

# "Their Cry is Answered," July 25, 1940

*Their Cry Is Answered....*



Success of the American Red Cross drive for a war relief fund of \$20,000,000 will insure continued aid to war-weary refugees of Europe.

# Atlantic Charter, August 14, 1941 (Pg.1)

## ATLANTIC CHARTER

*Joint declaration by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom August 14, 1941*<sup>1</sup>

55 Stat. 1603; Executive Agreement Series 236

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

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<sup>1</sup> Released simultaneously at Washington and London as part of a joint statement following a meeting between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill which took place Aug. 9-12, 1941, aboard the American cruiser *Augusta* and the British battleship *Prince of Wales* at sea near Argentia, Newfoundland.

For a list of countries which signified their acceptance of the purposes and principles of the Atlantic Charter by signing the Declaration by United Nations done at Washington Jan. 1, 1942 (EAS 236), see *post*, p. 697.

# Atlantic Charter, August 14, 1941 (Pg.2)

ATLANTIC CHARTER—AUGUST 14, 1941

687

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

# USS West Virginia on Fire during Attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941



“Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. USS West Virginia aflame. Disregarding the dangerous possibilities of explosions, United States sailors man their boats at the side of the burning battleship, USS West Virginia, to better fight the flames started by Japanese torpedoes and bombs. Note the national colors flying against the smoke-blackened sky,” 7 December 1941. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "Day of Infamy" Speech, December 8, 1941 (Pg.1)

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941 -- a date which will live in infamy -- the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with <sup>that</sup> ~~the~~ nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ships have been <sup>reported</sup> torpedoes on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

# President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "Day of Infamy" Speech, December 8, 1941 (Pg.2)

- 3 -

With confidence in our armed forces -- with the unbounding determination of our people -- we will gain the inevitable triumph -- so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December seventh, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 8, 1941.

# "United States Is At War But Citizens Are Calm" Newspaper Article, December 10, 1941

**CITY LEDER**  
A LIVE NEWSPAPER IN A LIVE TOWN.  
POSTVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1941.

## Pirates Victorious in First Loop Tilt At Fayette, 23-21

School to Present Christmas Program December 18; Other School News

A one-handed push-shot by Guard... Pirates at Fayette Monday night... The Pirates scored 23 to 21... The Pirates scored 23 to 21... The Pirates scored 23 to 21...

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## County Defense Board Asks Machinery Checkup

A farm machinery check sheet to help farmers list the repair parts they will need to put their machinery in good condition for 1942 is being mailed to all farmers in the county this week by the Allamakee County USDA Defense Board.

Michael F. Burke, chairman of the Defense Board, calls upon farmers to do these things at once: 1. Order the necessary parts to list the repair parts needed. He suggested that particular attention be given to chains, belts, bearings, wheels, pulleys, gears and sprockets. If dealers are unable to obtain repair parts for farm implements, they are requested to notify the County Defense Board.

## Gunder Lady Passes On; Funeral Is Held Monday

Funeral services were held Monday for Mrs. Anna Lotsgard, 78, who died Thursday at her home south of Postville. The Rev. J. Strand, pastor, officiated and burial was in the Gunder cemetery. Pallbearers were her six grandsons.

## Ted Szabo Writes From Hawaii Before Japan's War Thrust

Ted Szabo, who is stationed in Hawaii with the U. S. Marines, He is on the U. S. S. Arizona, leaving California, Calif. March 17. Here's his account of the war thrust: "I am receiving the Postville Herald... I can get a very good idea of the back home from it, and nearly 4,000 miles away."

## Children Invited To Free Show Saturday

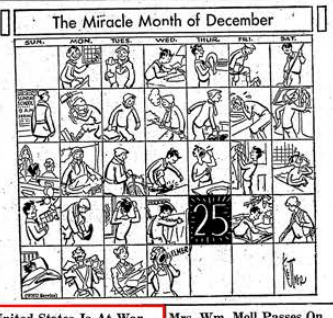
Approximately 400 children attended the first of the picture shows sponsored by the Postville Commercial Club Saturday afternoon as their Christmas treat to the youngsters of this community.

## Local Stores Report Brisk Holiday Trade

Postville merchants report more activity shopping for the Christmas season this year than customarily, the main reason given being the ideal weather that has prevailed here this year.

## Postville State Bank Now Calling Trust Certificates

The Postville State Bank this week sent notices to holders of the bank's trust certificates notifying them that the certificates were being redeemed.



## United States Is At War But Citizens Are Calm

While Japan unexpectedly struck a heavy blow at the United States Sunday in its precipitated war against the Pacific Ocean, life in this community continues on an even keel. Contentment and serenity were rife when the news of the attack was received. Determination and confidence to win the war is evident on every hand and business and social life goes on as usual.

## Mrs. Wm. Moll Passes On At Her Home Thursday

Mrs. William Moll, 74, passed away last Thursday morning following an illness of several months and funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at two o'clock P. M. at the Postville cemetery. Pallbearers were Carl Moll, Tom Fayer, Walter Buehler, George Weitzel, W. J. Clark and Otto Agnes.

## Local Farmers Are In Cow Test Associations

Walter Platt and Donald Brandt are having herds in the top ten of the county in the cow test associations for the month of November, while Mr. Brandt was among the top ten in the group. His Brown Swiss cow produced 1842 pounds of milk.

## Commercial Club Sponsors Holiday Entertainment

Approximately 400 children attended the first of the picture shows sponsored by the Postville Commercial Club Saturday afternoon as their Christmas treat to the youngsters of this community.

## Diversified Stocks Appeal to Christmas Shoppers

Postville merchants report more activity shopping for the Christmas season this year than customarily, the main reason given being the ideal weather that has prevailed here this year.

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## Postville Lady Obtains Auto License Number 1

Mrs. Frits Schmelle of route three, Postville, is again displaying auto license No. 1 on the family automobile, having obtained that set of plates by paying the right before the 1941 plates went on sale December 1.

## Attention, Good Fellows: You Can Help The Needy

It's too late to adopt a refugee for Christmas, but it's the right time to help needy Postville children. The Postville Commercial Club is holding a Christmas dinner for the needy children of the Postville community.

## Most Creamery Patrons At Luana Favor Butter

A canvass of the patrons of the Luana creamery made last Wednesday to determine their preference for butter and 28 favored continuing with butter and 28 favored continuing with butter and 28 favored continuing with butter.

