

Proclamation Defining Terms For Japanese Surrender¹

[Released to the press by the Office of War Information July 26]

(1) We—the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agree that Japan shall be given an opportunity to end this war.

(2) The prodigious land, sea and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the west, are poised to strike the final blows upon Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all the Allied Nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

(3) The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan. The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people. The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, *will* mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

(4) The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of

Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason.

(5) Following are our terms. We will not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay.

(6) There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

(7) Until such a new order is established *and* until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

(8) The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

(9) The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

(10) We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but

¹This proclamation issued on July 26, 1945, by the heads of governments of the United States, United Kingdom, and China was signed by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at Potsdam and concurred in by the President of the National Government of China, who communicated with President Truman by despatch.

stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established.

(11) Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to re-arm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Even-

tual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

(12) The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

(13) We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

Senate Approval of Charter of the United Nations¹

Statement by CORDELL HULL

[Released to the press July 28]

By its overwhelming approval of the United Nations Charter, the Senate has given the world a striking demonstration of the determination of our people that this country shall meet fully its share of responsibility in the maintenance of future peace and security and in the advancement of the well-being of mankind. The Senate is to be commended for the high plane of its debate on the Charter and for the fine spirit of non-partisanship manifested throughout.

May this resounding vote of the Senate be followed by speedy approval of the Charter by the other United Nations and its early entrance into force to carry out the noble purposes for which it was conceived.

Statement by ACTING SECRETARY GREW

[Released to the press July 28]

The passage of the United Nations Charter by the Senate today is a memorable event in the history of the United States and the world. By their action, the members of the Senate have taken a most important step toward establishing security and peace throughout the world.

Millions of men, women, and children have died because nations took to the naked sword instead of the conference table to settle their differences.

The United Nations Charter, approved by such an overwhelming majority, represents the labor of citizens of 50 nations, united in their desire for a peaceful world. The Charter itself is the foundation and cornerstone on which the international Organization to keep the peace will be built. This Organization can survive only through the faith and labor of the citizens of all these nations.

I congratulate the members of the Senate for their work today. I know their action will stand out for all time as a shining milestone on the road to peace.

The United States Senate on July 28, 1945 at 5:14 p. m. approved the Charter of the United Nations by a vote of 89 to 2.

¹The draft texts of the Charter of the United Nations, the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and the Interim Arrangements, as printed in the BULLETIN of June 24, 1945, pp. 1119-43, have been compared with the signed original texts and are found to be accurate and complete.