

# Halsey Fleet Shelling Japs Home Island

By WILLIAM F. TYREE

Guam, Saturday, July 14 U.P.—U. S. 3d Fleet warships are bombarding the Japanese homeland for the first time in the war and carrier aircraft are attacking northern Honshu and Hokkaido, it was announced today.

The mighty force of warships, including some of



More than 1,000 carrier planes are attacking industrial centers on Honshu and Hokkaido while fleet air craft bombing in Tokyo (starred) hit in previous raid. In its first action against Japan, the 7th Air Force bombed enemy airbases on Honshu. The U. S. 3d Fleet was shelling areas 275 miles northeast of Tokyo.

the greatest battleships and cruisers in the world, turned their big guns against Kamashii, 275 miles northeast of Tokyo.

Vice Admiral William F. Halsey is in overall command of the attacking units of the 3d Fleet—mighty naval force in history.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in an unprecedented action, issued three communications to direct the latest blows being dealt to Japan. His first announcement reported the still-continuing attack on Honshu and northern Honshu; his second disclosed that 342 enemy planes had been destroyed or damaged in Tuesday's carrier plane raid on Tokyo; and his third—released six hours after the first—told of the surface force attack.

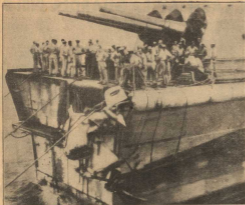
The weight of American gunfire was plastering the Japanese mainland even as Nimitz made his triumphant announcement.

Schiffel in Command.

Rear Admiral J. F. Schmitt is in tactical command of the bombardment group which includes the mighty battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and South Dakota; the cruisers Chicago and Queen; and the destroyers Southard, Harcourt, Arden and Flax.

The port of Kamashii is approximately 115 miles north of the northern tip of Honshu. Some of Halsey's biggest warships appear in the air over the capital city group, which includes Yokohama and northern Osaka, to

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)



U. S. S. Pittsburgh in Guam harbor after fighting its way home when the typhoon took off here.

## Typhoon Rips 21 Halsey Ships

Guam, July 13 U.P.—A typhoon which tossed battleships about like matchsticks struck the American 3d Fleet between the Philippines and Okinawa on June 5, and damaged more than 21 warships. But most of Admiral William F. Halsey's mightiest naval armada in history steamed on to attack Japan three days later.

Heading down at 100 to 125 miles an hour, the typhoon damaged three battleships, five cruisers and other ships. It blasted more ships than the Japs have been able to cripple in any single naval engagement.

Pacific Fleet headquarters announced today that all have returned to action except one of the new heavy cruiser Pittsburgh which lost a 100-foot bow section but was able to limp back to Guam yesterday.

Not a ship went down. Only one life was lost in the entire fleet, which was scattered for 120 miles by the storm.

A damaged dispatch from United Press war correspondent Kenneth



Shaded perimeter of map (A) shows approximate area where typhoon damaged more than 21 warships of Admiral Halsey's 3d Fleet on June 5.

Crews ship to sea today.



Capt. John E. Guaspich, Halsey's skipper.

Halsey, who rode through the storm aboard the carrier flagship of Vice Admiral John S. McCain, took firm command under Halsey, and the loss of only one life was "in itself a miracle."

Some units were forced to turn back but others pressed toward Japan where on June 6 carrier battle group Halsey arrived on Kyushu, destroying 30 planes.

Battleships damaged by the typhoon, which struck the fleet some 100 miles northeast of Guam, were the Massachusetts, Indiana and Alabama. Other vessels were the heavy cruiser, Harcourt and Des Moines; the light cruiser San Jacinto and Belknap Wood; the es-

## MacArthur-Capital Clash Revealed

By LOWELL LIMPUS

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Details of Gen. MacArthur's clash with the State Department over the treatment of rescued American refugees in the Philippines finally became public here today. And for the first time it became generally known that MacArthur flatly refused the department's instructions to collect passage money for their trip home, eventually offering to pay the expense out of his own pocket if necessary.

Incidents have shown what the clash for several weeks. MacArthur took the position that many of the American civilians concerned were not able to pay their way home because they had lost everything during the Jap occupation. He refused to follow the suggestion that he secure either their passage money or preliminary notes for the amount before shipping them home.

Ending of Subordination. The original ruling, it is understood, was made by subordinates in the State Department. The general promptly declared he would have no part in any such procedure.

When the department repeated the instructions, MacArthur stood out, saying that unless these subordinates were informed for money, he would advance the entire amount out of his own funds. He also took the stand that, if he did, he would expect to be reimbursed by the government.

Incidents may be expressed him-



Gen. Douglas MacArthur

self eloquently and forcefully about the whole matter, and that there

was a clear implication that he would expect the War Department to back him up even if the military authorities had to go to Congress to get the money to reimburse him for the advance.

Higher-ups Favored Deliberate.

The higher circles of the government didn't want the matter thrust out in Congress. They wanted there would be widespread sympathy with the victims of Jap aggression, and that the efforts of the government to collect passage money from them were not set out to be regarded with the public.

The net result was that the State Department backed down. The episode, however, created bitter resentment against MacArthur in some circles.

It is clear, however, by a warm admission for his firm stand in the military circles. They like the way MacArthur stood up for the people he rescued. It is not clear whether the military presently share,

(Continued on page 7, col. 2)

# Halsey's Fleet Shelling Japan

(Continued from page 2)

bring the mainland coast under fire.

That mainland felt the weight of direct American gunfire as more than 1,000 carrier planes swarmed over the northern homeland in unopposed attacks.

Reports from the powerful fleet steaming deeper into enemy waters than ever before said no Japanese aircraft had appeared in the sky to challenge the naval planes. Anti-aircraft fire was medium but wild and the first airmen to return said the city of Hokodate on the southern tip of Hokkaido had been left afire.

