

# U.S. WAR AGAINST JAPAN REVIEWED

BY UNITED PRESS

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan fell apart during 1941, and one crisis followed another. By mid-November war appeared inevitable and Saburu Kurusu, special Japanese "peace envoy", arrived in San Francisco en route to Washington, ostensibly to patch up the deep-rooted differences between the two countries.

"I hope to break through the line and make a touchdown," Kurusu told reporters.

On Dec. 7, 1941, Kurusu and Japanese Ambassador Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull to discuss an exchange of diplomatic notes between the two countries. The visit started at 2:20 p.m. Sunday, and before it was over, Japanese bombs had fallen on Pearl Harbor, crippling the Pacific Fleet and thrusting America into the war. On the same day—Dec. 8 west of the International Date Line bombs fell on the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, Singapore and Hongkong, and Japanese forces invaded Thailand and Malaya.

## FDR Sends Note

President Roosevelt, vacationing at Warm Springs, had hurried to Washington on Dec. 2 upon receiving an urgent telephone call from Hull, and just before the Japanese attack, Mr. Roosevelt sent a personal message to Japanese Emperor Hirohito asking that war be averted.

The blow at Pearl Harbor was a heavy one. Ten warships were put out of action, five of them battleships. Casualties were 2,343 Army and Navy personnel killed, 1,272 wounded and 962 missing. Most of the Army and Navy planes there—and the Philippines—were wrecked.

On Dec. 9, Japanese troops landed on the north and west coast of Luzon after widespread air attacks. The same day the Japanese bombed Singapore and tried to enter Hongkong but were driven out. Thailand ceased resistance immediately, and the international settlement at Shanghai fell to the Japanese.

## Kimmel Replaced

The Japanese moved fast in the early days of the war, and on Dec. 10 the British suffered one of their greatest naval losses. The 35,000-ton Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton Repulse were sunk by torpedo planes as they steamed north to ease the threat on Singapore by breaking up a landing on the Malay Peninsula.

On Dec. 17, Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, commander at Pearl Harbor when the enemy blow was replaced by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz. The Army commander, Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, was replaced by Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons. On Dec. 20, Adm. Ernest J. King was named head of the Navy.

Meantime the Japanese opened a general offensive against Hongkong, landed troops on Davao, threw thousands of reinforcements into Luzon, concentrated in Indo-China for an

invasion of Burma, and on Dec. 17 landed troops on Borneo at the oil centers of Miri and Lubang.

The Japanese Domei Agency disclosed then that as early as Jan. 24, 1941, Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, commander of the Japanese combined fleets, had written: "I am looking forward by dictating peace to the United States in the White House at Washington."

## Japs Bomb Manila

On Dec. 24, Wake Island was reported lost after 389 defending Marines and seven Navy medical corps men held out for 14 days against superior forces. They were overwhelmed after sinking seven Japanese warships including a cruiser.

The Japanese bombed Manila, causing heavy loss of life among civilians, bombed Corregidor Fortress and demanded that America surrender. At that time Nimitz took over the crippled Pacific Fleet. Hongkong surrendered on Christmas Eve, Singapore was placed under Martial law, and the Japanese shelled the Celebes and seized the Gilbert Islands.

On Jan. 31, 1942, Sir Archibald P. Wavell was named Supreme Commander in the Southwest Pacific and he sent up headquarters at Java. Adm. Thomas C. Hart was commander of the almost non-existent Allied fleet. The Japanese by then were burning open towns and shooting civilians.

On Jan. 3, the Japanese bombed Rabaul, New Britain.

## MacArthur Carries On

By Mid-January the enemy tide of conquest had swept up eight of the nine Malay States. The Japanese bombed Tarakan, oil-rich island off Borneo, and captured it almost immediately. Japanese and Thai soldiers invaded Burma, and others were within 90 miles of Singapore.

On Luzon, Gen. Douglas MacArthur was carrying out his skillful defense of the island against overwhelming superiority. By Jan. 21, his forces had retreated to Bataan. America sent 600,000 troops and many planes to the Pacific, but could not send them to the Philippines.

Australian Imperials were fighting a bitter battle on New Britain, and Lee, capital of Australian New Guinea, was evacuated. The Australians appealed to America for aid.

The situation became darker as the Japanese overran the Celebes and all of Borneo, swept on toward Singapore and demanded that MacArthur surrender. On Jan. 31 the British withdrew to Singapore Island, losing the Battle of Malaya after 54 days of jungle fighting which was to characterize later Pacific warfare.

