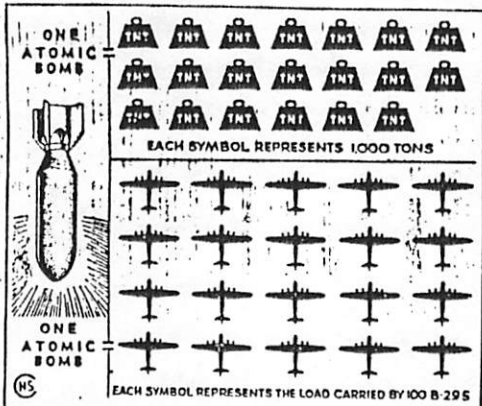


## The Atomic Bomb—Latest Discovery In the Deadly History of Armaments



A single plane can carry an atomic bomb—reported to weigh but 400 pounds—that has an explosive force equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT, which would require 2,000 B-29s to transport.

New York (CNS)—The atomic bomb—most deadly explosive ever devised for war—is the result of a million years of progress in the fearful art of making arms.

The history of armaments dates back into pre-historic times when men threw rocks at beasts, through the age when stone axes were used, when arrows were developed and catapults devised to hurl boulders at the foe.

The famed Greek historian Thucydides recalls the first use of poison gas in comparatively modern times in the battle of Plataea in 428 B. C. Catapults, hurling rocks and flames, antedated gas, however, by many centuries.

Gun powder was developed by the Chinese in 1232 and put into practical use by Sir Francis Ba-

con, the Briton, somewhat later. The torpedo began as an explosive charge as set by the patriots against the sides of British ships in 1777. In 1864 came the torpedo driven by compressed air and a few years earlier, the first iron-sided warship—Ericsson's famed "cheese box on a raft," the Monitor.

The rocket, outgrowth of the catapult, was used first by the British against a French ship at Boulogne in 1804. The rocket fell into disuse until World War II, when it was redeveloped by the Germans whose V-1 and V-2 fire laid destruction over England. The American bazooka, the Jap Baka bomb and the airborne rockets of American and British bombers and fighters are other forms of rocket fire used in this war.

## Veterans May Purchase Surplus War Equipment for Business Use

Veterans of War II can purchase surplus property to set themselves up in business without buying through regular dealer channels, the Surplus Property Board has announced.

Purchasing will be done through the Smaller War Plants Corporation, which has 110 field offices where veterans may file applications. Arrangements are now being made by the War Food Administration for handling equipment for farming, forestry, fruit growing, etc.

Heretofore, under the terms of the Surplus Property Act, most surplus items, particularly automotive, agricultural and construction equipment and consumer goods, have been sold through dealers. Under the new regulations, veterans will have A-1 priority.

Veterans wishing to obtain surplus items should apply to the Smaller War Plants Corporation office nearest the locality of their business. The items may be used for commercial, industrial, manufacturing, financial, service, medical, dental or legal enterprises, with an invested capital not exceeding \$50,000.

As soon as the application is approved, the Smaller War Plants Corporation exercises its purchase priority to buy the items required by the veteran. To afford equitable distribution of surpluses, the amount one individual can purchase is limited to \$2,500.

The veteran must maintain the business as sole proprietor, or if non-veterans are associated with him in the business, they cannot have more than one-half interest.

The requests usually are sub-

## DISCHARGED WACS HAVE JOB RIGHTS

Qualified Wacs may go to their local Selective Service Boards for assistance in getting their old jobs back or in securing new positions, according to Maj. Marion R. Lichty, Wac member of the Veteran's Personnel Division, National Hq., Selective Service System.

While most Wacs are familiar with their benefits under the GI Bill, many seem to be unaware that they are also included in the Service Extension Act of 1941, says Major Lichty.

In addition to this assistance from Selective Service, the former Wac also has all the facilities of the Information Center, U. S. Em-

ployment Service, and the local veterans counselors available to her.

