

## THINKING

## ABOUT KOREA?

## A BOMB FELL ON HIROSHIMA.

## REMEMBER?

At exactly fifteen minutes past eight in the morning, on August 6, 1945, Japanese time, at the moment when the atomic bomb flashed above Hiroshima, Miss Toshiko Sasaki, a clerk in the personnel department of the East Asia Tin Works, had just sat down at her place in the plant office and was turning her head to speak to the girl at the next desk. At the same moment.....A hundred thousand people were killed.... And the same moment, according to Hanson Baldwin, military editor of the New York Times, marked the end of the moral leadership of America.

## BUT IT SAVED

## AMERICAN LIVES !

The Chief of the Foreign Morale Analysis Division OWI during World War II was Commander Alexander H. Leighton, Medical Corps, USNR, Professor of Sociology at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. His book, Human Relations In A Changing World, E.P. Dutton and Co., 1949, contains the account of the Division's study of Japanese morale during the war and the check made after the war of the Division's findings. Following are excerpts from the book:

Leighton quotes with approval the findings of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey: "Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated." (p. 75.) Foreign Morale Analysis Division Findings: "In mid-April (1945) Admiral Kantoro Suzuki had been named Premier, and had been given definite instructions to 'bring the war to a conclusion as quickly as possible.'" (p. 72.)

"Actually, by June (1945), although nothing was known of the atomic bomb, it was expected that the Japanese would <sup>very</sup> soon make real overtures for peace. . . . A number of the members of the Division. . . estimated that the war would be finished between July and September if no major change occurred in our military activity or State Department policy." (p. 75.)

## AND ENDED

## THE WAR !

EDMOND TAYLOR, Chief of Planning Board, Office of Strategic Services in World War II, in charge of O.S.S. activity, Southeast Asia Theatre, 1944-45, writes in Richer By Asia, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947:

"Like everyone else who heard the news, even those who had no idea what atomic energy was, I realized instantly that Hiroshima, which ended the war, had not ended war." (p. 324.)

"What we had done, of course," (at Hiroshima) "was mass-murder, but seemingly the conventionalized mass-murder called war, and therefore legitimate. Because we had apparently only done on a larger scale the things that all nations do to gain victory in war, we could not understand why we felt like the Biblical Cain, like the inventor of murder. We have killed more human beings than have ever been killed before in a single air-raid, we told ourselves, but really we have saved lives, even Japanese lives, by so doing. . . . That should have made us feel all right, but it did not. It did not make us feel all right because our guilt was not for the hundred thousand or more Japanese that we had killed--though that was grounds for guilt in itself--not for having invented biological and even chemical crime. It was for having made ourselves the ancestors of the end of the world, as Cain, the first murderer, made himself the ancestor of all the murders which will ever be committed." (p. 401-2.)

## THE CRY OF

## THE CHILDREN

On February 24, 1950, observed around the globe as World Day of Prayer, 600 high school girls in Hiroshima in a meeting of their student council, at which no teachers were present, engaged in a two-hour prayer meeting. They then drafted a letter to President Truman, Prime Minister Stalin and Secretary-General Trygve Lie. Then each of the 600 girls signed her name.

"On this World Day of Prayer we bring to mind the horrible experience at the time of the atomic bomb, and we feel deeply the urgent need of a world peace for the sake of the welfare of all people. That day on which our dear fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends were taken from us, on that day tens of thousands in Hiroshima lost their lives as victims of the atomic bomb, and the city full of life until that morning was burned to ashes in but a few seconds. And it was thought that never again would we be able to stand up. The grievous calls for help which came from under the fallen buildings lying within the devouring fire which had wrapped the completely destroyed city are still calling us and pushing us into the road to peace.

"We do not want others to suffer this piteous tragedy which war has brought to us. No matter how science may prosper, man cannot make man. When we think how important each individual is, and of how lightly they were treated in the war, we firmly pray that such a thing will never happen again.