## Five Auction Sales Booked For December In This Community

Martin Harris, administrator of the estate of J. W. Harris, announces that he will hold the premises six times during the month of December.

## Big-Four Elects Officers; Sets Dates August-28-31

M. C. Deering, A. S. Burdick, George Kottmann and H. W. Schroeder were re-elected as directors of the Big-Four Fair Association at their recent meeting held last Wednesday evening.

## Postville State Bank Now Calling Trust Certificates

The Postville State Bank this week sent notices to holders of the bank's trust certificates notifying them that the certificates were being redeemed.

## Kramber Sale Thursday

The J. H. Kramber sale announced last week will be held Thursday, December 11, starting at 12:30 o'clock.

## LYNCH RESIGNS AS TEACHER TO ACCEPIL IOWA POST

A. L. Lynch, teacher in Postville high school, expects to leave about the end of the year for Aurora, Ill., where he has been elected to a teaching position for \$500 per year.





# "Many Local People in Pacific War Zone" Newspaper Article, December 11, 1941 (Pg.2)

POCAHONTAS RECORD-DEMOCRAT, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1941

### The First Christmas Box Shell Open!

Imagine the thrill she'll get when she opens a beautiful new G-E Refrigerator on Christmas! Here's the perfect gift—one that every woman wants and appreciates. It will serve as a daily reminder of your thoughtfulness for years to come. Now is the time to look for lasting quality—to buy for the future. So choose the refrigerator you KNOW will give many years of thrifty service. Get a G-E!

**GENERAL ELECTRIC**

Now is the time to buy that new radio and—Get All The News Broadcasts!

**BUY a G-E.**

Mantle Radios from ..... \$16.95 up  
Model L 915 Console at ..... \$109.95  
Combinations - Radio, Phonograph from ..... \$69.95 up

**LIBERAL TRADE-IN ALLOWANCES**

**Ferguson Electric**  
Trade with Us—Bank the Difference

### LOCALS

Ed Zitzelsperger of Dedham was a business caller in town Wednesday.—Eleven cents buys a pound and a half loaf of fresh bread at Council Oak.

Mrs. Wm. McCoy and son Mitchell of Windsor, Minn., were week end guests at the home of the former's father, John Kopriva and with other relatives.

—There's a five pound box of fancy assorted chocolates at Council Oak for 88c.

Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd Dockal of Rapid, N. C. came Sunday for several days visit at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dockal. Capt. Dockal who has been located at Fort Bragg, N. C. was honorably discharged, Dec. 1.—Christmas Candies and nuts are at Council Oak.

### Two Rolfe Men Injured In Car Accident Sat.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pohl Celebrated Silver Wedding Anniversary Sunday

**ROLFE:** Two Rolfe men were injured, one critically, when the car in which they were riding struck a bridge and overturned on a gravel road about 8 miles north of here Saturday night. The men, Andrew E. Simonson and Harold Hoveland, were taken to the Emmetsburg hospital. Mr. Simonson, who suffered skull and internal injuries, remained unconscious until Monday. His condition is critical. Hoveland received a broken shoulder and minor bruises and also suffered from shock.

The two men, both in their early twenties, were traveling east in Simonson's car. Both were thrown from the car and Hoveland, who was unconscious for a time crawled to a nearby farmhouse for aid. Simonson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Simonson and Harold Hoveland is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hoveland. Both men live at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pohl, of this place, celebrated their Silver Wedding anniversary Sunday at their home. A family dinner was enjoyed at noon, which included the following: Mrs. Matilda Pohl, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pohl and family,

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Meier and family, all of Manson; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Stittig and family of Stockwell City; Mr. and Mrs. Walt Naeve and family of Clare; Mr. and Mrs. Dorene Vantolof and son of Pocahontas; Mr. and Mrs. Bill Wendlin and family of Dickens; Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Wathkins and son of Spencer; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Pohl of Bradgate; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Noman of Palmer; Charles Pohl of Rolfe; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Meier of Spirit Lake; Supr. and Mrs. Lloyd Godfrey and family of Harwick; and Adolph Pohl of Rolfe. Mr. and Mrs. Pohl received many nice gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Pohl were married at the latter's home near Marshalltown Dec. 6, 1916, and established their home on a farm near Manson. Since then they have lived near Harwick, Gilmore City and their present home is near Rolfe.

They are the parents of one daughter, Mrs. Ben Noman of Palmer, and three sons, Lloyd of Bradgate, Orville who is in the army at Camp Grant, Ill., and Charles who is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stokas of Trear visited overnight Thursday in the Grant Pollock home.

Mrs. Telmer Stone spent several days last week in the home of her

parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pederson at Roland.

**War—**  
(Continued from page one)

Mrs. Lucile (Halston) Hough is in Hawaii with her husband, H. P. Hough, chief warrant officer in the saved forces. Mrs. Isabel Halston, mother of Mrs. Hough, has had no word from Hawaii concerning the safety of her daughter.

Dr. J. Ralph Funkle, husband of the former Alice Kiefer, is stationed at the Philippine Islands.

Dr. Leo Butler, former Rolfe man and brother of G. G. Butler, who practiced dentistry in Tokio, has been in Shanghai, China for the past several months.

Darrell Gilchrist, son of Pierre Gilchrist, the first young man from

### "Yule" Be PLEASED—With THE NEW STYLES

Cut a dash—with a new hair-do! Add the excitement of a bright new red on your fingertips to be more attractive!

Phone early for your pre-Yuletide appointment at

**Vogue Beauty Salon**  
Pocahontas, Ia. Phone 31

### A VARIETY of PRACTICAL GIFTS that will be APPRECIATED

Prices are still low, stocks are plentiful, and government priorities effect wearing apparel very little. So smart, wearables are the logical gift this season. For mother, sister, sweetheart, for children—

**Choose Wearables for a Happy Christmas**

### NOW! I ASK YOU!

Will This Be A Merry Christmas For Your Feet?

