

RUSSIA DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN

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Weather News

August 8, 1945

Max. (Aug. 7)	89	Min.	52
Precipitation last 24 hours	.00		
Stream year to date	13.28		
Normal	12.22	Last year	10.52

Forecast: Clear and warmer.

Truman Tells Soviet Entry Into Conflict

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Russia has declared war upon Japan.

The declaration, announced to the United States first by President Truman, and followed by a report on the Moscow radio, is effective at 2 p. m., Pacific war time.

The first reaction in Washington, unanimous and unequivocal, was that Russia's entry, coupled with the atomic bomb means an early end of the Japanese war.

The president announced the soviet action in a hurriedly summoned White House news conference.

The president used these words, on which he authorized direct quotations:

"I have only a simple announcement to make. I can't hold a regular press conference today but this announcement is so important I thought I would call you in. Russia has declared war on Japan. That is all."

A government official in a position to know told newsmen that agreement for Russia's entry in the Japanese war was concluded at the Big Three meeting at Potsdam.

SURPRISE

This official, who declined use of his name, recalled that the Russians were said authoritatively to have agreed at the Yalta conference that they would enter the war in due course.

There was no decision at Yalta, however, it was said, on the timing.

Some surprise was expressed that the Russians had decided to fight the Japanese at such an early date. But there have been persistent reports, lacking official confirmation, that Russia would enter the Japanese war 90 days after the collapse of Germany. The Germans surrendered May 8.

Belief that Russia's war declaration could force an unconditional Japanese surrender in a few days, was expressed by some ranking military and naval authorities.

Piling one sensational development on another, these officials consider the soviet action coming after the atomic bomb attack has supplied the enemy warlords with every excuse they need to quit and save face with the explanation that further fighting is useless because the entire world is against them.

Should the warlords determine to hold out, then the combination of pressures may be enough to break the will of the Japanese people and pitch the country into panic and revolution which would end the present militarist leadership and produce capitulation.

Beyond these two possibilities, persons familiar with Japan say that if the Japanese do not give up now, they must be expected to continue until their country is destroyed by atomic bombs and their islands are invaded and conquered—something which would take months to accomplish.

Strategically Russia's declaration slams the last open door between Japan and the outer world. It puts under threat of attack all those vast areas of Manchuria in which Japan might have hoped to continue the war against the allies, provided the soviet union remained neutral.

There is no evidence that Russia will contribute materially to the invasion of Japan. If that has to be carried out, it may be expected to go off on schedule, months in future, pretty much regardless of Russia's move. The two big military results are these:

1. Siberian air bases in the vicinity of Vladivostok presumably are being made promptly available to the United States army air forces to complete the blockade of the Japanese home islands, to intensify the bombardment of the home islands and to seal off the split of the great Japanese armies at home from those in Manchuria.
2. During the early years of the Pacific war, Russia and Japan maintained approximately equal forces in Siberia and Manchuria.

(Continued on Page Three)

60 FIRES STARTED IN SHASTA FOREST

Seventy marines from the Klamath Marine Barracks were sent out today to fight a fire at Grass Lake about 50 miles south of Klamath Falls, which by Wednesday afternoon had covered about 1200 acres of brush land. Forest officials in Mt. Shasta said that the blaze was under control this afternoon.

This fire was one of 60 fires started in the Shasta national forest area by the lightning storms the first part of this week. From the Klamath forest area a little further west there were 88 fires reported. Nine or ten blazes were started in the Lassen district, 14 in Trinity, and eight in the Modoc forest area.

Four of the blazes in the coast area were reported out of control. Several of the fires were in the Sacramento canyon south of Dunsmuir.

Paratroopers were being used in the Diamond lake area this afternoon to stop fires there.

From Modoc National forest came reports of a blaze in the Happy Camp mountain district which was under control Tuesday night after eating into 120 acres of mature timber land. Crews from Long Bell lumber camps and Shaw camp fought the fire, cause of which is not known.

The fire in the Aspen mountain country Tuesday afternoon was under control after burning a small area of brush land. Crews from Klamath Forest Protective association were sent out on the blaze.

Klamath Indian reservation officials were apprehensive about the first part of this week. Wednesday afternoon, but no fires have been reported so far.

TRUMAN SIGNS

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Truman To Report On Potsdam Meet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—President Truman will report to the nation on the Potsdam conference over all radio networks at 7 p. m. Pacific war time Thursday in a 30 minute speech.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said today the speech, which probably also will be shortwaved abroad, will go into greater detail than the communique issued by the Big Three at the close of the meeting July 28.

