

SPECIAL: 80 YEARS SINCE JAPAN SURRENDERED IN WORLD WAR II

'Unconditional surrender'



Witness to surrender:

Witness to surrender:

PAGE A2: At the surrender

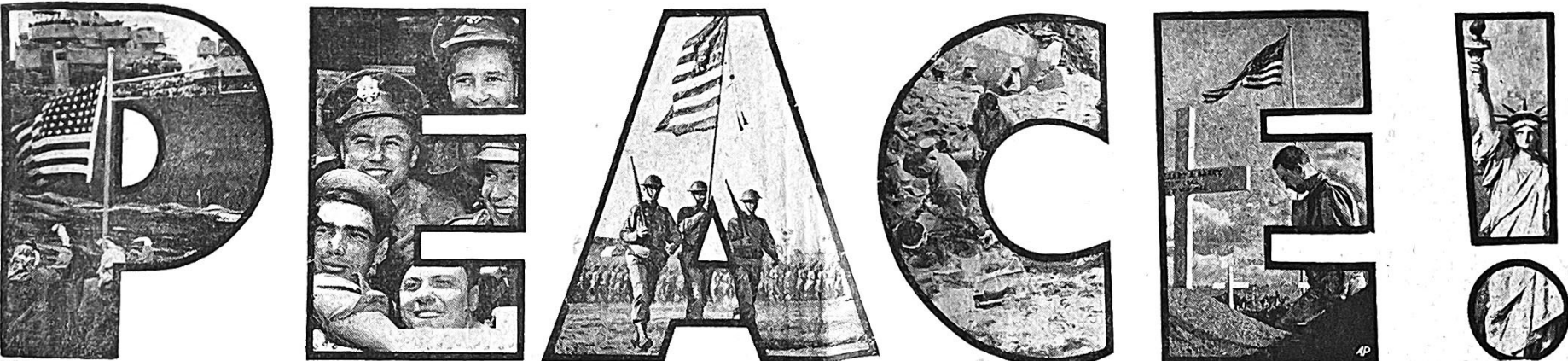


PAGES A3-8: Clinton Herald front page headlines from 1945

EXTRA! THE CLINTON HERALD EXTRA!

VOL. LXXVI

CLINTON, IOWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1945



NOW THEY PAY



FOR PEARL HARBOR



BATAAN DEATH MARCH



BOMBING OPEN CITIES



EXECUTING AIRMEN



MISTREATING PRISONERS

DRAFT TO BE CUT 30,000 PER MONTH

Truman Says Reduction From 80,000 to 50,000 to Be Limited to Lowest Age Groups.

Washington, Aug. 14.—(AP)—President Truman tonight authorized selective service to reduce draft inductions immediately from 80,000 to 50,000 men per month as a result of Japan's unconditional surrender.

The monthly inductions, which will be limited to the lowest age groups—probably under 26—will "provide only sufficient men" to support occupation forces and permit relief of men who have long been overseas, the president disclosed.

Mr. Truman predicted that the army probably will release 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 "during the next 12 to 18 months."

"We can release as many men as can be brought home by the means available during the next year," Mr. Truman said.

The president said "a constant flow of replacements to the occupational forces" is imperative. It is, he said, due "the millions of men who have given long and faithful service under the difficult and hazardous conditions of the Pacific war and elsewhere overseas."

"Mathematically and morally," he emphasized, "no other course of action appears acceptable."

He said it was too early now to propose definite figures for the occupation forces "which will be required in the Pacific 12 months from now."

Nor, he added, can it be estimated yet what reduction may be possible in European armies of occupation in the near future.

Mr. Truman said the reduction in draft deferments was recommended by the War department and approved by him. He said the selective service system's problems now center on "the readjustment of personnel now in uniform and the induction of new men."

The entire project, Mr. Truman said, must permit "the earliest possible release from the army of those men who have long records of dangerous, arduous and faithful service."

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Clinton a Bedlam of Joy When Victory News Comes

Radios blared full blast, shotguns, pistols and firecrackers roared, and all Clinton rushed to their porches, the sidewalks and streets to see just how their neighbor, the man on the street—everybody in general, reacted to momentous news.

"THE WAR IS OVER." That reaction was complete. Tears welled up uncontrollably in eyes of young and old alike. There were embarrassing tears and sobs from mothers, dads, wives and children of Clinton boys and girls in uniform, and particularly so for those who have loved ones on the actual battle line.

And while they sobbed, or cried, they shouted too that glorious news—The War is Over! Children paraded, and ran, and jumped in joy. Pots and pans mother has carved for so carefully suffered—they took the place of drums.

Celebration Grows Downtown Clinton was a bedlam of noise as the all-out celebration gained momentum. Automobile horns rasped out continuous blasts, there was no thought of wear and tear on scarce batteries. Gas rationing also was forgotten as cars careened up and down the streets, stop lights and traffic signs forgotten.

Flags went up. Servicemen slapped each other on the back, or received enthusiastic shouts or words of joy from civilians. "No more digging for holes for men," "I'm ready for that little piece of paper," remarked one service man as the strains of the National Anthem floated over the ether.

Schick Patients Calm Schick General hospital officials reported "all very quiet up here" and said that the V-E day order which restricted soldiers to the hospital had not been invoked. Down town that "quietness" on the part of veterans who have seen combat duty, also prevailed for more noticeable than among civilians.

The Flag Carried In At one north end restaurant the news came as a crowd filled the seats for the evening meal. Immediately after the flash of victory came, someone carried the American flag through the restaurant from the rear to the front. The meal was forgotten, the diners stood, tears filling their eyes, then shouts went up and the meal was resumed, hurriedly, so the diners too could rush to the streets and watch reactions.

The Herald carried the news to the city and the Clinton area. The instant the official flash came, the Clinton police department was notified and began signaling industrial plants to sound their whistles that peace had returned. The North-western Bell Telephone company cooperated by the Clinton territory who also were awaiting official word from The Herald. The whistles, bells and horns of victory then spread, and grew until the whole area duplicated Clinton activities.

YANKS TRAINED CHINESE Thirteen generals were among a group of combat-seasoned Chinese, the first foreign officers ever to receive U. S. army staff training in their homeland, who graduated from an infantry school in southwest China in July, 1944.

Text Of Truman Statement Of Jap Surrender

Washington, Aug. 14.—(AP)—The text of the president's statement on the Japanese surrender.

"I have received this afternoon a message from the Japanese government in reply to the message forwarded to that government on Aug. 11. I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan. In the reply there is no qualification."

"Arrangements are now being made for the formal signing of surrender terms at the earliest possible moment."

"Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been appointed the supreme Allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender. Great Britain, Russia and China will be represented by high-ranking officers."

"Meanwhile, the Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action."

"The proclamation of V-J day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan."

"Following is the Japanese government's message accepting our terms."

"Communication of the Japanese government of Aug. 14, 1945, addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, sent by American Secretary of States James F. Byrnes under the date of Aug. 11, the Japanese government have the honor to communicate to the governments of the four powers as follows:

"1. His majesty the emperor has issued an imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration."

"2. His majesty the emperor is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his government and the imperial headquarters of the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration."

His majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms and to issue such other orders as may be required by the supreme commander of the Allied forces for the execution of the above-mentioned terms."

CRUISER LOST Washington, Aug. 14.—(AP)—The navy tonight announced loss of the navy cruiser Indianapolis with 1,196 casualties—every man aboard the ship.

ALL MANPOWER CONTROLS ARE LIFTED--WMC

Washington, Aug. 14.—(AP)—The war manpower commission tonight abolished all manpower controls effective immediately, giving the nation a free labor market for the first time in more than two years.

PLANT WORKERS GIVEN ONE DAY V-J VACATION

All industrial plants in Clinton will be closed all day tomorrow, in observance of V-J day, plant managers announced tonight. Some manufacturers, such as DuPont, which have continuous processes which cannot be shut down without great loss, will operate those essential departments without interruption. Employees in other departments, however, will be given a 24-hour holiday.

All shift workers that could be spared were dismissed as soon as the official announcement of Japanese surrender was flashed throughout the city at 6:08 p. m. today. They will resume their shifts Wednesday afternoon.

According to a war labor board announcement released in anticipation of V-J day, employers may pay their workers regular wage rates for the time off for V-J celebration without violating any provision of the WLB regulations.

TRUMAN ORDERS WAR STOPPED

Washington, Aug. 14.—(AP)—President Truman tonight dispatched through Secretary of State Byrnes an order for the Japanese government to stop the war on all fronts. The dispatch was sent through the Swiss government, being turned over to the Swiss legation here a few minutes after 6 o'clock.

The president ordered:

1. That the Japanese government "direct prompt cessation of hostilities by Japanese forces."
2. That the Japanese government send emissaries immediately to MacArthur with information on the Japanese forces and with full power to make arrangements as MacArthur directs for the formal enemy surrender.
3. That the Japanese government stand ready to receive from MacArthur information on "the time, place and other details of the formal surrender."

The text of the president's message was released by the State department about half an hour after it was placed in the hands of Swiss charge d'affaires Max Grassli.

Truman Announces Japanese Accepts Surrender Terms

General MacArthur Will Accept Japanese Surrender—Emperor Hirohito Pledges Capitulation On Terms Laid Down by Big Three Conference at Potsdam—V-J Day Proclamation When Japs Sign Terms—President Says Selective Service to Cut Draft Inductions by 30,000 Monthly.

Washington, Aug. 14.—(AP)—President Truman announced at 6:00 P. M. CWT tonight Japanese acceptance of surrender terms.

They will be accepted by General Douglas MacArthur when arrangements can be completed.

Mr. Truman read the formal message relayed from Emperor Hirohito through the Swiss government in which the Japanese ruler pledged the surrender on the terms laid down by the Big Three conference at Potsdam.

President Truman made this statement:

"I have received this afternoon a message from the Japanese government in reply to the message forwarded to that government by the Secretary of State on August 11."

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan. In this reply there is no qualification."

"Arrangements are now being made for the formal signing of surrender at the earliest possible moment."

"General Douglas MacArthur has been appointed the supreme Allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender."

"Great Britain, Russia and China will be represented by high-ranking officers."

"Meanwhile, the Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action."

"The proclamation of V-J day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan."

Simultaneously Mr. Truman disclosed that selective service is taking immediate steps to slash inductions from 80,000 to 50,000 a month.

Henceforth, Mr. Truman said, only those men under 26 will be drafted for the reduced quotas.