## Halsey Strikes

Waves of bombers hit Singapore during that time; Soerabaya, Java, was bombed and parachutists dropped on Suma-

tra. American B-17 Flying Forts—the old type without a tail gunner—bombed Malaya.

Every victory had been Japan's until Feb. 1. Nimitz announced then that a task force under Vice Admiral William F. Halsey had hit six Japanese naval and air bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. Sixteen Japanese ships were sunk.

Dutch forces suffered losses in the bombardment of Soerabaya, and American fighting planes joined for the first time in the defense of Java. Thousands of miles away there were fierce air battles over Rangoon with Claire Chennault's Flying Tigers in action. On February 8, the Japanese crossed the state landing to Singapore, capturing the fortress a week later.

## Rangoon Falls

On Feb. 15 the Japanese invaded Sumatra and Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo warned that Burma, China, India, the East Indies, Australia and New Zealand were next, in that order. The American and Dutch naval forces before Java were virtually wiped out. The Japanese bombed Darwin, Australia, for the first time.

Rangoon fell and the Japanese attacked Ceylon. The Japanese Battle Fleet moved into the Bay of Bengal, and Ceylon, India were threatened anew. The repulse of the enemy fleet on Easter Sunday, 1942, marked the end of expansion by sea.

Bataan was captured on April 9. On May 6, Corregidor surrendered and the survivors were led on the death march through Manila. MacArthur had reached Australia on March 17.

Bitter resistance on New Guinea slowed the Japanese for the first time and the enemy's defeat at Milne Bay and the subsequent battles of Buna and Gona marked the start of the road back. An invasion force was defeated in the Coral Sea on May 9—first major naval victory for the U. S. Navy—and American production might, began to tell.

On May 10 a handful of B-25 Mitchell bombers under Lt. Col. James F. Doolittle dropped a handful of bombs on Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe. In June the Japanese Navy was decisively defeated at Midway in a greater victory than that of the Coral Sea.

On June 3 the Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and on June 12 landed in the Aleutians.

On August 10, Admiral King announced that American forces had landed on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, invaded by the Japanese earlier in the year. Months of bitter fighting on land and on sea followed before the Japanese were cleared from the area.

## Offensives

By Dec. 14—when the Japanese were finally thrown out of Buna—the enemy had overrun all of Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Malaya, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, the Celebes,

numerous other islands and were firmly entrenched on New Guinea. Japanese submarines were operating as far east as the American Pacific Coast and as far west as Madagascar. China was completely isolated.

In 1943 the Allies began a vast pincers movement which was to press the Japanese further and further back. New offensives were forming in India and Burma.

American forces began the task of clearing the Aleutians, and the Army and Navy occupied Amchitka and Adak, constructed airfields and bombed Kiska and Attu. In May, the Army landed on Attu and wiped out the enemy in three weeks. A subsequent landing on Kiska found that the enemy had fled.

While American ships were outslugging the Japanese Navy in the Solomons, submarines were busy and by mid-summer had sunk one-third of all Japanese shipping.

MacArthur's troops cleared Huon Peninsula on New Guinea, feinted toward Truk and landed on New Britain. In March MacArthur invaded Dutch New Guinea, taking Hollandia and cutting off 150,000 Japanese. During the summer, remaining forces were mopped up and preparations made to enter the Philippines from Morotai. Nimitz captured Palau, supplying a base for the Philippine attack.

## Sainan Landina

On Nov. 20 American forces invaded the Gilbert Islands, and U. S. Marines and Army forces landed on Makin and Tarawa Atolls. Seizure of the Gilbert Islands gave needed ground facilities and long range bombers went to work. On Jan. 31 the Marshall were invaded. Then came Kwajalein and Eniwetok.

On June 14 American troops landed on Saipan Island in the Marianas, 1,496 miles from Tokyo. The Japanese fleet sped to the rescue, only to be routed in an action which cost the enemy 140 planes and 14 ships sunk. Guam was next on the invasion schedule.

## MacArthur in Leyte

Meanwhile in the China-Burma-India theater military operations were stalemated. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten arrived to take command of forces in southeast Asia. Lt. Gen. Joseph V. Stilwell began a drive from Assam sought through Burma to reopen a land route to China. The British began sending warships to the Indian Ocean.

The return to the Philippines began in September, 1944, when Halsey destroyed a convoy rushing reserves to Mindanao. B-29's attacked Formosa and carrier planes raked the Philippines. MacArthur landed on Leyte Oct. 20, and the Japanese fleet came out of hiding in an effort to wipe out the invasion forces.

In the naval battles which followed the American fleet sank or heavily damaged 58 Japanese warships. U. S. loss-

es were extremely light.