Yes! Indeed—if they are fitted here in AIR-STEP Shoes

### Slipper Department

Girls' and Boys' Styles ..... 69c to 98c

25 New Styles for the Lady ..... 69c to \$2.25

Men and Boys ..... 98c to \$2.95

**ADMIRATION COSTUME HOSIERY**  
The Ideal Gift For Her

89c \$1.00 \$1.15  
Nylons \$1.65 to \$1.75

**Robinson Shoe Store**  
Pocahontas, Iowa  
"Walk Downstairs and Save"

Purses in the newest spacious shape for underarm and strap carrying. \$1.00 to \$5.95

Christmas colors in Nylon & Silk Hosiery 59c to \$1.65

Fabric and leather combination and all leather gloves in casual and dressy styles 59c to \$2.98

Fine Necklaces and bracelets. Many styles to choose from. 59c to \$1.98

Linen, Lace and Rayon Cloths and Bridge Sets 39c to \$5.95

Lace and Organdy Scarfs ..... 25c to \$1.19

Linen Hdks, 15c to 59c

Boxed Sets, 25c to 98c

Colored Sport Hdks 5c and 10c

Boxed Pillow Cases, 69c to \$1.29

Towel Sets, 59c to \$1.39

Chenille Bath Sets, \$1.19 to \$1.98

Satin Pajama, Gown, slip, and Bed Jacket. \$1.00 to \$3.98

Blankets, all wool, rayon and wool, cotton and wool at \$2.98 to \$13.95

Fancy Pillows in a variety of colors. \$1.19 to \$1.49

Other Gift Suggestions: Sweaters, Wool Gloves & Mittens, Parka, Hoods, Scarfs.

Ladies and Misses Chenille Hobes and House Coats, \$1.98 to \$5.95

BLOUSES  
Satin and crepe, short and long sleeves, all sizes \$1.00 to \$2.98

Children's Snow Suits Coat and Legging Sets Make the ideal gift

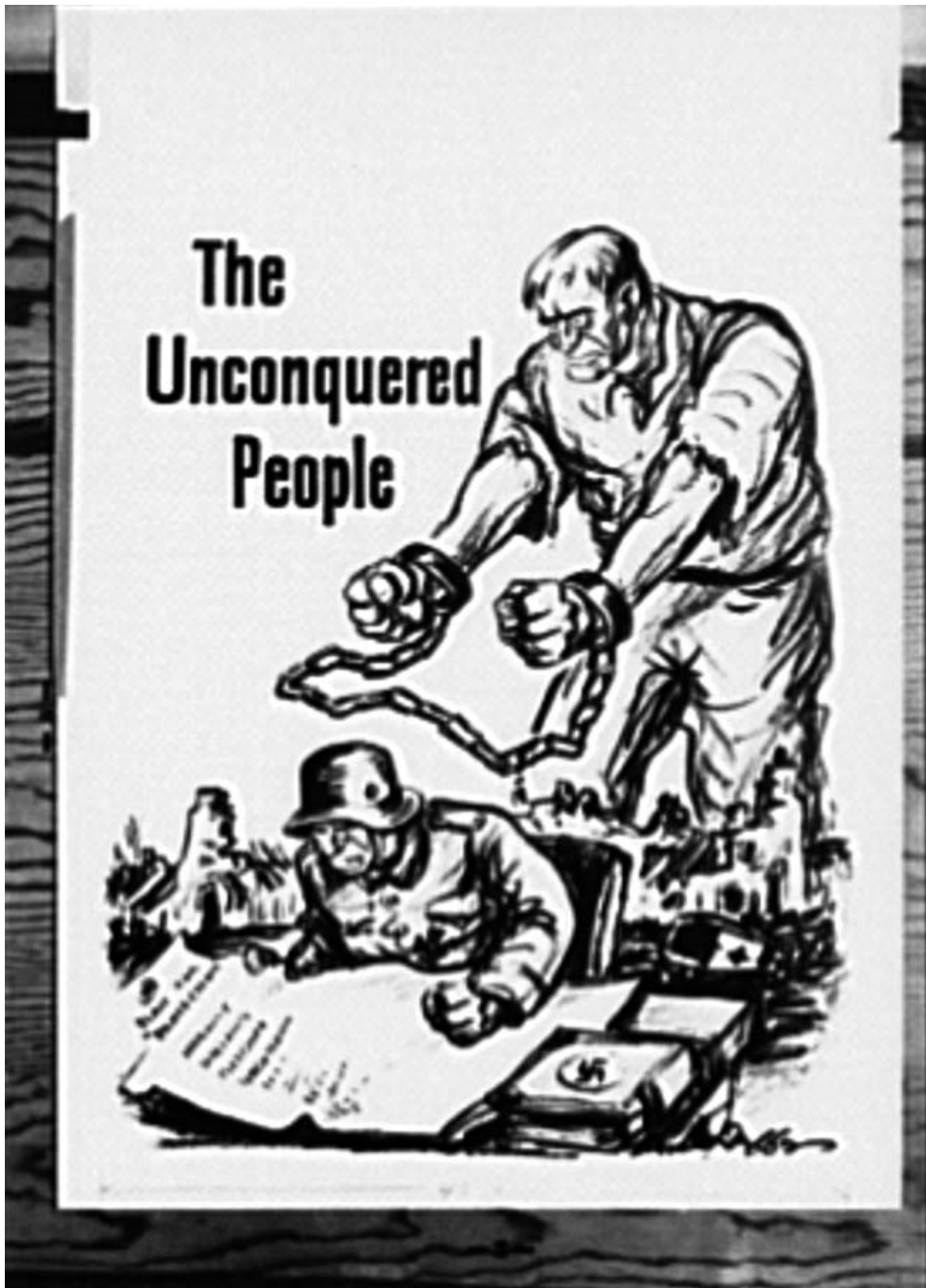
**TURNER'S**  
Phone 25 Pocahontas, Iowa

# “Warning Our Homes Are In Danger Now,” 1942



“Warning Our Homes Are In Danger Now,” General Motors Corporation, 1942. [Courtesy of National Archives](#)

# “The Unconquered People” Sketch, July 1942



“Sketch from ‘The Unconquered People.’ One of the illustrations from ‘The Unconquered People,’ a twelve page pamphlet published by the Office of War Information (OWI), Washington, D.C., describing the resistance to Hitler on the part of the people of the occupied countries of Europe,” July 1942. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# “Remember Pearl Harbor - Work - Fight - Sacrifice!!” 1943



Alston, Charles H., “Remember Pearl Harbor - Work - Fight - Sacrifice!!”/“We’ll Remember - And By God, You Won’t Forget!!” 1943. [Courtesy of National Archives](#)

# “Roosevelt and Hitler” Buster Ezell’s World War II Song, March 1944

## *Roosevelt and Hitler:* Bus (Buster) Ezell’s War Time Song, or, Strange Things Are Happening in the Land

You may read the Holy Bible  
Where Matthew’s does record  
There are ‘pistles (pestilences) and earthquakes  
And also rumors of war  
There you can see  
The Bible do fulfill  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in the land.