The White House made public the Japanese government's message accepting that ended the war which started December 7, 1941.

The text of their message which was delivered by the Swiss charge d'affaires follows:

"Communications of the Japanese government of August 14, 1945, addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China:

"With reference to the Japanese government's note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent August 11, the Japanese government have the honor to communicate to the governments of the four powers as follows:

"1. His majesty the emperor has issued an imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration."

"2. His majesty the emperor is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his government and the imperial general headquarters of necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. His majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval, and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms, and to issue such other orders as may be required by the supreme commander of the Allied forces for the execution of the above mentioned terms."

HISTORIC ANNOUNCEMENT The president made the historic announcement to a huge crowd of reporters who had been virtually living in the White House for days in anticipation of just such a development.

Smiling and surrounded by his staff, the president told the press that the Japanese had decided to accept unconditional surrender and mentioned that the reporters would not have to take any notes.

Mr. Truman said prepared statements would be available as they left and three were issued, one detailing MacArthur's appointment and containing the Japanese note, a second disclosing the immediate cut-back in the draft and the third in which Mr. Truman congratulated "one of the hardest working groups of war workers—the federal employees who were on the job for the past four years."

The president said they were entitled to a holiday tomorrow and Thursday with pay and only skeleton forces should be maintained.

Literally beaming with pleasure, close associates of the president stood by when the announcement was made including Admiral of the Fleet William D. Leahy, personal chief of staff; Secretary of State Byrnes, Commodore James Vardaman, the president's naval aide; Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan, his military aide; Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson; Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator; David K. Niles, special assistant, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, public works administrator.

Byrnes Played Major Role Byrnes, who played a major role in working out the surrender, sat at the president's right.

Newsreel cameras buzzed to record the momentous occasion, and flashlight bulbs flickered.

The conference got started on the dot of 6:00 and was one of the shortest on record. Mr. Truman wasted no time nor words making the announcement.

In less than two minutes the conference was over and reporters dashed for telephones.

One of the late comers to the conference was Cordell Hull, secretary of State 12 years under Franklin R. Roosevelt and a prime mover in the creation of the United Nations organization.

Shortly before 6:30 p. m., the president strode out on the lawn of the White House and the big crowd assembled before the north fence cheered, whistled and a few broke into song.

The president waved his right hand and the crowd waved wildly back, crowds of people crowded the sidewalk immediately in front of the executive mansion where the broad vista opens across the wooded lawn upon the familiar portion, which most of America know as the "front door."

Horns of scores of cars let loose with all the noise they could make, people shouted, screamed and threw all sorts of things into the air. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Treasury, had a strenuous time trying to keep the crowd back from the big iron fence which surrounded the lawn. The crowd spilled over into the street and blocked traffic for a thick mass of screaming horns.



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WORLD WAR II ENDED 80 YEARS AGO

# ‘Unconditional surrender’



On Sept. 2, 1945, U.S. Gen. Douglas MacArthur signs the Japanese surrender documents aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay, formally ending World War II. Standing behind him are Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, left foreground, who surrendered Bataan to the Japanese, and British Lt. Gen. A. E. Percival, next to Wainwright, who surrendered Singapore.

AP FILE

## Witness to surrender: Joe Sims

FROM CNHI NEWS

Joe Sims had a front-row seat on the USS Missouri for the formal surrender of Japan in Tokyo Bay on Sept. 2, 1945. Sims, who had been assigned to the USS Missouri in 1943, said he saw the battleship for the first time in December of that year.

“Coming from Kansas and never having seen ships or the ocean, it was awesome,” he recalled before his death in 2014 at the age of 92. “I was ready to be part of the action.”

He also was on board for the shakedown cruise in 1944, and served on the ship until the end of the war.



Joe Sims

After Okinawa, the Missouri joined other U.S. ships in bombing the Japanese mainland. Sims also was on board on Aug. 15 when Japan announced it would surrender; after atomic bombs had been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He said the mood on the ship was one of “jubilation.”

Three weeks later, the Missouri would be the stage on which the formal surrender ceremony would occur.

“As you went into Tokyo Bay, you had the uneasy feeling that this could be a trap,” Sims, of Joplin, Missouri, told his hometown newspaper.

As a musician first class, playing the trombone, Sims had a seat near the gangplank as American and Japanese dignitaries boarded the battleship.

“We had a great view of this as they came aboard. They came aboard looking very proud,” he said of the Japanese officials.

“They didn’t appear to be cowed and beaten. I kind of had a feeling that they were getting what they deserved.”

“You kind of wanted them to look beat, but they didn’t,” Sims added.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur spoke first that day: “The issues, involving divergent ideals and ideologies, have been determined on the battlefields of the world, and hence are not for our discussion or debate.”

MacArthur’s hands shook as he read from his notes, just as they would when he signed the formal surrender, naval historian Ian Toll later wrote.

Afterward, representatives of Japan, the United States and other nations signed.

MacArthur then spoke again: “Let us pray that peace be now restored to the world and that God will preserve it always. These proceedings are closed.”

The official instrument of surrender is in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.; the USS Missouri is at Pearl Harbor, not far from the USS Arizona Memorial. A plaque on the deck commemorates the location of the signing.



On Sept. 2, 1945, Japanese surrender signatories arrive on board the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay to participate in the formal surrender.

AP FILE



On Sept. 2, 1945, servicemen, reporters and photographers perch on the USS Missouri to witness the ceremony ending World War II.

AP FILE

## Witness to surrender: USS West Virginia



U.S. Navy sailors rescue survivors from the water alongside the sinking USS West Virginia after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941.

COURTESY | NATIONAL ARCHIVES

FROM CNHI NEWS

Of all the U.S. ships present in Tokyo Bay on Sept. 2, 1945, none had a longer journey or perhaps more of a right to be there than the USS West Virginia.

It was the only battleship that had been hit at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, to be present for the formal surrender of Japan in Tokyo Bay nearly four years later.

The West Virginia, moored on Battleship Row that Sunday morning, was struck by both torpedoes and armor-piercing shells. The captain and more than 100 of the West Virginia’s crew were killed in the attack.

In May 1942, the West Virginia was refloated, followed by two years of repairs before sea trials in June 1944. The ship that had once rested in the Pearl Harbor mud was back in action that October for the Battle of Leyte Gulf, the largest naval battle of World War II, as well as for the 1945 island invasions at Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

In June 1945, the USS West Virginia and its crew began preparing for the planned invasion of Japan, but on Aug. 15 the war ended and the ship and its crew were ordered to join the occupation of Japan. They arrived in Tokyo Bay on Aug. 31.

According to the National World War II Museum in New Orleans, “She was the only survivor of the Pearl Harbor attack present in Tokyo Bay that morning. ... As the most important ceremony of the war got underway, West Virginia had no role in the somber occasion.

“She lay silently ... a triumphant reminder of how Japan had gambled and lost.”

The USS West Virginia was decommissioned in 1947 and in 1959 was towed to New York and scrapped.

CONTENT, PAGE DESIGN: THE JOPLIN GLOBE

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# THE CLINTON HERALD

War Bond Dollars Are DOUBLE DUTY DOLLARS

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NO. 125

## TOKYO IS PRACTICALLY LEVELED

### ARMS PARLEY LIKELY AFTER JAPAN'S FALL

Conference Shaping Up at San Francisco—Voting Formula Only Stumbling Block Remaining.

San Francisco, May 26—(AP)—The probability of a United Nations arms conference following close on the heels of Japan's surrender today, now being put into final shape here.

These plans provide both for the maintenance of land, sea and air forces large enough to safeguard peace and for the regulated reduction of armaments to relieve the victorious nations of this war of the heavy burden they have carried for the past several years.

Committee actions in the United Nations conference to date indicate substantial agreement among the 48 nations represented here on these twin objectives.

Only Controversy  
In fact, about the only controversy remaining in the conference is that between the small and great nations over the authority to be exercised

### Allies Gain In Pacific Theater



### HINT OF BIG 3 PARLEY GIVEN BY CHURCHILL

Says Meeting May Be Held Between June 15 and July 5—Election Will Not Delay Conference.

London, May 26—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said today that the next Big Three meeting may be held sometime between June 15 and July 5, at the height of Britain's general election campaign.

In an election speech delivered at suburban Loughton, Churchill gave the strongest official intimation that a meeting with President Truman and Premier Stalin is imminent, and that he might have to leave Britain for the conference.

Oliver Hill  
"If I have to be away from this constituency during the 17 days of the election period (June 15 to July 5), Mrs. Churchill will take my place," he said.

### CHINESE WIPE OUT ENEMY SPEARHEAD

Chungking, May 26—(AP)—Chinese forces wiped out a majority of a Japanese spearhead that thrust toward Tachwang, 15 miles west of Paoching in western Hunan province, a communique said today.

Tachwang, which changed hands five times in fighting Wednesday and Thursday, was held by the Chinese forces.

Chinese troops killed or wounded 200 Japanese Wednesday in capturing Sreen, 80 miles northwest of the former American airbase at Liu-chow in Kwangsi province, the communique said.

On the Pukien front in east China, Chinese forces were reported pursuing retreating Japanese north of recently captured Lienkung toward Tanyang.

### TRUMAN-HOOVER CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN FOOD

President Asks Former Chief Executive to White House for Talk—Will Meet Monday.

Washington, May 26—(AP)—President Truman has invited former President Herbert Hoover to the White House for a conference on the food situation in Europe.

The former Republican chief executive was asked to call next Monday morning. Mr. Hoover has accepted the invitation.

Charles G. Ross, Mr. Truman's press secretary, said Mr. Hoover would be here at 9:30 a. m., central war time, Monday.

The former president was food administrator in the First World War and made several trips to Europe during and after that war to arrange for feeding the starving in Belgium and other countries.

### Entire City Must Be Rebuilt, Lose 12 B-29's In Raid

Huge Fires Kindled by Superforts Destroy Most of Hirohito's Palace—Capital Literally Scorched to the Ground, Says Tokyo—Jap Premier Calls Extraordinary Meeting of Cabinet.

Washington, May 26—(AP)—Nineteen Superfortresses were lost in yesterday's great fire raid on Tokyo, the 20th air force announced today.

This was the largest number of B-29's ever lost on a single mission. Twelve were lost in the earlier Tokyo raid this week.

The communique said "considerable" anti-aircraft and "moderate" fighter opposition was encountered yesterday.

