



THIRTY-SECOND YEAR

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## FLEET PLANES POUND JAP SHIPS



A BOMB BLAST shoots a geyser high behind the stern of the Jap battleship *Haruna* (top) in Kure Bay as U. S. carrier planes of the Third Fleet carry out their July 23 attack on the huge enemy naval base. Navy observers said the warship's superstructure was badly damaged and large holes appeared to have been blown in the fantail. More accurate hits were scored on the battleship *Iso* (bottom) which is shown resting on the bay bottom after the raid with her main deck awash. These are official U. S. Navy Radiophotos. (International Soundphotos)

## Germany To Lose Areas In The West

### France And Holland May Get Huge Cuts Of Old Fatherland

Washington, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Germany will lose still more thousands of square miles of territory, diplomatic authorities analyzing the Potsdam communique predicted today.

They noted that the decisions reached by President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee on territorial changes concerned only those in eastern Europe which were most urgent by reason of Russian and Polish demands.

Since President Truman has assured newsmen that no secret agreements were made at Berlin, this means the western borders of the new and shrunken Germany are still to be determined. The task appears to be one for the council of big five foreign ministers meeting in London by September 1.

Principal proposals for fixing Germany's western borders come from Netherlands and France. Indications are that something along the lines they propose will be approved eventually.

The French would deprive Germany of its richest industrial area, the Rhineland. The De Gaulle government has disavowed any desire to add that territory to France, but it has suggested that the Rhineland, with its greatest sources of power, raw material and productivity, be internationalized under a control mechanism predominantly French.

Netherlands officials have talked of giving a large portion of Oldenburg, which is the northwest corner of Germany opening on the North Sea. There has been some discussion of moving Holland's frontier eastward to the Ems river. The Dutch government is waiting to determine what popular reaction to the proposals may be. The claim is based on the fact that while they were occupying Holland, the Germans destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands by flooding.

## Spain Much Disturbed Over Snub

New York, Aug. 4.—(AP)—The Madrid radio said today the peculiar decision of the Potsdam conference to exclude Spain from the United Nations organization caused "perplexity" among Spaniards, who wanted "to collaborate nobly with all other nations in their task."

The big three decision "affects us directly," the broadcast said, adding, "we undoubtedly must assert ourselves on this matter."

The broadcast was directed to Latin-America and recorded by the F.C.C.

Spain, it said, now "is creating the conditions for a material and spiritual development of a national and orderly community in the concert of nations."

No mention was made of statements in the Potsdam communique that the Spanish government of General Francisco Franco had had a close association with the aggressor states and was founded with the support of the Axis powers, but the broadcast asserted the Franco regime had "not embraced the German third reich."

## Several Senators For MacArthur As Leader In Pacific

Washington, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Several senators today endorsed Lt. Gen. James Doolittle's suggestion of a supreme commander of the Pacific, and named General Douglas MacArthur as their choice.

Doolittle, commander of the eighth air force, said in a speech at Okinawa that an overall chief of all the armed forces in the Pacific was necessary. Doolittle added that that system had been tried and proved in North Africa and Europe under General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Senator Johnson of Colorado commented: "I would like to see an overall command in the Pacific, and I think General MacArthur should head it."

Senator Stewart of Tennessee said, "I'm for it and I am for General MacArthur having it."

### WEATHER FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; scattered thundershowers occurring mostly in early evening. Continued warm in south; not quite so warm in north portion.

# Railroad Network In Japan Being Destroyed By Planes

### BEFORE THEY SAID FAREWELLS AT POTSDAM



INTERRUPTING THEIR FINAL SESSION of the Potsdam conference, the "Big Three" smilingly pose a moment for the cameramen. As pictured, they are (l. to r.) Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain, President Harry S. Truman of the United States, and Generalissimo Josef Stalin of Soviet Russia. President Truman is now on his way home after a British stopover. Signal Corps Radiophoto. (International Soundphoto)

## Invasion To Begin From Island Base

### Plans Are Forged In Ryukyus Region For Attack On Japs

Manila, Aug. 4.—(AP)—General MacArthur announced today that he had taken command of all the American-occupied islands in the Ryukyus chain south of Japan, including Okinawa, as bases from which a "mighty invasion force is being forged" for the subjugation of the enemy.

Okinawa and about a dozen islands to the west were conquered by the combined forces under Admiral Nimitz, but recently MacArthur's Far East air forces have moved in to air bases there and have staged daily raids on the southernmost fortress island of Kishu.

The Japanese still hold both portions of the Ryukyus chain known as the Sakishima group, between Okinawa and Formosa, and the Amami, Tokara and Osumi groups between Okinawa and Kyushu.

His statement emphasized the increasing importance of Okinawa as a base for the climactic assault against the Japanese home islands.

295,681 POUNDS LAMB SOLD.

