

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR

LEASED UNDER SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HENDERSON, N. C., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 11, 1945

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY

FIVE CENTS COPY

Hirohito May Keep His Throne

Big Nagasaki War Plants Consumed By Atom Bomb

30 Percent Of City Is Obliterated

Demolition Is Less, However, Than That Done At Hiroshima

Guam, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Thirty percent of Nagasaki, including some of Japan's great war-time plants, was obliterated by the atomic bombing of Thursday, the army strategic air forces announced today.

At least 13 important factories were wiped out or badly damaged, and almost all of the Keicho seaport's industrial district was destroyed, but the demolition was considerably less than that in the first atomic bomb attack, which razed sixty percent of Hiroshima on Monday.

The results were announced by General Spaatz after experts studied photographs taken over Nagasaki yesterday. 24 hours or more following the bombing. Prior photographs had shown only a tenuous pillar of smoke rising by fires.

The pictures showed a great crater where the bomb struck. Pictures of Hiroshima showed no crater. The Japanese said both bombs were dropped by parachute but that the one at Hiroshima exploded in the air. This might account for the greater damage done at Hiroshima.

Another possibility suggested by Spaatz was the geography of Nagasaki, where the 233,000 population lives in irregularly-shaped districts reaching up low valleys from the sea and along the Utsunomiya river.

Demolition, nevertheless, was greater, Spaatz said in a press release that the pictures showed 93 percent of the built-up area of the city had been destroyed, or about 3.3 square miles.

Peace Plan Handled By The Swiss

Washington, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Following is the note received by the United States from the Swiss government Friday relative to the Japanese surrender proposal. It was addressed to Secretary of State Byrnes and signed by Max Grassli, who in charge of affairs of the Swiss Legation in Washington. It follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that the Japanese minister in Switzerland, upon instructions received from his government, has requested the Swiss political department to advise the government of the United States of America of the following:

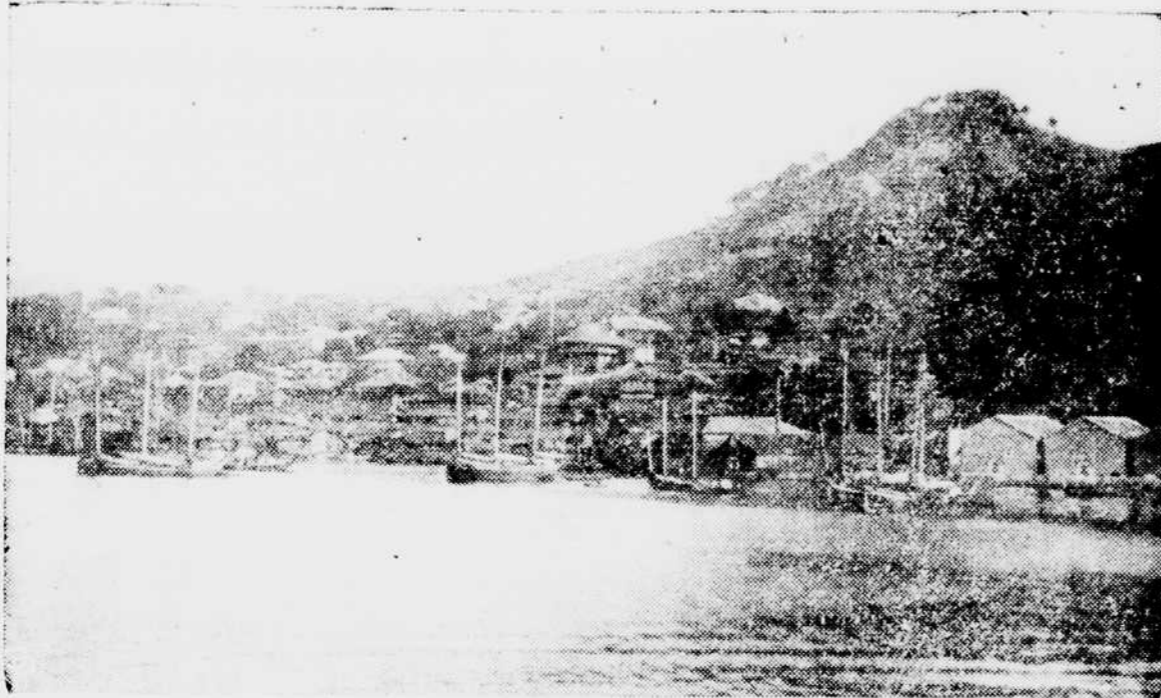
"In obedience to the gracious command of His Majesty the emperor, who ever anxious to enhance the cause of world peace, desires earnestly to bring about a speedy termination of hostilities with a view to saving mankind from the calamities to be imposed upon them by further continuation of the war. The Japanese government several weeks ago asked the Soviet government, with which mutual relations then prevailed, to render good offices in restoring peace. Unhappily, these efforts in the interest of peace having failed, the Japanese government, in conformity with the august wish of His Majesty to relieve the general peace, and desiring to put an end to the untold sufferings entailed by war as quickly as possible, have decided upon the following:

"The Japanese government are ready to accept the terms enumerated in the joint declaration which was issued at Potsdam on July 26, 1945, by the heads of the governments of the United States, Great Britain and China, and later subscribed by the Soviet government, with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler.

"The Japanese government sincerely hopes that this understanding is warranted and desires keenly that an explicit indication to that effect will be speedily forthcoming."

"In transmitting the above mes-

NAGASAKI—BEFORE OUR ATOMIC BOMB HIT IT



SHUT IN BY HILLS AND ISLANDS as the picture suggests, Nagasaki was one of the great ports of Japan—and a heavily guarded war city where, even in times of peace, such photos as this could rarely be made. Now Nagasaki may not be there at all. It was hit by the second atomic bomb we dropped on the enemy homeland, and its appearance can only be guessed on the basis of what happened at Hiroshima. (International)

Red Armies Driving Through Manchuria To Trap Jap Forces

'Medical Supplies'



NAVY Lt. Robert L. Kowarz, Boston, Mass., is shown with some of the guns and ammunition found in crates marked "medical supplies" aboard a Jap "hospital" ship in the Pacific by Navy searchers. Signal Corps photo. (International)

...the Japanese minister advised that his government begs the government of the United States to forward its answer through the intermediary of Switzerland. Similar requests are being transmitted to the governments of Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Republics through the intermediary of Sweden, and to China through the Swiss government.

"Please be assured that I am at your disposal at any time to accept and forward to my government the reply of the government of the United States.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

"GRASSLI, "Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland."

Prices For Cotton Sag

New York, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Cotton futures opened unchanged to ten cents a bale higher. Cotton was reactionary today on nervous commission house liquidation and hedging, influenced by the Japanese peace developments. Offerings were ab-

Fury Of Campaign By Russia Unabated Despite Peace Move

Moscow, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Only 550 miles separated the tip of two more huge Red army columns striking down west and east across the heart of Manchuria today.

Smashing forward along the axis of the Chinese eastern railway, which cuts across the country from the southeast to northwest, the Russians were threatening to cut off all Japanese troops north of that communications artery in the swiftest conquest ever witnessed in that ancient battlefield of east Asia.

No abatement of the furious drive by tanks, cavalry and infantry marked the peace offer of Moscow. The tip of the greatest panzer, which had moved for 105 miles yesterday, approached Tudaia Pass, 4,000-foot passage through the great Kiang range after capturing the highly important railway town and base at Hulin. This force was driving toward Harbin in the center of the country.

The tip of the eastern pincer edged up the Wan mountains in the region of Mulin, between Harbin and Vladivostok, the Russian base on the Sea of Japan. Muling is 200 miles east of Harbin and 30 miles inside the Manchurian frontier.

The western pincer actually had two vanguards with the southern army moving south of Harbin and edging up to the pass. Moreover, the Mongolian people's republic, Soviet Russia's protectorate in Outer Mongolia, had entered the war against Japan, and another operation loomed against the Japanese, an invasion by famed Mongolian cavalry units down the historic caravan routes from Ulan and Bator through Inner Mongolia to Peking, former capital of China.