The Tsugaru Strait between Hokkaido and Honshu was turned into a death-trap for enemy vessels. A number of Japanese ships were reported set afire. The planes roared through mists which had cloaked the approach of the warships and pin-pointed their targets.

There had been no attempt by the Japanese to strike back at the gigantic fleet by noon—nearly eight hours after the first planes winged over the two islands at dawn.

## Halsey with Fleet.

Two communications disclosed that Halsey's fleet had gone into action again and also gave the first complete report on damage wrought in Tuesday's 12-hour assault against the Tokyo area.

Halsey, the "Bull of the Pacific," who has fought the Japanese right into their home waters, is present in direct overall command of the fleet force now standing off Japan, some 450 miles north of Tokyo.

The Japanese were caught completely by surprise today as they were Tuesday. Waves of F6F Hellcats, TBF Avengers, F-4U Corsairs and SB-2C Helldivers roared out to blast the northern area, previously untouched by carrier planes.

Hokodate, key Hokkaido port, was one of the main targets for the assault and the carrier airmen apparently did their job well. The Aomori vehicular rail-ferry across the Tsugaru Strait and shipping in the area also were under heavy attack.

## Hunt Jap Planes.

The action was a continuation of Halsey's announced campaign to destroy remaining Japanese air and naval power, now believed being saved for use against an expected American invasion. The northern strike apparently was made in hope that the Navy would find enemy planes hidden in more remote areas. Japan is believed to have several thousand planes in reserve.

The new carrier assault was still continuing as Fleet Admiral Nim-



Admiral Ramsey  
Sees more war for Japs.

its detailed the damage in the Tokyo raid Tuesday.

He listed a total of 342 aircraft blasted—109 destroyed on the ground, 231 damaged aground and two shot out of the air. This added 188 planes to the toll. Nimitz previously had announced 154 damaged or destroyed.

Four vessels were sunk or damaged, a freight train was damaged and a power house at Yatabe was damaged.

Nimitz announced that "no air opposition was encountered over the target as our planes attacked." Ten American planes were lost in the Tokyo raid with casualties of seven pilots and six aircrewmembers.

## Hit 14 Airfields.

Listing ground damage, Nimitz identified 14 airfields as targets. They were Kanemaru, Nasuno, Tsukuba, Hyakurigahara, Utsonomiya, Maebashi, Atsugi, Yokosuka, Yachimata, Katori, Shirol, Tokorozawa, Kasumigaura and Imba.

Failure of the Japanese to contest the carrier-borne assaults against the Japanese mainland was again being demonstrated off the northern islands. Vice Admiral John S. McCain's task force 38, fighting spearhead of the 3d Fleet, was striking deeper into northern Japan than ever before and still the enemy refused to come out and fight.

The deepest previous penetration of northern Japan was achieved July 10 by Marianas-based B-29 Superfortresses which flew 3,200 miles round trip to assail Sendai, 193 miles north of

Tokyo. Northern Honshu and Hokkaido, extend 450 to 700 miles north of the rubbed Jap capital.

Northern Honshu has widespread industrial and military areas. The new assault meant that only about 500 miles separated Halsey's planes from those of the 11th Army Air Force in the Aleutians attacking Paramushiro and other targets in the northern Kurile Islands, almost completing an aerial pincer over Japan.

Hokkaido is a diamond-shaped island of 34,276 square miles with extensive farmlands, fisheries and mineral resources. The Japanese announced only recently that thousands of bombed-out residents of Honshu cities were being evacuated to Hokkaido to step up Japan's agricultural production. The city of Hokkaido, key port on the southern tip of the island is one of Japan's original "tinder box cities," twice having been wiped out by fire.

The assault followed a massive B-29 strike before dawn Friday in which five war centers on Honshu were left in flames. The U. S. 7th Air Force also went into action against Japan for first time, throwing medium bombers against Kyushu in the start of a round-the-clock small plane offensive against Nippon.

Nimitz also revealed a series of widespread forays by planes of his command against Japan's defensive island outposts.

Only two B-29s were lost to enemy action and a third was listed as missing from yesterday's pre-dawn onslaught in which 500 to 550 sky giants dropped more than 3,200 tons of fire bombs into four cities and an oil center, making a total of 39 cities now gutted in the campaign to obliterate war factories.

Returning pilots said fires kindled by gasoline-jelly bombs were whipped into solid sheets by strong winds roaring through Utsonomiya, 55 miles north of Tokyo; Ichinomiya, in the Nagoya area; Tsuruga, 200 miles west of Tokyo; Uwajima, in southwestern Shikoku; and oil plants, in the Kawasaki area of Tokyo.

Japanese broadcasts said eight cities were hit. The enemy listed Ozaki and Kagamigahara in the Nagoya area; Tsurumi in the Tokyo area; and Koriyama, 150 miles north of Tokyo.

Rear Admiral D. C. Ramsey, former chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics and scheduled to become chief of staff of the U. S. 5th Fleet later this month, meanwhile served notice of additional trouble for the Japanese. He said the United States now was building faster and heavier fire-powered planes.

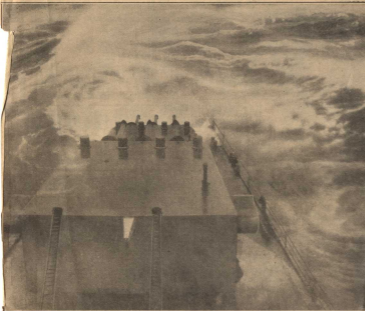
# Loses Nose In Battle

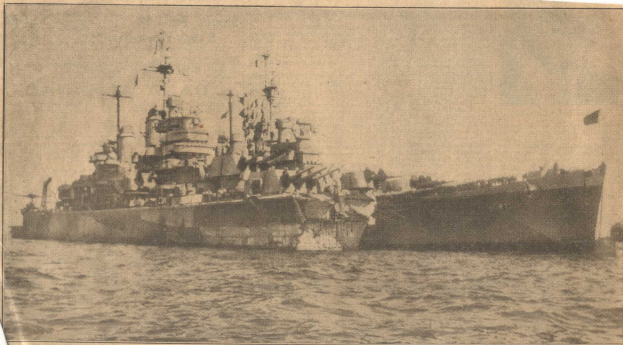
... But Wind,  
Not Nips, Scores  
Telling Blow

Leaving her bow to typhoon which at its peak hit 138 M.P.H., the American heavy cruiser Pittsburgh (C-35) [←] slices crazily through an angry sea off the Ryukyus last June 8. Looking aft along the starboard side, a strange picture (W) materializes. The 100-foot bow section is completely gone, but the cruiser's catapult plane clings tenaciously to its precarious perch. More than 31 ships, including three battleships, of Halsey's 3d Fleet were battered and bruised by the rough waters, but all of them, except the Pittsburgh, are back in action.