## China Threatened

Meanwhile the Japanese invaded India in March, were repulsed at Kohima and Imphal, and the British began slowly driving them back toward Rangoon. On June 5 American B-29's began operations from China and on June 15 hit Japan for the first time. The first B-29 raid on Tokyo was made on Nov. 24 by planes operating from the Marianas.

In March, Japan launched an attack designed to split China in two and force the country out of the war. By late fall Chungking was threatened and the Japanese had driven a wedge through central China, linking Singapore and Shanghai. Then the tide turned in that theater.

By the end of 1944 the British had fleets in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific, working with the American Navy.

The year 1945 really marked the beginning of the end for Japan.

## MacArthur in City

Early in January Nimitz and MacArthur conferred as B-29's hit Japan and as Navy planes raided Formosa and the Manila area. On Jan. 10 MacArthur invaded Luzon, and late in the month warships began pounding Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Japan.

The Stilwell road from Burma to China was completed and China had a new route of supplies.

MacArthur entered Manila in Feb. 5, but fighting continued there for a month. In the same month, carrier planes raided Tokyo for the first time. MacArthur returned to Corregidor and on Feb. 19 Marines stormed ashore at Iwo to begin a bloody battle which did not end until March 17.

The war looks better in Asia, too. On March 8, Chinese troops seized Lashio, terminus of the old Burma Road, and on March 9, British forces entered Mandalay.

The American Navy worked over Japan again, and on March 20 found the remnants of the Japanese fleet in hiding and destroyed 475 planes and sank or damaged 30 ships. From there the Navy went to Ryukus and began concentrated bombing. The same month Japan had a series of cabinet crisis.

## FDR Dies

On Easter Sunday, April 1, American 10th Army troops—soldiers and Marines—landed on Okinawa and a vast ring was tightened about Japan. The death of President Roosevelt came on April 12 even as victory was finally in sight.

In May MacArthur invaded Borneo and Mountbatten announced that the Burma campaign was at an end. These two developments came as Germany formally surrendered and the full might of the Allies was freed for the Pacific.

By then the Japanese had begun their suicide attacks on American shipping and the fleet suffered losses. The Japanese (Continued on page 4)

# MOVE TO SEAT 2 MINORITY MEN IN SENATE STARTED

## Sotto, Alejandrino Boosted For Posts

A move to seat two runners-up in the last national elections in the Senate was started by the Popular Democratic Party immediately after its organization, authoritative circles revealed yesterday.

Opposition leaders point out that two vacancies exist in the upper chamber of Congress on account of the death of the incumbents, Senators-elect Daniel Maramba and Jose Ozamis. In case the results of the last poll have not yet been canvassed and the elected officials proclaimed, the senate list may now be revised to include those who placed twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth in the senatorial race, it was explained.

It was gathered that the unofficial reports gathered by the opposition headquarters show that Vicente Sotto gathered the highest votes among the runners-up and Jose Alejandrino, second. Third in the list is former Cebu senator Filemon Sotto, it was learned.

## U. S. War...

(Continued from page 3)  
 anese also were trying another offensive weapon — balloon bombs which sometimes reached America but caused no great damage and only a few casualties.

## Entire P.I. Freed

In June the Chinese recaptured Foochow and began regaining former American 14th air force bases and on June 22 the bitter Okinawa campaign ended with 11,260 Americans killed and 33,769 wounded—the heaviest casualties of any campaign in the Pacific. The Japanese lost 90,401 killed.

MacArthur announced in July that the entire Philippines had been liberated and that the campaign was almost closed—freeing his men for the task ahead.

The Navy returned to Japan and for the first time bombed the mainland. Navy planes worked over Japanese industry and the Japanese did not strike back.

## Potsdam Note

The air forces—20th (Super-

## Deutschland...

(Continued from page 2)  
 11th month, it played a great many of his works because English and American visitors were there then and it was done for their benefit.

Kvam said that naturally the works banned by the Nazis are being suggested to new orchestras but here he is running into the amusing paradox of having to criticize programs for having too many banned works.

## Roxas Denies...

(Continued from page 1)  
 clusions that you draw in that article. I challenge every statement that you make. The article is contrary to every rule of fairness which should govern the attitude of a respectable and responsible newspaper.

"I am openly against Fascism as you well know. I attacked Fascism in whatever form in my first speech in the Senate when I accused the present administration of embarking on a policy leading towards Fascism. I am determined to do whatever lies in my power to combat the introduction of fascist procedures or policies in our country.

