

JAPAN STUNNED BY USE OF NEW BOMB

Tokyo May Be Next In Attack Line For Atomics

Washington Seeks To Get Idea Of Destruction

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 rockets 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 of the future.

Announcement is clear Evidently with this in mind, President Truman made clear in his announcement of the new bomb yesterday that the 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.

The Japanese have no adequate defense against this weapon any more than against regular aerial bombardment.

Few See Quick End Few top officials here expect a surrender at once. Mr. Truman disclosed that new and even more powerful atomic bombs are in the making.

The president and 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 blockbuster, although some observers here believe it may be heavy and bulky because of the apparatus needed to tough off the charge.

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

Reliable authorities already are talking of the possibility that the United States could be attacked by atomic rockets 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.

Future Possibilities The contention will be made that should an attack occur in some future generation this country would need millions of trained citizens capable of taking control to prevent panic, to organize security and to prepare for resistance and counter-attack.



NEGROES CLING TO TENT 'CITY'—About 40 negro families, living in a tent colony (top) at Columbus, Ga., have refused to move into a new housing project (bottom) because it was built across town away from their home neighborhood.

The families pay only \$3.50 per month for tent space. Quarters in the housing project, 12 blocks away, would cost from \$10 to \$25 per month. Health authorities say they will tear down the tent "city" Sept. 1. (AP Wirephoto).

Tarumi Port Is Set Afire During Raid

Manila, Aug. 7.—(AP)—The southern Japanese port of Tarumi was set afire Sunday by more than 400 Far East Air Force planes in the heaviest raid yet mounted by the Okinawa-based fliers against a single objective.

The entire target was engulfed in flames 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 in the Far East Air Force participated including Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell mediums and Thunderbolt and Mustang fighter-bombers.

Tarumi, about the size of Sandusky, O., is on the east shore of Kagoshima bay on Kyushu island, opposite the often-bombed industrial center of Kagoshima.

Only one Japanese plane attempted interception. Other aerial attacks were announced against enemy holdings all the way to Java and Singapore.

A Fifth Air Force Liberator on Sunday sank a large transport and a medium freighter in Tsushima straits between Japan and Korea.

Seventh Fleet Liberators hit the southern Korean copper-smelting town of Gunzan with 500-pound bombs Saturday night, causing at least one violent explosion.

Other Seventh fleet Liberators sank a 120-foot submarine chaser and damaged eight other small vessels off Formosa while Fifth Air Force Liberators were harassing Shanghai's Tingshi airbase.

Thirteenth Air Force and Seventh Fleet Liberators and Royal Australian Air Force planes continued to support ground forces on Dorneo, blasted the runway at Mili airdrome on Java, sank three small vessels off western Borneo, and made neutralizing raids on the Celebes and Halmaheras.

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Solons Sure New Bomb To Shorten Nippon War

Uses In Peacetime Are Also Cause For Elation

Washington, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Elated legislators today forecast that the atomic bomb would shorten the Japanese war and might mark the trail for revolutionary peacetime development of cheap energy.

President Truman's announcement that the world's most destructive missile has been dropped on Japan found members of the senate military and appropriation committees ready to act on White House bidding as soon as congress reconvenes in October.

Mr. Truman suggested Congressional establishment of a commission to control the production and use of the atomic energy which gives the bomb its tremendous destructive power.

Some Knew It The fact that the bomb was being developed—one of the war's best-kept secrets—has been known to some senators for more than two years.

Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) told a reporter the military committee will expedite legislation setting up the control commission so that it can be ready to make a swift transition from war to peace activities when the Pacific conflict ends.

While seeing the possibility that the bomb might shorten the war materially, Thomas said he could not guess whether it would eliminate the necessary for an invasion of Japan.

Thomas and Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), a member of the appropriations and military committees, said Congress is certain to provide all the funds necessary for peacetime development of atomic energy as a possible replacement for coal, oil and other power sources.

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.

