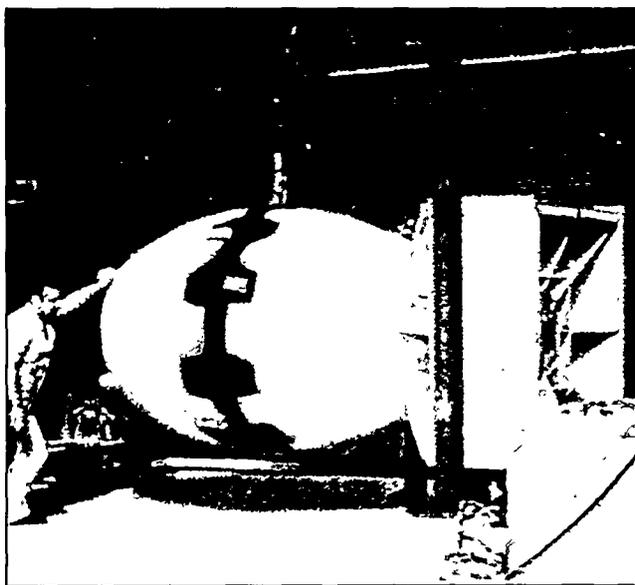


Model of Little Boy Uranium Bomb. Reprinted from Richard G. Hewlett and Oscar E. Anderson, Jr., *The New World, 1939-1946*, Volume I of *A History of the United States Atomic Energy Commission* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1962).

would attack additional targets with equally devastating results. Two days later, on August 8, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and attacked Japanese forces in Manchuria, ending American hopes that the war would end before Russian entry into the Pacific theater.



Fat Man Plutonium Bomb Being Readied at Tinian. *Los Alamos National Laboratory*.

Nagasaki

Factional struggles and communications problems prevented Japan from meeting Allied terms in the immediate aftermath of Hiroshima. In the absence of a surrender announcement, conventional bombing raids on additional Japanese cities continued as scheduled. Then, on August 9, a second atomic attack took place. Taking off from Tinian at 3:47 a.m., *Bock's Car* (named after its usual pilot) headed for its primary target, Kokura Arsenal, located on the northern coast of Kyushu Island. Pilot Charles Sweeney found unacceptable weather conditions and unwelcome flak above Kokura. Sweeney made three passes over Kokura, then decided to switch to his secondary target even though he had only enough fuel remaining for a single bombing run. Clouds greeted *Bock's Car* as it approached Nagasaki, home to the Mitsubishi plant that had manufactured the torpedoes used at Pearl Harbor. At the last minute, a brief break in the cloudcover made possible a visual targeting at 29,000 feet and *Bock's Car* dropped her single payload, a plutonium bomb weighing 10,000 pounds and nicknamed Fat Man, at 11:01 a.m. The plane then veered off and headed to Okinawa for an emergency landing. Fat Man exploded 1,650 feet above the slopes of the city with a force of 21,000 tons of TNT.⁵⁹ Fat Man kill-