Fanatic resistance by units of the Kwantung army, elite of the Japanese ground forces, met the Russians in a number of sectors, but nowhere were they able to halt the Red army.

The lightning-like advances raised the hope that they might be coming soon to some of the camps where American, British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand prisoners of war were held. Two Swiss International Red Cross workers recently reported they believed that most Allied prisoners were held in Manchuria.

"An endless avalanche of combat material is streaming along the roads," said a Soviet war correspondent who reported he was writing from a captured Japanese barracks from "camel heights."

subbed through mill buying. There was some selling by mills against inventories as a protection against possible military textile extracts.

Futures closed five to forty cents a bale lower.

	Open	Close
October	22.72	22.65
December	22.73	22.72
March	22.71	22.63
May	22.68	22.63
July	22.43	22.33

Happy Mother



INVITED TO WASHINGTON by President Truman to see her son, T/Sgt. Robert V. Gerstung, receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, Mrs. William Gerstung in Chicago displays the boy's picture. The Sergeant fought back when his company was pinned down by heavy enemy fire. (International)

Hirohito's Son Might Take Over

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Japan let the world know today that its boy crown prince, Emperor Hirohito's only son, was being publicized at home—thus suggesting that he might be groomed as an early successor to the throne.

A Domei agency wireless dispatch, directed to North America, said Tokyo's Saturday morning papers carried pictures of the crown prince and reports of his activities.

The reported feature followed by 24 hours the creation of a special household club for the young prince whose birth December 23, 1933, was the cause of great rejoicing throughout the empire. Hirohito's other three children are all girls.

Hirohito named the heir to the throne Poga.

The broadcast, calling the attention of the world to the young prince, said he was living on rationed food at the peer's school and was greatly concerned over the suffering of his people from air raids.

WEATHER

FOR NORTH CAROLINA. Clear to partly cloudy and a little warmer tonight and Sunday. Few thundershowers in mountains Sunday afternoon.

Emperor Would Be Subject To Powers Of Allied Controls

All Japanese Authorities Would Have To Sign Agreement To Terms

Washington, Aug. 11.—(AP)—The big four powers agreed today to accept Japan's surrender offer provided the supreme military commander of the Allied victors govern the beaten Japanese through the authority of the emperor.

In a reply to Japan through the Swiss government, Secretary of State Byrnes said the United States would accept the surrender proposal if the emperor is made subject to the supreme commander's orders.

This represented the viewpoint of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China. Byrnes said in his message delivered to the Swiss Embassy here at 10:30 a. m. eastern war time.

Byrnes laid out the following five conditions in his message to the Japanese:

"From the moment of the surrender the authority of the emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the supreme commander of the Allied powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

"The emperor will be required to authorize and secure the signature of the government of Japan and the Japanese imperial general headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations and to surrender their arms and to issue such other orders as the supreme commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms.

"Immediately upon the surrender, the Japanese government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety as directed, where they can properly be placed aboard Allied transports.

"The ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

"The armed forces of the Allied powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam declaration are achieved."

The Allied position was made known after a 24-hour period of conferences among the four capitals on Japan's offer to surrender if she could retain her emperor.

As the British cabinet met in London, President Truman held an early morning discussion with Secretary Byrnes. Byrnes then went to the State Department and talked with Chairman Connally of Texas on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Shortly before the Byrnes message was received, White House Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters:

"The President is in continuing consultation with the governments of Soviet Russia, Great Britain and China. He worked on this message until midnight and resumed it 9:30 o'clock this morning.

"In response to a query it had been said that the President is in communication by telephone with the leaders of the other governments."

As the President and Byrnes met, it was known that the Allied proposals were in instant contact. Byrnes went to the White House after studying the latest reports from abroad.

The Allied offer would permit the Japanese to "save face" by retaining their emperor as nominal head of the government, as well as spiritual leader. The Japanese had said in a communication through the Swiss that their surrender offer was submitted "with the understanding that the Potsdam declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogative of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler."