Logging Company Sues For Losses

COOS BAY, Aug. 8 (AP)—Lyons and Irwin Logging company today filed suit against Coos Bay Logging company asking \$238,400 for losses sustained from a forest fire in South Coos River canyon July 12 and 15.

In a complaint in circuit court, Coos Bay, the plaintiff asserted the defendants were operating donkey engines in their own operations the day the fire started and had not taken necessary precautions to prevent or combat fire.

The suit is one of the few ever filed in the state holding logging operators responsible for forest fire losses.

Boom In Sports Predicted By Jesse Owens After War

By PAUL HAINES

Grinning, affable Jesse Owens, greatest track star of all time, predicts a boom for sports after the war, particularly in track. Owens is in town today in conjunction with the gala "sports jamboree" being held at Recreation park in which he will run in special events and also against a race horse belonging to Pat Hogue.

Owens, sitting across the desk from us, says that new coaching methods and improved technique will make him time 9.3 possible in the 100-yard dash in the far future.

Jesse's own record for the route is 9.4, which is approximately 30 miles an hour. "As little as you might think," Jesse said, "the track suit, itself, is an important item. The cut of the suit and its weight makes a world of difference," Jesse declared.

"Placement of spikes in track shoes may also change the picture," he stated.

Starting is probably the most important item in the 100-yard dash, he said. Jesse uses the "balance" start and drives off with his left foot. As you come out of the crouch, you dig for the first ten yards, and then lengthen into your stride, he stated.

There are three different styles or types of start, Jesse said, but he prefers the balance start because it gives the runner a chance to set himself without too much strain and the runner is more relaxed in this start than any other.

In racing against a horse, Jesse depends upon the start to carry him over the finish line first. He figures on about a 30-yard jump on the horse from the start with the horse gaining rapidly and the two fighting it out on even terms over the final 10 yards.

Jesse's mark for the 220 is 20.3 seconds and the record still stands alone today. His record for the running broad jump of 26 feet 8 1/2 inches also is unsurpassed.

Jesse smashed all known world and collegiate records while attending Ohio State. He will be 32 years old next month and says with a grin that, "I can still run the hundred in 9.8." And, folks, that ain't no bad!

EAST COAST ARRIVALS

By The Associated Press

William C. Myers, PFC, 2028 Applegate, Klamath Falls. Arrived on Sea Pike, due in New York August 6.

John H. Lott Jr., T/5, Box 10, Chiloquin. Arrived on John Erickson, due in New York August 6.

Frederick S. Eyerly, 1st Lt., 1968 Earle, Klamath Falls. Arrived on SS West Brooke Victory, due in Hampton Roads, Va., August 7.

Japs Reveal Bomb Damage To Hiroshima

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 "disastrous ruin" 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.

MILITARY TARGETS HIT

The strategic air forces commander said that 4.1 square miles of Hiroshima's built-up area of 6.9 square miles were wiped out. Five military targets were destroyed by the one bomb. The communication did not identify them.

Grim details of what happened on the ground came only from Tokyo. The enemy broadcast revealed that the blast was so terrible that the dead could not be distinguished from the injured. Neither could be identified. Destruction was so great, and need for relief so urgent, that authorities had been unable to establish the extent of civilian casualties.

Spaatz based his communique on photographs from the sky. They showed the heart of the city devastated with awful thoroughness—as if a giant bulldozer had swept up buildings and houses and dumped them into a river.

Reconnaissance disclosed that the harbor area of Hiroshima—population of about 343,000—was barely touched by the tremendous blast. But the concussion, or fire effect was so overpowering elsewhere that several firebreaks and seven streams—one stream was about three city blocks wide—failed to stop the flames.

The high-flying camera planes circled Hiroshima a few hours after Monday's attack and found only two small fires still burning. The remainder of the city appeared turned to ashes. The lens caught photographic proof that one bomb, small enough to be carried by any American bomber or fighter plane packs more death and destruction than thousands of tons of ordinary fire and demolition bombs.

American officers who studied the pictures said the destruction was about the same as they would expect from a force of about 150 Superforts, each carrying seven tons of incendiary and demolition bombs.

The city, which will go down in history as the testing ground for man's most awful weapon, was unprepared for such a swift, crushing blow. The Japanese had prepared their defense well against Superforts and firebombs, but they were as nothing against the atom.