(Chorus)

Strange things are happenin’ in this land—  
Strange things are happenin’ in this land.  
The war is goin’ on,  
‘Causin’ many hearts to mourn.  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Nations against Nations,  
Are risin’ in this land  
Kingdoms against kingdoms,  
You jus’ can’t understand.  
But you need not to be surprise  
For the time is drawin’ nigh,  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in  
this land.

We have read also of famines  
That shall come in this land.  
But if you notice closely,  
You can see and understand.  
Provisions are so high,  
‘Til we can’t hardly buy,  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Roosevelt with Hitler  
He tried to live in peace.  
But Hitler he’s destroyin’  
Every vessel he could see  
He’s treatin’ us so mean  
With his dreadful sub-marines.  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Hitler, he’s a fightin’  
And makin’ every charge.  
He’s tryin’ to win the victory,  
So his land might be enlarge.  
He’s fightin’ everywhere  
On land and in the air.  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Some said Roosevelt was coward,  
And said he would not fight  
But he was jus’ only a-waitin’  
‘Till he got things fixed up right.  
When he made it up in his mind  
He got on the foughtin’ line  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Hitler tried to fool the Negroes,  
By sayin’ they ought not to fight.  
They have no home or country  
No flag or equal rights.  
But the Negro knewed the best  
They deeds did prove the rest.  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

There are ancient roots to this ballad. John Work says he heard an old blind guitarist in Mississippi sing a 1917 version in which Woodrow Wilson and the Kaiser were the chief protagonists. The refrain is a theme familiar in old mountain ballads of Civil War days; it is doubtless even older. Credit Bus Ezell, nevertheless, with the power as well as the license of a creative poet of first rank! (Ed. note.)

When Uncle Sam called for them  
They answered, “Here are we,  
To perform a soldier’s duty,  
Where-’sn-ever we may be.”  
They answered true and brave,  
Ef the trenches makes they grave  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in  
this land.

Hitler called the Japanese  
They could not help from cryin’.  
They say, “Ef you go up against that  
race,  
You comin’ out behin’.”

If you try to take they place,  
You can’t not keep from dyin’.  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Hitler told his wife at the supper table  
He dreamt a mighty dream.  
“Ef I cut out these submarines,  
I will sure save many of men.  
But ef I fight and Ef I win,  
I will gain a many a frien’.”  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Now sinners, God is Power  
You jes’ can’t understand.  
The whole world will tremble  
From the moving of his hand.  
Hit’s beyond the human sights,  
But all he does is right.  
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

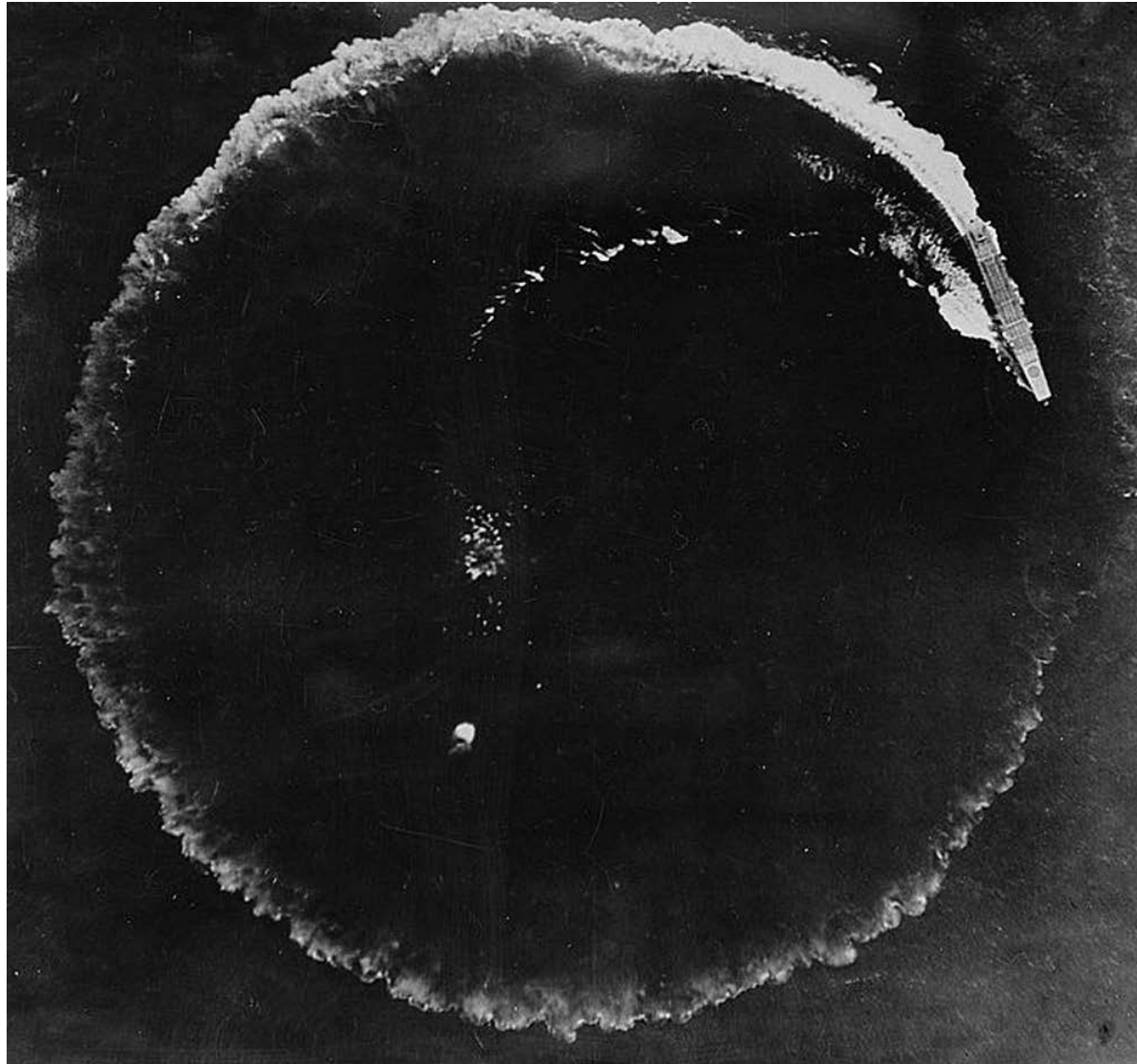
Page Five

# Destruction of a Burmese Village after a Japanese Bombing, ca. 1942



“There was no military objective in this happy Burmese village. The object of the savage Japanese bombing was to create panic and drive the native population on to the roads and into the jungle,” ca. 1942. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Japanese Plane Carrier Circling to Avoid Attack at Midway, June 1942



“Japanese plane carrier circling to avoid attack by United States airmen at Midway, as seen from a B-17 American bomber,” June 1942.  
[Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Memo from Joseph Stalin about Opening of Second Front during World War II, August 13, 1942 (Pg.1)

## *Меморандум.*

В результате обмена мнений в Москве, имевшего место 12 августа с.г. я установил, что премьер министр Великобритании г.Черчилль считает невозможной организацию второго фронта в Европе в 1942 году.