"But even if everyone had gone through the terrible experience, people are still preparing for war. The leaders of each country say that they will use weapons as a means to peace. But as long as weapons exist we firmly believe that we cannot hope for true peace. We pray that the large sums used for armaments will be turned to render services for the happiness of mankind.

"We want you to listen to our prayers which we are shouting from the bottom of our hearts.

"We pray (from the bottom of our hearts) that you, the great leaders of Russia and America who have the greatest strength, will take the leadership and work wholeheartedly for the purpose of world peace."

WE JOIN  
YOUR PRAYERS

" Dear Young People of Hiroshima:

"As a youth group vitally interested in world peace, we are taking up your plea in the United States. The people of our country can never begin to comprehend the suffering which you have experienced. We sincerely hope that the growing concern on the part of young people of the world will help prevent another war.

"Efforts on the part of some of our leaders have already been made in the form of proposals toward disarmament and aid to underdeveloped countries. We believe, as you do, that weapons are not a means to peace, and therefore, are discussing with adult guidance the problems we face in our desire for peace and the part that the young people must play. We feel that we must promote a better understanding among the peoples of the world regardless of race, religion, color, or nationality. We need the wholehearted support of the leaders of our country, the U.S.S.R., and other nations to make this plan effective.

"We join in your prayers for world peace and for competent leaders to make this peace lasting.

Sincerely yours, "

Signed by thirty-one of forty-three high school students at a World Affairs Camp sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee at Camp Carondowanna, Pa., June 23 to 30, 1950.

(If you know teen-agers who would like to write to the students in Hiroshima their letters may be sent to this office for forwarding. And if you know teen-agers who would profit from such a camp experience send them to one of the New York State Camps announced last month. Write us for further information or scholarship aid.)

ON

BORROWED TIME

And now, Taneo Chiba is dead. He died of what in Japan they now call "atomic disease." It is a form of anemia—not the kind with which we in this country are familiar, but the peculiar aplastic variety which results from radioactivity induced by an atomic explosion and produces a lingering and painful death. It destroys in the marrow of the bones the ability to produce red corpuscles which carry oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues. The patient therefore is gradually stifled from inability to secure enough oxygen. The heart, racing madly to make up for this deficiency, becomes enlarged; breathing becomes excruciatingly difficult; the patient bleeds internally, and such high fever follows as to produce delirium and finally death.

Taneo Chiba was principal of Chinzei Gakuin, a Methodist boys' school in Nagasaki. His wife was killed by the bomb. Since August 8, 1945 he had been living on borrowed time. — reported by T. T. Brumbaugh in the Christian Century.

WHEN THERE  
IS NO PEACE

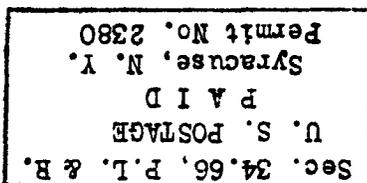
Professor Channing Liem of Korea, formerly lecturer in political science at Princeton University and now at the Pennsylvania College for Women, has been added to the faculty of the Institute of International Relations to be held at Cornell University August 7-13. His knowledge of Korea and his analysis of our problem there are decidedly worth sharing. Can you afford not to come to Cornell this year?

THE BOOK END

On August 6, the Fifth Anniversary of Hiroshima, we urge you to take time to read again John Hershey's moving and brilliant HIROSHIMA; and Herman Hagedorn's free-verse poem, THE BOMB THAT FELL ON AMERICA. These will renew your realization of the meaning of an event too vast to be comprehended at once, too tremendous to be forgotten. Arrange a group or public reading of the poem if at all possible.

AMERICA,  
AMERICA !

The bomb that fell on Hiroshima fell on America too.  
It fell on no city, no munitions plants, no docks.  
It erased no church, vaporized no public building,  
reduced no man to his atomic elements.  
But it fell, it fell.  
It burst. It shook the land.



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