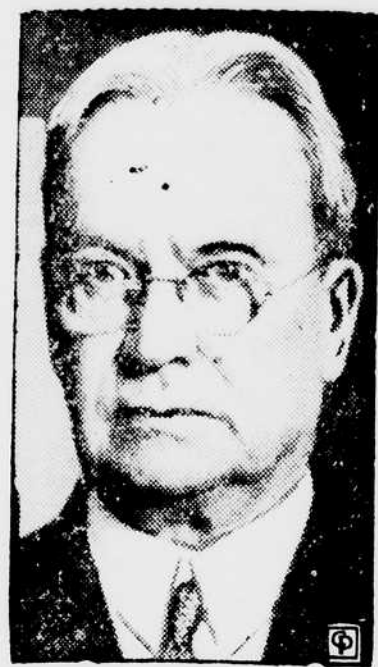


Atomic Bomb Loosed On Japan

Four More Jap Cities Left In Flames By 580 'Forts'

Japan, Forewarned Of Attack, Helpless To Fend Off Planes

Dies In Washington



Senator Hiram W. Johnson California—Republican

Johnson, Of California, Dies At 79

Senate League Foe Was In Politics For Third Of A Century

Washington, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, militant opponent of the League of Nations and the San Francisco charter for a United Nations organization, died today at 79 years.

The veteran Republican senator succumbed at Navy hospital, where he had been confined for two and one-half weeks. His physician, Captain Robert Duncan, U. S. N., said he died from a thrombosis of a cerebral artery.

His political activities extended over a third of a century, covering some of the most stirring events in the nation's history. A striking figure in the Senate, he was first elected to Congress in 1915, displayed a leading part in defeating President Wilson's League of Nations covenant, and later in opposing United States adherence to the World Court.

"His wife, whom he referred to as 'the boss,' was with him at the time of his death.

One of his last great Senate fights was against the passage of the teenage draft bill. He told his colleagues, with tears in his eyes that he opposed "calling children to fight our battles."

He had been expected to take a lead in opposition to the recently approved world charter, but illness prevented.

Johnson, who served as governor of California from 1910 until his election to Congress six years later, described himself as "progressive Republican," and was instrumental in writing into his State Constitution such provisions as the initiative, referendium and recall, the direct primary, woman suffrage and the wiping out of national party lines in municipal and county elections.

10,000 Tons Bombs Dropped On Islands By American Blasts

Guam, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Four more Japanese cities were left in a mass of flames by 580 Su perfortresses today and their destruction appeared certain, returning crewmen reported.

Waves of B-29s dropped approximately 3,850 tons of incendiaries on the industrial cities of Nishinomiya, Maebashi, Imabari and Saga, and demolition bombs on the Coal Liquefaction Company at Ube.

One Superfort failed to return.

Pilots reported Japanese opposition was light, although one reported seeing a Japanese jet fighter plane over Maebashi. "At first, I thought it was a flare, or ball of fire. It came to within 500 feet of our B-29," he said.

Reporting on the results of the heavy raid on Saga, on Kyushu, one pilot said, "I could see lines of fire on the ground and, believe me, the whole thing was definitely saturated."

Over Nishinomiya, however, one pilot reported seeing more flak, more fighters and more searchlights than in recent forays over Japan. Fires could be seen 150 miles at sea.

Once again, an all but helpless Japan—forewarned that the big bombers were coming on a mission of death—was unable to offer effective resistance.

Yesterday air raid sirens screamed throughout Tokyo in a warning that 100 P-51 Mustangs had returned to strike raids with rockets and machine guns against anything they could find in the Tokyo area.

Radio Tokyo said 150 Mustangs carried out the assault into the daylight today with an attack on the Tokyo area. A single Japanese fighter watched them come yesterday and then fled from the skies.

The B-29s in two raids August 2 and today, have sown 10,500 tons of fire and demolition bombs on Japanese cities in warnings to the people of Japan to surrender unconditionally. They have burned out approximately 160 miles of war cities since the first fire raid on Tokyo March 3.

While the newest series of raids has always been preceded by warnings to civilians to flee to safety, their effectiveness was told bluntly in a single sentence in General Spaatz' communique, which, reporting on the record raid August 2, said: "First photographs available on results of the B-29 strike in the early hours August 2 show that the industrial area of Toyama was totally destroyed. Toyama, with a population of 127,000, was the third largest city on Honshu, fronting the Japan Sea, and had the empire's largest aluminum plant.

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"Justice and education, founded on true liberal principles, will be supported vigorously."

The American member of the Allied Control Council declared there must be no idleness, adding all signs pointed to food shortages this winter. He said there would be no coal for home heating, and the people would have to gather wood.

A similar proclamation from Field Marshal Montgomery was read in the British zone of occupation.

