



ATOMIC BOMBS MAY RAIN NEXT ON TOKYO

Truman Must Face Pressing Problems On The Home Front

Warning To Japs Given By Nomura

Former Ambassador Here Tells People Compromise Is Out

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Kichisaburo Nomura warned the Japanese people today not to expect compromise surrender terms, although the Americans are frankly anxious to end the war quickly.

The former ambassador to Washington, who yesterday characterized the Potsdam surrender ultimatum to Japan as the height of impertinence, today moved to stiffen further the national backbone in an interview characterizing the American people as "hot tempered."

The former envoy did not mention in his anti-surrender discussion the new atomic bomb, which first was released against the Japanese yesterday with a power threatening extermination of the empire.

After explaining American hot-temperance and nervousness at them, Nomura cautioned that "we should not take the weak points of the American people at their face value, although they are looking forward to a quick termination of the war, they are not the kind of people who will seek a compromise because of this. Keeping this point in mind clearly, the people of our country must not be led by their sugar-coated words, and must fight to our heart's content with our own power alone."

Nomura's comments were broadcast by Tokyo radio and recorded by the FCC, which likewise heard a heterogeneous group of Japanese broadcasts indicating to some extent the curtailment of activities which the war has caused in Japanese national life.

Delegates Now Reaching London For Peace Parley

London, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Delegates of 14 United Nations were converging on London today for the opening meeting Thursday of an interim commission to prepare for establishment of the new international security organization.

Coming by air were delegates of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Russia and Yugoslavia.

Among the delegates already here are Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese ambassador to Britain, and Benjamin Gerrig, who will represent the United States.

American Embassy officials said they understood that former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, who will be chief delegate in the new security organization, will arrive here with other American representatives before the end of the month.

Port City Set Afire By Bombs

Manila, Aug. 7.—(AP)—The southern Japanese port of Tarumi was set afire Sunday by more than 400 Far East air forces planes in the heaviest fire raids yet mounted by the Okinawa-based fliers against a single objective. The entire target was engulfed in flame and smoke that billowed 12,000 feet high. Gen. Douglas MacArthur related in today's communique announcing the two-hour attack.

Planes of all categories of the Far East air force participated, including heavy bombers, Mitchell mediums, Thunderbolts and Mustang fighter bombers.

Tarumi, about the size of Sandusky, Ohio, is on the east shore of Kagoshima bay, on Kyushu island, opposite the oft-bombed industrial city of Kagoshima. Only one Japanese plane attempted interception.

May Move Quickly In Disputes Over Size Of The Army

Washington, Aug. 7.—(AP)—President Truman, nearing home today with a satchel full of international agreements, will find the domestic pot boiling with problems.

First off, Mr. Truman must complete the manuscript for his radio report to the nation in the next day or two on what happened when he sat down with Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Attlee and former Prime Minister Churchill.

The big three communique left unanswered such questions as the use to which German prisoners are to be put, how European relief will be handled and whether newsmen actually are going to be permitted to report on what happens inside Poland and the Balkan countries.

Mr. Truman apparently is going to have something to say about the size of the Army. Some legislators lately have been bearing down on the key that the Army is keeping too many men in uniform.

Capitol Hill friends of the President expect him to stand squarely behind the high command if it maintains it still must have seven million men in the Army next June 1. Significantly, Secretary of War Stimson said recently that the maximum rate of discharging men now is being carried out.

Because most congressmen have gone home, Mr. Truman may not face any showdown with them until October, but he may have to tell the Army to release more transportation workers and coal miners.

Although now on vacation, Secretary of Interior Ickes is likely to be an early White House caller to discuss the coal problem.

Air War To Be Altered

Washington, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Air war tactics will be revised sharply if the atomic bomb can be delivered as simply as conventional types.

A few fast bombers, heavily protected by fighters and flying above effective flak range, could accomplish a mission which now requires hundreds of large planes.

And if the tremendous forces involved in atomic disintegration can be fully controlled, they might be employed either in propelling the bombers or in sending out remotely controlled bombs.

President Truman described the explosive charge as "extremely small, but the official description of the July 16 test in New Mexico indicates that complex and possibly heavy apparatus is necessary to detonate the charge.

This may be the answer to the role of the consolidated B-32, newest war plane in the Pacific. If the B-32's bays could be adapted to handle it more easily than those of the B-29 Superfortress.

In view of unofficial reports in the official description of the tests, it seems likely that the bomb is considerably heavier than the 400 pounds indicated by a British commentator.

Painter Declares Meadows Had Used College Material

Greenville, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Roy House, of Mineral Wells, Texas, a former painter at East Carolina Teachers College, testified today that he painted at least eight houses owned by Dr. Leon R. Meadows on college time and with college paint.

Dr. Meadows is charged with embezzling more than \$14,000 while president of East Carolina Teachers College. The State charges that at least \$200 in checks relative to the paint job were charged by the defendant to the college.