—Story on page 2; other picture on page 3

Off Bataan (U. S. Navy photo via Associated Press Wirephoto)



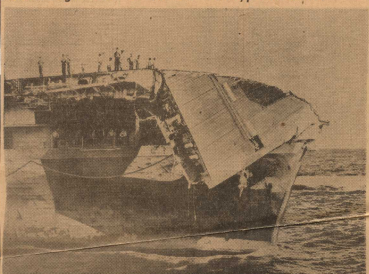


**Battered by Typhoon.** The U. S. heavy cruiser Pittsburgh limps into Guam harbor, leaning against a sister ship. The cruiser's bow was ripped off by typhoon which damaged more than 21 of Admiral Halsey's 3d Fleet off the Ryukyus on June 5. All the ships, except the Pittsburgh, are back in action.

(Official U. S. Navy Radiofoto via A. P. Wirephoto)

—Story page 2; other pictures center fold

## Folded Flight Deck of Hornet After Typhoon Struck



This is what typhoon did to Aircraft Carrier Hornet when it was caught in storm June 5. Flight deck is flattened down over bow. Crewmen survey damage.—[AP Photo.]

## Gigantic Wave Smacks Hornet Into Inactivity

Washington—(AP)—A mountainous wave lifted up and cracked down the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Hornet so hard last June 5 that the forward corners of the flight deck folded down along the sides.

This nature, in the form of a 120-knot gale (138 miles an hour) achieved what the Japanese never were able to do in 14 months of hard-fought action—it damaged the big ship.

The Navy told the Hornet's story today. It let the Japanese know exactly where the Hornet is—Hunter's Point in San Francisco Bay. She steamed through the Golden Gate July 7 and went to drydocks for repair.

Behind her lay 1,370,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk or damaged and 1,410 ruined enemy planes.

The Hornet, named for the ship which launched the first bombing raid on Tokyo, was 150 miles off

Okinawa when the typhoon struck at 2 a. m. June 5.

Her bow rose atop a great wave and then dropped with an impact which folded down the flight deck. The engines were stopped and the ship drifted before the rising wind. She had to back into the wind next morning to get search planes off the deck. They helped reassemble the task force. After their return the Hornet returned from the area.

The Hornet spent 52 days under Japanese air attack without being hit by even a machine gun bullet. Her crew claims a record in the shooting down of 335 Japanese planes in a 30-day period.

In one day she accounted for 67.

## 15 Nurses Start Psychiatric Study

Special to The Hartford Times

Middletown—The second class in the recently established School of Affiliate Nursing in psychiatry at the Connecticut State Hospital is scheduled to start today with the arrival of 15 students from schools of nursing at St. Raphael's Hospital in New Haven, Middlesex Hospital in Middletown, and the Joseph Lawrence School of Nursing in New London. Most of the incoming students are Cadet Nurses.

The affiliate school, under the direction of Mrs. Janet Nusthoff, R.N., assistant director of nursing at the State Hospital, is designed to offer student nurses a 60-day intensive course in psychiatric nursing.

Upon satisfactory completion of this training which is considered part of their basic three year curriculum in nursing, the students will be awarded certificates. As in the previous session of the Affiliate

## Many Army Units Listed to Arrive

More than 10,000 troops are scheduled to arrive in the United States from Europe today. They are members of the following Army units:

At New York (aboard the John Ericsson) the following units of the 20th Armored Division: 8th, 60th and 65th Armored Infantry Battalions; 9th, 20th and 27th Tank Battalions, divisional headquarters and headquarters company; headquarters and headquarters company of Combat Command "A," 529th Counter-Intelligence Corps detachment, 74th Order of Battle Team, 191st Photo Interpreting Team, also 9th Army Headquarters, 9th Counter-Intelligence Corps team and 139th Evacuation Hospital.

Aboard the Sea Pike: 669th, 1936th and 1946th Quartermaster Truck Companies, 218th and 812th Quartermaster Service Companies, 4337th Quartermaster Bakery Company and Infantry Division Reorganization Detachment "E." Aboard the Santa Paula: 578th, 585th, 586th, 595th, 600th, 608th, 609th, 613th, 618th, 663rd Medical Hospital platoons, 550th Field Artillery Battalion Infantry Reorganization Detachment "C," 14 officers and 67 ratings of the French Navy and three U. S. Navy officers. Aboard the Edward Bellamy: Five caasals.

At Boston (aboard Marine Robin): Infantry Reorganization Detachment "I," Detachment "C," 11th Armored Division; 960th Signal Depot Company (aviation); 1752nd Engineer Depot Truck Company; 220th Medical Battalion, 20th Armored Division. Aboard Helen Hunt Jackson: 658th and 687 Air Material Squadrons, 845th Air Engineer Squadron; 891st Medical Hospital Ship Platoon. Aboard Pierre L'Enfant: Surplus personnel.

At Charleston, S. C. (aboard Lincoln Seafarer): 5th Field Artillery Battalion, and 324th, 327th, 331st, 341st, 346th, 349th and 351st Military Police Escort Guard Detachments.