These are the qualifications for reinstatement in a former position or equivalent job:

1. She must have been employed by the Federal Government or a private employer.

2. Her position must have been other than temporary.

3. She must have left that position to enter the armed forces directly.

4. She must have an honorable discharge.

5. Application for re-employment must be made within 90 days after discharge.

6. Circumstances of the employer must not have changed to make re-employment unreasonable.

7. She must be qualified to perform the duties of her old job.

There are four benefits for the Wac who can qualify for re-employment:

1. She shall be considered as having been on leave of absence from her former position.

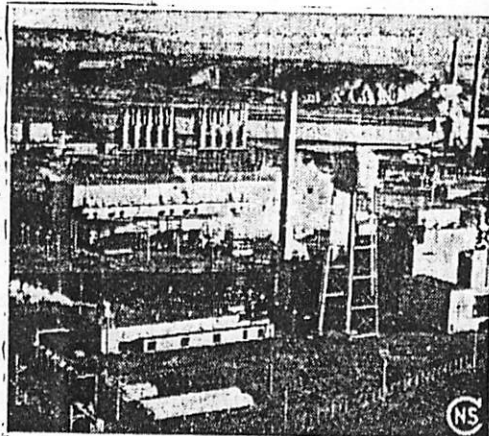
2. There will be no loss of seniority.

3. She shall be entitled to participate in insurance and all other benefits of her employer in effect at the time she entered the Army.

4. She shall not be discharged for one year without cause.

More than 16,000 war veterans were placed in federal Civil Service jobs during June, the United States Civil Service Commission has revealed.

## Splitting the Uranium Atom Makes Atomic Bomb Work



This is a view of the Hanford Engineer Works, near Pasco, Wash., one of the three production plants used for the manufacture of the atomic bomb. Workers at this plant didn't know what they were building until one of their bombs was dropped on Hiroshima Japan, on August 5.



Dr. K. H. Kingdon and Dr. H. C. Pollock were among the first scientists to isolate a relatively large sample of "Uranium 235," basic substance of the atomic bomb, our newest, most potent weapon.

## NAVY'S NEW SB2C-4 PACKS MIGHTY WALLOP

Pacific (CNS)—The SB2C-4—the Navy's newest carrier plane which participated in the recent raids on Tokyo—packs the biggest punch ever carried by a single-engine aircraft. In addition to the "more-than-1,000-pound" bomb load carried in the belly, as its predecessors of this type, the new plane mounts 20 mm. cannon in each wing, carries another 1,000 pounds of bombs in wing racks and shoots eight five-inch rockets from similar positions.

## JAP ORDNANCE INFERIOR

The Japanese ordnance thus far encountered in our Pacific campaigns has been of inferior quality compared with either German ordnance or our own, our experts say. While these experts believe we will encounter newer and more efficient pieces of Jap ordnance when we land near Tokyo and on the China coast, they are confident the Japs will not be able to match us in firepower, maneuverability and other militarily useful characteristics.

## GI INSURANCE TOTALS \$117 BILLIONS

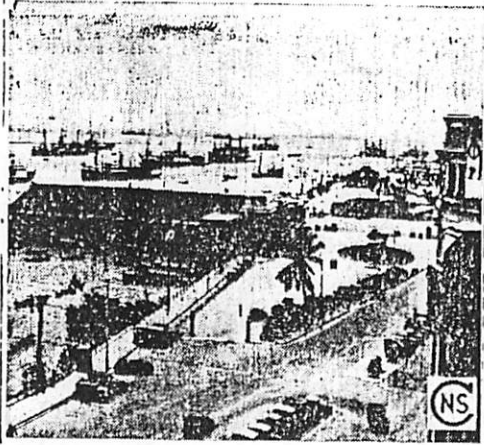
Washington (CNS)—The Veterans' Administration now has become the world's largest life insurance company. It has policies worth \$117,870,000,000 outstanding for men and women in the service.

## Next Objective?

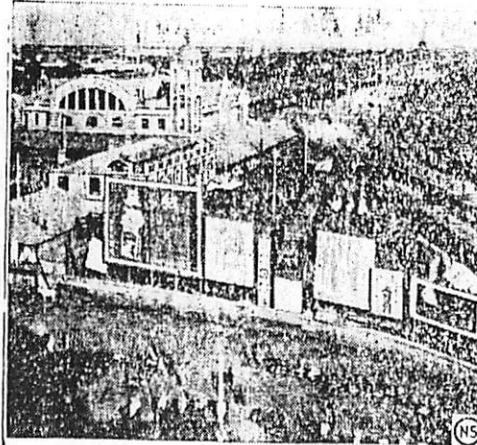


Ending of the war will give us time to think of—er—other things. How about Doris, for instance? See what we meant? Could be a soldier Doris is talking to. Sure could. And probably is. At any rate, somebody's got the right idea. Remember what the Army says, men—Forward, march! Form column of twos to the right. Advance. Full name, Doris Merrick, 20th Century Fox Studios, Hollywood.

