and military unpreparedness of the country. In some areas economic penetration would probably have been considered sufficient. The control of the Yangtze Valley and South China was not a part of the immediate Japanese plan, although eventual control of the entire country was part of the long-range program.

Japan was determined to achieve her aims in China while that country was still politically disunited and militarily weak. By 1937 it had become apparent to the Japanese that further concessions could not be wrung from the Chinese by threats of force alone. The "Sian Incident" contributed to this realization. The war was begun in the belief that the Chinese had little power to resist—a belief which was shared by most foreign observers. The Japanese thought of their operations as punitive expeditions which would accomplish their objectives in four to six months.

**The Campaigns of 1937 and 1938**

*Japanese Plan of Campaign.*—On July 7, 1937 a minor clash between Chinese and Japanese troops occurred at the Marco Polo bridge near Peiping. This incident was used by the Japanese as the pretext for starting the previously planned military operations against China. The Nipponese war leaders intended to seize the main cities and communications and then conclude a treaty conceding to Japan all the special territories, resources, rights and privileges which were sought in order to consolidate the Japanese position in Asia. Had this plan been carried out successfully it is possible that Japan might then have

attempted to seize Eastern Siberia before attacking in the Pacific.

The Chinese, however, proved unwilling to negotiate a peace even after the Japanese had seized all important cities and transportation lines. (Chiang Kai-shek rejected peace terms presented through the German ambassador after the fall of Hankow.) The initial Chinese reaction to the Japanese invasion was a national unity of a firmness hitherto unknown in China. After much of China had been occupied many Chinese in the occupied area did give in to the puppet government at Nanking. The remaining Chinese, even when later split into opposing political groups, refused to bargain with the enemy.

*The First Eighteen Months.*—Japan encountered little initial opposition in the north. Peiping and Tientsin were occupied in the first month of the war. From this area the Japanese pressed northward and westward along the railroad lines into Shansi and Inner Mongolia. They also established control of Shantung Province. Occupation of the Shanghai area, however, was accomplished only after heavy fighting. Chinese troops, using lessons learned during the Japanese attack on that area in 1932, put up surprisingly effective resistance. It was only after the Japanese had built up their attacking force to many times its original size that the Chinese were obliged to withdraw to Nanking. The Chinese showed less ability in maneuvering their forces during the withdrawal, and their total casualties were reported to have reached 450,000 before Nanking was reached.

The Japanese captured Nanking in mid-December and sacked the city. The next Chinese stand was made at Suchow, a strategic rail center northeast of Hankow. After a three-month offensive the enemy took the city. Before being driven entirely from Shantung Province, however, the Chinese achieved a signal victory at Taiierchwang, where Chinese regulars and guerrillas cooperated in the encirclement and defeat of Japan's Fifth Division. It was the first pitched-battle defeat of the Japanese Army in its history, and the victory did much for Chinese morale. In north China also a Japanese brigade was cut up and routed at Pinghsin Pass by elements of the Communist Eighth Route Army.

In the summer of 1938 the Chinese stopped an enemy advance westward along the Lunghai railroad by breaching



the dikes of the Yellow River, and in fighting in this area the Japanese 14th Division was badly mauled. By the summer of 1938, however, the Japanese had been able to force a passage up the Yangtze, and Hankow was taken in October in a ninety-day battle. An unexpected blow was the loss of Canton to an enemy surprise attack in the same month. Canton had served as the coastal terminus of the railroad which brought vital munitions from British Hong Kong to the Chinese interior. The Chinese moved their capital to Chungking on the fall of Hankow, and prepared to continue the fight.

By the end of 1938 the Japanese had achieved their initial territorial objectives—originally planned for occupation a year earlier. China had lost not only this territory, but also was denied practically all access to the outside world, had lost the flower of her army and most of the industry needed to support it. China's few airplanes were gone; her slim navy was destroyed or captured. Nevertheless, she refused to make peace. Three rather tenuous supply lines from the outside world were left. These were: (1) a meter-gauge rail line running from Hanoi in French Indo-China to Kunming; (2) the rail line from Rangoon to Lashio in Burma and the Burma Road to Kunming—with another 360-mile road movement to the nearest railhead in China; and (3) the caravan and road route through Sinkiang from Russia.