College Station, Raleigh, Aug. 3.—North Carolina farmers have recently marketed 295,681 pounds of lamb in 12 cooperative sales held under the supervision of the State College Extension Service. The sheepmen were delighted with the cooperative sales because they were able to sell their top grade lambs at "Chicago prices" without any deductions for freight or shrinkage, says Marketing Specialist Hazel Meehan, who was in charge of the sales.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Berliners, through their six daily newspapers, now know what happened at Potsdam during the big three meeting.

Three newspapers used most of their space today to print the full text of the communique. The rest published extensive summaries.

No daily paper offered any commentary of its own, but the Paussische Fundstube, official organ of the Soviet occupying forces, reprinted yesterday's Moscow Pravda editorial.

Inquiring among many Germans, especially those versed in international affairs, the foremost reaction was one of relief that Germany will not be dismembered. Every German was prepared to learn that Germany must pay heavily. Such losses as were specifically mentioned—territory, shipping and aviation—seemed to be accepted as inevitable. But there was obvious disappointment that the whole reparations question was left indefinite.

The awards of territory to Poland were regarded as the hardest thing to bear.

Florence, S. C., Aug. 4.—(AP)—The first week of the Border Belt tobacco season closed yesterday with average prices remaining firm at previous levels and with fairly heavy sales Monday assured from lots left unsold.

A few big and prime grades were up \$1 per hundred pounds. Fair lemon lugs showed the only loss of the day, decreasing about \$1.

Lugs continued to make up the majority of offerings, but a slight increase in cutters was noted.

## Truman And King Meet On Warship

As President Harry S. Truman boards H. M. S. Renown at Plymouth, England, King George VI greets him with a handshake. The Chief Executive stopped off to see the English ruler before he left for the U. S. aboard the cruiser *Augusta*. (International Radiophoto.)

## Laval Informed Leahy Of Reason For Saying He Wanted German Win

Paris, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Pierre Laval, restoring the story of the 1942 broadcast in which he expressed hope for a German victory, said today he had explained his reasons for the statement in a talk with Admiral William D. Leahy, then United States ambassador to Vichy.

Testifying in the trial of Marshal Petain, Laval said:

"A few days after that broadcast, Admiral Leahy and Mr. Pinkey Tuck (counselor to the U. S. embassy at Vichy) came to see me. I explained the reasons for the statement, what I meant by it, and the practical effect of it."

Laval did not relate the reaction of Leahy, now chief of staff to President Truman. In a letter read at the Petain trial, Leahy expressed the belief that the 89-year-old marshal

always acted in the best interests of France.

Laval's mention of Leahy came after a defense attorney asked if the United States had made any move to break diplomatic relations with Vichy after the broadcast by Laval bespeaking a Hitler victory. A juror remarked that Laval should know that after his departure yesterday, Marshal Petain said that he insisted on the removal of that phrase from the radio speech. Petain told the court he was amazed when he heard the speech delivered with the passage. Laval testified yesterday he considered the statement "I desire a German victory" only after Petain made him change the wording from "I believe in a German victory."

## Berlin Hears Bad News; Bows To The Inevitable

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## 4-H LEADERS TO MEET.

College Station, Raleigh, Aug. 3.—An encampment for officers of North Carolina 4-H clubs will be held at Camp Millstone near Pinehurst from August 7 to 10. It is headed by L. B. Harrill, State 4-H club leader, and Ruby S. Pearson, assistant club leader, of the State College Extension Service. County Agent Edmund Aycock of Lenoir county and District Home Demonstration Agent Annabelle Arant will assist in conducting the four-day encampment.

## Shipping Is Paralyzed, Ports Mined

### Air Force Impotent In Face Of Attacks By U. S. Bomb Units

Guam, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Her shipping paralyzed, Japan, her ports mined, 2,846,932 tons of her ships sunk or damaged this year by the Far East air forces alone, now is seeing her railroad system torn up by American planes, latest official reports disclosed today.

Only ten enemy interceptors showed up against 97 Mustangs from Two yesterday over the Tokyo area, where the raiders destroyed 14 locomotives, damaged six more and fifty railroad cars.

General Spaatz, U. S. Army strategic air forces headquarters, reporting the action today, said the Mustangs shot down two, hit a third and destroyed or damaged 14 grounded enemy planes at a cost of six raiders.

Reports for the first three days of August, both by Spaatz and by General George C. Kenney, for the Far East air forces, have listed effective blows on railroad yards and trains both on Kyushu and Honshu.

Japan did send a few planes down to Okinawa and succeeded July 29 in sinking an American light unit as well as damaging a second. Admiral Nimitz disclosed today in his fleet communique. It was the first reported enemy pass at Okinawa, where suicide attacks on shipping were frequent during that invasion, since June 22.

At Manila, General MacArthur said bad weather prevented Far East air force planes based on Okinawa from hitting Japan again. He told of raids on Formosa and French Indo-China, and, in recapitulation, listed 1,032,107 tons of enemy shipping sunk, 505,590 probably sunk and 1,368,735 tons damaged by Far East air forces planes and attached units during the first seven months of 1945.