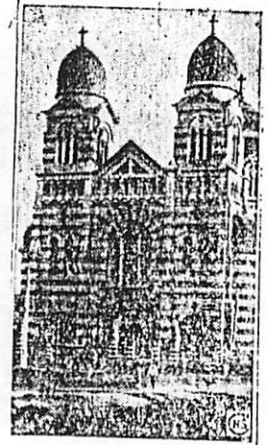
# JAPAN TO LOSE ALL OF STOLEN EMPIRE



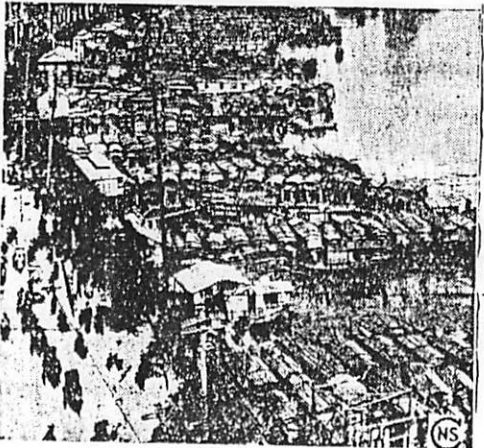
Singapore fell early in the war after enemy troops, surprising the British, swept in from the north. Allies may be expected to recapture it soon for its valuable harbor, shown here. City is on an island.



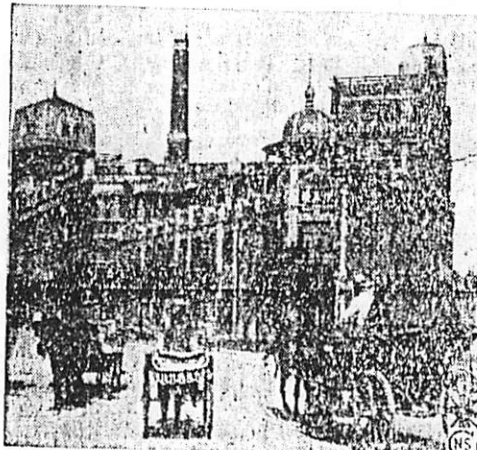
Peking, once China's capital, was an early victim of Jap aggression. Photo shows railroad station; sign boards give city an up-to-date flavor. China-Jap war started here when bridge was blown in 1937.



Tientsin, Chinese port, is a possible gateway to northern China. This is its Catholic cathedral.



Canton, China, has a population of 50,000 who live in boats like these. They earn a living as ferrymen, rarely going ashore. Early in the war, Jap bombs killed a lot of them. Canton belonged to Britain.



Mukden, a busy commercial center in Manchukuo, may now be the site of considerable war industry removed from the Jap islands to protect it from war. Mukden had a prewar population of 400,000.



Shanghai, China, has many modern apartment houses like this one alongside the Soochow Creek.

## These Japanese Led Nation to Its Doom



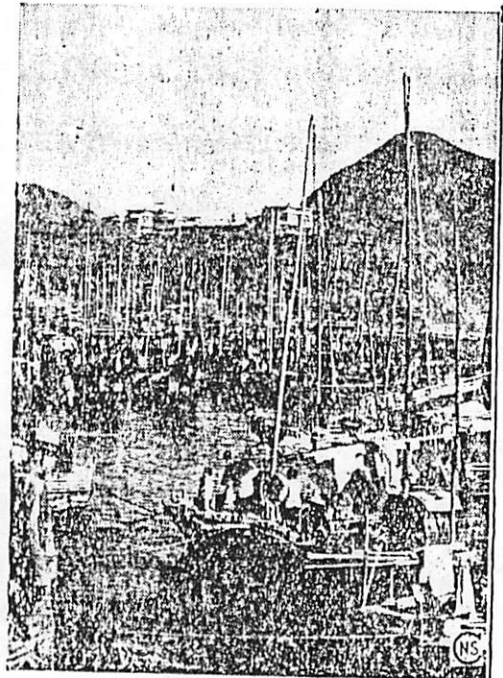
Japan fights for the glory of the emperor, Hirohito. The Nipponese bow when they pass his palace, wear tall silk hats when they fish in his pool. Admiral Halsey wants to ride this white horse.