### The Sit-Down Phase of the War (1939-1943)

*Change in Japanese Policy.*—In the face of China's stubborn determination to continue the war, the Japanese were presented with two alternatives. Either they could attempt to occupy the whole country, a costly proposition, or they could quarantine Free China while developing Occupied China to suit their own purposes. The Japanese chose the second policy. A puppet government was set up to aid in the pacification of Occupied China, and a long-range program was commenced to complete the economic isolation of Free China.

*Minor Military Operations.*—From 1938 to 1944 Japan undertook no major offensives in the interior of China, although several small moves of local importance were attempted. Japan did improve her position along the coast. Hainan was occupied in February 1939.

Swatow was taken in June, and Ningpo, Wenchow and Foochow were also occupied. Not all the ports were occupied continuously. In the interior the Japanese pushed up the Yangtze valley as far as Ichang and gained temporary control of the Nanchang-Hangchow railroad. In the spring of 1941 the Japanese made unsuccessful attempts to cross the Yellow River and to occupy the area south of Nanchang. In the fall battles were fought at Ichang and near Changsha in which the enemy failed to accomplish his objectives but inflicted heavy losses on the Chinese. In the same year the Chinese lost their supply route from Indo-China when Japan occupied strategic positions in that colony.

In 1942 the Japanese were occupied in the Pacific theatre and little was attempted in China. The fall of Burma, however, cut China's last supply route. Supplies from Russia had ceased with Russia's involvement in the European war. In the spring of 1943 the Japanese attempted to force China's back door from Burma but the campaign died out on the steep banks of the Salween River. During the spring the Japanese took over the former French leased-territory of Kwangchow-wan on the Luichow Peninsula and conducted operations against guerrilla forces in southeastern Shansi Province. In May and June an attempt was made to seize the "rice bowl" area around Changsha, but the Chinese, aided by the U. S. Fourteenth Air Force, drove the enemy back to his original positions.

*Effect on the Chinese Economy.*—China experienced a period of gradual deterioration under the influence of the Japanese blockade from 1939 to 1944. Lack of an adequate and equitable system of taxation, cessation of foreign trade and deficiencies in the administrative system forced China to resort to the printing press to solve her financial problems. Inflation, once started, proved impossible to check. The salaried classes, as usual, suffered the most, and this group, which contained many of China's liberals, lost its political voice. Industry, what little there was, suffered similarly in the financial debacle and many plants became idle through lack of adequate capital.

*Effect on Political Unity.*—In addition to her territorial and economic losses, China in 1939 lost her political unity. Early in 1937 an agreement had been reached with the Chinese Communists, by which the Communists had agreed to

give up many of their revolutionary practices and had accepted the Central Government's terms for bringing the Communists' armed forces under the National Military Affairs Commission. All other semi-independent groups had surrendered control of their forces to Chiang Kai-shek at the same time. The Communist Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies cooperated with the Central Government troops and with them achieved some measure of military success in the first eighteen months of the war. The Eighth fought principally in Shansi, and the New Fourth fought alongside Government troops north of the Yangtze.

In the summer and fall of 1939, a stalemate having developed at the front, relations became strained between the Kuomintang and the Communists. The Government objected principally to the manner in which the Communists established political control in areas occupied by their troops and engaged in propagandizing of the troops. The area which the Communists came to control included not only the original pocket in northern Shansi but also large sections of the three occupied provinces to the east. Following reports of "clashes" in the field, the New Fourth Army was "disbanded" by the Central Government and its units were forced to withdraw across the Yellow River.

A dispute over the attitude to be adopted toward the Communists led to cleavages within the Central Government. The conservative wing of the Kuomintang achieved supremacy in these disputes and much of the liberal character of the party movement was abandoned. Liberal ideas of all kinds were suppressed in the fight against Communism. Under the pressure of military defeat, economic blockade and the resumption of civil strife the voice of democracy was stilled in China—not to be raised again until the fall of 1944 when, with foreign criticism exerting a strong influence, a change in political thought again became apparent.