It reported "excellent results" when nearly 4,000 tons of incendiary bombs were dropped on the Japanese capital.

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NO. 129

## TRUMAN ASKS SUPPORT OF WAR

### Osaka, Industrial Center Of Japan, Hit By Superforts

Yanks Close Double Ring Around Shuri As Okinawa Japs Weaken—Chinese Promise Big Drive Soon—Over 450 B-29's Hit Osaka—Drop 3,200 Tons of Bombs—6.9 Square Miles in Yokohama Burned.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
New fires kindled today in a 600-plane raid on Osaka, industrial metropolis of Japan, added to the 88 square miles previously burned out of Nippon's war production centers as Allied forces pushed the enemy back on all fronts and regrouped for greater assaults against the island empire.

Smoke swirled five miles above Osaka after successive waves of more than 450 Superforts, escorted by 150 Mustang fighters, loosed 3,200 tons of incendiaries in a daylight strike. The raid was in the same strength as Tuesday's flaming blow against Yokohama which, photographs disclosed today, swept over 4.9 square miles, virtually destroying the principal portion of the port city.

This air-brought havoc was matched by sensational ground gains in stormy Okinawa, 235 miles south of Japan, and bitterly won victories in scattered sections of China.

Five American divisions on Okinawa, killing Japanese at the rate of 1,000 a day, closed a double ring around Shuri, falling keystone of the enemy's broken defense line. Some of the approximately 22,000 Japanese in scattered sections of China.

Small, vicious Japanese counterattacks were routed in the Philippines and on New Guinea.

### FRENCH TROOPS NOT RETIRED, FIRING CEASES

France Turns Down Half of Churchill's Request—Tripartite Meeting Will Settle Syrian Issue.

By The Associated Press  
London, June 1—(AP)—France refused today to comply with Prime Minister Churchill's request that French troops in Syria retire to their barracks to avoid the possibility of clash with the British, but in a conciliatory move ordered her troops to "cease fire."

"French troops will remain in their positions," said a French communique issued in Paris after a cabinet meeting.

By ordering French troops to cease fire the French thus complied with half the request of Churchill, backed by President Truman, to take steps to end the bloodshed.

In further steps to resolve the dispute that threatened to plunge the Arab world into revolt, it was disclosed that the United States had agreed to sit with other powers in the role of mediator.

The British foreign office announced that France had been invited to participate in a London conference with Britain and the United States to settle the issues involved in the Arab-supported de-

### Shame! Shame! Shame!

"While men are dying—we must keep buying."

Quoting the above slogan, the Clinton county war finance committee for the Seventh War loan today asked:

"Is Clinton county becoming a county of slackers? With shame, the committee surveyed the latest report from state headquarters showing the county 77th in the state as of May 28, based on bonds actually processed through the Federal Reserve bank."

Clinton county's attained percentage of its total "E" bond quota is only 30.5 as compared with a state average of 41.3, according to the report.

This county is far down the "red" as listed among those counties below the state average. Above it are 76 other Iowa counties, 30 of them in the "black," that is above the state average.

Heading the list is Audubon county with a percentage of 97.2.

"Just as long as men are dying in far off places, everyone of us should realize we must keep buying to the limit," declared the committee.

"We should realize that as long as men—our fighting sons—are paying the supreme sacrifice we must continue to do our best here at home and buy all the bonds necessary to win victory."

Clinton county never has kept step in the campaign.

And, what is more disgraceful, has slipped from 50th place to its present 77th position.

Well, may the committee charge—SHAME! SHAME! SHAME!

### CUT MILLIONS FROM BUDGETS FOR AGENCIES

Committee Says Bill Is the Beginning of End for War-Born Agencies—Only One Exception.

Washington, June 1—(AP)—The house appropriation committee today cut sharply into the 1946 fiscal year funds for a group of war-born agencies in a bill it described as "the beginning of the end" of such agencies.

With one exception, the committee trimmed budget estimates for every agency which already had been reduced by President Truman, as it sent the \$70,764,850 measure to the floor for house action next week.

The exception was a \$325,000 allotment for operations of the state marine schools, which the committee left untouched.

Beginning of End  
"This bill," the committee told the house, "marks the beginning of the end of those agencies established during the war to develop and maintain the war production machine, to furnish the necessary civilian assistance to the armed forces, and to adjust the civilian economy to wartime necessity."

One war agency, the office of civilian defense, already is being liquidated, the committee pointed out, and another, the war relocation authority, soon will go out of business.

Withheld from the bill at the last moment were funds for the office of price administration, the foreign economic administration, and the fair employment practices committee. Legislation affecting OPA and the FEPC is pending in congress.

### JAPS BEHEAD BOY, 11 MISSIONARIES

New York, June 1—(AP)—The American Baptist Foreign Mission society reported today that 11 Baptist missionaries and a nine-year-old boy were beheaded by the Japanese in 1943 on Panay island in the Philippines.

The executions occurred Dec. 19 or 20, 1943, but the society said it had not received permission from the War and State departments until now to make the information public.

Those put to death had fled to a mountain refuge which they named Hopeville, in order to carry on their "preaching, teaching and healing mission" after the Japanese invasion, the society said.

### BIG THREE SURE TO MEET SOON, SAYS PRESIDENT

Washington, June 1—(AP)—President Truman, told his news conference today he could now say definitely that a Big Three conference will take place in the not-too-distant future.

Mr. Truman also said he has been in daily communication with Prime Minister Winston Churchill regarding the crisis in the Levant. He stated definitely that the French have ceased firing as a result of a message that Churchill sent to Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

This message was approved by the American government.

He said, too, that he expected the San Francisco conference to end within 10 days.

He still rejected any suggestion that the Big Three meeting might be expanded into a Big Four or Big Five conference, including France or China. When asked about this

### DETAILS POLICY FOR VICTORY IN PACIFIC BATTLE

Says Overseas Army to Be Nearly Four Million—Threatens Japan With Increasing Air War.

Washington, June 1—(AP)—President Truman today called for renewed national effort in the war against Japan.

He said the American force to be used there would be more than double the size of the present army in the Pacific. This apparently meant that the army of nearly 4,000,000 will be used to subdue Japan.

He threatened Japan with a steadily-increasing air war and urged Japanese civilians to leave their cities "if they wish to save their lives."

Mr. Truman set forth his views in a 9,000-word special message to congress on the status of the war. It was an appeal not only to congress but to all of the nation against any letdown from a false sense of optimism that the job is just about done.

Double Force  
While telling in great detail of elaborate plans for intensifying the force against Japan, the president noted that the strength of the army would be reduced from 8,300,000 to 5,900,000 in the next year, making it possible to restore a total of 2,000,000 officers and men to their homes. He pointed out though that this would be possible only by maintaining selective service calls at a level substantially higher than required merely for combat replacement.

"By maintaining our army at this size," he told congress, "we shall be able to more than double the force

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VOL. LXXVI

CLINTON, IOWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1945—18 PAGES

NO. 134

## OKINAWA TO FALL WITHIN WEEK

### VETO DEADLOCK HOLDS UP END OF CONFERENCE

Look to Moscow for Sign of Break in Problem—Last Obstacle Delays Completion of Parley.

San Francisco, June 7—(AP)—With the new world organization charter nearly completed, the United Nations conference waited today for a sign from Moscow for a "break" in the Big-Five deadlock over voting procedure.

Disagreement over a tiny part of the voting formula—whether a big power should have the right to veto discussion of a dispute in the security council—was the last major obstacle to completion of the charter.

To Higher Level  
Officials predicted that the conference could be adjourned within 10 days after the veto issue is settled. That allows for the formalities of commission and plenary sessions.

The veto question has been stuck ever since the United States, Britain, France and China rejected Russia's proposal for a veto over council discussion last Saturday.

Neither the United States nor the Russian delegations here are disposed to make a move on it. The whole question appears to have been

### STILWELL CONFERS WITH MAC ARTHUR

Manila, June 7—(AP)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of army ground forces, has been in Manila, conferring with General Douglas MacArthur, commander of all "on to Tokyo" ground forces, MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today.

No details were given.

There was little doubt that the primary subjects of the conference between the two generals were the next major American amphibious operations in the Pacific and the disposition of the 7,000,000 U. S. ground forces President Truman said will be used to crush Japan.

Stilwell is one of the U. S. army's leading authorities on China, where he was former commander of American forces. His visit to Manila at a time when the Japanese are withdrawing from some sections of the China coast and contracting their hold in other port areas may be significant.

### ACCUSE SIX OF STEALING U. S. WAR DOCUMENTS

Washington, June 7—(AP)—The government today accused a group

### Are You As Merciful?



Will you be as merciful, simply by investing your dollars at liberal interest, as this U. S. army nurse?

Carrying on their ceaseless work of mercy, army nurses are doing gallant work on Okinawa. Here Lt. Robert Johnson, of Omaha, Neb., treats a badly injured GI in a field hospital. He was burned on head and arms when a Jap shell burst near him.

It is to make possible the saving of American

### JACKSON GIVES PLANS FOR WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Reports to President—Date of Trials Not Set—Three Classes of Charges Against Nazis.

Washington, June 7—(AP)—Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, American prosecutor of Axis war criminals, reported at length to President Truman today on plans to bring European war criminals, including the German general staff, to trial.

Jackson delivered to the president a 3,000 word report on his preliminary trip to London, but left unanswered the questions of when the war crimes trials would start or how long they would take. The answer to this, he said, depends on the action of other governments and many agencies.

Jackson said the Allies would accuse "a large number of individuals and officials who were in authority in the government in the military establishment, including the general staff, and in the financial, industrial and economic life of Germany who by all civilized standards are provable to be common criminals."

Three Classes

### Reported Soviet Occupation Zone



Shaded area indicates German territory which will be occupied by Russian troops according to a Tass agency report broadcast by the Moscow radio. Allied zones have not been defined other than that the British will be in the northwest, French in the west, and Americans in the southwest. A still undefined area of "Greater Berlin" will be jointly occupied. —AP Wirephoto.

### Conquest of Okinawa Ends 'Island Hopping' Tactics

### B-29'S HAMMER OKINAWA, ARSENAL CITY OF JAPAN

Marine Commander Looks for End On Okinawa in Few Days—Yanks Take Airfield, Harbor.

By The Associated Press  
End of the Okinawa campaign against 15,000 marines stimulated Japanese in less than a week was forecast today by Maj. Gen. Roy Griggs, commander of the Third Marine Amphibious Corps, as 450 Superforts bombed and burned Okinawa's greatest military production center.