Kantaro Suzuki is premier of Japan, successor to General Tojo. Few pictures of him exist.



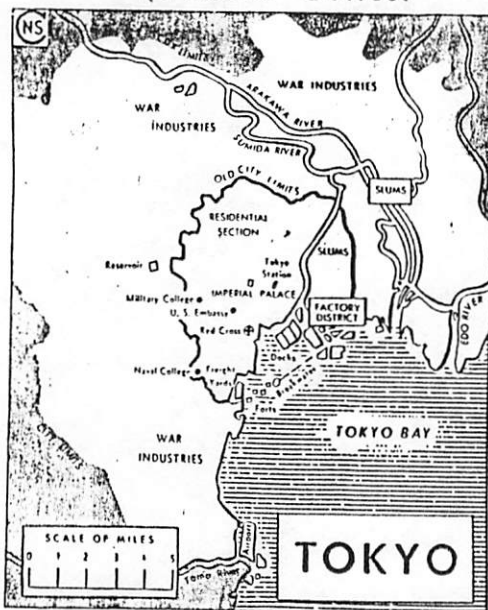
By terrorism, the Black Dragon Society, of which Mitsuhiro Toyama was a chief, militarized Japan.



Hong Kong, British crown colony, fell to the enemy on Christmas Day, 1942. Recently, it has been the subject of repeated Allied bombing. Port of Canton cannot be used until Hong Kong is freed.



# Trouble Center



Here is the little section of earth that started the Far Eastern conflagration. (Note scale of miles.) Somewhere around the middle of the map you'll find the emperor's palace. The way we get it, he was surrounded by war lords—the chiefs of the army and navy, who took control of the nation, and sent its arms and men against Manchuria in 1931. Since then, their power has increased—the shapers of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere—that's a big-sounding phrase the world non-cooperatives took on—became convinced that they were the selected peoples of the earth, which is a bad state for any nation to get in. It took a lot of sweat and blood and tears—finally the atomic bomb and the wrath of all the democratic powers to change their minds about the matter. Today that feat is accomplished. Now comes the gigantic task of reclamation—making this 10-mile square a place where people can live together with other peoples of the earth, stand on their own two feet, and think out their own destiny.

## WAR ENDS—

(Continued from Page One)

The time was 9:34 p. m.

There was a moment of stunned silence and then the boys let loose, yelling, whistling, slapping backs and shouting, "It's over!"

Two minutes later the United Press carried another bulletin asking editors to hold the flash. Some of the guys suspected something fishy and quieted down for a follow-up by the commentator. At 9:40 the flash was ordered killed.

Gloom settled over the GIs like a heavy fog. The crowd dispersed, grumbling about the radio, the newspapers, and any other agency they believed responsible.

Those who went back to the radio heard the United Press item released at 10:42 p. m.: "A flash of mysterious origin that Japan had accepted peace terms was fed into the United Press leased wire system tonight."

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Communications Commission were asked immediately by the U. P. to ascertain who could have cut in on the U. P.'s wire system with the intent to disseminate false information."

## Never So Successfully

(Continued From Page 1)

with great and diminishing effort, the knob on our radio dial. Comes the latest crackle from slowly burning embers of vocal comment: "Japs sign surrender papers. Just a moment. That isn't official. Word has just come through from Sweden, by way of the Kuriles and Midway, that a man was seen going into a house with a significant look on his face. He carried a brief case under his arm. This indicates that the papers have just arrived. It probably will not be before tomorrow, or at best a week from next Tuesday, that any definite report of the signing will be available. Don't leave this station. We may have word momentarily. But don't forget. A matter of such major importance will take time. Probably several days. Just a moment, here's a bulletin. Borneo. The natives were definite in their belief that the strange man with the brief case was seen entering a house which has direct radio com-

munication with the emperor's palace. This may be significant. However, we must remember that the actual signing will likely be on shipboard, or at Manila, or Shanghai. This will take several days. On the other hand, our men are standing by on a 24-hour basis to give you the flash when the good news comes. Stay tuned to this station for the latest developments—the news may arrive at any moment. However, as we said before, etc., etc., etc."