*Effect on the Army.*—The stagnation in China from 1939 until 1944 accentuated weaknesses already prevalent in the Army. The military profession has never been highly regarded in China. The proverb, "As you would not use good iron to make a nail, so you would not use a good man to make a soldier," represented the typical Chinese attitude. For years before the war the difference between a Chinese soldier and a bandit

was very slim. Soldiers were considered an undesirable element—and their lot was undesirable. Conditions of food, clothing, accommodations and pay, together with the customary conscription methods, were appallingly bad, except in a few well-maintained armies sponsored by influential war lords. Morale of the troops was correspondingly low.

With the outbreak of the war against Japan in 1937 the attitude of the people toward the army and the attitude of the troops themselves underwent remarkable changes. A wave of nationalism swept many Chinese of the better classes into the army and sustained the determined and effective opposition during the first eighteen months of the war. The period of stagnation which followed did much to reduce morale from this high level. Long periods of inactivity, lack of the simplest means of subsistence, brutal and incompetent leadership and the hopelessness of the national outlook contributed to a general decay in the army.

One of the worst abuses in the army was the manner in which the conscription system was operated. The conscription law makes all males 18 to 45 liable for military service. Those actually required to serve were selected through the drawing of lots by local officials. Many abuses had crept into the system. Exemptions could be bought or substitutes provided, and in some cases the substitutes were shanghai'd. When draft quotas were not met, often because officials had accepted bribes, it was a common practice to seize peasants and laborers. Conscripts were roped together and marched off to military camps under guard. As a result of the press-gang methods employed in conscription, the caliber of the Chinese soldiery rapidly deteriorated.

Once in the army the lot of the conscripts did not improve. Rations provided by the Army consisted solely of rice and the inadequate amount provided was further reduced by the officers' "squeeze." The troops were expected to supplement their diet by living off the country and buying the necessary vegetables from their pay. Rates of pay ranged from \$5 CN a month for a private (the equivalent of a few cents) to \$800 CN for a general. Since food was requisitioned from local supplies in the region in which the units were located, Japanese occupation of most of the richer food-producing regions led inevitably to malnutrition among the Chinese soldiers.

The organization and leadership of the Chinese Army, never particularly strong, declined severely during the period of economic blockade. In the armies responsive to control by Chungking there were approximately 2,000,000 men. About 500,000 more were in the provincial organizations, and there were a million guerrillas. Government troops were organized in more than 300 divisions, ranging in size from 3,000 to 7,000 or 8,000 men. Most units were well under strength in spite of the drastic conscription methods used. In most cases divisions were located in or near their home areas and were under the command of local leaders who had received their appointments in return for rendering political allegiance to Chungking. Troops were loyal to their commanders rather than to the Government. The interest of the troops was in fighting to protect their homes and they deserted by the hundreds when moved to other areas. Local commanders would not consolidate understrength units since that would result in loss of rank, prestige and pay and supply allotments from the Central Government. The Central Government could not compel reorganization and in many cases was not free to replace local commanders. In addition staff work was poor and battles were often lost through attempts to direct them by remote control from Chungking. In effect there was no truly national army; there was only a confederation of local area defense armies, subject to a minimum of centralized control.

*Success of Japanese Military Operations.*—In the light of the complete breakdown in China's economic system, the loss of her political unity and the deterioration of her army—all resulting in large measure from the five-year Japanese blockade—it was not surprising that the Japanese, having revised their strategic plans, were able to accomplish so much in China during 1944 and the spring of 1945. With the Pacific front pushed close to the Asiatic mainland, the Japanese had decided to improve their communications system in the interior as insurance against the interdiction of coastal shipping routes. It also seemed desirable to increase the mobility of their forces in China and to knock out the continental air bases used in attacks on shipping and other transport lines, and there was always the possibility that China could be knocked entirely out of the war.

*Confidential*

In rapid succession the Japanese seized control of the section of the Peiping-Canton railroad lying between the Yellow River and Canton, drove a corridor south from Hankow to Hengyang and from there to the French Indo-China border, and took control of the communications lines between the Hengyang area and Canton. The West River in South China was occupied from Canton to Nanning, and the upper Kan River Valley was occupied. Most of the forward American air bases in southern China were eliminated in these moves. In addition the Chinese lost the most valuable of their remaining mineral and rice-producing regions, and many troops were cut off in the areas east of the corridors.