These Army units arrived Sunday. At New York (aboard Santa Margherita): 101st Engineer Treadway Bridge Company, 3244th Engineer Pipeline Operation Detachment, Infantry Reorganization Detachment "C," 6644th and 6850th Quartermaster Drivers Detachments.

At Boston (aboard John Milledge): 846th Air Engineer Squadron and the Headquarters-Base Squadrons of the 408th and 422nd Air Service groups—arriving 24 hours ahead of schedule.

This map illustrates the strategic landscape of East Asia and the Pacific during the mid-20th century. It highlights various military and industrial targets across the region. Key features include:

- Geographical Labels:** U.S.S.R., Outer Mongolia, Gobi Desert, Manchurian Industries, China, Korea, Japan, Philippines, Kamchatka, Sea of Okhotsk, Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, East China Sea, Philippine Sea, South China Sea, Luzon, Mindanao, and various islands like Sakhalin, Kuril Islands, Bonin Islands, and Ryukyu Islands.
- Industrial and Military Targets:** Numerous cities and locations are marked as targets, including Vladivostok, Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Manila. Specific targets like the "Mitsubishi Heavy Industries" and "Nissan" are noted.
- Transportation and Infrastructure:** The map shows major shipping lanes, including the "Sea Route from Japan to Europe" and the "Sea Route from Japan to America". It also indicates industrial targets, double track railways, single track railways, and rebuilding or destroyed shipping lanes.
- Scale and Orientation:** A scale bar in miles (0 to 400) is provided in the bottom right corner. The map is oriented with North at the top.

*Hokkaido Attacked First Time; Australians Advance In Borneo; Japs Gain On China Coast*

# 1,000 Halsey Planes Rip Kure

3C • DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1945 6-8

By WILLIAM F. TYREE

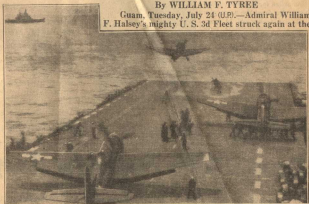
Guam, Tuesday, July 24 (U.P.).—Admiral William F. Halsey's mighty U. S. 3d Fleet struck again at the



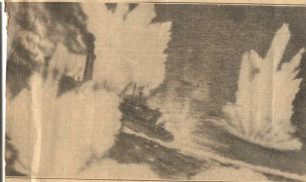
Official U. S. Navy publication via Associated Press Wirephoto

Crewmen load rockets on plane for raid on Japan.

These photos, just received from the Pacific, show three steps in the attack on a target in the Jap homeland by planes from an Essex-class carrier.



One plane takes off as two others jockey into position aboard carrier of 3d Fleet.



Bombs explode around Jap railway ferryboat leaving Honshu for Hokkaido.

main Japanese island of Honshu today, sending more than 1,000 carrier planes against the great Inland Sea naval base of Kure in what appeared to be another attempt to destroy remnants of the Japanese fleet. The attacks are continuing, it is announced.

Sending the crushing air-sea pre-invasion bombardment of a 950-mile stretch of Japan from northern Hokkaido to southern Honshu into its third week, Halsey's planes launched their attacks at dawn "in great strength," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

The 6th carrier strike in 15 days on the quaking enemy homeland followed an assault last Wednesday against the great Yokosuka naval base and the Tokyo area in which the battleship Nagato, one of four remaining Japanese battleships, was heavily damaged and possibly sunk by aerial bombs.

At the same time, Nimitz disclosed that other Pacific Fleet light warships had steamed up to the China coast of Chekiang Province Sunday to sink or damage several Japanese ships in the East China Sea. While far to the north other light units of the North Pacific Fleet bombarded Japanese installations on Paramushiro, in the Kurile Islands. Tokyo said seven American vessels participated in the latter bombardment, which started at 7:15 A. M. (Japanese time) and lasted nearly an hour.

## Fleet Is Unchallenged.

The Pacific Fleet thus was steaming unchallenged into enemy waters along a 2,600-mile front from almost within sight of Soviet Kamshaska northward to the Shanghai area.

The attack on Kure, one of Japan's four largest naval bases located 413 miles southeast of Tokyo, was the first by carrier planes since mid-March, when the Nagato super-battleship—the Yamato—was sunk, and 15 to 17



ENEMY BASE IN EAST ASIAN Halsey's planes attacked Kure naval base (A).

warships, including one or two battleships and two or three carriers, were damaged. It was possible that none of these units were still at Kure and under attack by American, and possibly British, torpedoes, bombers, dive-bombers and fighter-bombers.

It was the first major strike by Halsey's mighty fleet in history since last Wednesday's carrier assault, although 15th warships had bombarded the coastline of Tokyo

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

# Halsey Fliers Hit Kure

(Continued from page 3)

Bay last Thursday morning and followed through yesterday morning by sinking or damaging a four-ship convoy in the same area.

## Japs May Plan "Sunday Punch."

Since July 10, Halsey's forces have struck Honshu and Hokkaido six times with sky-filling fleets of carrier planes and also delivered four shore bombardments from positions as close as 1,000 yards to the Japanese coast.

Through yesterday, the assaults had cost the Japanese 556 planes destroyed or damaged and 416 ships sunk or damaged and the Japanese had yet to fight back. Vice Admiral John S. McCain, Halsey's Carrier Task Force commander, said earlier in a flagship interview that the Japanese were saving their air power for a "Sunday punch," presumably when American forces invade Japan.

Halsey's "wrecking crew" of fast carriers—including the Lexington, Independence, San Jacinto, Essex and probably the British Formidable—emerged from a five-day security blackout to strike the southernmost part of Japan yet hit in the current seaborne offensive.

## Largest of Four Bases.

The latest assault raised to more than 8,000 the number of carrier-plane sorties flown against Japan in 15 days. Nimitz' bulletin did not provide any details of the new assault, merely saying:

"Carrier aircraft of the 3d Fleet launched attacks in great strength on military targets in the vicinity of Kure in western Honshu at dawn today. The attacks are now continuing."