Как известно, организация второго фронта в Европе в 1942 году была предрешена во время посещения Молотовым Лондона и она была отражена в согласованном англо-советском коммюнике, опубликованном 12 июня с.г.

Известно также, что организация второго фронта в Европе имела своей целью отвлечение немецких сил с Восточного фронта на запад, создание на западе серьезной базы сопротивления немецко-фашистским силам и облегчение таким образом положения советских войск на Советско-германском фронте в 1942 году.

Вполне понятно, что Советское Командование строило план своих летних и осенних операций в расчете на создание второго фронта в Европе в 1942 году.

Легко понять, что отказ правительства Великобритании от создания второго фронта в 1942 году в Европе наносит моральный удар всей советской общественности, рассчитывавшей на создание второго фронта, осложняет положение Красной Армии на фронте и наносит ущерб планам Советского Командования.

Я уже не говорю о том, что затруднения для Красной Армии, создающиеся в результате отказа от создания второго фронта в 1942 году, несомненно должны будут ухудшить военное



# Memo from Joseph Stalin about Opening of Second Front during World War II, August 13, 1942 (Pg.2)

- 2 -

положение Англии и всех остальных союзников.

Мне и моим коллегам кажется, что 1942 год представляет наиболее благоприятные условия для создания второго фронта в Европе, так как почти все силы немецких войск и притом лучшие силы отвлечены на восточный фронт, а в Европе оставлено незначительное количество сил и притом худших сил. Неизвестно будет ли представлять 1943 год такие же благоприятные условия для создания второго фронта как 1942 год. Мы считаем поэтому, что именно в 1942 году возможно и следует создать второй фронт в Европе. Но мне к сожалению не удалось убедить в этом господина премьер-министра Великобритании, а г.Гарриман представитель президента США при переговорах в Москве целиком поддержал господина премьер-министра.



*И. Сталин.*



*13 августа 1942.*

# Allied Civilian Relief in Tunisia, 1943



“Mejex-El-Bab, Tunisia. A market operated by the Allied civilian relief groups to sell at cost food, clothing, kerosene, etc., supplied by the U.S. Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations to natives and Europeans, victims of war deprivation,” 1943. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Australian Troops Fighting the Japanese in Buna (New Guinea), 1944



“Troops in Australia,” 1944. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# D-Day Statement to Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force, June 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!

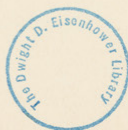
You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.

But this is the year 1944 ! Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned ! The free men of the world are marching together to Victory !

I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full Victory !

Good Luck ! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.



*Dwight D. Eisenhower*

# American Troops Move Through a Bombed German Street at the End of World War II, April 16, 1945



Harris, Jacob, "Infantrymen of the 255th Infantry Regiment move down a street in Waldenburg to hunt out the Hun after a recent raid by 63rd Division," 16 April 1945. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Nagasaki, Japan, After the Atomic Bomb, 1945



“Nagasaki, Japan after atomic bombing / U.S. Army A.A.F. photo,” 1945. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# General Leslie Groves' Statement to the Officers about the Atomic Bomb, 1945

Gen. Groves' talk to the Officers:

As you know, this is the first time I have been here for a long time. A great many things have happened during that time. The Manhattan Engineer District has been made known to the world. We brought about peace; there is no question about that.

In 1942 when talking to Mr. Carpenter, president of duPont, I told him that the first country which developed this could effect an end to the war in a hurry and it would be to their advantage. That same thing was told to Tennessee Eastman Corporation and the Union Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation. I think my estimate of the situation was correct.

We do not know just what would have happened had we been able to drop it on Germany. All reports from Nagasaki and Hiroshima indicate that nobody could possibly hold up against such a weapon.

The bomb was dropped as the results of thousands and tens of thousands of people, the leaders of which are right here in front of us. I think you know what you have done and that you will never have to be apologetic of what you did during this war.

There is no question but what we ended the war months before it could have ended otherwise, and by so doing, we saved a great many thousands of American lives. If the truth were known we probably also saved a great many Jap lives if we remember that the ratio is ten Japs to every one American.

It is not an inhuman weapon. I have no apologies or excuses for its use. I think our best answer to anyone who doubts this is that we did not start the war and if they don't like the way that we ended it, to remember that they started.

I want to extend my thanks to you for myself, the War Department, and the United States.

# German Instrument of Surrender, May 7, 1945 (Pg.1)

Only this text in English is authoritative

## ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER

1. We the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command all forces on land, sea, and in the air who are at this date under German control.

2. The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours Central European time on 8 May and to remain in the positions occupied at that time. No ship, vessel, or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinery or equipment.

3. The German High Command will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and by the Soviet High Command.

4. This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to GERMANY and the German armed forces as a whole.



# German Instrument of Surrender, May 7, 1945 (Pg.2)

5. In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this Act of Surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Soviet High Command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

Signed at *Reims at 0241* on the *7<sup>th</sup>* day of May, 1945.  
*France*

On behalf of the German High Command.

*Jodl*

IN THE PRESENCE OF

On behalf of the Supreme Commander,  
Allied Expeditionary Force.

*A. B. Smith*

On behalf of the Soviet  
High Command.

*Soustopov*

*Heure* -2-

Major General, French Army  
(Witness)

# Petition from Leo Szilard and Other Scientists to President Harry S. Truman, July 17, 1945

~~SECRET~~

July 17, 1945

## A PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not aware may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has been achieved places atomic bombs in the hands of the Army. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Japan.