WEATHER
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.
Partly cloudy and continued hot today, tonight and Tuesday, with scattered afternoon thunder showers in west portion tonight.

Political Activities For Germans To Be Extended

Berlin, Aug. 6.—(AP)—General Eisenhower told Germans in the United States occupation zone today that they may form local unions and engage in local political activities with the aim of helping prepare for the coming winter, which he predicted will be hard.

"Full freedom to form trade unions and to engage in democratic political activities will be extended rapidly in those areas in which you show a readiness for healthy exercise of these privileges," Eisenhower said in a proclamation read over the Berlin radio.

"We do not desire to degrade the

German people. We shall assist you to build your life on a democratic basis.

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HOW BIG THREE DECISIONS AFFECT EUROPE



A CHECK-UP ON DECISIONS reached at the Big Three Conferences shows large sections of Europe to have been affected as indicated on the map: (1) Germany completely demilitarized and given harsh economic rules; (2) Extension of present set-up in Austria to give the entire nation greater consideration; (3) First peace treaty arrangements to be made with Italy; (4) Other peace agreements to be made later with Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary (4, 5 and 6); Germany to be transferred from Czechoslovakia (7); new boundary agreements give Poland (8) German territory indicated in black area while shaded zone shows pre-war Polish land now occupied by Russia; (9) Koenigsberg area goes to Russia; (10) Finland to be given consideration by a five power Council of Foreign Ministers which will meet in London (11); Franco Spain (12) denied a place in United Nations Conference.

Nothing Like This Ever Known Before, President Declares

It Is 2,000 Times Stronger Than Biggest Bomb Ever Used Hitherto

Washington, Aug. 6.—(AP)—The U. S. Army air force has released on the Japanese an atomic bomb containing more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. It produces more than 2,000 times the blast of the largest bomb ever used before.

The announcement of the development was made in a statement by President Truman, released by the White House today.

The bomb was dropped 16 hours ago on Hiroshima, an important Japanese army base.

The President said the bomb has "added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction" in the Japanese. Mr. Truman added:

"It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East."

The base that was hit is a major quartermaster depot and has large ordnance, machine tool and aircraft plants. The city of 318,000 also contains a principal port.

The President disclosed that the Germans "worked feverishly" in search of a way to use atomic energy in their war effort, but failed. Meanwhile, American and British scientists studied the problem and developed two principal plants and some lesser factories for the production of atomic power.

The President disclosed that more than 65,000 persons now are working in great secrecy in these plants, adding:

"We have spent \$2,000,000,000 of the greatest scientific gamble in history—and won. We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war."

Bomb Will Cut War's Duration

Yet More Powerful Bombs Of The Kind Near, Stimson Says

Washington, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Secretary of War Stimson predicted today that the atomic bomb will "prove a tremendous aid" in shortening the war with Japan.

The war secretary made his statement as the Army reported that an "impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke" shrouded Hiroshima after it was hit by the new weapon from the air.

An accurate assessment of the damage inflicted by the bomb is not yet available, however, the War Department said. As soon as details of its effectiveness are learned, the department added, they will be released.

Stimson said in his statement that the explosive power of the bomb is such as to "stagger the imagination." He added that scientists are confident of developing even more powerful atomic bombs.

Stimson said that security requirements do not permit disclosure of the exact methods of producing the bomb or the nature of its action. He did say, however, that uranium is essential to the production of the bomb.

Development of the bomb eliminated three years of work by Allied scientists, industry, labor and military forces, Stimson said, adding that he was convinced Japan will not be in a position to use a similar weapon. While Germany worked "feverishly" to develop an atomic bomb, Stimson said, the Nazi defeat now has erased danger from that source.

Stimson promised that further statements will be released in the future to give additional details concerning scientific and production efforts. He disclosed that development of the bomb was carried out by thousands of persons "with the greatest secrecy." The work has been so divided, he said, that no one has been given more information concerning the bomb than was absolutely necessary to his particular job.

The possibility of using atomic energy in the manufacture of weapons, Stimson said, was brought to President Roosevelt's attention late in 1939. The chief executive named a committee to investigate, and by June, 1942, Stimson said, sufficient progress had been made to warrant a big expansion of the project.

Three plants to produce the bomb were started in December, 1942. Two of these are located at the Clinton Engineer Works in Tennessee and a third at the Hanford engineer works in Washington State. The Clinton Engineer Works is located on a government reservation 18 miles west of Knoxville, Tenn. The Hanford Engineer Works is located on a 430,000-acre farm reservation fifteen miles northwest of Pasco, Wash. In addition, a special laboratory to deal with technical problems has been established near Santa Fe, N. M. The laboratory is directed by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, whose "genius and inspiration," Stimson said, has largely been responsible for development of the bomb.