And so it goes. While we sit, staring into space, listening, at times sighing, sending forth gurgling noises, pushing, with a great effort, the dial indicator to another station, our tongues lolling with the exertion, beads of perspiration popping out, and our breath giving short, staccato punctuations to the latest news comments.

Maybe it's good. We don't know. Like the Jap said when he first learned of the atomic bomb—we haven't run into anything like this before.

At least it gives news commentators an opportunity to dig into remote corners for new shreds

## Statement From General McCabe

(Continued From Page 1)

seas who have fought this war and now deserve to come home. These men must be replaced so that the task of policing Germany and Japan shall continue, to the end that we may also win the peace. If we let down now, assume the attitude that it is all over and demand to be released from the service—we will surely fail.

"To the officers and men of the Infantry Replacement Training Center I extend my sincere appreciation for the untiring efforts they have expended in the important role of helping to build and train the finest soldiers in this world."

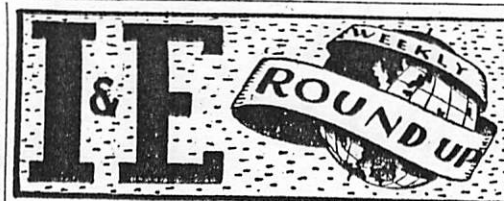
"Let us, this day pledge ourselves to a continuance of this fine spirit, that we may keep ourselves worthy of the tremendous sacrifices our fathers, our sons, our friends and our allies have undergone—that you and I might walk the path of peace."

about which to comment. And it gives the listener an opportunity to exercise all his emotions.

In New York they celebrated. On Okinawa they celebrated. In Washington they lolled on the lawn with inert expectancy, awaiting some official word.

Isn't that just like the U. S. S. The good old U. S. We can do things more thoroughly, more expertly, and more successfully than anybody. Each of us shares the burden. Each of us has shared ideas—opinions, deductions, conclusions, the common home and prayer.

And so it is. It's wonderful. From President to private, from cabinet member to average citizen—from the greatest to the least—all have shared this great burden of uncertainty.



## IRTC Information-Education Division

JAPAN is down and OUT. The cause that WE fought and strove for is won. WE've proven that a democracy—a government of and by and for the people is the most powerful instrument in the world. There are two big questions that we're all wondering about: When do we go home? What will happen to us after we get there?

The War Department has specifically declared that no soldier who is not needed will be retained except those who desire to remain in service and can be used. Military requirements will decide every case. The main factor to be taken into consideration is that a large number of occupational forces will be needed in Europe and the Pacific. Don't YOU feel that the guys who have been over, fighting for three and a half years, should be given first consideration in regard to discharges?

The release, because of the millions of men that have to be demobilized, will be gradual.

## SO LET'S BE SENSIBLE ABOUT THE SITUATION!

LET'S think the matter over carefully and adjust OURSELVES accordingly. In fairness to the long service fighting men, let's allow them the breaks they deserve.

As our turn arrives for return to civilian life, EACH of US will no longer have with us the pay to tide us over the immediate future. Authoritative economists believe that as we in the service gradually return to civilian life a majority of us will go into six areas of activity, namely:

1. Stay in the Army;
2. Take Government jobs;
3. Take education and job training;

4. Go back to the farm;
5. Return to our old jobs;
6. Start our own business.

Unaccounted for are a large number who have no idea where they want to head in the postwar world. This group includes the 10 percent of my personnel who were not established in jobs before the war, and those who know only that they do not wish to return to former types of work.

Thousands of concerns classified as war industries just can't SUD-DENLY STOP, lay off their employees and spend six months or so reconverting and retooling. This process WILL HAVE to be staggered over a long period.

The LAST shot has been fired; the LAST plane has dropped its bomb load. We, together with OUR ALLIES, have won the biggest war in history. We won that war BECAUSE the home front and fighting front combined, and worked in unity.