Newly seized Naha harbor and about the time on the southern approaches to Japan were being rushed into shape for the next major American invasion—possibly the enemy's home islands or the China coast.

Chinese forces cleared a growing stretch of the China coast 400 miles west of Okinawa by chasing retreating Japanese into Peking, 105 miles north of the Chinese-held port of Foochow.

Tenth B-29 Raid  
British and Indian troops battered down increasing Japanese resistance in their mop up of Burma.

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NO. 162

## NIMITZ HINTS OF INVASION MOVE

CONNALLY SURE  
OF DEFEAT OF  
RESERVATIONS**Opponents of Charter Testify—Backers of Pact Have Votes to Win, Says Senator.**

Washington, July 10.—Opponents of the United Nations charter trooped before the senate foreign relations committee today as Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) expressed confidence that any restrictive amendments would be beaten down.

The first opposition witness, Mrs. Agnes Waters of Washington, D. C., was escorted from the committee table by policemen when she attempted to continue after her allotted time had expired.

**Familiar Figure**  
Mrs. Waters, a familiar figure at congressional committee hearings, said she represented the National Blue Star Mothers. She denounced the charter as an "international fraud."

Other opposition witnesses included Mrs. Cecil Brody of Arlington, Va., representing Americans United, Inc., who said the charter will lead to "complete rule," and the Rev. J. Paul Cotton, Cleveland, rep-

JAPS MASS FOR  
STAND ON BORNEO

Manila, July 11.—(AP)—Australian troops today moved toward 200-foot-high Mount Batochampar where Japanese forces have massed for a determined stand after completely losing both Balikpapan harbor and the Pandanari oil refineries.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's spokesman said the hardy Australians dealt the Japanese a double blow on Sunday.

While one group occupied the Pandanari refinery, which is the largest in the Netherlands East Indies, other units landed on the Djenebora peninsula, four miles north of Penadjan, to secure completely Balikpapan harbor.

The headquarters spokesman said other Australian forces which had pushed almost a mile northeast of Mangar airfield had met "Japanese forces in considerable strength."

**ODT BANS USE OF RAILS FOR RACE HORSES**

Washington, July 11.—(AP)—Transportation of race horses or show animals by railroad and common or contract motor carriers was prohibited today by the Federal Railroad Administration.

FEED SHORTAGE  
PLAGUES HOPES  
FOR MORE FOOD**Plans for Increase in 1946 Meat and Poultry Output Put Threatened by Feed Grain Scarcity.**

Washington, July 11.—(AP)—The possibility of another livestock feed shortage arose today to threaten government plans for expanded meat and poultry output in 1946.

In its July report on crop prospects, the Agriculture department said that due to unfavorable weather and shortages of "bar and materials, this year's production of feed grains may be the smallest since 1941."

**Need Larger Supply**  
This year's production will form next year's livestock feed supply. And that supply will have to be larger than now indicated if more hogs are to be raised and fattened, if beef cattle are to be fed to heavier weights, and if poultry and egg production are to be increased.

The unfavorable feed grain outlook is expected to lead Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to postpone for another 30 days, at least, decisions on proposals to establish greater financial incentives for live-

BERLIN COMMAND  
HOLDS MEETING

Berlin, July 11.—(AP)—The Inter-Allied Berlin command agreed at its first meeting today that for the time being each of the occupation forces in the capital will be responsible for feeding the German population of its own sector.

The food for Berlin will be provided from the respective Allied occupation zones, and importation for that purpose from the United States or Britain is not planned.

The temporary agreement "in principle" was reached at a meeting of Col. Gen. Alexander V. Gorbakov of Russia, Maj. Gen. Floyd Parks of the United States and Maj. Gen. L. O. Lyne of Great Britain. Brig. Gen. Geoffrey de Beauchamp of France attended by invitation.

URGE HOUSE TO  
VOTE \$250,000  
TO FINISH FEPC

Washington, July 11.—(AP)—The house appropriations committee today recommended allotment of \$250,000 to liquidate the fair employment practice committee.

The committee's recommendation will bring the controversial issue to

TRUMAN HOPES  
MEETING WILL  
SPEED VICTORY**Cruiser Augusta Carries President to Big Three Meeting Near Berlin—Two-Ship Task Force.**

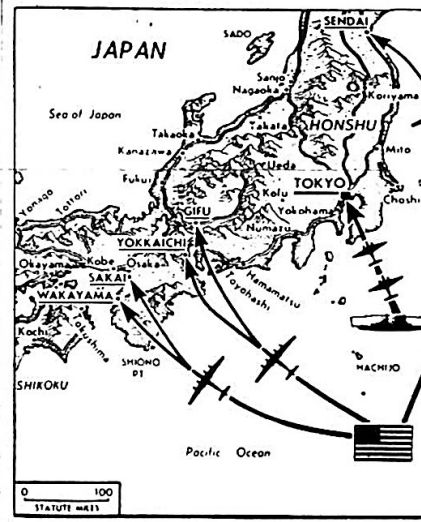
Aboard Cruiser Augusta, July 11.—(AP)—Bristling with guns, this historic warship carried President Truman steadily closer today to his first Big Three meeting on the outskirts of Berlin.

Mr. Truman holds high hopes his Potsdam talks with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin not only will chart the course of lasting European peace but speed an Allied victory over Japan as well.

A two-cruiser task force is carrying the chief executive and his party across the Atlantic.

**Approves Report**  
As the ships reached mid-ocean yesterday, Mr. Truman approved the first direct shipboard report on his voyage, which up to that point had been through waters as calm as the Missouri river. Correspondents of the three, news services and a representative of the radio networks are making the trip with the presidential party.

## Massed Air Power Hits Japan



Over 1,000 carrier-based planes of a powerful Third Fleet force struck Tokyo (ship and plane symbols) on the heels of a raid on five Japanese cities by a force of 500 to 550 Superfortresses (flag and plane symbols). The Marianas-based B-29s hit Sendai, 180 miles north of Tokyo in the longest mission of the war, and also raided Utsunomiya, Sakai and

CARRIER ATTACK  
ON TOKYO NETS  
154 JAP PLANES**MacArthur Given Command of All Army Planes in Ryukyus—Mustangs Hit Kobe, Honshu Port.**

Guam, July 11.—(AP)—Both Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz and the Tokyo radio spoke openly of future American invasion moves today, as first, fragmentary assessment of Tuesday's 1,000-plane carrier assault on Tokyo accounted for only 154 enemy planes.

The defending enemy air force clearly was absent—or reluctant. Tokyo radio speculated that the American carrier strike preaged an invasion, and recalled that the last carrier force blow at Tokyo was followed promptly by landings on Iwo Jima.

**No Warships Attacked**  
Admiral Nimitz reported a regrouping of growing American air power in the Ryukyus giving Gen. Douglas MacArthur command of all army planes there—and added that his own marine and army aircraft will continue their straggling blockade of Japan "preparatory to further amphibious assaults."

Preliminary reports for the morn-

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NO. 164

## TYPHOON DAMAGES THIRD FLEET

American Planes  
Blast 770 Miles  
Of Jap Homeland**U. S. Air General Hutchison Says Japs Hoarding Planes To Use Against Invasion—Estimate Nips Have 9,000 Aircraft—Five Centers Burned By B-29s—No Enemy Fights Oppose U. S. Planes.**

Guam, July 13.—(AP)—Virtually unopposed air blows by around 700 B-29s, heavy and medium bombers, fighters and long range search planes across a 770-mile arc of Japan, extending north and south of Tokyo, were announced today. Promptly a U. S. air general on Okinawa declared "The Japs, in my opinion, don't intend to engage us in the air."

As enemy homeland factories and railroads were wrecked and even the smallest shipping sunk offshore, Brig. Gen. David F. Hutchison of the Far East air forces told Associated Press correspondent Richard Cushing at Okinawa that Japan obviously was hoarding planes to use in suicide tactics when Yank infantrymen storm Nippon's invasion beaches.

Rear Adm. D. C. Ramsey, new chief of staff of the Fifth fleet, estimated Japan might have 9,000 planes available and probably could throw about 4,000 into the battle over Japan.

**Weak Opposition**  
Only weak fighter opposition was encountered over Tokyo bay and a city to the north as Superfortresses dumped 3,000 tons of fire and demolition bombs on five homeland centers before dawn today, returning pilots reported.

No enemy fighters could be found until yesterday's dawn, when 120 Liberator and Mitchell bombers and escorting fighters from Okinawa ripped into factories and railroads, the port of Aomori and the naval air station of Kanoya on Kyushu.

BRITISH FLEET  
UNITS BOMBARD  
NICOBAR ISLES**Committee Approval of Pact Expected Tonight Or Tomorrow—Treaty To Senate July 23.**

Calcutta, July 13.—(AP)—British fleet units have bombarded the strategic Nicobar islands while, farther north, the British command headquarters announced tonight in a special communiqué.

British mineweepers swept the approaches to Malacca strait, which lies between Sumatra and the great naval base of Singapore, from July 5 to 10 without sighting a Japanese vessel.

**Landing Attempt**  
While fleet units attacked the Nicobars, planes also laid their explosives on the islands. The Nicobar is 280 miles northwest of Sumatra, rich Dutch oil producing island, and about 800 miles off Singapore. They are 400 miles west of the Kra peninsula of Malaya linking Singapore to the mainland of Asia.

Rear Adm. W. R. Patterson commanded the attacking warships—the Fifth cruiser squadron—which included the cruiser Nigro, the carrier Amer and Emperor, the destroyer Roebuck and the Sixth minesweeping flotilla.

Japanese broadcasts, first to tell of the attacks on the Nicobars speculated that a landing attempt would be made.

## Where Tokyo Was Hardest Hit



A check-up on the results of the 1,000 carrier-based plane bombing of Tokyo shows that the southern and northeastern sections of the city were hardest hit. On the shore near the Shitoh coast, the

FOUR POLITICAL  
LEADERS URGE  
CHARTER OKAY**Expected Tonight Or Tomorrow—Treaty To Senate July 23.**

Washington, July 13.—(AP)—Four leaders of different political views declared today that the senate ought to ratify the United Nations charter speedily to establish American responsibility in international peace-keeping.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, John Foster Dulles, foreign affairs advisor to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the 1944 presidential campaign, Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for president, and Philip Murray, president of the CIO, all endorsed the charter.