The question of retaining an emperor on the throne had been the principal point at issue in the big four discussions since the Japanese proposal first was received yesterday.

Because the emperor is the constitutional head of the Japanese government he will be recognized as such.

Reply Sent For Japan By Byrnes

Emperor Would Be Entirely Subject To Allied Command

Washington, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Following is the text of the reply of Secretary of State Byrnes to Max Grassli, charge d'affaires of the Swiss Legation, relative to the Japanese surrender proposal:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of August 10 and in reply to inform you that the President of the United States has directed me to send to you the transmission by your government to the Japanese government the following message on behalf of the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China:

"With reply to the Japanese government's message accepting the terms of the Potsdam declaration, but containing the statement 'with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler,' our position is as follows:

"From the moment of surrender the authority of the emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the supreme commander of the Allied powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

"The emperor will be required to authorize and insure the signature by the government of Japan and the Japanese imperial general headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration, and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations and to surrender their arms, and to issue such other orders as the supreme commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms.

"Immediately upon the surrender, the Japanese government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety where they can properly be placed upon Allied transports.

"The ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

"The armed forces of the Allied powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam declaration are achieved."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

"JAMES F. BYRNES, "Secretary of State."

"His is the end of the war," his headquarters promptly announced the war was over and the Far East air bases kept quiet on flying.

Headquarters solemnly emphasized scheduled missions are being carried out by FEAF, which recently began pounding southern Japan from bases on Okinawa.

"I hope from the bottom of my heart that this is the end of the war," the lives of a general said from the balcony of his office to soldiers and WAC's who had been celebrating in the streets the news that Japan had offered to surrender.

"If it is, it is the largely to your own splendid effort. Very shortly, I hope we will all be going home."

B-29s And U. S. Fleet Stand By

Outcome Of Debate Over Surrender Is Awaited By Forces

Guam, Aug. 11.—(AP)—America's vast Pacific fleet and massive swarms of B-29s watched their spots and bombs today while the Allies debated Japan's surrender offer.

Strategic forces which atom-bombed Nagasaki into 30 percent rubble on Thursday and bombed Tokyo and Amagasaki Friday, conducted flights today. Admiral Nimitz' headquarters and the big Pacific fleet also was able a respite planned before the peace offer was made.

In what may prove to have been the last naval strike of this war, Admiral Halsey's carrier pilots of task force 38 destroyed or damaged at least 523 Japanese planes in successive day-long strikes over northern Honshu Thursday and Friday, raising the tally to 1,000 more than 100.

A total of seven major vessels were damaged at Nagasaki and other points on Honshu, both of northern Honshu's northern tip.

The Navy, emphasizing that "it stands ready to cooperate with Japan," will not be involved in the process of the final deal, which presumably involves a Japanese offer to accept the terms of the Potsdam declaration by the Allied powers.

General Spaatz's U. S. strategic force headquarters issued no comment on its terse statement, "The B-29s are not flying today."

MaeArthur Hopes This Is The End

MaeArthur, assigned the role of leading the United States armies behind Japan, told cheering servicemen and women today he hoped

Allied Commander Will Be American, Ross Says

Washington, Aug. 11.—(AP)—White House Secretary Charles C. Ross said today the supreme Allied commander mentioned in the counter proposal to the Japanese government today "will be an American."

Who that American will be I cannot yet say, Ross told reporters. He declined any comment on speculation that it might be General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

The Allied statement in response to the Japanese surrender offer pointed out that the emperor of Japan would have to submit to the

orders of a supreme Allied commander in order to make the Japanese demand for retention of the throne acceptable.

The Allies in the Pacific have been operating under a chain of commands without an overall chief. There has been speculation that General MacArthur or Admiral Chester W. Nimitz might be appointed to such a position.

It has not been generally believed that any British commander in the theater would be given overall command, although Lord Louis Mountbatten has held top position in the China-Burma-India theatre.