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by atomic bombs during this war and that her only defense might lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what follows:

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be imposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might then, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of atomic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the moral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of atomic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The atomic bombs at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction, and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solemn responsibility of the United States--singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

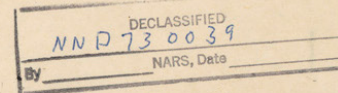
The added material strength which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our moral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unloosened forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of atomic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use atomic bombs be decided by you in the light of the considerations presented in this petition as well as all the other moral responsibilities which are involved.

R. E. Schapp  
D. M. Mulliken  
E. P. Wigner  
Georges S. Monod  
Leo Szilard

J. G. Wilkinson  
W. H. Zachariasen  
Francis R. S. Honka  
John A. Simpson  
Walter Bartley  
John R. Howe

Frankly Forte



# Letter from Dr. Luis Alvarez to his Son about the Atomic Bomb, August 6, 1945 (Pg.1)

August 6th  
10 miles off the Jap  
Coast at 28,000 feet

Dear Walter:

This is the first grown-up letter I have ever written to you, and it is really for you to read when you are older. During the last few hours I have been thinking of you and your mother and our little sister Jean. It was tough to take off on this flight, not knowing whether I would ever see any of you again. But lots of other fathers have been in the same spot many times before in this war, and I had a job to do, so I can't claim to be any sort of hero.

I wonder if you will remember the time in Albuquerque, when we climbed all through a B-29 Superfortress. Probably you will remember climbing thru the tunnel over the bombbay, as that really impressed you at the time. Well, I have been in this B-29 for eight hours so far, and we won't be back for another five or six.

The story of our mission will probably be well known to everyone by the time you read this, but at the moment only the crews of our three B-29s, and the unfortunate residents of the Hiroshima district in Japan are aware of what has happened to aerial warfare. Last week the 20th Air Force, stationed in the Marianas Islands, put over the biggest bombing raid in history, with 6000 tons of bombs (about 3000 tons of high explosive). Today, the lead plane of our little formation dropped a single bomb which probably exploded with the force of 15,000 tons of high explosive. That means that the days of large bombing raids, with several hundred planes, are finished. A single plane disguised as a friendly transport can now wipe out a city. That means to me that nations will have to get along together in a friendly fashion, or suffer the consequences of sudden sneak attacks which can cripple them overnight.

What regrets I have about being a party to killing and maiming thousands of Japanese civilians this morning are tempered with the hope that this terrible weapon we have created may bring the countries of the world together and prevent further wars. Alfred Nobel thought that his invention of high explosives would have that effect, by making wars too terrible, but unfortunately it had just the opposite reaction. Our new destructive force is so many thousands of times worse that it may realize Nobel's dream.

After that little sermon, I'll try to describe what it is like to go into combat for the first time. I had not made up my mind to go on the mission before I left the states, but I was pretty well convinced that I would end up by going. I thought the thing through on at least a dozen nights, while I was trying to go to sleep. I think these mental trips were the worst part of the deal.

# Letter from Dr. Luis Alvarez to his Son about the Atomic Bomb, August 6, 1945 (Pg.2)

-2-

When I arrived in the Marianas, I told the commanding officer that I thought I should go. I got cleared after a lot of radio messages to and from Washington. The mission was held up for several days by weather, and this was tough. We would get keyed up and ready to go, and then the weather experts would call it off. Finally we got the go-ahead sign and then worked most of the day checking instruments. We had several briefings which were quite exciting. I had attended bombing briefings in England for the RAF, but it is quite different when you are to go on the mission yourself. Data on anti-aircraft batteries and enemy fighters becomes of great personal concern. One of the planes of our squadron had come home with large flack holes in its wing two days before, so we felt some concern on that score. We were told a lot about parachuting out at various altitudes over land and sea, and about landing the plane in the ocean. The big worry, of course, was landing on the Empire and being captured by the Japs. They have been particularly savage with ordinary pilots, and I am sure they would have a special reason for disliking us intensely.

We were to take off at 2:45 A.M., and this last waiting was the worst part. We saw a movie until 9:30, and then packed up last minute supplies for the plane. Then we got equipped with our combat flying suits, which weigh about seventy or eighty pounds. First comes a survival vest, with fish hooks, drinking water kits, first aid packages, food, and a host of other things useful to a man forced down on the ocean. Over that was our parachute harness, to which could be clipped a chest chute pack, and a one-man liferaft. With this equipment, it is possible to go into the water from a plane, some distance from anyone else, and survive. Over this already bulging mess, we wore our flack suits, to protect our bodies from flying shell fragments. This is a very heavy and clumsy thing, like a suit of armor, but we were glad to put up with the discomfort during our 65 minutes over the Empire. Finally, we wore a cloth helmet with an oxygen mask attached, and over that a flack helmet to protect our heads.

We arrived at the plane an hour and a half early, as there were lots of historic pictures to be taken with the aid of a big battery of lights. It looked just like the opening of a gas station in Hollywood. We had our pictures taken in front of the plane which held the big bomb in its bombbay, and then went to our own plane. By this time all my tension had gone away and I haven't felt any since, with the exception of a little tingling sensation when the Japanese shores appeared on the horizon. All of the civilians had thought we would be scared over the empire, but I can say truthfully that I was completely at ease, and so were my two companions. We weren't excited, as we were too busy with our work. After the bomb was dropped we made an exceedingly sharp turn to get away from the blast. We got 2 g's, which made our 80 pounds weigh 160.

A few seconds after we completed the turn, the plane was hit with the blast wave from the explosion. It gave the ship a couple of good jolts, but only about what we expected. We went to the

# Letter from Dr. Luis Alvarez to his Son about the Atomic Bomb, August 6, 1945 (Pg.3)

-3-

portholes to see the result of the explosion. It was awe-inspiring. Already the smoke cloud was up to 35 or 40,000 feet. The ground was covered with a layer of smoke so that the city was blotted out from view. I forgot to mention the most spectacular effect of all -- the light flash. It was many times brighter than the sun when we were seven miles away. I had looked at it directly, through dark glasses, on the trial shot in New Mexico last month.

Well, here we are over Iwo Jima, and on the home stretch, so I'll stop writing and go up and talk to the pilots. I wanted to tell you about this while it was still fresh in my mind.

With much love from

your Father

P.S. When I saw the pilots, they said they saw flack bursting a mile below us. The Japs apparently didn't have their good anti-aircraft in this region.

