

Forecast: Fair. No change. High Tuesday, 38; low, 27. (Temperature at 1 a. m., 33.) Year ago: High, 46; low, 33. Details on Page 3.

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(Two Sections)

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY FIVE CENTS

Most Horrible War Ends In Reims School

REIMS, France, May 7—(Delayed)—(AP)—The death sentence of Germany's Third Reich and Europe's charter for a new peace were signed in the prosaic brick school house of Reims before dawn today by the enemy high command.

In a document of unconditional surrender foreordained by the United States and Britain 28 months ago Gen. Gustav Jodl, chief of staff of the wehrmacht, and shaggy browed Gen. Adm. Hans Georg von Friedeburg, chief of the German navy, ended the most horrible war in the history of western civilization.

Silently with taut faces the two warrior servants of the beaten Nazi empire put their names to the capitulation to the armed forces of Allied Supreme Commander Eisenhower in the west and Marshal Stalin in the east.

JODL PLEADS FOR GENEROUS TREATMENT

Then, with his voice and bearing as steady as the Prussian military tradition demands, Jodl asked leave to speak. Admitting no guilt of war nor consciousness of the suffering inflicted on the rest of the world he appealed to the victors for a "generous treatment" of the German people.

On the wall behind his back was a huge chart tabulating Allied casualties.

The school house in Reims was General Eisenhower's advanced headquarters. On a big wooden table in front of Jodl lay four identical documents to which he had just affixed his signature. There was one each for the United States, Britain, France and Russia. Each bore the words first written by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca: "Unconditional surrender."

Seventeen correspondents including Edward Kennedy of the Associated Press were present at the signing and heard Jodl's plea.

After he had signed the four instruments of surrender and after the military representatives of the four powers had signed them, Jodl asked for permission to speak.

He was told he might. His voice was low and soft and he said:

"With this signature, the German people and armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victors' hands.

"In this war which has lasted more than five years, both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world. In this hour, I can only express the hope that the victor will treat generously with them."

ALLIES LISTEN WITHOUT EXPRESSION

His face was expressionless and so were the faces of the American, British, Russian and French generals who represented the Allies.

All had seen German murder camps and all knew the furious cruelty of German occupying forces.

Jodl finished speaking and sat down. The sound of his voice was quickly absorbed by the beaverboard covering the room's walls.

A moment passed in dead silence and then the German representatives were taken down the hall to meet General Eisenhower.

Eisenhower and his deputy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, were waiting. They stood behind Eisenhower's small desk.

Jodl entered first, followed by Friedeburg and then by Colonel Polesch, a German supply expert.

Polesch glanced once at the Allied officers. Friedeburg looked out the window. Only Jodl, his bald head gleaming beneath naked electric light bulbs, looked the American and British commanders in the face.

Again there was a moment of heavy silence.

Then Eisenhower spoke. He was brief and terse as always. His voice was cold and stern. His steel blue eyes were hard.

In a few clipped sentences, he made it plain that Germany was a defeated nation and that henceforth orders to the German people would come from the Allies. He said they would be obeyed. Then the Germans filed out.

Nazi Germany had ceased to exist.

The war had ended.

The signatures on the document of surrender climaxed two days of negotiations in the Cathedral city, scene of many dramatic events in European history. Possibly what was born here today will be known as the "Peace of Reims."

The doom of the Third Reich was sealed in the war room of the Allied supreme command's advanced headquarters in the

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JAP WAR THUNDERS ON LAND, SEA, AIR

By the Associated Press

Europe was at peace today, but war thundered with relentless fury on widely separated Pacific-Asiatic battle fronts.

Yank Doughboys in the southeast Philippines ran into a real fight in the Davao sector while Australian and Dutch forces expanded their gains on Tarakan island, just off Borneo. Bad weather limited ground operations on bloody Okinawa by U. S. battleships and cruisers threw heavy fire ashore to wreck gun emplacements, artillery and mortars.

On Mindanao island in the Philippines the Japanese finally stiffened around Davao and counter-attacked. Strong Nipponese forces punched through thin Yank lines and established battle positions. A few reinforcements were getting through to a partially isolated American battalion in the hills. The Japanese battle line was anchored on Libby airdrome captured by the Yanks some time ago. Japanese artillery pounded the southwest side of the dome.