G. C. Davis, of the Baker-Davis Hardware Company, testified he had seen Dr. Meadows write on a typewriter, but he could not write on a typewriter, but the State contends he filled out vouchers for two carloads of cement never delivered to the college and embezzled \$500 in the deal.

Just Her Jim



ALTHOUGH he's minus parts of all four limbs, Pfc. James Wilson of Starke, Fla., is still the fiance of loyal Betty Kovolski, 20, of North Wilbraham, Mass., who says they'll marry at the first possible minute. Injured in a crash of his bomber on a Vermont mountainside, Wilson is pictured with his Betty at Atlantic City, N. J., where the Army is teaching him how to use artificial limbs. (International Soundphoto)

Truman In Capital By Wednesday

President Thrilled About Atomic Bomb; Sees Shorter War

Aboard the U. S. S. Augusta With President Truman, Aug. 7.—(AP)—President Truman, confident the new atomic bomb will shorten the war with Japan, today neared the shores of his own country, which he left a month ago.

The President expects to be back in Washington by tomorrow, and soon thereafter will fix a time for his radio report on the Berlin big three meeting.

Obviously eager to share his elation over War Department advice on the first use of the terrible new aerial weapon, Mr. Truman walked all around the ship yesterday telling the crew members about it. First he entered the officers' war room, and directing them to their seats, announced:

"We have just dropped a new bomb on Japan which has more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. It was an overwhelming success."

New Successes By Chinese Grip Invasion Coasts

Chungking, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Chinese troops have captured Yung-kong, Kwangtung province highway junction close to the South China Sea and 125 miles southwest of Canton, and are driving Japanese toward Yanning, 32 miles to the north-east, the Chinese high command announced today.

The capture of Yung-kong lightened the Chinese grip on a 50-mile stretch of the Chinese invasion coast west of Hong Kong.

Oak Ridge Wild With Joy As Home Of Atomic Bomb

Oak Ridge, Tenn., Aug. 7.—(AP)—Excitement continued high today following the dramatic revelation that this war-created city is the home of the mighty atomic bomb.

For the first time since the vast project was begun slightly less than three years ago, Oak Ridge residents, numbering approximately 75,000, knew what was being manufactured here and the overwhelming bearing it was expected to have on the war with Japan.

Surprise was complete and widespread when the secret was first released in Washington yesterday. Newspapers sold here for \$1 each. One circulation man said 1,600 were bought from him within 35 minutes. Thousands of workmen employed

New Surrender Ultimatum May Precede All-Out Bomb Attacks

Washington Views Told In London

Bomb To Influence International Life In Future Decades

London, Aug. 7.—(AP)—A new surrender ultimatum to Japan, backed by the threat of the atomic bomb, was forecast in the British press today, and the question was raised whether the United States and Britain would see fit to share their secret with other Allied nations.

British experts on military, scientific and international affairs, busy making calculations on the effects of the awesome development, said the bomb would influence all future international relations and produce the "alarming problem" of how to control it.

"How far it will be possible or wise to diffuse generally over the world the knowledge of how to make these bombs poses a vitally important problem," said Prof. Gilbert Murray, joint president of the League of Nations Union since 1938. "There are enormous difficulties in keeping it as a secret of one or two nations."

The Daily Mail, in a Washington dispatch, quoted "reliable sources" in the United States capital as saying the Allies would serve Japan another ultimatum threatening to bomb her into oblivion with the new weapon unless she surrendered unconditionally. The ultimatum would carry a 48-hour time limit, the Mail said. There was no immediate confirmation from official quarters. However, Allied propagandists already were at work bombarding Japan with radio news of the bomb and its potentialities.

Shortening War Nine Days To Pay Bomb's Cost

Washington, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Even if the atomic bomb shortens the war by only nine days, its money cost would have been more than justified.

President Truman announced the project has cost two billion dollars. Treasury experts said today this represents the cost of less than nine days of war at the present rate of spending. United States war expenditures have averaged well over seven billion dollars a month for the past two years.

In July, the government spent \$11,395,000,000 on the war, a daily average of about \$239,000,000. At this rate, two billion dollars was spent in about eight and one-third days.

WEATHER

FOR NORTH CAROLINA. Considerable cloudiness, with scattered thundershowers tonight and in southwest portion Wednesday; continued rather warm tonight but not quite so warm Wednesday.

Japs Resisting Bitterly In War In South Burma

Calcutta, India, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Allied troops, battling in the Sittang river area of southeast Burma, are meeting determined resistance from the Japanese, a southeast Asia command communique said today.

The fighting in this sector already has cost the Japanese 10,000 dead in recent weeks, but they continued to resist stubbornly in the flooded area between Myitkyo and the old Sittang river channel in the Shwegyin area.