"I am not a tool of the Fascists or of anybody. The history of my public service is the best evidence of this statement. (forts), 8th (Superforts), 7th, 5th and 13th—were in operation against the Japanese mainland with everything from fighters to B-29's and Gen. H. H. Arnold predicted that by the end of the year the Japanese would be bombed at the rate of 2,000,000 tons a year—for heavier than Germany ever received.

Then on July 26, the United States, China and Great Britain addressed the Potsdam Proclamation to Japan, asking her to surrender or to face utter destruction. Japan chose to ignore the ultimatum.

On the fateful Monday, Aug. 6, the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, practically wiping out that Honshu city in one single blow. Three days later, on Aug. 9, Russia entered the Pacific war and started a giant powerful pincer movement against Manchuria.

The second atomic bomb of the war wrecked the biggest Kyushu city of Nagasaki on Aug. 10. The same evening, Radio Tokyo broadcast Japan's surrender offer, asking, however, that the emperor be kept on the throne. The Allied replied to the Japanese note Saturday night, accepting the Japanese surrender on the condition that the authority of the emperor "shall be subject to the Supreme Commander" of the Allied forces.

In view of the increasing number of the members of the Manila Night Clubs' Federation, and their desire to help one another for their mutual benefits, a Special Meeting will be held today, August 15, 1945, at 9:30 A. M., at its temporary office at 308 España, opposite the U. S. T. Press. Among important matters to be taken up will be the election of four additional members of the Board of Directors, and other important problems affecting the operation of Night Clubs.

"I have been a consistent enemy of the vested interests in our country. "I have no political or business connections with Mr. Andres Soriano, much less do I have any business or political connections with any Jew. Your statement that Mr. Hemady, who by the way is not a Jew, has bought the P. Vera and Sons Press to be placed at my disposal is a brazen lie. Mr. Hemady has nothing to do with the printing press or with the Manila Daily News.

"I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to state once and for all that I am not in sympathy with any Fascist group, that I am going to fight any move to introduce Fascism in the Philippines, that I am going to prevent foreigners from taking any part in politics in the Philippines and that I shall do everything within my power to forestall the control of our government by vested interests.

"You may support any candidate that you desire. That is your privilege. But a man of your standing should be able to find ways of electing your candidate without resorting to scurrilous libel and falsehood. As far as I am concerned, I would rather have men of your type oppose me than be on my side. As a matter of fact, that is why, when you came to my house offering your support, I ignored your proffer and told the members of the Board of Directors of the Young Philippines not to include your name among those to be elected for the Board of Directors.

"I request that this letter, be printed in your paper and given the prominence that you have accorded to the unsigned attack against me."

"Your truly,  
 "(Sgd.) MANUEL ROXAS"

**Funeral Rites....**  
 (Continued from page 1)  
 Francisco from Washington where the senator had died in a naval hospital last week.

**De Gaulle....**  
 (Continued from page 1)  
 circles believe that these will be centered on France' future role in the Far East and the big powers' plans for central Germany.

**Ptain's Fate...**  
 (Continued from page 1)  
 Mornet has already rested his case and demanded capital punishment for the hero of Verdun.

**All Senators...**  
 (Continued from page 1)  
 structed for the purpose by former Senator Sotero Baluyot, who is an engineering contractor by profession. He will use the same balls used in the sweepstakes lottery for the senatorial draw.

Observers here recalled that France had already surrender offer. France also deplored the fact that French troops are not used by the Allied leaders in the Pacific war.

The president devoted the first part of his speech in informing the legislature of the status of the war situation, beginning with the Potsdam declaration to the eventual downfall of the "arrogant" Japanese nation.

The letter, which was endorsed favorably by the NDC head to Vicente Villamin, presently suspended sales manager of the firm, stated that Mrs. Engracia de Reyes "is intending to open a retail store in Navotas, Rizal" and as such would like to purchase textiles from the National Development Company.

As shown to the investigating committee yesterday, the document contained a footnote in the Secretary Singson Encarnacion's handwriting authorizing Mrs. Reyes to purchase "up to the amount of P2,000.00

Sales steadfastly maintained in his testimony that he alone prepared the minutes and that no change thereon had been effected. He said that his usual practice with respect to the preparation of minutes was to distribute to the directors copies of the corrected draft, which he transcribes after every meeting, on the day of the following meeting.

**See Malacañan...**  
 (Continued on page 4)

## States Council...

(Continued from page 1)  
 ed with the immense task of reconstruction and rehabilitation, complicated by problems attendant with independence.

The recreation of the council of state, which will permit the heads of both chambers of Congress to participate in the formulation of national policies, was also announced by the chief executive in his address before the law-making body.

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