Tightly congested Hiroshima had a population roughly midway between that of Denver and Seattle, respectively 322,412 and 368,302 in 1940. But Denver covers 58.7 square miles and Seattle 80.7 square miles. Physically the destroyed area approximated that of Bayonne, (Continued on Page Three)

Lehman Advises New UNRRA Levy

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—A new UNRRA levy of \$1,518,000,150 upon participating nations was recommended today by Herbert H. Lehman, director-general of the relief organization, with the warning that the winter ahead may be "one of the grimmest in history."

The recommended levy is exclusive of a Russian request for \$700,000,000.

War Department Denies Bomb's Lasting Power

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The war department today denied published reports that areas devastated by the atomic bomb continue for years to react with death-dealing radioactivity.

In a statement, the department quoted Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, head of this phase of the atomic research, as saying "there is every reason to believe that there was no appreciable radioactivity on the ground at Hiroshima and what little there was decayed very rapidly."

Published reports had quoted Dr. Harold Jacobson of Columbia university, one of those who participated in the atomic research work, as saying the bombed area in Japan might cause death for persons entering the area for a period of 70 years.

One of the initial war department announcements on the bomb's discovery, however, describing an experiment with the bomb in July in New Mexico, said "to examine the nature of the crater" caused by the explosion "specially equipped tanks were wheeled into the area" so scientists could see what had happened.

War Department Denies Bomb's Lasting Power

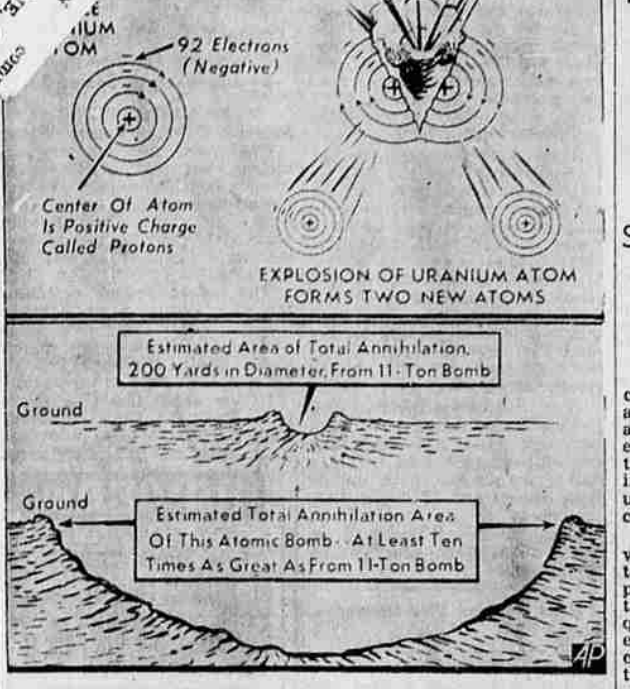
The war department made this statement on the published story:

"In response to inquiries from the press regarding news stories appearing in this morning's newspapers based on an interview with Dr. Harold Jacobson, the war department today issued this statement:

"In the opinion of the most competent experts who have been studying all phases of the effects of the bomb for a number of years there is no basis for Dr. Jacobson's speculation with respect to radioactivity. There has been no expectation by these same experts of any such radioactive phenomena as he describes."

"Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, the head of this phase of work, when asked for his views said: 'Based on all of our experimental work and study, and on the results of the tests in New Mexico, there is every reason to believe that there was no appreciable radioactivity on the ground at Hiroshima and what little there was decayed very rapidly.'

Atomic Bomb Diagrammed



The top drawing shows in its most rudimentary form the uranium atom, used in the new atomic bomb. The 92 electrons are held in their orbit by the attraction of the positive electrical force in the center, called protons. When this atom explodes (top right) it divides into two complete atoms of different chemical elements. Lower drawing shows a rough estimated comparison between the complete demolition area of an 11-ton British "earthquake" bomb and the new atomic bomb. (AP wirephoto sketch).

NAS Plane Rushes Serum To Segregee Baby At Tulelake

A plane from the Klamath naval air station yesterday rushed serum from San Francisco to Klamath Falls in an attempt to save the life of Rioko Ogawa, 15-month-old native of the Tulelake segregee center.

The little girl, of Japanese descent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hatsumi Ogawa, developed meningitis caused by influenza virus. Dr. Jack Sleath, chief medical officer at the Tulelake base hospital, said that cases of this kind are fatal without use of a special, recently-developed serum.