Subsequent Japanese operations included the reoccupation of Wenchow and Foochow and of considerable territory in Hupeh and Honan provinces northwest of Hankow; in the process the American airbase at Laohokow was knocked out. In the spring of 1945 the Japanese attempted a drive west to Chihkiang from the Paoching area in Hunan province, and in this effort met their first real defeat since the opening phases of the war in China.

*The Turn in the Tide.*—The repulse of the enemy's Chihkiang drive was a victory not only over the Japanese but also over the defeatist attitude which had infected many of the Chinese military, and over the Chinese preoccupation with political matters. It was also a practical demonstration of American military methods, thereby winning support for the Army reorganization program which was already taking shape under the guidance of U. S. officers.

The Generalissimo consented to the use of reserve troops which had been used as part of the force blockading the Communist territory. The Fourteenth Air Force was aided for the first time by an efficient air-ground communications system. American liaison officers worked with the Chinese troops and aided the Chinese command, which was operating on the spot and not in Chungking. A decisive factor was the use for the first time on a large scale of American-trained Chinese troops. Although not committed in the fighting, the presence of Burma-experienced divisions in reserve raised the morale of the other Chinese soldiers to the highest point in five years.

After the Chihkiang operations the Japanese did not attempt any additional

westward drives in China. In the unoccupied areas east of the Canton-Hankow corridor they retained freedom of movement, but the change in the war situation made it inadvisable for the enemy to concentrate a force adequate for a major operation on the other side of the continental corridor. The Japanese decision to evacuate most of South China was due, of course, to their desperate position in the Pacific, rather than any threat from the Chinese Army. Actually the Chinese troops who were winning the highly exaggerated "victories" over the retreating enemy were for the most part reserve formations. But the Japanese knew that China was building a new army—with American help and American equipment—and that this army might have to be reckoned with.

*The Army Reform Program.*—In the fall of 1944 the Chinese Government undertook reform and reorganization of its Army, under the stimulus of criticism by such domestic groups as the People's Political Council and by American military advisers. Although American training had begun much earlier and five divisions of Chinese troops had been trained in India, for use in Burma, the new program had not been adopted for the entire army for logistic as well as political reasons. With supplies available in increasing quantity and the Chihkiang victory as an object-lesson, the Chinese war leaders put the American program into high gear. Reformation of the army as a whole was undertaken. The reorganization followed the form long urged by military observers—consolidation of the many understrength, under-equipped divisions into fewer but stronger divisions, the establishment of centralized control, improvement in living conditions for the troops, retraining to Western standards, and re-equipping to the extent possible. In essence, the program has been an attempt to form a truly national army out of a group of provincial armies.

Under the program a general increase in pay levels was announced, and the adherence of semi-independent local commanders was obtained by applying the increase only to those units coming into the new organization. Better control of supply distribution was established to eliminate "squeeze." Incompetent commanders were relieved and several, convicted of crimes against their troops, were executed. Individual Chi-

nese armies were given the strength of three divisions, each division having a basic strength of approximately 10,000 men, thus representing about the size of an American corps. Serving as the nucleus for the new army was a group of American-sponsored divisions which had received extensive training and a high percentage of American equipment. The training was much the same as that given to American soldiers. This meant that the Chinese soldier, once useless as an individual fighter, was trained to be a "one-man army"—taught to retain his military effectiveness even when separated from direct control and supervision by his officers. He was trained in the use of a wide variety of infantry weapons, and his company was equipped with a large number of them.

Much was also done in the field of transportation, long a principal Chinese weakness. A large number of supply trucks were brought into China to set up an efficient internal army supply system. The trucks were driven by American-trained Chinese, and they were impressed with the importance of maintenance, a subject which had previously been ignored in the interest of speed records. American control of the trucks was maintained in a central organization in an effort to prevent their being used for non-military purposes.

*Supply Situation.*—Although it permitted the shipping of some heavy wheeled equipment to China, the opening of the Ledo road from Assam to China did not solve the problem of transporting supplies into China, and the training and re-equipping phase of the reorganization of the Chinese Army had not approached completion when the war ended. In spite of the transport handicaps, however, a large volume of war material was taken into China in the three years preceding the Japanese surrender. The Air Transport Command carried the bulk of it, its monthly tonnage figures running well over the old Burma road totals. Its operations were increased through the completion of a pipe line to Kunming and the assignment of additional planes to this area. The Ledo supply road from Assam, available for use only during the last six months of the war, permitted movement of some heavy equipment to China, but the road route was accounting for less than one seventh of the total tonnage carried to China during the period of its operation. Thousands of Chinese laborers were em-

*Confidential*



ployed to improve this road and the roads radiating from Kunming to destination points in China.