# "Atomic Bomb Opens New Era in Scientific History"

## Newspaper Article August 7, 1945

### Atomic Bomb Opens New Era in Scientific History

#### Dr. Spedding Heads ISC Research on Atomic Bomb and Worries About Weeds In Victory Garden in Spare Time

By BERNIE KOOSER  
Ames Tribune Staff Writer  
A Canadian-born, mountain victory garden suffered because of some atoms, directed the Iowa State end of the research and the 1937. The atomic bomb, he has taken into an Allied Pacific harbor.

A navy pilot crew from two months ago destroyed many of the enemy vessels as it moved into port yesterday. The Tachibana Maru, was stopped and boarded in East Indian waters. Allied soldiers took over when the control hand, together with bandaged eyes who had to guide them through their bandages, was found aboard. The navy turned over to army authorities 1,400 packages, 13 flowers and 41 men of the hospital ship crew. The pilotage was planned in a stockade incidentally. It was the largest single haul of prisoners in the Pacific war.

Navy crews still are digging out contraband hidden in the ship's hold. Official reports aren't yet available. But scores and perhaps hundreds of boxes of contraband, including shell, fuses, rifles, heavy and light machine guns, grenades, bayonets, knives and other items were found on the vessel. Fifty Tachibana men are being held in the ship's hold. They are being treated for their malingering and labeled with large red crosses. The contraband is placed on medical supplies.

Another article found on the ship, noncontraband material, was a bottle of tooth whiskey.

#### ISC Band in Weekly Program Wednesday Night

Two vocalists and a pianist which will be featured tonight will be the Ames State College band, under the direction of Alvin R. Edgar, presents its weekly program beginning at 7:15 p. m. on the campus stage of the Campanile. The vocalists will be Miss Wilma Hudson, contralto, James Cook, tenor, and a certain son.

The program:

1. Star Spangled Banner
2. March—"Holla of a Freedom"
3. Overture—"Orpheus"
4. March—"Goddard Hoop"
5. Concerto—"Deep in My Heart"
6. Waltz—"Valse Elzette"
7. March—"The Pathfinder"
8. Songs from the "Hornet"
9. Concerto—"Deep in My Heart"
10. Novelty—"Alm Trombones"
11. March—"Add Lane Hoop"

#### Atomic Specialists Sworn to Secrecy

Cambridge, Mass.—The leading American scientist reveals that atomic specialists throughout the nation have been sworn to secrecy regarding all phases of the atomic bomb that fell on Japan yesterday.

Dean George Reynolds Harrison of the school of sciences at Massachusetts Institute of Technology said he and all other scientists who aided in developing the bomb had been told "not to talk."

"It's just a case of where every one who knows anything about it can't say a word," said Harrison, author of "Atoms in Action" in Washington set as on the wire before the newspaper. He added: "I told you to keep silent."

Harrison said that no one at MIT could discuss the matter in any way, and he believed similar measures had been taken at all other schools where atomic research was in progress.

He said even President Earl Simpson of MIT, perhaps the only person's foremost atomic authority, could have to keep silent on the matter.

Sen Houston was governor of Tennessee and Texas, and also served as United States mayor from Texas.

#### Capital City of The World May Be in States

Government officials are studying a plan to build a new city in the United States and call it the capital of the world. The project is being considered by the International News and has been approved by the International News and has been approved by the International News and has been approved by the International News.

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#### U. S. Troops from Europe Arrive in New York Today

New York (AP)—Four thousand troops from Europe arrived in New York today from the front lines.

The troops are being housed in various locations in the city.

#### Redeployment Schedule

PARIS (AP)—Today's redeployment timetable for the high seas. Expected to reach port tomorrow.

The redeployment schedule is being carried out by the high seas.

#### Guadalcanal: Where Yank Forces Break March Back After Pearl Harbor Disaster

By UNITED PRESS  
Today, the nation marks the anniversary of the first day of World War II as it prepared for the last, the invasion of Japan.

On Aug. 7, 1942, American fighting forces invaded Guadalcanal to begin the march up the long bloody battle road from disaster to the Pacific.

The nation remembers Pearl Harbor. But Guadalcanal, too, is unforgettable. It was the American military history. The campaign, the first step in the comeback, the first step in the comeback, the first step in the comeback.

#### Jap Authorities Investigate Damage; Think Several Bombs Hit

By UNITED PRESS  
The Japs are just beginning to realize what hit them. Some 26 hours after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, the Jap authorities are investigating the damage. They think several bombs hit.

The Jap authorities are investigating the damage. They think several bombs hit.

#### Camp Fire Board Members And Guardians to Attend An Honor Council Fire

Miss Virginia Lee Cunningham Area Executive, will be Camp Executive to make awards at an Honor Council Fire, Wednesday evening, at 7:30.

The fire will be held at the camp.

#### Chan Welch Will Coach ISC Linemen

The Athletic Department will have Chan Welch as the coach of the football team for the 1945 season.

Chan Welch will coach the ISC Linemen.

#### Funeral for Mrs. Zumwalt On Thursday

Sarah Mrs. Zumwalt, daughter of Isaac and Doris Mrs. Zumwalt, will be buried on Thursday, August 10, at 10 a. m.

The funeral will be held on Thursday.

#### Acc Richard Bong Dies in Plane Crash

By UNITED PRESS  
America's greatest air ace is returning to the native Wisconsin, honored and honored by an entire nation. The body of 26-year-old Richard Bong is being flown to Superior, accompanied by his wife and six months.

Richard Bong died in a plane crash.

#### Six Leave for Pre-Induction

Following is the list of registrants set for pre-induction on Friday at Ft. Leonard, Wis.: Tony Joseph Terrence, Ames; Norman J. Williams, Nevada; Kenneth L. Williams, Nevada; Claude Walter Williams, Ames; Transfer in: Silver Walter Hanson, Ames.

Six leave for pre-induction.

#### Peyrouton Testifies at Petain Trial

By UNITED PRESS  
There were few spectators in the Palais de Justice this morning to hear the former Vichy minister of interior add new evidence to the trial of Marshal Petain.

Peyrouton testifies at Petain trial.

#### Dr. Petersen Designs New Statue of St. Bernardette

Dr. Christian Petersen, noted sculptor and associate professor of art at Iowa State College, has recently completed a new statue of St. Bernardette.

Dr. Petersen designs new statue of St. Bernardette.