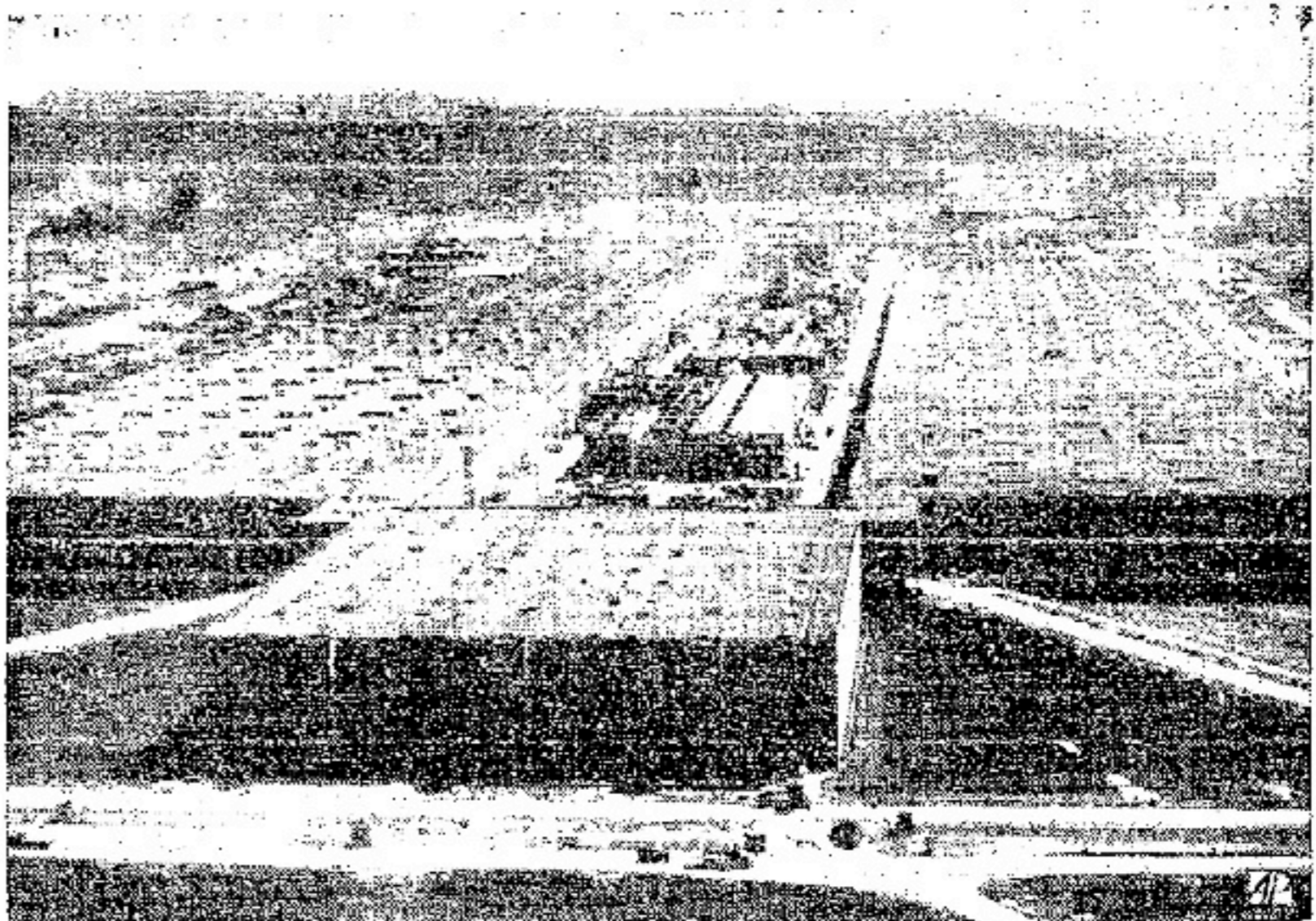
"We must have a commission to deal with the entire area of scientific development," O'Mahoney asserted. "That is the new post-war frontier. We must use what science is capable of producing for the advancement of human beings, instead of destruction. The people as a whole must have access to it. It must not be held as private domain."

O'Mahoney said it seemed appalling that such developments as the atomic bomb are often obtained in the first instance for war instead of peace. But he acknowledged that scientific research for war must continue along with peaceful developments.

Yugoslav Agency Sunk At Trieste. Says Relief Ship

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—(AP)—The new atomic bomb shook both the military city of Hiroshima and the Japanese morale, enemy propagandists indicated today in a broadcast lifting some of the secrecy on the devastating effect 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 Dome news agency said.