The result of this transport activity and of the American military instruction was the developing of a satisfactorily large number of Chinese divisions in the "American-sponsored" category. While the Chinese policy was to conserve these units during the enemy withdrawal from South China, these troops were rapidly being readied for major offensive operations on the continent.

### The Communist Problem

While the end of the war found the rejuvenation of the Chinese Army well under way, little had been accomplished toward the solution of China's pressing political problem. The split between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists—far from being mended—is at present threatening to result in an outbreak of widespread civil disorder. The schism which prevented the full utilization of Chinese resources against the Japanese during the war is now threatening to rob the Chinese of the fruits of peace.

*The Chungking-Communist Issue.*—Years of negotiation between the Central Government and the Communist party leaders have produced no workable basis for an agreement. American efforts toward reconciliation have been futile. The Chinese Communist plans for supplanting the as yet unrealized democratic form of government, which the Kuomintang has promised China, with a Communist government have led Chungking to deny the Communists anything more than a chance to participate in the Government as a minority party. The Communists are unwilling to participate in a government which, they say, is a one-party regime representing only the privileged classes, with the Kuomintang control of China's new army preventing any abrupt change.

The long-promised constitutional convention is scheduled to meet in November, and there is some hope that representative government will follow. Presumably, however, general elections will not be possible in China for some time to come. The issue, therefore, is whether the Kuomintang or the Communists are to exercise the one-party rule during the reconstruction period which will be necessary before any type of popular government can be achieved. The

abrupt ending of the war has brought about a crisis which requires immediate settlement if civil war is to be avoided.

*The Chungking Blockade.*—Throughout the war the Central Government maintained a force estimated at 450,000 men, including some of its best trained and equipped troops, in the area bordering the Communist stronghold around Yen-an in Shensi Province. The size of the force varied. When the Japanese recently threatened the important training and air base at Chihkiang, Chiang consented to the removal of 30,000 to 60,000 of the Central Government's blockade of troops to the danger area. Others were withdrawn for training and reorganization. In general, however, a large number of Chinese troops which might otherwise have been used against the Japanese were held on the borders of the Communist-dominated area.

The purpose of these dispositions was twofold—to block the Chinese Communists from further expansion in Free China, and to prepare for the reoccupation, following defeat of Japan, of such strategic regions as Inner Mongolia and southern Manchuria, before Chinese Communists could establish control of those areas. Eventual resumption of Kuomintang control in the other provinces of North China also was undoubtedly envisioned.

*Chinese Communist Organization.*—Approximately 90,000 of the organized Communist troops are located in the Yen-an region, the Communist stronghold in Shensi Province west of the Yellow River. In the vast area of Occupied China, in which the Japanese maintained actual possession of little more than the principal cities and main communications lines, the Communists have 500,000 to 900,000 troops who operated largely from "base areas" in mountain regions. Many of these troops are guerrillas without formal military training or organization, and probably fewer than half of them have rifles. The military operations of these forces during the occupation were limited to occasional interruption of enemy supply lines and sporadic attacks on garrisoned towns or blockhouses. The Communists also claim to have two million militia.

Operating from their "base areas," Communist guerrilla bands organized a widespread resistance movement among the Chinese peasants in North China and have spawned other guerrilla bands

among them. The principle of Communist resistance was to organize the people so they would refuse economic and other assistance to the enemy, making it impossible for him to develop the conquered region. Political indoctrination played a large part in this program—as it does in the Communist army, where 40 to 60 per cent of the military instruction concerns Communist doctrine and propaganda methods. This instruction has been based on orthodox Marxist doctrine, adapted to China's peasant agricultural economy. An eventual classless society has been promised for China following an intermediary period of "democracy." All political opposition has been suppressed in Communist-controlled areas with the result that Chungking guerrillas, once representing 25 per cent of the resistance forces in North China, had been reduced to relatively insignificant groups by the end of the war.