They appeared as witnesses in the senate foreign relations committee's final day of hearings on the 30-nation agreement signed at San Francisco.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) forecast a favorable committee report, either tonight or tomorrow morning.

Senator Johnson (R-Calif.), opponent of the old league of nations, told reporters the committee vote "will not be unanimous" but added that his own inclination now "is to go along with the crowd."

That statement is as far as Johnson has gone in stating his position toward a world league this time.

MEN OVER 26 FREE  
TO CHANGE JOBS

Washington, July 13.—(AP)—Men 26 or over who do not meet the army's regular physical standards are free today to change jobs without draft board permission.

At the request of the army, selective service last night, relaxed its regulations to exclude these men from the possibility of induction as job-jumpers.

Heretofore these registrants who switched employment without approval of their board could be drafted for limited army service.

The job-jumper penalties, invoked six months ago to nip a trend away from war work, remain in effect for all physically fit men as well as for registrants under 26 who fall shy of regular requirements.

Men in the latter group who fail to clear job changes will continue to be inducted under relaxed physical standards.

PRESIDENT TO  
DOCK SUNDAY  
AT ANTWERP

Antwerp, July 13.—(AP)—President Truman was expected to dock here Sunday morning, it was understood today, and probably will motor to Brussels where he will take a plane to Berlin and the Big Three discussions.

Details of the president's arrival and his itinerary were blacked out

MORE THAN 21  
SHIPS HIT BY  
SEVERE STORM**Three Battleships, Five Carriers Damaged; Bow Torn Off Pittsburgh—Only One Life Lost.**

Guam, July 13.—(AP)—A tropical typhoon howled down at 100 miles an hour on Sunday, July 13, halting the Third fleet between the Philippines and Okinawa June 5, damaging more than 21 warships including three battleships and five carriers.

Pacific fleet headquarters, announcing the fleet's bout with the typhoon, said today that all the damaged warships have returned to action except one. That was the heavy cruiser Pittsburgh, which lost its entire bow section, about 100 feet long.

No ship was lost. A dispatch from aboard the flagship of Vice Admiral John S. McCain, task force commander under Halsey, said only one life was lost in the entire fleet, according to reports to the flagship—"in itself a miracle."

**Ten Warships**  
Battleships damaged by the raging typhoon some 900 miles northwest of Okinawa were the Massachusetts, Indiana and Alaska. The other victims included the heavy carriers Hornet and Benning, the light carriers Johnston and Belleau Wood, the escort carrier Bougainville, the destroyers John Rodgers and Blue, three other

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NO. 169

## LARGEST B-29 RAID ON JAPAN

Truman Bargains  
U.S. Aid For Help  
In Pacific Battle**News Blackout On Big Three Conference Continues—President Wants Concessions in Return for Billions of American Dollars to Help Europe—Japanese War Reported Still Parley Highlight.**

Potsdam, July 19.—(AP)—President Truman carried into the third Big Three session today the most potent bargaining stock of the conference—billions of dollars of American aid to be balanced off against military help in the Pacific.

Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill are learning that Mr. Truman's position in this conference is strictly give and take.

An official announcement—one of the few pieces of concrete information seeping through the rigid censorship—revealed that Mr. Truman was giving an official state dinner tonight. Churchill, Stalin, and five representatives of each government were attending.

The Big Three had established a schedule of regular meetings. The foreign ministers were meeting daily at 11 a. m. to prepare the material for the following meeting of Mr. Truman, Stalin, and Churchill. This procedure began Monday with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes presiding and the chairmanship rotating thereafter.

Charles Row, White House press secretary, disclosed that Gen. Omar N. Bradley was summoned to the conference compound Friday to discuss his new job as chief of veterans administration with Mr. Truman.

The president's policy, it can be revealed, is essentially this: The United States will not pour out its tremendous material wealth without something concrete in return. It will not undertake fresh economic

## Carrier Ticonderoga Scarred by Suicide Hits



The navy has just revealed that 144 crew members of the U. S. carrier Ticonderoga are dead or missing when Jap suicide planes hit the ship off coast of Formosa last Jan. 21. Top photo shows gaping bomb hole in the deck after fires were brought under control. Bottom, smoke and flames billow high from the stricken ship which the wounded skipper, Commodore Dixie Kiefer, put through a series of turns to

Army, Navy Plan  
For War To Last  
Until Late 1946**Military Leaders Assume Japan Will Fight to Bitter End Despite Rumors of Big Development Imminent in Pacific Conflict—Much Depends On Russia—Expect Japs to Continue Battle Much As Nazis Did.**

Washington, July 19.—(AP)—Army and navy leaders are planning for the war against Japan to run at least until the last months of 1946.

This is the blunt truth, as of today, despite a flood of rumors in Washington that some significant development is imminent in the Pacific conflict.

Military leaders, assuming the Japanese will fight to the bitter end, also are planning clean-up campaigns in China, although what happens there specifically depends on Russia.

If Russia comes into the war fairly soon—a development the chiefs of staff at Berlin could plan—the western Allies may have very little fighting to do on the Asiatic mainland. (Dispatches from Berlin concern the Big Three talks.)

The military plans here—disclosed by both army and navy officials of unquestioned authority but anonymous at their own request—all are based on the view that the Japanese will do as the Germans did—fight on until they are thoroughly defeated in battle.

**View Unshaken**  
The recent waves of "peace talk" have left this view unshaken, although officials point to the present possibility that Japan might decide to surrender at any time.

Should the enemy wish to take that step, the terms still are "un-

MAMMOTH FLEET  
OF 600 PLANES  
HITS FOUR CITIES**Follows Bombardment of Tokyo Bay Where Jap Fleet Is Believed to Be Hiding Out.**

Guam, Friday, July 20.—(AP)—More than 600 B-29 Superfortresses, following up the greatest fleet surface and air bombardment in history, showered almost 4,000 tons of fire bombs on four Japanese industrial cities of Honshu island early today.

The newest and greatest Superfortresses, the largest of the fleet, echeloned from the crash of American gunfire from a naval squadron which blasted the city of Osaka, the enemy stronghold in a bid to flush out the remnants of Japan's imperial fleet.

Today's targets were the Honshu cities of Hiroachi, Choshi, Fuku and Okazaki. This raised to 47 the number of Japanese industrial centers blasted in the 20th air force's knockout campaign.

In addition, the Superforts pinpointed the important Nippon Oil Co. refinery north of Osaka with a cargo of high explosives, making it the tenth oil center sought out by the silver giants.

**Attack Combat Ships**  
The navy revealed that American carrier pilots sighted and attacked Japanese "combat ships" at the Yokosuka naval base just inside Tokyo Bay.



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Lin van Paris with mom Ruth Rosenow

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NO. 185

## ATOM BOMB MAY HIT TOKYO NEXT

Single Bomb May  
Have Wiped Out  
Japanese City

Atomic Missile Dropped by Parachute, Says Enemy—Admits Considerable Damage Done—125 B-29's Raid Naval Arsenal—Japanese Say Hiroshima Hit by Several Bombs—Censorship Cloaks Details.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Tokyo, in the cautious words of an imperial communique, admitted "considerable damage" was caused to Hiroshima by the "new type bombs." Apparently destruction was so great the Japanese war lords couldn't believe it was a single bomb. Rail transportation to the city on the southern shore of Japan's main island was cut off. "Details are now under investigation," Nippon's high command said.

Some sources in Washington suggested the "details" would show the city of more than 300,000 persons was just about wiped out by the single bomb.

Drop Parachute  
The bomb was dropped by parachute "and exploded in the air before reaching the ground," the com-

BOMB, LEADING  
SURRENDER

NEW BOMB MAY  
LEAD JAPS TO  
GIVE UP WAR

Observers Say Japanese May Accept New Allied Surrender Ultimatum in View of Atom Bomb.

Washington, Aug. 7—(AP)—The terrible destructive power of the new atomic bomb led military observers today to forecast a fresh Allied surrender ultimatum of Japan.

London, Aug. 7—(AP)—A new surrender ultimatum to Japan, packed 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 Allies.

Japan with likelihood it may be quickly accepted.  
"I don't see how the Japanese war lords can stand by and watch their people annihilated as certainly will happen," one competent military analyst declared.

NEW CARS TO SELL  
AT PRICES OF 1942

Detroit, Aug. 7—(AP)—The Detroit News in a dispatch from its Washington bureau today says that the new passenger automobiles now going into production "will in most instances be sold to the public at 1942 prices."

"Thanks by the manufacturers to increase prices over previous levels by as much as 25 percent will be denied by the OPA under present plans," the dispatch adds.  
"Some few models that did not participate in the increases of 1942 over 1941 prices" the dispatch continues, "will be permitted increases for their 1944 models, officials declared."

INDUSTRY JUST  
BEGINNING TO  
FEEL CUTBACKS

Washington, Aug. 7—(AP)—Industry is just beginning to feel the heavy impact of cutbacks in war contracts, WPA said today.  
In another statement, the agency

DOMESTIC POT  
BOILING WITH  
BIG PROBLEMS

Truman to Find Plenty of Home Front Issues When He Returns—Big Three Report First.

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

First off Mr. Truman must complete his manuscript for the radio report to the nation he is expected to make within the next day or two on what happened when he sat down with Generalissimo Stalin, Prime Minister Attlee and former Prime Minister Churchill.  
The Big Three Potsdam 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.

## Largest Bomb Ever Used

OLD IDEAS OF  
WAR DUE FOR  
BIG CHANGES

New Energy May Revolutionize Future Trade and Industry—Practical Use Years Away.

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

This is 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, ac-

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NO. 186

## RUSSIA ENTERS WAR!

City 60 Percent  
Destroyed With  
Atomic Missile

Tokyo Admits Practically Nothing Escaped Death—Pressure and Heat of Explosion Kills Many—More B-29's Ready to Drop More Bombs, Spaatz Warns—Crewman Awed by Tremendous Blast.

GUAM, Aug. 8—(AP)—The "obliterating blast of a single atomic bomb dropped by a lone Superfort destroyed 60 per cent of the important Japanese city of Hiroshima and today Tokyo admitted that practically nothing escaped death in its scorching path.

"Those outdoors burned to death, while those indoors were killed by indescribable pressure and heat," reported Tokyo. It said the city was in "dreadful ruins" and that houses and buildings were "crushed."

The newspaper Asahi Shimbun appealed to the people to remain calm under the "inhuman" bombing and "pledge to fight through until the last." The editorial declared the Japanese mind had been "trained for just such an occasion as this."