## Tokyo Says All Japan Is Target

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Not a single area in Japan is safe from American bombs, the Doolittle news agency admitted today in denying the United States State Department accusation that prisoner of war camps are placed in military installations.

Even if a camp "should be established on the summit of Mount Fuji, it eventually would be a target," Doolittle quoted "well informed" quarters in a Tokyo broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

An earlier Doolittle report that prisoners were killed in a B-29 raid on a heavily industrialized Tokyo suburb brought the State Department protest. Today, for the first time, Doolittle claimed the camp was in a wide open safety zone to which the residents had evacuated their families and was near a hospital.

The dispatch struck the United States charge and accused American pilots of bombing shrines, temples, schools, hospitals and dwellings. "It can rightly be said that the Americans intentionally consider everything on the surface of Japanese soil—even women and children—as military objectives," Doolittle remarked.

## Cotton Declines On Day's Trading, Awaiting Report

New York, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Cotton futures opened 10 to 30 cents a bale lower. Cotton futures moved throughout a quiet session today and registered small declines on hedge selling and liquidation, which met only scale down support. Volume was restricted, reflecting approach of the first government crop estimate Wednesday.

Futures closed 45 to 65 cents a bale lower.

	Open	Close
October	22.87	22.82
December	22.91	22.82
March	22.91	22.86
May	22.87	22.80
July	22.80	22.53

## Truman Idea Of Solution Was Urged

### President's View Won Approval From Stalin And Attlee

With President Truman aboard the U. S. *Augusta*, Aug. 4.—(AP)—President Truman's oft-expressed view that a solution can be found for every legitimate controversy, emerged today as one of the major contributions to the Berlin conference.

Presiding over the sessions with gentility and good humor, he early convinced the British and Russian leaders that no avenue of compromise should be abandoned.

The proposal which emerged in the small hours of Thursday was based in large measure upon agenda the President brought with him in writing to the first meeting, prepared in frequent consultations with James F. Byrnes, secretary of state.

The proposals gave the three delegations a basis for starting immediate consultations.

When the proposals were presented, Churchill added certain subjects orally, as did Generalissimo Stalin. Then the agenda was referred immediately to the foreign secretaries, forming a basis for most of the future discussions.

The decision to establish a council of foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, China and France was based on the agenda. Mr. Truman wanted to provide a means for continuing preparatory work for the peace settlement and to seek solutions of problems on which the big three may not be able to find themselves in immediate agreement.

He did much to keep his conference in good humor throughout the nine meetings, in which former Prime Minister Churchill participated and the remaining four, involving his successor, Clement R. Attlee. He left Potsdam with the apparent good will of Russian and British leaders.

## Rommel Son Says Father Was Suicide

Bad Tolz, Germany, Aug. 4.—(AP)—A son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel declared in a sworn statement today that his father committed suicide as an alternative to a death sentence passed by a people court "because he was suspected in the July 20, 1944, bomb plot on Hitler's life."

The statement, released by U. S. 3rd Army headquarters, was made by Manfred Rommel, 17-year-old son of the German "desert fox."

## Chinese Driving To Cut Important Jap Rail Service

Chungking, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Chinese troops have launched a drive to cut the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad in Hunan province and blocking the main avenue of Japanese withdrawal from Kwangsi province, the high command indicated today.

After recapturing the important Japanese stronghold of Sining, a Yunnan province strong hold safeguarding the enemy's western flank, the Chinese smashed ahead toward an important rail head town.

## Money And Food Bills Are Signed

### U. S. Commits Itself To Huge Financial World Obligations

Washington, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Presidential signature of three major measures providing for American participation in international economic and monetary operations was announced today.

The measures are the Bretton Woods bill, providing for a huge monetary fund to stabilize postwar exchange rates; the measure increasing the lending authority of the export-import bank from \$700,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 to aid in postwar reconstruction; and that providing for an American membership in the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations.

The White House made the announcement that President Truman had approved the three pieces of legislation.

With the President's signature on the Bretton Woods agreement, the United States committed itself to invest nearly six billion dollars in a program to stabilize the world's economy and promote international trade. The agreement, worked out at a conference of monetary experts from 44 nations at Bretton Woods, N. H., last summer, provides for establishment of a \$9,100,000,000 international bank and an \$8,800,000,000 international monetary stabilization fund.

The United Nations is the first country to ratify them. The bank and the fund are not to be established until countries representing 65 percent of the total have approved them.

father was wounded on July 17, 1944, at Ligrot, France, during an American air raid, but that he was recovering after treatment in a Paris hospital for a skull fracture and shell splinters on his face.

Young Rommel said that on October 14 General Maisel and General Burgdorf visited his father. Three quarters of an hour later he came from his father's room and said Hitler had given him a choice of poisoning himself or being placed in prison and later condemned in a peoples court.