*The Communist Program.*—The fundamental reason why the split between the Central Government and the Communists has not been settled is that the Communists avowedly intend to supplant the Central Government with a Communist Government. While the Kuomintang-controlled Central Government has never been liberal in its offers of compromise, the Communists, on the other hand, have always refused any suggestion for a compromise government which failed to make assumption of full control by the Communists. The Communists have been working for the overthrow of the Chungking Government while at the same time carrying out joint military operations against the Japanese, apparently in the hope of winning foreign support.

The Chinese Communists have sought both American and Russian support. Early this spring the United States Government, through its Ambassador to China, declared that it would furnish material support only to the recognized government of China. The Chinese Communists thereupon instituted a propaganda campaign directed not only against the Central Government but also against "American reactionaries." The Generalissimo, still recognized by the Communists as the military leader of all Chinese, was bitterly attacked, and the American Ambassador was also assailed. All pretense of negotiation toward compromise was dropped, and the Communists declared their intention of setting

up a rival government. The program of penetrating and organizing areas of Occupied China nominally in the hands of Chungking guerrillas was intensified.

*Recent Communist Operations.*—In the closing months of the war the Communists moved their troops into positions which would enable them to seize control of strategic areas of Central and South China after the enemy had withdrawn from them. Large guerrilla bands were built up near Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai. A large force was moved south of the Yangtze River into Chekiang Province. Forces from the Canton base area closed in on Chungking troops holding Swatow and Foochow. Chungking troops were held off from the Ningpo area. In North China the Communists have blockaded Chungking guerrillas from Chingtao (Tsingtao).

In the interior a series of clashes resulted from Communist moves into Anhwei Province south of the Yellow River and into the Hunan-Kiangsi area east of the Hankow-Canton railroad. In Honan Province, where the Japanese 1944 and 1945 spring offensives disrupted the previous administrative controls, the Communists gained control of most of the districts behind the Japanese lines, attacking the Chungking guerrillas where necessary. The Communists, in effect, fought two campaigns simultaneously, attacking the Japanese in the rear while attempting to drive out the Chungking troops at the same time. The Communist policy in this area was to expel the Kuomintang forces or to absorb them by incorporating the common soldiery in their own units. Senior officers and officials of the Kuomintang were in some cases killed.

With the Japanese surrender these subterranean activities were brought into the open. General Chu-teh issued orders to the Communist forces which amounted to a command to seize all Japanese-occupied territory and to secure the Japanese arms and munitions—before the Chungking troops could move. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's subsequent order to the Communists to hold their present positions was expressly rejected by General Chu-teh, who has started moving his troops toward Nanking and Peiping and the major seaports of Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao.

*The Possibility for Peaceful Settlement.*—Militarily the position of the Communists is not strong. Their forces

have few weapons other than rifles, a few light machine guns and home-made land mines and hand grenades. They count heavily, however, on their strategic position in North China and the peasant support which they command. They also hope to obtain military supplies from the Japanese—and more particularly from the Chinese puppets and Koreans who have been armed by the Japanese. They would nevertheless stand little chance against the American-equipped and trained units of the Chungking army in a contest limited to these two forces alone.

A new factor has been injected into the situation, however, with the rapid Russian drive from Outer Mongolia through Inner Mongolia into North China. The Chinese Communists have, of course, been wooing the Soviet Union, and should

Russia support them with material aid, a bloody civil war is almost certain to ensue. Should Russia disavow any sympathy or support for the Chinese Communists, they could reasonably be expected to abandon the use of force and use political means in their fight to gain control of China's government. This, of course, would not prevent an initial race to seize control of key points to improve their bargaining position and possibly win the support of enough of the population to stage a full-scale uprising.

The Soviet-Chinese treaty and "other agreements" recently signed in Moscow by the foreign ministers of the two nations undoubtedly will reveal the Russian attitude toward the Chinese Communists. Disclosure of the terms of the pacts awaits ratification of the documents by the two governments.



Sea-mining off Japan by a B-29. (Confidential)



BACK COVER.—Tokyo, as seen by a reconnaissance plane on May 31st, after the last great fire raids. (Restricted)