On Tarakan, Aussie and Dutch troops were within two miles of the Djoeata oil field. China's national Kuomintang congress, meeting in Chungking, approved a proposal to send a message to the Japanese people advising a speedy offer of unconditional Nippon surrender. Meanwhile, a Chungking rumor was to the effect that Prince Konoye, former premier of Japan, and influential members of the nobility are secretly in favor of peace and intend to

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News a Year Ago

Nazis seethed with invasion preparations, boasted of super-fortifications, and drummed pep talks into the populace while they tightened their western ramparts against the expected blow. In the Pacific, Guam was battered in a blazing American bomber and fighter plane attack.

Germany Signs Articles Of Capitulation In Berlin

German Army Gets Out of Copenhagen



Horse-drawn vehicles were part of procession square on the way out of Copenhagen, Denmark, German troops passing through the central square. (AP wirephoto via radio, Stockholm.)

CONTROL UNIT FLIES TO OSLO

OSLO, Norway—(AP)—An Allied control commission for Norway arrived in Oslo in British flying boats last night in the midst of Norway's celebration of her liberation.

After five years of German occupation, Norway's reception of freedom was fervent but peaceful, although there were unofficial reports that Vidkun Quisling, premier of the Nazi puppet government, and Josef Terboven, German commissioner for Norway, had been seized by the home front.

Huge crowds jammed Oslo's main squares hoping to see the members of the control commission, whose chief has not yet been identified. The people also were excited by rumors that Crown Prince Olav also might arrive by plane. Twenty-four hours after the news of unconditional German surrender had reached the populace there was no report of any shooting either in the capital or elsewhere.

Clear Skies Are Forecast

Clear skies and little change in temperature were forecast for the Twin Ports area today by the weather bureau after intermittent snow flurries and below-freezing temperatures which prevailed throughout the Northwest yesterday. The mercury dipped to a low of 27 at 6 a. m. and climbed to the freezing mark by noon. It reached a high of 38 degrees at 2:30 p. m. before dropping to 33 at 4:30 p. m. Average for the day was 32, compared with the normal of 45 for that date. A year ago temperatures ranged from 46 to 33 degrees.

NAZI CAPTIVES WEEP AT SURRENDER NEWS

FORT OGLETHORPE, Ga.—Many German prisoners of war at Fort Oglethorpe "broke down and cried like babies" when they were informed of the unconditional surrender of Germany, Col. Howard Clark II, post commander, said last night.

Chairmen are: Alden township, Earl Driscoll; Brevator (east), Mrs. Arvo Partanen; Brevator (west), Arvo Oinonen; Canosia, Mrs. A. O. Anderson; Duluth, Frank W. Shelton; Fredenberg, Mrs. Peter Chesney; Gnessen, Mrs. George Tarnowski; Grand Lake, A. C. Abrahamson; Hermantown (north), K. G. Kellett; Hermantown (south), Walfrid A. Nara; Industrial, Alfred J. Grigg; Lakewood, Mrs. Frank B. Miller; Normanna, Mrs. Walford Neimi; Rice Lake (Arnold), Mrs. Merle Hemphill; Rice Lake (Homecroft), Mrs. John Doran; Rice Lake (north), Mrs. Ernest Beyer; Solway, John Johnson.

Molotov to Leave, Issue Is Unsolved

SAN FRANCISCO—(AP)—Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov will leave San Francisco today for Moscow, leaving the Big Three deadlock over Poland unbroken, while conference action agreed to give priority in its working committees to big power agreements to a world charter for maintaining peace.

City Lifts 'Brown-Out'

The lights on Superior street were bright again last night, more than three months after they were dimmed by the brown-out last Feb. 1. Theater and hotel marquees glistened with all their former brilliance, and neon signs were lighted outside downtown business establishments.

The brown-out here was lifted at 7:15 p. m. yesterday when the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor was lighted, marking the coming of V-E day.

NEW PLANES AUTHORIZED WASHINGTON—(AP)—The aviation industry was authorized yesterday to resume the manufacture of transport planes for American airlines.

AMERICAN, BRITISH CHIEFS WARN OF GRIM WAR AHEAD

By the Associated Press President Harry S. Truman and the heads of Great Britain, Prime Minister Churchill and King George VI, announced the formal end of the bitter war with Germany yesterday with the solemn reminder that Japan remains unsubdued and served grim notice to that last of the Axis powers that her doom is sealed.

The United States—picking up the cue from its President—went on with the matter-of-fact business of making war without breaking stride to celebrate the victory in Europe. "This is a solemn but glorious hour," said President Truman in an 8 a. m. Central War Time radio address. "I only wish that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day," the President said.