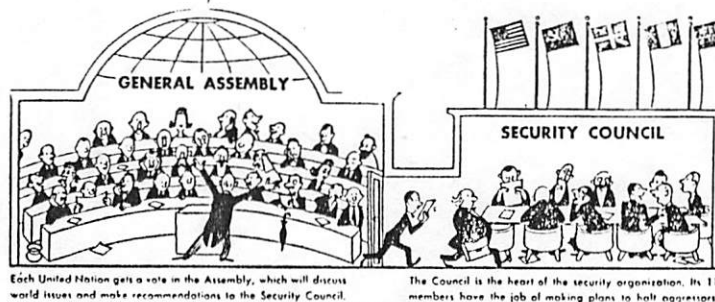
The VICTORY will be an empty one unless our future is one of OPPORTUNITY in our democratic way of life. To attain it, the united effort of all returning from service and those who backed us up at home will be needed. WE HAVE A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY!

We will return to civilian life better equipped and with better plans than any army ever returned from a war.

## EQUIPMENT GOOD

Army and Navy equipment in the ETO, including potential surplus and reserve, is in excellent condition, due to proper handling, the liquidation field commissioner reported. He was impressed by good housekeeping wherever he went, he said.

## THE UNITED NATIONS structure and function



Each United Nation gets a vote in the Assembly, which will discuss world issues and make recommendations to the Security Council.

The Council is the heart of the security organization. Its 11 members have the job of making plans to halt aggressors.



This body is charged with promoting the educational, social, economic progress of colonial areas of the world.



The Chiefs of Staff at the U.S., Britain, Russia, France and China will direct armed action against any future aggressors.



This permanent court will decide legal disputes between countries. Members of United Nations are pledged to follow its rulings.



Each nation promises to have a quota of troops ready for future emergencies and to make them available whenever needed.

# Camp Robinson News

Volume 5

CAMP ROBINSON, ARKANSAS, AUGUST 14, 1945

Number 15

# WAR ENDS

## LITTLE SONS OF HEAVEN AGREE TO ALLIED TERMS

### The War With Japan in Review

By Camp Newspaper Service

December 7, 1941: Japanese planes over Pearl Harbor, Schofield Barracks and Hickman Field in Hawaii, blasting U. S. into the war.

December 8: U. S. declares war on Japan.

December 11: Germany and Italy declare war on U. S.

December 7 to February: Japs have own war in the Pacific, hit Malaya, Hong Kong, Guam, the Philippines, Wake Island, Midway. By February, 1942, Japan rules the Pacific, casts eyes at Australia and India.

January 31, 1942: U. S. hits Jap-held Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

May 4-8: Battle of the Coral Sea.

June 3-6: Battle of Midway.

August 7: Invasion of Guadalcanal.

August 8-9: The Battle of Savo Island, heavy losses to Jap fleet.

January 23, 1943: Guadalcanal falls to U. S. troops.

March: British, Indian troops repel Jap invasion of India.

October 25: U. S. invades Bougainville.

November: Army, Marine forces land on Makin and Tarawa.

Meanwhile U. S. and Chinese forces under General Stilwell, build, complete 2-lane Ledo Road.

1944-1945: U. S. blasts Jap shipping by sea and air, opening gate to the Philippines, almost eliminating Japan as a sea power.

We take Saipan and Guam, land on the Philippines. B-29s blast Jap home islands, reducing cities to flame, rubble, and dust. Our fleet invades Jap home waters.

Okinawa invaded and captured—most important battle strategically of the entire war.

August 5, 1945: First atomic bomb dropped by U. S. on Hiroshima. Two days later, Russia enters war against Japan.

Use of the atomic bomb and Soviet Russia's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies were the final blows that broke Japan. The bomb was used again—against Nagasaki—once more it left nothing in its wake but ruin. The Red Army advanced deep into Manchuria.

August 14: Japan surrenders.

### BULLETIN

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander in the Southwest Pacific, has been named supreme boss of Japan in the Allied occupation of that country. One of the provisions of the Allied counter-proposal was that the Japanese emperor would carry out the orders of the commander of the Allied occupation army.

### STATEMENTS FROM CAMP LEADERS

MAJ. FRED H. FARRIS  
IRTC Chaplain

"Deep in the hearts of the world's millions of souls is a feeling of joy that this global struggle has come to an end. May our joy be expressed in sincere thanks to God! Our victory has come as a result of united and co-ordinated efforts of the peace-loving peoples who have demonstrated their religious belief that men must be governed by God, or they will be ruled by tyrants.