General Spaatz warned the enemy that more B-29s are ready to drop more of the world's most destructive explosives on the island cities if resistance continues.

Terrible Blast  
The strategic air forces commander said that 41 square miles of Hiroshima's built-up area of 69 square miles were wiped out. Five

United States and pointed out that Germany had failed to do so, although the Nazis had made a start.  
"Pilot Tibbets and others on the mighty atom carrying B-29, named the 'Enola Gay' for Tibbets' mother, said the Hiroshima explosion

TRUMAN TAKES  
OVER PROGRAM  
TO SPEED WAR

To Give Big Three Report Thursday at 9 P. M.—Believes Atomic Bomb May Bring Early Peace.

Washington, Aug. 8—(AP)—President Truman today took over from the White House personal direction of the atomic bomb campaign, he believes foreshadows early victory over Japan.

The commander-in-chief voiced his victory hopes to newsmen accompanying him home from the Big Three meeting in Berlin. He termed the devastating weapon—which wiped out 60 per cent of its first

Washington, Aug. 8—(AP)—President Truman will report to the nation on the Potsdam conference over all radio networks at 9 p. m. central war time Thursday in a 30 minute speech.

target, a Japanese city the size of Memphis—"the most powerful weapon for war and peace ever devised."

Superforts Strike  
Four-Ply Blow At  
Japanese Empire

Planes Hit Yawata, Tokyo Arsenal, Aircraft Plant and Fukuyama—Halsey's Third Fleet Returns to Japanese Waters After Riding Out Typhoon—B-29's Mine Harbors—Carrier Pilots Hit Wake Island.

GUIN, Aug. 8—(AP)—The growing fleet of Superfortresses struck for the third straight day today with multiple blows landing on the Japanese empire at Yawata, the Tokyo arsenal, the Nakajima aircraft factory just outside Tokyo and the chemical center of Fukuyama.

The B-29s hit with mounting fury as Admiral Halsey's mighty Third fleet returned to Japanese waters for new attacks after riding out a typhoon—the only effective defense against its savage bombardment of the home islands.

Beginning with a daylight raid on Yawata, the "Pittsburgh of Japan," four groups of Superfortresses cascaded destruction down on the home islands, the last raid striking Fukuyama just before midnight.

Probably 400 B-29s, some with fighter escort, participated in the raids.  
225 Hit Yawata  
Fukuyama, 43 miles north of Kure on Honshu and one of the cities forewarned of its doom, was the target of 100 B-29s of Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramsey's Tenth Air Force.

President Truman Announces  
Russia Has Declared War On  
Japan At News Conference

Makes Momentous Announcement at Hurriedly Summoned Press Conference—Official Washington Takes Development As Sure Sign Japan Cannot Continue to Resist—Matter So Important, Truman Says, That He Felt It Couldn't Wait—Reporters Gasp at Short Announcement.

ARMY HOLDS TO  
SEVEN MILLION  
TO BEAT JAPAN

Still Figures On Big Force Despite Promise of New Bomb to Shorten War—Plans Not Changed.

Washington, Aug. 8—(AP)—The army still figures it needs a 7,000-

London, Aug. 8—(AP)—The Moscow radio announced tonight that Russia was at war with Japan effective Aug. 9.

The announcement was broadcast at 10 p. m. Moscow time (2 p. m. Central War Time), two hours before midnight.

It quoted a statement from Soviet Foreign Commissioner Vyacheslav Molotov.

Washington, Aug. 8—(AP)—President Truman announced today that Russia has declared war on Japan.  
Mr. Truman made the momentous announcement to a hurriedly summoned news conference.  
He said he had only a simple statement to make but it was so important he could not delay it.  
Then with a broad grin he declared:

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NO. 188

## JAPAN OFFERS TO SURRENDER

MAY TAKE FEW  
DAYS TO BRING  
FORMAL PEACE

Surrender Arrangements Certain to Take Hours—Shooting Might Stop Almost Instantly.

Washington, Aug. 10—(AP)—It will certainly be a matter of hours and might even take a few days to arrange for the formal capitulation of Japan even after a surrender is agreed upon.

However, a surrender decision all around could be followed almost instantly by orders on both sides to stop shooting.

While official Washington is still deliberating over the latest enemy move to end the struggle, the nature of war-end arrangements could not be accurately forecast because that would depend on an actual decision by the Allies as to what the defeated enemy should do. But something like this probably will occur:

Surrender Terms  
First is the matter of surrender terms. The Potsdam communique told the Japanese what they could expect from the Allies. The Japanese have reacted with a request for continuance of the emperor and throne. This put the next move to the Allies and may mean several interchanges on a surrender definition.

The second step will be for the Japanese to send responsible officials who in this case would include both government and military leaders to sign a formal surrender. The United States at such a meeting might be represented by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester Nimitz, the Pacific com-

## Japs Want to Keep Him



Here, beside his famous white horse, is Emperor Hirohito, whom the Japanese say must continue as ruler with his sovereignty intact as a condition imposed in their bid for surrender to the Allies.

Train Wreck Takes Toll  
Of 33, May Rise To 40SURRENDER BID  
FOLLOWS ATOM  
BOMB WARNING

Jap's Peace Offer Comes After Truman's Warning of Campaign to Wipe Out War Cities.

Washington, Aug. 10—(AP)—Word from Tokyo today that the Japanese want to surrender provided they can save their emperor follows fast on the warning by President Truman to Nippon's people to quit their doomed cities and flee for their lives.

The president promised an atomic bomb campaign to wipe out Japanese war industry, city by city. Barring surrender, Japanese industries are to be destroyed "to shorten the agony of war" and to save untold American lives, Mr. Truman said, in a broadcast report to the nation last night. That is the determined policy of this government, he declared, even though thousands of enemy civilians who fall to heed the warning will be killed.

Realizes Dangers  
With this, Mr. Truman coupled assurances to the American people that he realizes fully the "terrible dangers that atomic weapon holds for the world future, that he is taking steps to safeguard its use, and that the great objective of his administration is that "there shall be no next war."

"It is a awful responsibility which has come to us," he said.

The president's warning to the Japanese people was made in a 30-minute radio report on the accomplishments of the Berlin Big Three meeting and on the progress of efforts to force Japanese surrender.

V-J DAY TO EASE  
RULES ON TRAVEL

Washington, Aug. 10—(AP)—The office of defense transportation indicated today that travel restrictions will be eased "step by step" after Japan surrenders.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, DDT director, told a reporter that "we are holding meetings right now all over Washington preparing stages of relaxation."

He added, however, that "my idea is that we'll have a tough time for about 60 days" after the Japanese quit.

The relaxation will have to be made "step by step," he said.

RECONVERSION  
PLAN SET FOR  
QUICK V-J DAY

Washington, Aug. 10—(AP)—The possibility of Japan's sudden capitulation led the government today to rush finishing touches on an emergency reconversion plan.

Hurrying to keep pace with the war production board put in secret circulation among top officials a special program to speed complete transfer of industry from war to peacetime output.

In preparation some time for use on V-J day, the plan has been pushed rapidly into its final stages since it appeared that the atomic bomb and Russia's entry into the war might end hostilities sooner than had been expected.

WPA withheld details until it could be approved by John W. Snyder, director of war mobilization and reconversion. But officials familiar with it said the plan is designed to cushion as much as

SOVIETS MOVE  
TOWARD HEART  
OF MANCHURIA

Score Sensational Gains—Russian Fleet Goes Into Action—Korea and Sakhalin Invaded.

The Red army's Stalin tanks, infantry and massed cavalry rolled through numerous gates in Manchuria's defenses with sensational advances today, Moscow dispatches reported, and Tokyo announced the broadening of the Soviet attacks to Korea and Sakhalin island.

Soviet correspondents said units of the Soviet Pacific fleet had gone into action.

The Moscow radio announced that outer Mongolia, a protectorate of Russia's adjoining Manchuria and inner Mongolia on the west, had declared war on Japan.

Gain 33 Miles  
Moving toward the heart of Manchuria along three main routes of invasion, the former Chinese eastern railway from Laping (Manchouli) in the northwest, the Mongolian caravan trail from Lake Bor in the west, and the Sungari river valley from Khabarovsk in the northeast, the Russians had opened up "numinous gates" in the enemy's carefully prepared defenses and apparently were bent on a non-stop offensive, Moscow dispatches said.

These advances declared gains of up to 33 miles yesterday were being enlarged sensationally today.

The Japanese were unable to hold a single defensive line along the frontier, one Soviet dispatch reported.

The western and northwestern vanguards were driving hard for the city of Hulin (Hailar), Japanese forward base on the Chinese eastern

Official Notice Of  
Bid For Peace Not  
Received In U.S.

Japan Announces Over Radio She Is Ready to Accept Terms of Potsdam Declaration If Hirohito Allowed to Retain Power—Offer Not Yet Received by White House Through Official Channels.

Bern, Aug. 10—(AP)—Japanese Minister Shumishi Kaie submitted an "important communication" to the Swiss political department today and the department said it was destined for the governments of the United States and China.

The Swedish foreign office announced it had transmitted the Japanese note to Britain and Soviet Russia, the Stockholm radio said.

(Switzerland is the neutral intermediary for the United States and China with Japan. Sweden represents Britain and Russia in negotiations with Japan.)

By The Associated Press  
Japan announced today she is ready to surrender under the Potsdam declaration if Emperor Hirohito can retain his power, but the White House made it clear that the offer had not been received officially and that the war was going on.

The offer was transmitted by the official Domei agency at 8:30 a. m. central war time, and picked up in the United States by the Associated Press and government monitors. But it had not come through official diplomatic channels and the White House said at 8:40 a. m. (CWT) that the United States was continuing to fight.

No. 10 Downing street said Britain was in contact with the United States, Russia and China about the broadcast.

Japan, through her official news agency, said the offer was being transmitted via Sweden and Switzerland, and the Moscow radio said Russia's ambassador in Tokyo had been officially informed by Japan's

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# ALLIES SEND REPLY TO JAPAN

## Cancellation Of War Contracts On Big Scale Begins

Army and Navy Cut Out Almost Four Billions—Report Military Freight Shipments to West Curtailed—Cutbacks Not Result of Surrender Offer, Snyder Says—Move to Free Materials for Reconversion.

Washington, Aug. 11.—(AP)—War Mobilization Chief John W. Snyder announced today that government war procurement agencies have begun canceling war contracts "to the greatest extent possible in order to free materials for reconversion."