Kure is a city of 275,000 and was last hit July 2 by B-29 Superfortresses. The naval base has yards capable of repairing warships and naval auxiliaries of all types and sizes. It is the largest of Japan's four naval bases. Two others—Sasebo on Kyushu and Yokoshuka on Tokyo Bay—have been bombed before, while Maizuru on Honshu has yet to be hit.

Nimitz' bulletin also reported

the sinking or damaging of seven Jap ships off Korea and in the Yellow Sea, while planes of Gen. MacArthur's command sank 13 ships and damaged at least 109 other craft in new blows against Japanese sea communications from the China coast to the Dutch East Indies. The enemy craft ranged from junks up through luggers to medium-sized freighters.

Nimitz also reported a series of widespread sweeps against shipping. Search planes of Fleet Air Wing 1 destroyed a small coastal cargo ship, left a small cargo vessel burning and set two small coastal cargo ships afire in the Tushima Straits near Fusan, Korea, on Sunday. On Monday planes of the same wing sank a small coastal cargo vessel and left two others sinking in the Yellow Sea.

Tokyo, meanwhile, said Marianas-based B-29s in a 1,900-mile penetration of the Empire, extended a shipping blockade almost to the Manchurian coast.

Jap broadcasts, referring to Halsey's fleet, said that U. S. destroyers were joined by submarines in the shelling of installations in the Bonin Islands. Tokyo claimed that a chaser attacked three U. S. submarines that bombarded Chichi Island Sunday and said that destroyers shelled Omura City on Chichi yesterday.

Tokyo reported a formation of seven B-29s, presumably from the Superfortress Mine-laying Command based on Tinian, dropped mines in the waters off Rashin, along the northeastern coast of Korea, for 20 minutes about midnight.

Rashin, a Japanese-held port facing the Sea of Japan, is less than 20 miles from the Manchurian border.

The mine-laying raid was believed the longest B-29 combat mission from the Marianas. It would be designed to choke enemy shipping between the Manchurian-Korean "feeder" ports and the harbors of western Honshu Island.

(Other picture on back page)

# Yank Fliers Pounce on Jap Warship Nest, Pound Kure Naval Base into Flaming Ruin

# Direct Smashes Scored on Two Enemy Vessels

## Nip Homeland Rocks Under Blows from 2,000 U. S. Warplanes

*By The United Press*

More than 1,000 American planes pounced on a concentration of Japanese warships at the Kure Naval Base today and left it a holocaust of burning wreckage. Japanese ground gunners and fighter planes fought back desperately.

The invasion-marked Japanese homeland rocked under unprecedented aerial blows from some 2,000 American warplanes. They included a record armada of more than 600 Superfortresses, which loosed a torrent of bombs on Nagoya, Osaka and five Japanese war plants.

### Direct Hits Scored

Fleet dispatches revealed that the carrier planes swarming all day over Kure scored direct hits with heavy bombs on two Japanese warships and set fire to a number of others.

United Press War Correspondent Ernest Hoberrecht, with Halsey's fleet, said at least two Japanese warships were hit directly by heavy bombs and that a number of other enemy craft were left burning fiercely.

Tokyo admitted "slight" damage to warships at Kure, but claimed that 30 American planes were shot down or damaged.

Early reports indicated that Task Force 38 of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet finally had found a big part of the surviving Japanese fleet—perhaps the major part—and was pounding it to pieces.

The air force hoarded by the Japanese for the showdown battle of the homeland was stung to action in the defense of Kure and its warships.

### Numerous Dogfights

Airmen returning to their carrier bases reported numerous dogfights swirling through the smoke-clogged skies over Kure. They said the anti-aircraft fire was the most intense they ever saw. But the Helldivers pressed home their attacks.

One veteran squadron alone tangled with 12 speedy Japanese fighters trying to intercept them as they came out of their dives over the Kure anchorage. One enemy plane was downed and one U. S. plane was lost.

A break in the weather permitted visual bombing of the Sumitomo light metal industry plant at Osaka and the Kawasaki aircraft plant at Takarazuka, eight miles northwest of Osaka.

Clouds obscured the Nagoya targets, where the bombs were dropped by instrument on the urban industrial centers of Kuwana, 12 miles southwest of Nagoya proper, and Tsu, 34 miles southwest of the city.

Also hit were the Nakajima aircraft plant 13 miles southeast of Nagoya and the Alchi aircraft plant at Nagoya.

### Other Developments

Elsewhere on the vast Pacific battle lines, these developments, too, pointed up the accelerating decline of Japan's war power:

1—The isolated Japanese army in Malaya girded for an expected invasion of Singapore.

2—An American task force under Rear Adm. John H. Brown — Tokyo said it numbered seven destroyers—broke loose in the Sea of Okhotsk and bombarded Paramushiro in the Northern Kuriles, without opposition.

3—Other American warships steamed unchallenged off the China Coast on a commerce-raiding foray that sunk or damaged several Japanese vessels.

4—U. S. Navy planes sank or damaged seven enemy ships off Korea and in the Yellow Sea, and aircraft of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command sank 13 more and damaged 109 other craft.

### Korean Waters Mined

5—Tokyo said Superfortresses from the Marianas flew a record 1,900-mile round-trip mission to mine the waters off the Northeastern coast of Korea during the night, within 20 miles of the Manchurian shore.

6—Enemy accounts said three Allied submarines surfaced off Chichi Island in the Bonins at 3 this morning (Tokyo time) and shelled shore targets for 30 minutes.

Meanwhile Japanese forces have taken the offensive in Kwangsi Province in an apparent effort to relieve pressure on embattled Kweilin, 260 miles to the southwest. A Chinese communique announced today enemy troops have swept to the Kan River.