Stimson said that the fact that atomic energy can now be released on a large scale "an atomic bomb raises the prospect that such energy may have a big place in peacetime

Peacetime Draft Is Not Likely

Petain Is Called Man Of Patriotism, Loyalty

Hostility To Army May Defeat Issue; Truman Is Hesitant

Washington, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Congressional backers of universal military training have all but abandoned hope of winning their fight. They plan to make an effort when Congress reconvenes in October to put through a program of compulsory training for all able-bodied youths, but they don't expect to get that.

The House postwar military policy committee, headed by Representative Woodrum, has recommended the program. It has the solid backing of the Army, the Navy and veterans groups, but is opposed by most churchmen, educators and organized labor.

Proponents who contend a peacetime draft is necessary as a future defense measure, blame the delay in action and the current low ebb of Army sentiment on Capitol Hill for the bleak outlook. Another factor involved is President Truman's attitude. Pending a promised message to Congress this fall, the chief executive has declined to state his views on the subject.

"We had a fighting chance up to about a month ago," one of the most ardent backers of postwar conscription said, "but recent actions of the Army have just about ruined that chance. Army relations with Capitol Hill are at their lowest in history because of dissatisfaction with their manpower policies, their food program and other things. There are many of us who believe that the Army has gone too far in hoarding manpower and conserving food and imposing too severe sentences for violations of rules and in the general treatment of personnel."

Paris, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Marshal Petain, on trial for his life on charges of treasonable acts, was described today by a French delegate to the San Francisco conference as a man of "perfect patriotism and loyalty to France."

The description was in a telegram from Pierre Merillon, former member of the French Embassy in Madrid, where Petain served.

It was read as the third week of the trial opened, just before General Henri Lacaille testified that Winston Churchill told a Vichy representative to Great Britain.

"We have been momentarily separated. Let us try not to damage each other any further."

The representative was a Colonel Groussard, whom the defense described as a former member of a pro-fascist organization and is presently representative of the De Gaulle government in Switzerland. The general said Groussard was sent to London to inquire if Great Britain could assist the French with military aid in North Africa. Lacaille did not say whether the British made commitments; most of his testimony was concerned with the material weakness of the French army in the years immediately preceding the war.

A heated argument developed when Prosecutor Andre Morne asked the judge to order defense witnesses to be brief and specific in testimony. "It is completely unfair to protest," a defense attorney said. "During eight days, we heard prosecution witnesses and now when our witnesses reply, they are asked to give only the outline of our testimony."

The judge replied that he was the judge of the relevancy of the testimony. Some 35 defense witnesses remained to be called—general and other colleagues of the 49-year-old marshal, including General Alphonse Juin, longtime commander of French forces in North Africa.

Lexington Fraud Case Is Delayed

Lexington, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Solicitor Lee Wilson said today he had not had sufficient opportunity to "sufficiently determine" any action he would take on charges that 204 ballots had been illegally cast in the general election in Davidson county last November.

Since July 15, when he received a 67-page report from the State Bureau of Investigation, he has been in court two weeks, he said, and has not had time fully to go into the report.

"If the result of my investigation shows prosecution is warranted, I shall send a bill to the grand jury," he said.

Wilson said he did not know whether he could complete his study by August 20, when the next term of criminal court opens here.

The original SBI probe was recommended by the State Board of Elections after it held a hearing in Lexington. It reported "flagrant" violations of the absentee ballot laws, and asked for a thorough probe. In a statement last week, Chairman W. T. Joiner of the State Board of Elections, said the SBI report fully supported the stand of his board, and offered assistance in any prosecution that might result.

Rails, Utilities, Specialties Gain; Steels Are Down

New York, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Rails, utilities and specialties advanced in today's stock market proceedings, while steels and a few miscellaneous issues declined fractionally.

Leaders included U. S. Rubber, Woolworth, General Electric and DuPont. U. S. Steel and Bethlehem were slightly lower.

World League Delegate Would Have Less Power

Washington, Aug. 6.—(AP)—Senate leaders were reported today to have decided to ask Congress to set up the office of world security council delegates without limiting the President's authority to use troops.

The decision to bring the issue prominently before the legislators in October was said to have been reached by Democratic Leader Barkley and Chairman Connally of the foreign relations committee.

Neither would comment on these reports, but it was learned they had dismissed any thought that President Truman might name Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former secretary of state, as the delegate and proceed

without further congressional action.

But the administration-sponsored resolution Connally is expected to offer shortly after the legislators return from their summer-fall vacation, may be much less definite in its terms than a similar measure suggested by Senator Vandenberg.

Indications now are that the administration leaders plan to propose nearly a similar resolution on Stettinius' status as an ambassador, requiring Senate confirmation, and make him a deputy of the President. The latter would decide how this country should vote on the peace-keeping council.

(Continued on Page Two.)