SERVICE FOR OKINAWA CAPTIVES



In a prison compound on Okinawa, Capt. V. L. Wambacher, Austin, Texas, of the Army Chaplain Corps, conducts a Protestant service for Christian Japanese war captives. At the organ is T. S. Phil Crenshaw, Joplin, Mo. Official U. S. Signal Corps photo. (International)

Congress Expects War To Be Shorter With Use Of Bomb

Jap Morale Shaken By Atom Bomb

Nip Radio Reveals Some Features Of Latest U. S. Weapon

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—(AP)—The new atomic bomb shook both the military city of Hiroshima and the Japanese morale, enemy propagandists indicated today in a broadcast hitting some of the secrecy on the devastation effects of the new "diabolic" weapon.

The bomb was dropped by parachute yesterday morning, exploding in the air and spreading extensive destruction across the city, the government-controlled Domei news agency said.

Japan's fear was indicated in an unprecedented series of adjectives, including the attack "inhuman," "wanton," "destructive," "bestial, barbaric," and "designed to massacre innocent civilians."

American "impatience at the slow progress of the much-vaunted invasion of Japan's mainland was described as one of the main reasons for the use of the bomb."

"The destructive power of the new weapon cannot be slighted," admitted the enemy report, monitored by FCC.

Domei quoted informed quarters in Tokyo as conceding that the new bomb had "a considerable destructive power." Earlier a Japanese imperial headquarters communique used the same adjective in describing the damage to Hiroshima as "considerable."

While President Truman's announcement said that one atomic bomb was released, both the communique and the later Domei dispatch referred to the bomb in the plural, indicating that the Japanese could not believe that only a single bomb was used.

U. S. To Keep Grip On Mighty Secret; New Energy Found

Washington, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Tokyo, or one of Japan's other great war industry cities, was believed here today to be next on the list for atomic bomb destruction.

This was the view of officials trying to evaluate the possible effects of the terrifying new weapon—both on bringing this war to an early end and on shaping the world of tomorrow.

From what has been announced publicly by President Truman and other American and British officials, it is clear that old ideas of national defense and security, based even on weapons as modern as the rocket Hitler used against London, are due to undergo radical changes.

In its impact on peaceful pursuits, the newly-harnessed energy still is some years from practical use, according to official reports, but it may revolutionize industry and trade in the future.

Evening with this in mind, President Truman made clear with his announcement of the new bomb that development of atomic power in this country is to be kept under tight government control.

Because of its enormous potentialities for both war and peace, the use of atomic energy is a two-sided problem. Here are principal points of both sides as developed in official statements and interpreted by those qualified to do so:

Effect on the war with Japan: Dropping of the first atomic bomb on the Japanese army base at Hiroshima Sunday night was mainly a warning to the enemy. It is believed here that the city, which had a pre-war population of 318,000, was largely, if not completely, wiped out.

The Japanese have no adequate defense against this weapon any more than against regular aerial bombardment. Few top officials expect a surrender at once. Mr. Truman disclosed that new and even more powerful atomic bombs are in the making.

The President's chief Secretary of War Stimson gave little detail of the new weapon, except that the size of the explosive charge is exceedingly small. A London commentator reported that the bomb is only one-tenth the size of the black-buster, although some observers believe it may be heavy and bulky because of the apparatus needed to touch off the charge.

Effects of atomic energy use in peacetime: At the moment, the use of this new weapon is severely in the hands of the Allies, but it is expected that in future years every great industrial nation will develop it.

Reliable authorities are already talking of the possibility that the United States could be attacked by an atomic rocket launched either from Europe or Asia. Some expect to use this as a new and dramatic argument, when Congress returns, for enactment of national service legislation.

Both insisted that any such development should be controlled by the government for the common good of all, an objective Mr. Truman seemed to have in mind in recommending establishment of the commission.

Japs Admit Great Damage By Bombing Of Hiroshima

Guam, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Iron censorship was clamped today on details of the atom bombing of Hiroshima by the United States strategic air forces, but from the stunned enemy finally came admission that the terrific new weapon had done great damage.

A Japanese imperial communique, broadcast by radio Tokyo, hinted the Japanese war lords were stirring about trying to determine what hit the Hiroshima army base.

While meagre United States disclosures said one bomb had hit with such devastating force that the city was hidden in a towering cloud of dust, the Japanese talked of new "bombs." Their use of the plural indicated the blast was so shattering they could not believe only one bomb had struck.

The Nipponese communique said a number of B-29s made the attack, with "considerable" destruction. The admission was typical of the Japanese habit of under-estimating the damage, because United States sources indicated the great cloud of dust that rose from Hiroshima might have contained vaporized buildings.

Several hours before the enemy communique was issued, the Osaka radio had given some suggestion of the extent of the damage when it made a matter-of-fact announcement that various trains in Hiroshima had been cancelled.

The imperial headquarters communique was amplified later by a Domei news agency dispatch quoting Tokyo informed quarters as saying that the bomb was parachuted, and exploded before reaching the ground. The dispatch warned the Japanese people that "its destructive power cannot be slighted."

It repeated the communique's statement that more than one bomb had been used, declaring a "few" had been dropped.