He learned that such serum was available at a San Francisco children's hospital, which offered to divide its supply if the serum could be brought to Tulelake in time. Commander D. Payne, senior medical officer at the Klamath naval air station, was contacted, and arranged an emergency flight by navy plane to Alameda.

Lt. D. M. Rachio flew the plane yesterday to Alameda and back, through bad weather. He delivered the serum to Dr. Sleath at the air station here, and he sped to Tulelake. An injection was given at 9 p. m. The baby was still alive today, but it will be another day or two before the outcome is certain.

4 Powers Split Austria-Germany

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Big Three and France today proclaimed their determination to separate Austria completely from Germany. Simultaneously, the four powers announced machinery to accomplish this purpose.

Pending ultimate independence under a "freely elected" government, a joint statement said, Austria and its capital city, Vienna, are to be split into four zones of military occupation. Each zone will have a military commissioner exercising supreme authority. For the country as a whole, the four will constitute an allied council.

Murdered Student Found At Seattle

SEATTLE, Aug. 8 (AP)—Riddled with bullets, the body of Walter Bernard Foley, 22, University of Washington student and discharged serviceman, was found this morning crumpled beside the Juanita-Kennore cutoff highway north of here, sheriff's officers reported.

Authorities said he apparently had been slain elsewhere and his body dumped from an automobile near the Ingiewold golf course.

King Peter Downs Tito Government

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Youthful King Peter of Yugoslavia repudiated the government of Premier Marshal Tito tonight and accused him of dictating to the people of Yugoslavia the way they should vote in an election to determine the future constitution of the country.

He issued a proclamation from his official residence proclaiming that the regents appointed to represent him had failed to fulfill their oaths and obligations. The proclamation withdrew authority he invested in the regents.

14 Killed In Elevator Blast

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 8 (AP)—Fourteen persons were listed as dead and nine were reported missing today as the result of an explosion which wrecked a grain storage elevator here yesterday.

The blast rocked Port Arthur and neighboring Port William, blew out all four walls of the elevator and hurled bodies as far as 200 feet from the scene. Witnesses said it let loose "a sheet of flame 200 to 300 feet long."

IDLENESS ON INCREASE IN WOODS CAMPS

Idleness spread in logging camps of this area today as the aftermath of a strike started among CIO unionists at the Weyerhaeuser Timber company's two woods operations yesterday, in an apparent attempt to get a union shop agreement with that company.

Weyerhaeuser's woods crews were still out, no work was done today at the Bly Logging company's Sprague River camp, and the logging camp of the Chiloquin Lumber company in northern Klamath county was reportedly shut down in a sympathy gesture.

Strike Stops Production Of Logs In Five Operations

Some men reported to work today at the Bly Logging camp, which supplies logs for the Ewanda Box company, but there were not enough on hand to get log production going. Union officials indicated that the strike which developed there yesterday in sympathy with the Weyerhaeuser situation was "due to a misunderstanding," but the Bly Logging employees were scattered and only a part of them were available for work today.

While the Weyerhaeuser difficulty was reported as immediately due to the refusal of a nightwatchman to join the CIO union, it was indicated that the bigger issue is a union shop attempt on the part of the union. The union has a contract with Weyerhaeuser which calls for "maintenance of union" but not for union shop. There was some talk that the CIO unionists might spread the strike in an effort to (Continued on Page Three)

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Trial Reveals Allied Advice

PARIS, Aug. 8 (AP)—A defense witness for Marshal Petain testified today that both the United States and Great Britain informed France they would be unable to send her aid in the event and suggested that the Vichy regime accept Japanese demands on French Indo-China.

Gen. Maurice Martin was the witness. He testified that the French command in Indo-China had been determined to fight on in 1940, when the Japanese demanded closing of the supply route to China.

Chinese Troops Reoccupy Island

CHUNGKING, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese troops had reoccupied Kukking island at the mouth of the Min river northeast of Foochow, thus driving the Japanese from their last coastal foothold in the vicinity of that Fukien province port.

The announcement said the island was held by only a small number of Japanese and the operation apparently was carried out with only slight opposition.

BASEBALL NATIONAL

NATIONAL	
	R. H. E.
Chicago	5 16 1
Boston	2 5 1
Prim and Gillespie; Andrews, Hutchings (8) and Hofferth.	
AMERICAN	
	R. H. E.
Boston	2 7 3
Detroit	5 11 0
Ferris and Garbark; Overmire, Benton (8) and Swift.	