Assuring the nation that the administration will provide "the maximum possible assistance" to industry's reconversion to peacetime production, Snyder said the navy already has decided on \$120,000,000 cutbacks in ship construction. The army, he said, "will make immediately a sharp reduction in its buying program."

Snyder, the United Press learned that immediately after Japan's surrender offer was made the army and navy sent out orders for contract cancellations totalling almost \$4,000,000,000. At the same time, an authoritative source said that military freight shipments to the west had been ordered curtailed.

Snyder said that the army and navy cutbacks are not the result of the Japanese surrender offer but stem from reviews of procurement programs conducted by the armed forces during the "last few weeks."

Urges Manufacturers He urged manufacturers who lose military contracts to cancel immediately their orders for critical materials to permit the flow of these materials into expanding civilian industries.

In turn, the civilian production will provide employment and needed civilian goods, he said.

Snyder said the war production board will channel released war materials into civilian production "as rapidly as these cutbacks permit."

The war manpower commission, he said, will overhaul its facilities to handle the reconversion of workers to the nation's factories shift from war to civilian output.

He explained that the size of the navy and army stop orders and the importance of re-directing materials and manpower to civilian production prevented the government from notifying management and labor well in advance of the cutbacks.

Pleading for the cooperation of both workers and management in the difficult reconversion period, Snyder urged workers affected by cutbacks to register immediately with the United States employment service. In that way, he said, "their services may be available for the rapid expansion of basic industries."

## RUSSIA ORDERS ARMY TO KEEP ON WITH WAR

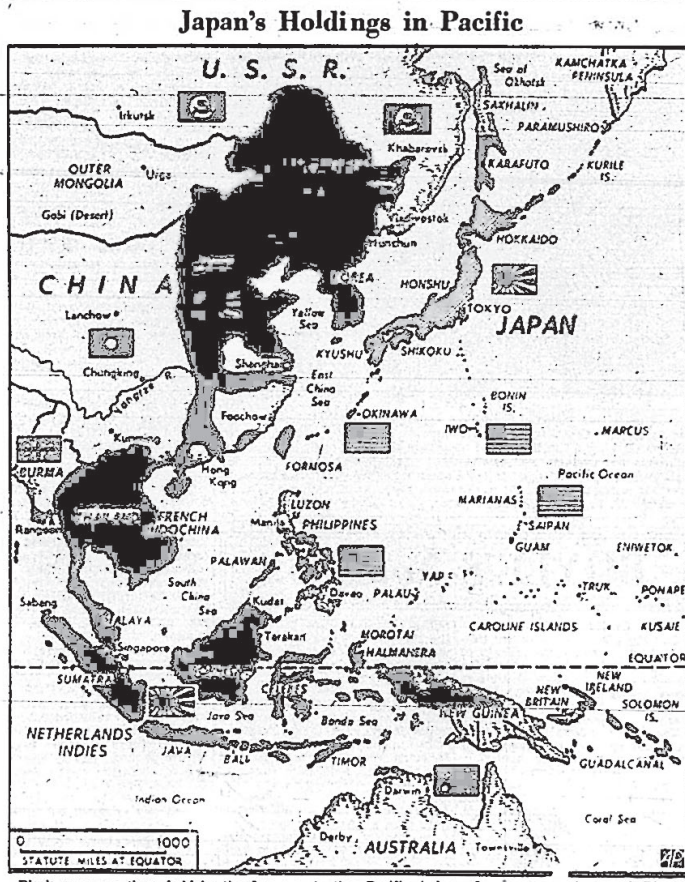
London, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Russia today ordered her Far Eastern army, already more than 130 miles into Manchuria, to smash on mercilessly against the Japanese despite their surrender offer.

Radio Khabarovsk broadcast the following orders to the Red banner armies some 20 hours after Japan announced her conditional acceptance of the Potsdam ultimatum:

"Men, forward to victory. The enemy must be smashed. Have no mercy. Your fatherland orders that you carry out your duty."

Another Khabarovsk broadcast said many Japanese in Manchuria were surrendering without a fight, an almost unprecedented scene in the Pacific war. In one action, the broadcast said, 200 Japanese were captured.

Little Opposition At least, Japanese columns were driving into Manchuria from the east, north and west along a 500-mile front against little or no effective opposition.



Japan's Holdings in Pacific. Black areas are those held by the Japanese in the Pacific today. Japan's acceptance of Big Four reply to the Nippon surrender offer would leave the Japanese government retaining only the shaded areas under the terms of the Potsdam declaration. (AP Wirephoto)

## What Big Four Reply Means For Emperor

Washington, Aug. 11.—(AP)—This is what the reply of the Big Four means for the Emperor.

## AMERICAN TO BE COMMANDER

Washington, Aug. 11.—(AP)—White House press secretary Charles G. ...

## FIVE MILLION OUT OF WORK IN 2 MONTHS

Government Officials Estimate End of Gas Rationing Within Three Weeks of V-J Day.

Washington, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Government officials estimate today that perhaps 5,000,000 munitions workers will lose their jobs within 60 days after Japan surrenders.

This news as peace negotiations continued was in sharp contrast with another homefront prospect—the end of gasoline rationing two or three weeks after the end of the war.

The estimate of the cut in munitions employment, made by qualified officials who asked anonymity, would trim by about 63 per cent the total of around 8,000,000 workers now engaged in war production.

Not Jobs Of the 5,000,000 slated for release, it was said that a great number—perhaps half—would leave the labor market and would not be classed as jobs.

Others would be added to the current unemployment roll to swell the total to around 4,000,000 persons.

How long it will take for the majority of these to be absorbed in civilian production is anybody's guess, the officials said, although they look for opening in peacetime industries.

They said also that no doubt the war manpower commission would be called upon for a vigorous program of postwar job mobilization to reduce unemployment as rapidly as possible.

Of the 3,000,000 munitions workers expected to retain jobs, most are in industries which will shift immediately to civilian production.

The automobile industry, mentioned as an example, although even there a considerable number of layoffs is expected until passenger car manufacture hits its stride.

Gas Rationing Off Earlier this week WMC reported 1,400,000 persons currently unemployed and predicted the total would drop to 1,300,000 by December, then climb to 2,100,000 by June, 1946.

These estimates are based on continuance of the war for a half of next year.

## Will Accept Offer To Surrender On Two Conditions

Emperor Must Take Orders From Allied Military Commander and Japanese Must Eventually Determine Own Form of Government, Big Four Say—Reply Expected by Late Sunday or Monday.

Washington, Aug. 11.—(AP)—The Allies told Japan today she could surrender and have an emperor too—provided the throne passes orders from an Allied military commander and Nippon's people eventually determine their own form of government.

On behalf of the Big Four, Secretary of State Byrnes sent this conditional acceptance of Tokyo's offer to give up.

The proposed military commander for Japan, the White House stated, would be an American, not yet designated.

The two principal conditions of acceptance: The emperor must subject himself to the orders of a supreme Allied commander.

That a government in Japan be ultimately established in accordance with "the freely expressed will of the Japanese people."

This language apparently did not offer any assurance of a permanent continuation of sun-god throne—something on which the Japanese people will themselves have the last say.

There is at this time no designated Allied supreme commander—mentioned in the reply to Tokyo.

The Allied reply put the next move up to the Tokyo government. The terms acceptable to the Big Four will be transmitted to the Japanese minister for relay to his government.

Reply by Monday Since transmission is handled by wireless, the surrender conditions deemed acceptable in Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking would be official before the Japanese government by nightfall, eastern war time.

It was considered doubtful whether a reply—and a possible coming before late Sunday or Monday.

In a reply to Japan through the Swiss government, Secretary of State Byrnes said the United States would "accept the surrender" provided the emperor's role was subject to the supreme commander's orders.

This represented the viewpoint of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic and China, Byrnes said in his message delivered through the Swiss embassy here at 8:30 a. m. central war time.

# STEP-BY-STEP HISTORY OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN

## 1941

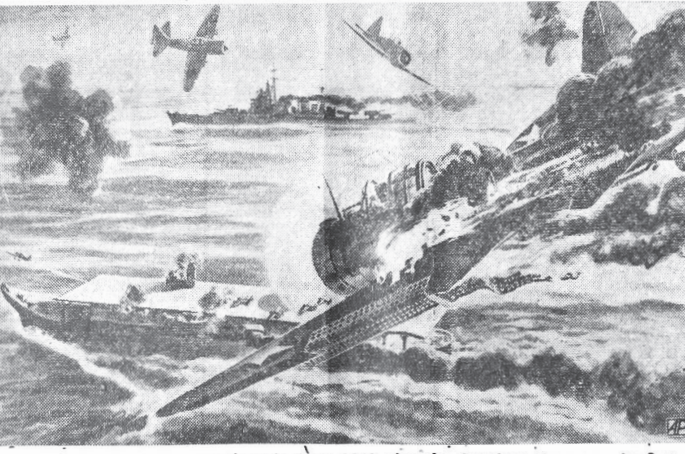
- Dec. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor. On the same day (Dec. 8, East Longitude time) they hit Wake, Guam, Philippines, Malaya and Hong Kong and invade Thailand.
- Dec. 8—U. S. and Great Britain declare war on Japan. Japanese attack Midway, take Thailand, move into Malaya.
- Dec. 9—Japanese occupy northern Philippines.
- Dec. 10—Enemy lands in Philippines, sinks British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya.
- Dec. 11—Guam occupied.
- Dec. 12—Enemy makes additional landings in Philippines. First American troops arrive in Australia.
- Dec. 13—Wake falls.
- Dec. 14—Hong Kong "fortress" falls to Japanese.
- Dec. 15—Manila bombed despite declaration as open city.