WHERE ATOMIC BOMB WAS MADE AT OAK RIDGE, TENN.—This is an aerial view of one of the big factories at Oak Ridge, Tenn., near Knoxville, where the new atomic bomb was developed.

President Truman personally issued a statement through the White House Aug. 6, disclosing existence of the bomb, described as the most terribly destructive force ever harnessed by man. The disclosure was made just after the first atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima, Japan sea port and army base. Note that the factory buildings have few windows except on the top story. (AP Wirephoto).

Strike Total Hangs Around 64,000 Mark

London, Aug. 7.—(AP)—A highly responsible American source said today that UNRRRA's program through 1946 would require new contributions from participating nations of between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,300,000,000.

Details of the financial program will be presented to the UNRRRA conference here by Director General Herbert Lehman, he said. The larger figure was reported to depend upon whether the council grants Russia's request for \$700,000,000 of supplies.

It was learned that financial questions would be discussed in executive session until the program has been whipped into shape. The United States' contribution to the organization's fund to date has amounted to about 72 per cent of the total.

Ernest Bevin, Britain's new foreign secretary, told the opening session of the third UNRRRA international council that liberated Europe must be secured during the next 12 months to prevent "disorder, anarchy and bloodshed."

Other stoppages ended during the last 24 hours were at two Vulcan Iron Works plants in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., which had idled about 1,000 workers for three days, and at the 10 plants of the Reynolds Metals Company at Louisville, Ky., and two at Richmond, Va., affecting 3,500 and 1,500 employees, respectively. Some 1,500 other employees of the company at New York City and Glendale, L. I., remained out in a dispute over contract negotiations.

No new developments were reported in the other continuing strikes and walkouts.

Atomic Bomb Is Cheap If It Cuts War By Few Days

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

President Truman announced the project has cost \$2,000,000,000. Treasury experts said today this represents the cost of less than nine days of war, at the present rate of spending.

U. S. war expenditures have averaged well over \$7,000,000,000 a month for the last two years. In July the government spent \$7,895,000,000 on the war, a daily average of about \$238,000,000. At this rate \$2,000,000,000 was spent in about eight and one-third days.

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Censorship Puts Clamp On Damage To Seaport

Japanese Official Report Declares Damage Great

Guam, Aug. 7.—Iron censorship was clamped on details of the atom bombing of Hiroshima by the U. S. strategic air forces today, 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 Nipponese war lords were scurrying about, trying to determine what hit the Hiroshima army base.

While meager U. S. 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 understating damage, because U. S. 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 prefecture 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 it reached 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.

Domei followed usual Japanese procedure in admitting only that houses, rather than military establishments, were damaged. It termed the bomb tactics inhuman and said impatience at slow progress of invasion plans "drove the enemy" to its use.

Marianas-based B-29s today kept up the continual pounding of the enemy empire with a noonday 125 plane strike at the big Toyokawa naval arsenal, 37 miles southeast of Nagoya castle. Returning aircraft said they bombed visually in good weather and results were "excellent."

Their missiles were high explosives, the 20th Air Force said—presumably not atomic bombs. Mustangs escorted the Superforts but found no air opposition.

The 20th Air Force communique today also reported a broad sweep across the Tokyo area yesterday by 97 two-based Mustangs which smashed at nine enemy airfields, rail yards, and shipping, and destroyed or damaged 25 grounded aircraft.

The Tokyo-Yokohama district was bombed and strafed about an hour this morning by 40 two-based American Mustangs.

More than 400 Far East Air Force fighters and bombers converted the Krusiu port of Tarumi into a vast swirl of flame Sunday with a two hour hammering with firebombs, rockets and bullets. General MacArthur reported today. Pilots said the great fires were visible 30 miles.

Eyewitness reports of the historic blow struck at Hiroshima by the single, small atomic bomb were withheld pending their release by the War Department in Washington. Witnesses of a test blast in New Mexico July 16, however, related that a steel tower was "vaporized" by the incredible blast—shock of which was felt for 250 miles.

Secretary of War Stimson in Washington gave a hint of what the atomic bombing airmen over Hiroshima had seen. The city, he said, was quickly engulfed in "an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke."

The Japanese Domei agency in a broadcast last night noted simply that President Truman and British Prime Minister Clement Attlee had announced the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima. It was the first enemy reference to the newest and most fearful weapon of Allied scientists.