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# Japanese Instrument of Surrender, September 2, 1945 (Pg.1)

## INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER



*e, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.*

*We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.*

*We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.*

*We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.*

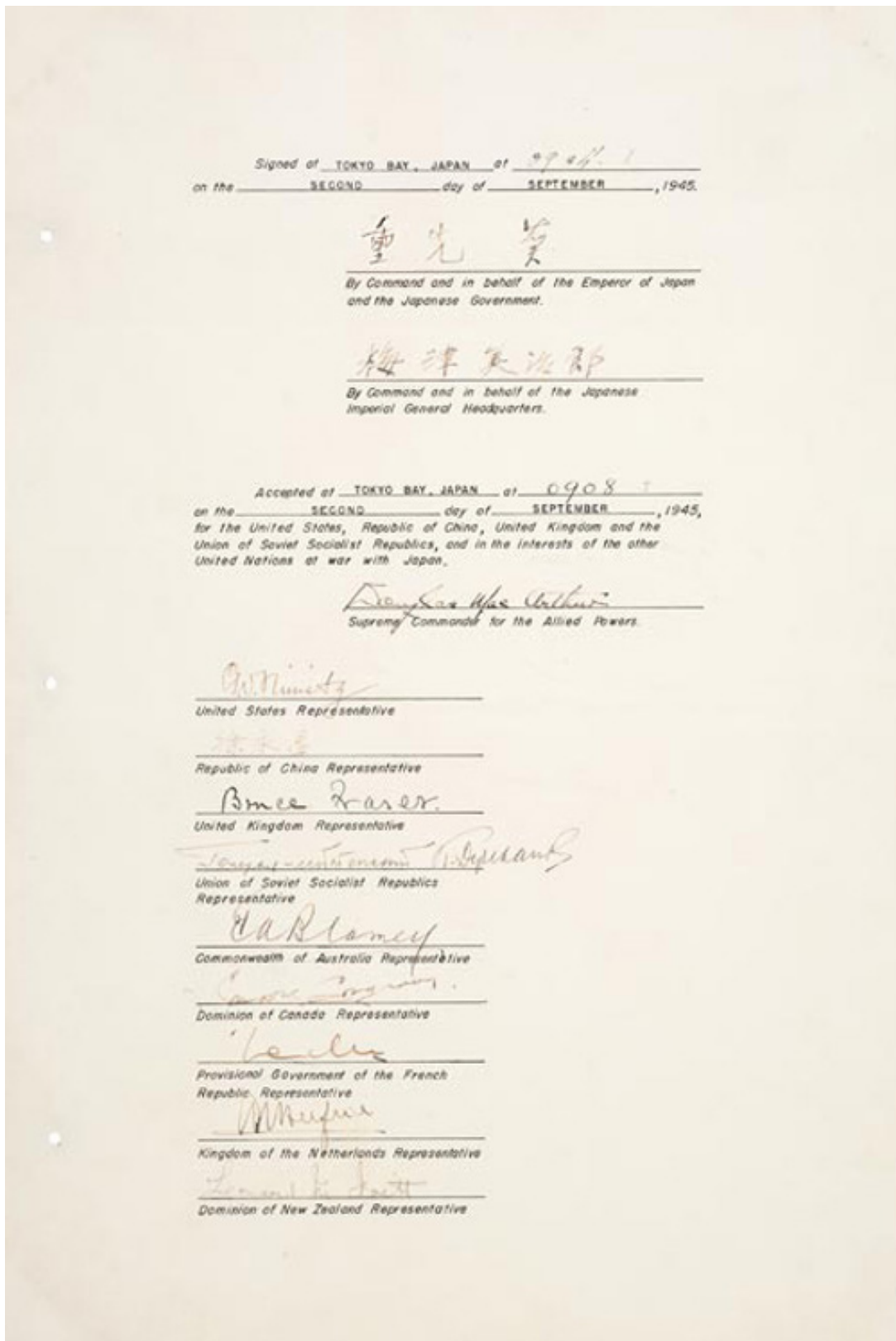
*We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.*

*We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.*

*We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.*

*The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.*

# Japanese Instrument of Surrender, September 2, 1945 (Pg.2)



“Surrender of Japan,” 2 September 1945. [Courtesy of National Archives](#)



# Letter from President Dwight D. Eisenhower to William D. Pawley, April 9, 1955 (Pg.1)

April 9, 1955

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bill:

I have just received your note of the sixth. I think it would be very unwise to repeat anything publicly that was said at a private dinner. While in this case I see the logic of your suggestion, still this could lead to the most dangerous of practices and would eventually eliminate informal personal affairs for any President.

In addition, your understanding is not quite what I think I said at the dinner. You say, "Efforts to persuade our Government not to permit the Russians to enter the Pacific War." Actually I think I said that I recommended strongly that we not ask the Russians to come into the Far Eastern War. One of the reasons I gave was that in my opinion it was impossible to keep them out of that war -- another was that they were not needed.

Another important factor that would make any release of such information entirely beside the point in the present public discussion of this matter is one that I think you have overlooked. It is that my suggestions, made to President Truman and to the Secretary of State verbally, were made toward the end of July, 1945, when these two officials landed at Antwerp. The present discussion apparently centers around the time of Yalta. At that moment I knew nothing whatsoever about the Far Eastern situation -- I was too busy fighting my own battles. But as we neared the end of the European war and during the weeks following thereon, my staff and I became convinced that the Japanese were on their last legs. (I assume that a lot of other people, by that time, believed the same thing.)

Personal and Confidential



# Letter from President Dwight D. Eisenhower to William D. Pawley, April 9, 1955 (Pg.2)

Personal and Confidential

Ambassador Pawley - 2.

On the other hand, when I suggested to Secretary of War Stimson, who was then in Europe, that we avoid using the atomic bomb, he stated that it was going to be used because it would save hundreds of thousands of American lives. So that I suppose that as far as I was concerned I still believed in the difficulty of any assault against Japan. But you must remember that there had been many bloody battles in the Pacific and certainly you cannot blame anyone for wanting to save American lives.

All this is written without reference to existing records and, indeed, it is possibly doubtful that any recorded opinion of the kind I have just stated would appear in the official records of SHAEF. Also, we must remember that the Far Eastern subject was really none of our business. Any opinions we expressed on it were gratuitous. However, I am sure that General Smith -- possibly Governor Byrnes -- and I think one or two others of my wartime staff would find that their memories of these incidents substantially parallel what I have set down.

Give my love to Edna.

As ever,



The Honorable William D. Pawley,  
204 Roper Building,  
Miami 32, Florida.

Personal and Confidential