BRITAIN DAILY HERALD, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3,

## Fleet Planes Pound Jap Ships



A bomb blast shoots a geyser high behind the stern of the Jap battleship Haruna (top) in Kure Bay as U. S. carrier planes of the Third Fleet carry out their July 28 attack on the huge enemy naval base. Navy observers said the warship's superstructure was badly damaged and large holes appeared to have been blown in the fantail. More accurate hits were scored on the battleship Ise (bottom) which is shown resting on the bay bottom after the raid with her main deck awash. These are official U. S. navy radiophotos.

(International Soundphotos).

# 'DUMBO' CHEATS JAP DESTROYER

## Rescues Two Fliers Under Nose of Enemy Warship

By JAMES LINDSLEY

With Halsey's Third Fleet, Off Japan, Aug. 1 (Delayed) (A)—An army Dumbo pilot's work for the day was only half done when he fished a navy pilot out of the Sea of Japan, almost under the nose of an enemy destroyer.

He then had to turn around and rescue another navy pilot who had been giving him fighter cover. When he took off after pulling the second navy man aboard, the destroyer was firing five-inch and 25 mm. shells at him. But he got away.

It happened Monday, after Lt. (j. g.) Donald R. Penn, 22, of Baltimore, Md., a carrier Corsair pilot, was downed by ack ack while attacking the Japanese naval base at Maizuru.

Penn just had bombed a big merchant ship and was going after a lugger, which fired one burst, disabling the plane's engine. Penn headed away from the beach.

The plane was wrecked in the water landing, giving Penn barely time to get out and onto his life raft.

He rigged a sail from his parachute and got going, not caring

much where, as long as it was away from shore. He was in the Sea of Japan.

### Camouflages Raft

Four Corsairs circled him as long as they could to fight off Japanese picket boats, then had to rejoin the fleet because their gasoline was low.

"After they left, a Jap plane showed up," Penn said. "But I pulled a dark poncho over the raft, the sail and myself and he didn't spot me."

Lt. John E. Pairigh, Pittsburgh, Pa., an army pilot working for the navy during fleet operations, was instructed to go after Penn. He is an old hand at this game, having rescued 40 men previously.

Carrier night fighters were assigned to accompany him across Japan.

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# Shelling, Bombing Of Nippon Continues Unabated

## Week At A Glance

308th Week.

Major events of the week, July 28 to August 4:

Japan—Japanese Premier Suzuki turns down Allied ultimatum to surrender or face destruction of homeland; American and British fleets continuing shelling Nippon coasts as carrier planes blast industrial and military targets; 1425 enemy ships and 1578 planes destroyed by Americans in 21 days in Honshu waters; record force of 330 Superfortresses bomb islands; harbors heavily mined.

Okinawa—Japanese resume suicide attacks on U. S. fleet units in Ryukyu Island waters.

Wake Island—Shelled by American warships and hit by U. S. bombers.

Philippines—Fight goes on in northern Luzon to take Yamashita's mountain stronghold.

Potsdam—Conference ends; five-power council will write peace pact.

Sunday—Honshu Pounded.

During the preceding 308th week, Tokyo had received an ultimatum from the Allies demanding immediate surrender, as United States planes hammered the Jap homeland ceaselessly and as Australians advanced around Balikpapan. The junction of Americans and Filipinos at Bannue divided the largest remaining Nipponese force in northern Luzon. Jap forces, in their turn, were attempting to join their forces at Amoy and Swatow against an Allied landing on the coast opposite Formosa and to clear the Chinese from Indo-China in the Hanoi region. Clement R. Allee succeeded Winston Churchill as British Prime Minister.

Japanese Premier Suzuki scorned, as unworthy of notice the Allied Potsdam ultimatum and asserted that Japanese aircraft production had been stepped up for defense of the empire.

At least 8000 Army planes are ready to participate in an all-out air attack on Japan and the bomb load of B-29s taking off from Okinawa will triple the load carried by the Superfortresses operating from the Marianas, the Army announced.

American and British ships shelled the Japanese city of Hamamatsu and sent their carrier planes in a heavy assault on Tokyo. Admiral Nimitz announced. The once-mighty Japanese battle fleet was a ghost navy with its heavy remnants wrecked for the duration by a blow at the Kure naval base.

Monday—Coast Blasted.

American destroyers plunged into the Suruga Gulf 80 miles south of Tokyo and shelled the town of Shimizu while a 400-mile strip of Japan's east coast blazed from an attack by more than 1580 British and American carrier planes.

According to Admiral Nimitz more than 60 enemy airfields were among the targets and the great Kawasaki aircraft company's Takaraka plant near Osaka was 77 per cent destroyed or damaged, Admiral Nimitz reported.

Bloody Itoya Ridge in northern Luzon fell after two weeks of the most concentrated artillery and air

assault that the United States Sixth Division ever directed against this region but more fortified mountains protect General Yamashita's Luzon "Berchtesgaden."

Members of the Far East Air Force attacked a large Japanese aircraft carrier at Kure naval base and left it listing and down at the stern.

The Allied Control Council met in Berlin with General Eisenhower to seek a uniform pattern of Allied rule for all four occupations in Germany.

Tuesday Honshu Strafed.

Admiral Halsey's 1500 carrier-based planes turning from Tokyo because of bad weather, bombed airfields and shipping targets at Maizuru on Honshu west coast in day-long attacks.

Admiral Nimitz's revised assessment of destruction gave the Allied fleet credit for a total of 1035 Japanese surface craft and 1273 aircraft destroyed or damaged in 21 days of activity in Honshu waters.

Major General Curtis E. Lemay warned 12 more Japanese cities that they are marked for destruction by his Twentieth Bomber Command and told the citizens to evacuate the cities immediately.

The State Department announced that despite repeated protests, the Japanese persist in trying to protect target areas by locating prisoners of war camps nearby.

Thursday—Shipbuilding Struck.

In the second successive day of attacks on Kyushu coastal industrial and shipping centers, 250 Far East Air Force planes left fires raging and 10 vessels sunk in shipyards at Nagasaki, bringing the total for two days to 54 enemy vessels destroyed or damaged.