## 1942

- Jan. 2—Japanese occupy Manila and Cavite naval base.
- Jan. 11—Celebes invaded.
- Jan. 12—Japanese advance into Burma.
- Jan. 23—Enemy lands on New Britain.
- Jan. 24—U. S. destroyer, attack Japanese forces in Makassar Strait.
- Jan. 28—Yanks land on Fiji Islands.
- Feb. 1—U. S. carriers and cruisers attack enemy bases in Marshall and Gilbert Islands.
- Feb. 18—Singapore surrenders.
- Feb. 24—U. S. task force bombards Wake.
- Feb. 27—Mar. 1—Allies lose thirteen vessels in Battle of the Java Sea.
- Mar. 4—U. S. Navy raids Marcus Island.
- Mar. 5—Japanese take Batavia.
- Mar. 10—Rangoon, Burma's capital, falls. Japanese conquer Java. U. S. carriers attack enemy bases at Salama and Lae, New Guinea.
- Mar. 13—Yanks land in New Caledonia.
- Mar. 13—Japanese invade Solomon Islands.
- Mar. 17—Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrives in Australia, taking Philippine command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.
- Mar. 21—Enemy opens all-out assault on Batavia.
- Apr. 9—Fighting ends on Batavia peninsula.
- Apr. 15—Doollittle's "Shangri-La" bombers raid Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya.
- Apr. 22—Japanese claim occupation of all important bases along northern shores of Dutch New Guinea.
- Apr. 30—Lashio, Burma Road key, falls to Japanese.
- May 4—U. S. carrier planes hit enemy ships in newly occupied Solomon.
- May 5—British land in Madagascar to foil Japanese submarine operations.
- May 6—Corregidor falls; organized Philippine campaign ends.
- May 4—Gen. Lexington lost, Yorktown disabled, as U. S. sinks or damages eight big Japanese ships in Battle of the Coral Sea.
- May 13—Japanese occupy Burma.
- June 3—Dutch Harbor, Alaska, is air-raided. Landings in Aleutians (Attu, Agatsuma and Kiska) follow.
- June 5—U. S. Navy routs enemy force in Battle of Midway, sinking four enemy heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport and damaging eight ships.
- July 4—The "Flying Tiger" volunteer U. S. army in China, join U. S. Army Air Forces.
- July 23—Japanese land at Buna and Gona, New Guinea.
- Aug. 7—U. S. Marines land on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in first major Allied offensive of the Pacific war.
- Aug. 8—Enemy resistance overcomes at Tulagi.
- Aug. 9—Battle of Savo Island ends with one Australian, two U. S. heavy cruisers lost after Japanese night attack.
- Aug. 17—U. S. force raids Makin.
- Aug. 23—25—American naval and air forces off Solomon repel enemy reconnoitering fleet.
- Aug. 24—Japanese land at Milne Bay, New Guinea.
- Aug. 30—Adak occupied by U. S. forces.

## 1943

- Jan. 4—Allies take Buna Mission, New Guinea.
- Jan. 6—First U. S. daylight raid on Rabaul, New Britain, costs Japanese nine ships.
- Jan. 12—U. S. forces occupy Amchitka Island, Aleutians.
- Jan. 20—Organized Japanese resistance over at Sanananda, New Guinea.
- Jan. 30—Japanese sink U.S.S. Chicago.
- Feb. 3—U. S. 8. forces completely occupy Guadalcanal. Enemy loses 58,000 men.
- Feb. 20—U. S. Navy shells Attu.
- Feb. 24—Battle of Bismarck Sea, fought by MacArthur's bombers, cost Japanese three cruisers, seven destroyers, 12 transports and 15,000 troops.
- Mar. 15—Yanks bomb Kiska six times in a day.
- Mar. 23—Allies completely occupy Mombasa River area in New Guinea.
- Mar. 26—Navy drives Japanese convoy of four cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo ships from Aleutians.
- Apr. 1—Chinese drive Nipponese from Yunan province into Burma.
- Apr. 30—Kiska bombed for 14th time in a month.
- May 4—U. S. announces occupation of Russell Islands in February.



BATTLE OF MIDWAY: It was here in June, 1942, that the American Navy won its first decisive victory over the Japanese fleet and turned the tide of the war in the Pacific.

## 1944

- Sept. 15—Yanks invade Peleliu in the Palau and MacArthur's troops land on Morotai in the Halmaheras.
- Sept. 28—Enemy resistance ends on Angaur, Palau, after Allied landing Sept. 27.
- Sept. 21—22—Carrier-based aircraft smash Luzon, sinking 40 ships and destroying 357 aircraft.
- Sept. 28—Marines land on Negros and Kongsu in Palau against light opposition.
- Oct. 8—Japanese land on coast of Pukien province in China.
- Oct. 9—U. S. fleet shells Marcus Island. Americans make easy landing on Garakayo Islands in Palau.
- Oct. 10—Carrier planes open attack on Ryukyu Archipelago, sink or damage 127 ships.
- Oct. 12—Carrier Task Force strikes at Formosa, destroying 416 Japanese planes and 32 ships.
- Oct. 13—Organized resistance ends on Peleliu.
- Oct. 20—MacArthur "comes back" as his forces storm ashore Philippines at Leyte.
- Oct. 23—Yanks take Tacloban, Leyte's capital.
- Oct. 25—U. S. 3rd and 7th Fleet and submarines sink 24 Japanese ships including two battleships, four carriers and 12 cruisers in second Battle of the Philippine Sea. America loses six ships. War calls engagement "one of the decisive victories of the war."

## 1945

- Jan. 12—Third Fleet aircraft blast Japanese installations in Iwo Jima.
- Jan. 21—Yanks take Tarlac, 58 miles from Manila.
- Feb. 10—Americans take Batavia after landing in Mariveles Harbor.
- Feb. 18—U. S. paratroopers land on Corregidor.
- Feb. 18—17—Pacific Fleet carrier planes attack Tokyo in waves while warships bombard Iwo Jima.
- Feb. 19—Marines land on Iwo Jima against stiffest opposition. First pounds Iwo Jima.
- Feb. 22—Third Marine division reinforces Fourth and Fifth on Iwo.
- Feb. 23—Marines reach summit of Mount Suribachi at southern tip of Iwo Jima.
- Feb. 23—Virtually all Japanese resistance at Manila ends.
- Feb. 28—Yanks land on Palawan.
- Mar. 5—Lashio falls; Burma Road cleared from Lashio to Kunming.
- Mar. 9—Indian troops enter Mandalay.
- Mar. 16—MacArthur lands on Mindanao.
- Mar. 17—Two Jima captured.
- Mar. 18—MacArthur moves onto Panay.
- Mar. 19—20—Carrier planes smash 15 Japanese warships and destroy 475 planes in strike on Kyushu.
- Mar. 20—British capture Mandalay.
- Mar. 23—Resistance ends on Panay.
- Mar. 27—Japanese advance in China forces 14th AAF to evacuate bases at Lanchow. American occupy Kermat Islands.
- Apr. 1—After ten day bombardment by Fleet forces, U. S. Yankla Army invades Okinawa. Yanks land at Legaspi on Luzon.
- Apr. 5—Gen. of Army Douglas MacArthur and Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz appointed to lead Army and Navy drives in Pacific.
- Apr. 5—Russia denounces neutrality pact with Japan as Kolsa cabinet falls and is replaced by one headed by Adm. Kantaro Suzuki.
- Apr. 6—Japanese battleship, two cruisers and three destroyers sunk by carrier forces off Kyushu.
- Apr. 17—Yanks reach Cape Hedo, northern tip of Okinawa.
- June 1—Yanks land at Malabang and Parang in Mindanao. U. S. landing on Balabac threatens Borneo.
- Apr. 28—Americans take Baguio, Philippines summer capital.
- May 1—Allies invade Tarakan, Borneo.
- May 1—British and Indian forces complete occupation of Rangoon.
- May 6—MacArthur announces complete liberation of Davao, Mindanao.
- May 24 and May 26—Superfortresses devastate Tokyo with fire bombs.
- May 27—Chinese recapture Yungking to cut Japan's lifeline from north China to Indo-China and Malaya.
- May 28—Marines storm into Shuri castle, Japanese stronghold on Okinawa.
- June 4—Yanks land on Orukai Peninsula, Okinawa.
- June 16—Australians land at Brunel Bay, Borneo.

## 1946

- Jan. 23—Ledo-Burma Road is opened.
- Jan. 29—U. S. landings made at Sun Bay area of Luzon.
- Jan. 31—Japanese complete seizure of Hankow-Canton railway.
- Feb. 5—Yank troops enter Manila.
- Feb. 7—Nanyung and Kan-



INVASION OF GUADALCANAL: In August, 1942, the Allies began the long road back with a landing on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. It was a six-month job to conquer the island.



BATTLE OF IWO JIMA: A place to be known permanently in American history as this tiny island in the Volcanoes, where Marines paid an enormous price to clear the air road to Tokyo.

## Highlights Of War In Europe

- Sept. 1, 1939—Germans invade Poland.
- Sept. 3—Britain and France declare war on Germany.
- Sept. 28—Germany and Russia partition Poland.
- April 9, 1940—Nazi invade Norway and Denmark.
- May 10—Hitler invades Lowlands. Churchill becomes British Prime Minister.
- May 23—British begin escape from Dunkirk.
- June 22—French sign armistice with Germany.
- Aug. 6—German air force begins blitz of Britain.
- March 11, 1941—President Roosevelt signs Lend-Lease bill.
- June 14—Russia invades Russia.
- Aug. 14—Roosevelt-Churchill sea conference drafts Atlantic Charter.
- Dec. 11—Germany and Italy declare war on U. S.
- Jan. 26, 1942—First American troops arrive in Ireland.
- Sept. 17—Nazi penetrate Stalingrad.
- Oct. 23—British break Axis line at El Alamein.
- Nov. 8—Americans and British invade north Africa.
- Jan. 18, 1943—Russians break siege of Stalingrad.
- May 12—Axis resistance ends in Tunisia.
- July 10—Allies invade Sicily.
- Sept. 3—Italy invaded.
- Sept. 8—Italy surrenders unconditionally.
- June 4, 1944—Allies take Rome.
- June 6—Anglo-American forces invade Normandy, France.
- July 20—German generals fail in attempt to kill Hitler.
- Aug. 25—Paris liberated.
- Oct. 20—Russians smash into East Prussia.
- Dec. 16—German counter-offensive opens in Ardennes forest.
- Jan. 17—Soviets capture Warsaw.
- March 7, 1945—Americans cross Rhine at Remagen.
- March 24—Anglo-Americans drive over Rhine in force.
- April 25—U. S. Soviet troops link at Torgau.
- May 1—Nazi announce Hitler's death.
- May 2—Berlin falls.
- May 7—Germany surrenders unconditionally.

## 1945

- Jan. 3—4—Carrier planes strike at Formosa and Okinawa.
- Jan. 5—Marinduque Island falls to Yanks. British and Indian amphibious troops land on Akyab Island, Burma.
- Jan. 9—Yanks land in Lingayen Gulf area of Luzon.
- Jan. 10—U. S. Army announces completion of Ledo Road to Myit-Kyina.

## 1946

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