"Our global task is by no means finished with the cessation of war, rather it is just begun. The occupation of wounded countries is a gigantic task which will require much nursing. To stop now would be to lose the peace for which we have prayed, fought and died.

"God grant that those who have made the supreme sacrifice shall not have died in vain! They were true and loyal in their struggle for religious, social, political, and economic liberty. May we who continue in the just cause of our country, be as true as they were true and that we may be as loyal as they were loyal!"

### Never So Successfully

Never so successfully has a news event—one of major importance—been reported through the wringer of public speculation as has the news of the surrender of Japan. The nearest approach to this stirring, and pecking into darkest corners searching for balm for unsettled minds was the final days of the European war.

The main effect of this protracted prologue has been to make one very, very limp. Alertness or elation simply are out of the question. Sometimes we can reach up only feebly, from our prone position on the floor, and turn,

(Continued on Page 2)

Brig. Gen. Frederick McCabe, commanding general Infantry Replacement Training Center:

"It was with mixed emotions of happiness and relief that I received the news of the surrender of the Japanese Empire.

"This day marks the attainment of a goal, toward which we had pledged our every effort, our national wealth, and above all—the very blood and valued lives of our fighting sons and daughters.

"This historical day of final victory over the last of the three greatest menaces the world has ever known will live forever in the minds and hearts of peace-loving men throughout the world, as the termination of the most brilliant military victory since the beginning of time and as the advent of a new and promising era of universal brotherhood in which humanity of all nationalities, all faiths and all colors will join in peaceful pursuit of the things for which honorable men have gone down fighting to the death.

"Let us keep in mind that there are millions of men over—

(Continued on Page 2)

Col. Grover C. Graham, Camp Robinson commander:

"Naturally we are overjoyed that the world is at peace, but the end of the war does not mean that our job is over. We plan a brief assembly of all military and civilian personnel of the station complement to urge our personnel to go on with their work. We still have a job to do and must stay on and do it. There will be no restrictions on camp personnel, but I urge them to celebrate properly and sanely. Boisterous and destructive celebrations will not be tolerated, and the normal military police force will be augmented to prevent any such incidents."

(Continued on Page 2)

### World at Peace For First Time in Fourteen Years

President Truman announced at 6 p. m. today (Tuesday 14, 1945) that Japan had surrendered in accordance with provisions of the Allied powers' counter-proposal of August 11.

Their cities and population battered unmercifully from the sky and sea, their armies beset on all sides by mighty forces of the United States, Great Britain, China and Soviet Russia, Japan today surrendered to the Allies, bringing to an end a war which has raged furiously since December 7, 1941.

Today, for the first time since 1931 the world is at peace.

Germany surrendered to the Allies just three months, six days ago, enabling the Allies to turn their full power on Japan.

Surrender of the Japanese Empire came days after the United States first used the destructive atomic bomb and days after Russia declared war on Nippon and sent thousands of troops across the borders of Manchuria.

Every day since Friday soldiers in Camp Robinson have spent every free minute with their ears glued to radios. As the hours passed, program after program has been interrupted by news commentators coming through with bits about the war. Most of the items concerned reports from a dozen different radio centers over the world. Japan has surrendered, Japan will fight on, Russia moves on, Japan is silent, etc., etc. But not the news GIs waited for—word from President Truman that Japan had accepted Allied terms.

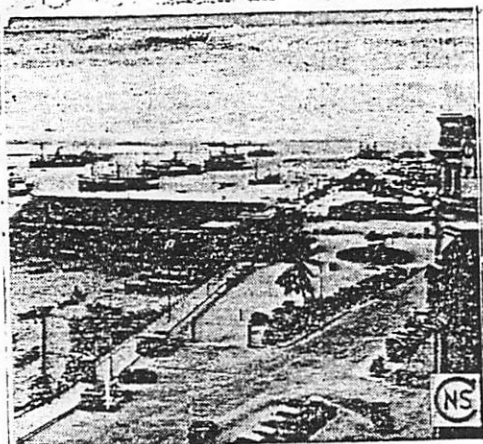
It was a few minutes after 9:30 p. m. Sunday and many of the guys were ready to call it quits for the night and hit the sack.