General Spaatz reported that 151 Mustang fighters from two Jima strafed and rocketed the Nagoya-Kobe industrial area in the wake of Wednesday's B-29 assault while the Japanese radio admitted that Kyushu Island is being hit daily by Okinawa-based plane squadrons making systematic and thorough attacks on island transportation facilities.

In Washington, Secretary of War Stimson announced that American forces were successfully de-Nazifying their zone in Germany and had already returned many civil responsibilities to the German people.

Joint Army and Navy reports of casualties to date showed the following totals: dead, 249,264; wounded, 643,621; missing, 46,345; prisoners of war, 121,497.

A five-power council to write the peace pact for Europe was set up by the Big Three following the Potsdam conference.

Wednesday—Wake Bombed.

The former American base of Wake Island, last shelled in September, 1944, was pounded by an American battleship's heavy guns off shore, while carrier planes of the Pacific fleet bombed island installations, in an attack the stated purpose of which was not disclosed by Admiral Nimitz. Slight opposition from shore batteries and anti-aircraft fire resulted in no personnel casualties and only minor damage to our ships.

Meanwhile, 820 B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Air Force struck four Japa-

nese cities and a petroleum center with 4000 tons of incendiary and demolition bombs. Nagasaki, Toyama, Mito and Kashioji, all on Honshu Island, and the oil refinery area at Kawasaki on Tokyo Bay, were targets of the heaviest single bombing mission over Japan, approaching the American goal of 1200 plane attacks. One B-29 was lost.

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer announced the transfer of the 10th Air Force from Burma to join the 14th Air Force in China.

Friday—Harbors Mined.

Japanese shipping was cut to a "shadow" with the completion of mining of all major harbors of the Japanese mainland and Korea by B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Air Force. Flow of food and supplies was declared diminished to less than half of the country's needs. It was announced that air sown mines will continue to be dropped by B-29s as fast as the Japanese remove them. Meanwhile, other Superfortresses and Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet continued to blast Japan with the greatest air and sea strikes in history, suffering only minimal losses.

Counterattacks on Okinawa by Japanese air forces resulted in the sinking of one light American vessel and damage of another, the first time a ship has been hit there since June 23, according to Admiral Nimitz.

The Tokyo area was strafed by 97 Mustang fighters from two Jima which damaged a number of Japanese plants and struck at transportation facilities. At the same time, bombers of the Far East Air Force raided freight yards and supply installations at Tourane, French Indo-China.

Saturday—Ryukyu Base.

General Douglas A. MacArthur took over command of the entire Ryukyu Islands chain on Saturday, August 4, and announced that the islands, including Okinawa, would become a great base for the invasion of Japan.

The names of the next 12 cities in Japan to be attacked by American bombers was also announced to the Japanese in leaflets distributed over Nippon.

The Japanese government was accused of placing American prisoners of war in areas likely to be attacked by American bombers, and also of using hospital ships for the shipment of troops and equipment.

## U. S. Newspaper Raises Circulation In Japan

Manila, Aug. 4. — (AP.) — The newspaper that American pilots drop into Japan, Rakkasan "Parachute" News, will increase its circulation from 1,000,000 weekly to 8,000,000 as the tempo of bombs and destruction increases.

The circulation will reach 4,500,000 by August 15 and the 8,000,000 goal a month later, said Lieutenant Colonel J. Woodall Greene of St. Petersburg, Fla., executive officer.

The paper is delivered to B-29 bases in the Marianas and to the Far Eastern Air Forces (FEAF) on Okinawa. It is dropped over the enemy homeland every Monday morning.

# Tokyo Bay Open Door To Halsey

By ERNEST HOBERECHT

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship off Japan, Aug. 4 (Delayed) (U.P.). — High ranking officers of Adm. William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet said today this great armada now was so powerful it could steam directly into Tokyo Bay if necessary, and Vice Adm. John S. (Jocko) McCain predicted that "every damn plane in Japan" would be hunted down and destroyed before the invasion.

Low-flying Navy pilots in swarms will ferret out and destroy the hidden enemy air force, no matter how much the Japs attempt to camouflage and disperse their aircraft, McCain told his chief petty officers after dinner in their mess quarters last night. McCain commands Task Force 38.

Officers taking part in the 3d Fleet's recent operations off Japan said there was no Jap navy, and

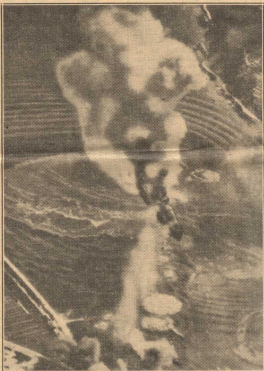


Jocko McCain

probably no air force, to oppose a thrust into Tokyo Bay.

If Halsey ordered such a foray, they said, heavy units could sweep through mine fields, protected by McCain's planes — which already have demonstrated their ability to

# 3 Cities Fire



(Associated Press Wirephoto)

Smoke towers high above the Jap cruiser Oyodo as bombs from Allied carrier-based planes rain down on and around it in the July 28 raid on Kure naval base.

win air superiority over any area.

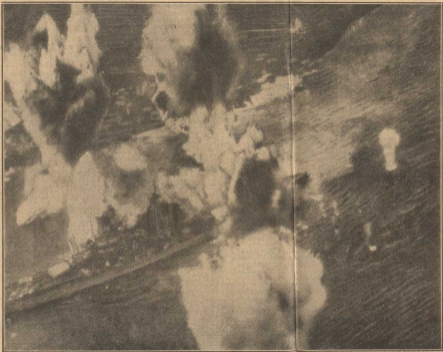
Already Halsey has sent fleet units within sight of Japan for day and night bombardments. Even destroyers have approached daringly close to the coast.

The only serious military opposition the Japs could hope to offer would be from land.

There is no doubt that the 3d Fleet controls these waters off Japan, where it operates as though it were engaged in peacetime maneuvers off California.

In fact, it is apparent that much

restraint will be necessary on the part of American leaders to prevent them from becoming overconfident and sticking their necks out.



## Finishing Touch

**The Haruna,  
Often Ghost-Ship  
But Never Corpse,  
Finally Kayoed**

Geysers of water kick high all around the wounded Haruna after the oft-hit Jap battleship was smacked again—this time mortally—by U. S. and British carrier-based planes. The knockout punch was delivered to the vessel's fantail as she lay moored in the Kure area July 28. The ship eventually was beached by the Japs. Colin Kelly sacrificed his life after an unsuccessful attempt to sink the Nip battlewagon early in the war. Yesterday, high-ranking officers of Admiral Halsey's fleet said the 3d Fleet is so powerful it could steam into Tokyo Bay.

# Text of Byrnes' Reply

8/11/45

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

"Sir:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"JAMES F. BYRNES, Secretary of State."

by warrant Officer Charles A. Brown, Marine Base, Quantico, Va.

Brown will be back in an attempt to win a second leg on the cup. It must be won three times, not necessarily in succession, for permanent possession.

Another coveted prize will be the New York Mirror Cup, donated by former ambassador to Germany James W. Gerard. This match is for police officers above the rank of patrolman.

All prizes will be on display at the Teaneck range.

Because of the continuing paper shortage, individual scores will not be listed until the end of the tournament.

Here's the list of honorary judges for 1945:

Elliot Baletier, Hackensack, N. J.  
Comm. John Bort, Hackensack, N. J.  
Cornelius C. Canadane, Gen. Supt., Port of New York Authority.  
Daniel Casey, Director Public Safety, Jersey City, N. J.  
E. E. Conroy, F. B. I., N. Y. City, N. Y.  
Louis F. Costanza, First Deputy Police Commissioner, City of New York.  
Hon. Thomas E. Dewey, Governor, State of New York.  
Hon. Walter E. Edge, Governor, State of New Jersey.  
John A. Gaffney, Supt. N. Y. State Pol.  
Hon. James W. Gerard, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany.  
Joseph Gilllee, National Board Fire Underwriters, New York City.  
Wm. Randolph Hearst, Sr., Wynton, California.  
Wm. Randolph Hearst, Jr., N. Y. City.  
John Randolph Hearst, N. Y. City.  
J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation.  
Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor, City of New York.  
Frank A. Leary, Freeholder, Bergen County, N. J.  
Hon. J. Wallace Leyden, Circuit Court, New Jersey.  
Hon. Herbert I. Lowe, Mayor, Ridgefield Park, N. J.  
Hon. John D. Lynn, Mayor, Bogota, N. J.  
John A. Lyons, Comm. of Correction,

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Dan Parker, Sports Ed., N. Y. Mirror.  
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Hon. David Van Alstyne, Senator, Bergen County, N. J.  
Lewis J. Valentine, Police Comm., City of New York.  
Walter G. Winne, Prosecutor, Bergen County, N. J.

## Hirohito Wept, So Did His Ministers

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (UP).—Tears streamed down Emperor Hirohito's face when he told the Jap cabinet of his decision to surrender, Radio Tokyo reported today.

An account of the meeting as reported by the newspaper Mainichi Shimbun was recorded by FCC.

The cabinet members, too, were "soaked in tears."



FOR years we thought of Nippon as a second-division club. And we were right the first time.

The Jap, hesitating on terms 48 hours, only partially atoned for his impetuosity at Pearl Harbor.

Cigarets being again available in quantity, a man can swear off without feeling he quit under fire.

"Fill it up, boy!" "Yes, sir. May I check your tires?" Oh, what a peace!

# Jap Planes Defy Peace, Hit Troops and 3d Fleet

GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 16 (AP).—Jap Kamikaze planes crashed into U. S. troops in the Ryukyus yesterday and other Nip airmen stabbed at the U. S. 3d Fleet in defiance of Japan's unconditional surrender.

At least two U. S. soldiers were wounded when two bomb-carrying Kamikaze aircraft dived onto Iha Island, 30 miles north of Okinawa, in the dark 12 hours after President Truman's peace announcement.

A few minutes after Adm. Halsey's 3d Fleet, 100 miles off Japan, received Adm. Nimitz' "cease fire" order, Jap planes, reluctant in wartime to tackle the ships, began to appear.

Within the next few hours Halsey's antiaircraft gunners knocked about 16 Jap planes into the water, said Associated Press correspondent Al Dopkins, with the fleet.

[Radio Moscow, reading a statement last night by Gen. Alexei Antonov, Red Army chief of staff, said Jap resistance to Soviet

forces was continuing and capitulation can be counted only from the time the Japs carry out their Emperor's order to lay down their arms. In view of that, said the broadcast, Soviet forces will continue offensive operations against Japan. A Rangoon despatch said fighting still was going on in Eastern Burma.]

A Tokyo broadcast of Jap air operations against U. S. forces, suggested the Imperial staff may be having difficulty fastening peace restrictions on its diehard airmen.

"While the Imperial headquarters are trying their best to prevent the recurrence of such incidents," said Domei, "the Allied fleets and convoys are again requested not to approach Japanese home waters until cease-fire arrangements are made."

U. S. troops on Okinawa raged at word of the Kamikaze attack on Iha Island. Only a few hours before, Gen. MacArthur had announced offensive action "in all sectors has been halted."

But at 8 p. m., Okinawa time (7 a. m. Thursday, EWT), the two suicide planes struck Iha Island. Sirens sounded and lights were doused and the men on Okinawa once more stood by their ackack guns in a two-hour vigil.

Adm. Halsey's warning to his fleet that "there must be watchful waiting" by his warships off Japan despite Jap capitulation was almost immediately proved.

## ND YOU KNOW WHY



men who came to work only to  
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