A radio program simmered down and came to a stop: "More baloney," said one of the men, but he and his buddies listened.

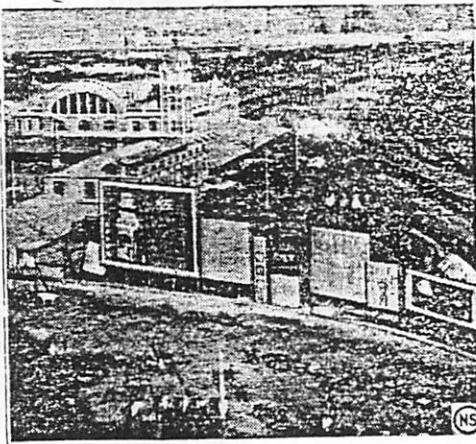
An excited news commentator's voice: "Flash! Washington—Japan accepts surrender terms of Allies."



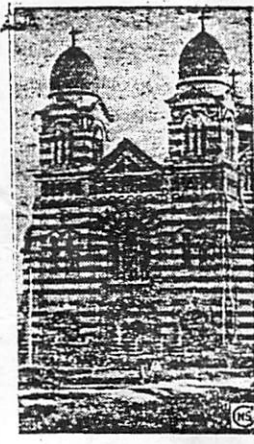
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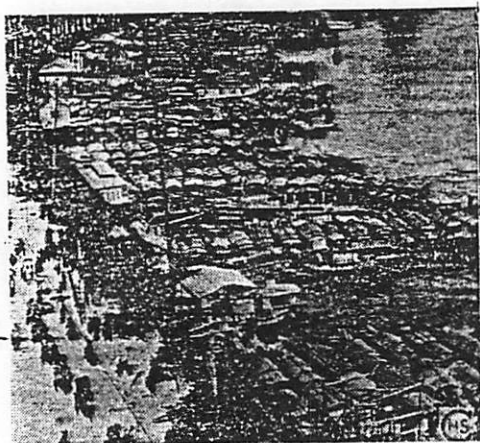
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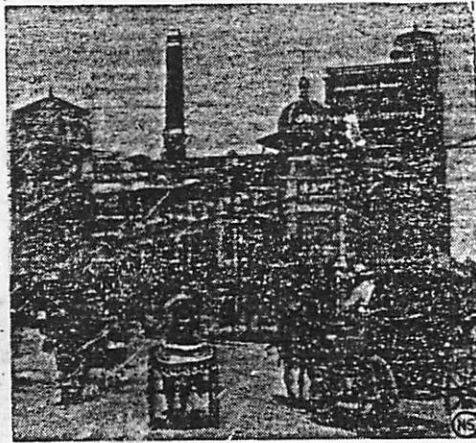
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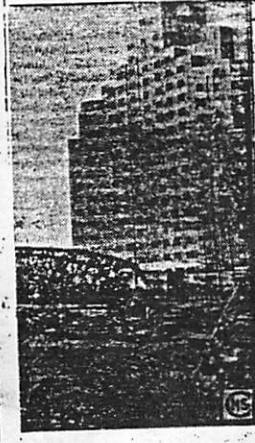
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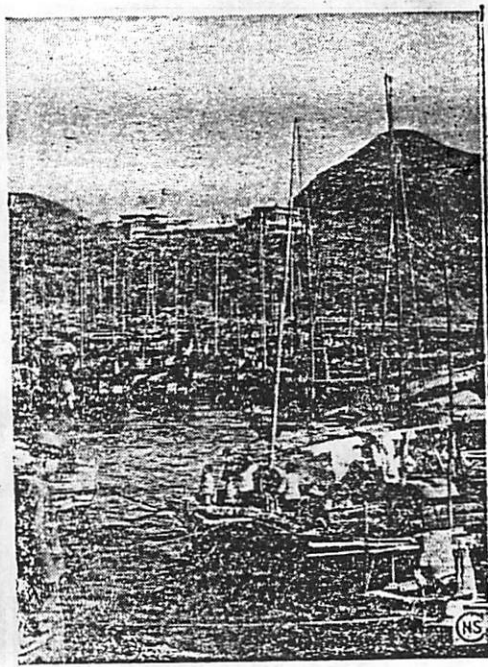
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