Molotov is turning the chairmanship of the Soviet delegation at the United Nations conference over to Ambassador Andrei Gromyko. Several days ago it was disclosed that Molotov planned to leave shortly.

The United States and British ambassadors to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, members of the three-power commission with Molotov for reorganization of the Polish provisional government, also will leave San Francisco today.

The Soviet Union has not replied to the American and British request for an explanation of the arrest of 16 Polish underground leaders, it was learned.

Under the priority to working committees, proposals of small countries will have to wait their turn for consideration under a pattern of procedure approved Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

DRESDEN FALL IS FINALE

By the Associated Press

Russian troops, fighting right up to the last hour stipulated by terms of the German surrender and long after all American forces had ceased fire on the western front, captured the Saxon capital of Dresden and the Czechoslovak city of Olmuetz in their final victories of the war.

Premier Stalin announced the capture of Dresden, once a city of 630,000, some four hours after Allied leaders proclaimed that the war in Europe was over. American troops had not fired a shot since 8 a. m. Monday, a few hours after the surrender was signed at Reims.

RESIST TO END

The Germans resisted the Russians furiously to the last, Stalin saying that Olmuetz, a big rail junction, fell after "stubborn fighting." Yugoslav Partisans, also reluctant to quit killing German troops who overran their country, captured the Croatian city of Zagreb on the last day of hostilities. The Cairo radio announced officially that Nazi troops in the Dodecanese islands in the eastern Mediterranean had surrendered. Allied radios ordered all German and German-controlled ships at sea to head for the nearest Allied ports and remain there.

Nearly 300,000 German troops started the long march out of Denmark. All their weapons were being left at the German border.

BULLETINS

SAN FRANCISCO—(AP)—Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov called on the United Nations last night to "consolidate our victory" on the battlefield with joint efforts for the good of humanity in the years ahead. Speaking on the eve of his departure for Moscow, Molotov said: "We must consolidate our victory for the sake of the freedom of nations, of the welfare, cultural development and progress of mankind."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—(AP)—Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic national committeeman and New Jersey party leader, was re-elected to the city commission yesterday along with his entire ticket by a majority of close to 50,000.

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Twelve congressmen returned last night after viewing Nazi prison camp atrocities and urged "swift, certain and adequate punishment" for all responsible.

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A propaganda attack heaped by radio to Japan yesterday included President Truman's call to the Japanese people to surrender unconditionally. Capt. E. M. Zacharias, USN, who speaks Japanese fluently, broadcast that he was beginning a series of talks to "responsible and thinking Japanese."

ANNOUNCEMENT DUE ON DISCHARGE SYSTEM

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The war department will announce at noon Thursday the system by which it will choose the troops to be given discharges now that the war in Europe is over.

Premier Stalin Belatedly Tells Of Surrender

PARIS—(Wednesday)—(AP)—Germany bowed today to the most crushing defeat ever inflicted upon a nation, her abject surrender proclaimed to the world by the United States, Britain and Russia.

The Moscow radio in behalf of Premier Marshal Stalin, whose Red armies broke the armed might of Hitler's Reich on the eastern front, announced the unconditional surrender to the Russian people at 1:10 a. m. today, 10 hours and 10 minutes after President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill proclaimed V-E day.

The announcement said the final articles of capitulation were signed yesterday in Berlin, the ruined capital symbolic of the fall of the Third Reich.

(Moscow said the Germans agreed not to destroy any ships, planes or military equipment of any kind and that they also agreed immediately to put forward responsible commanders to ensure fulfillment of all future orders given by the supreme high command of the Red army and the high command of the Allied expeditionary forces.) Field Marshal Wilhelm Kietel, chief of the German high command, signed the articles in the presence of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, assistant commander of the Red armies; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander in the west; Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, chief of the U. S. strategic air forces in Europe, and Lt. Gen. Jean de Latre de Tassigny, commander of the French First army.

For Germany it was a crowning ignominy—Von Kietel, whose armies all but mastered Europe, forced to sign in the ashes of Germany's first city the surrender articles which stripped the Reich of its last vestige of military strength. The guns of Europe, which through five years, eight months and seven days of unexampled war inflicted possibly 40,000,000 casualties, fell silent at one minute past midnight yesterday (5:01 p. m. Tuesday, Central War Time).

GUNS STILLED YESTERDAY Actually, guns on the western front were stilled Monday to prevent further bloodshed as the Allied world celebrated V-E day 11 months and two days after General Eisenhower's armies stormed into France to liberate a Europe in Nazi chains.

The last shot on the western front was fired in Czechoslovakia by the 80th infantry division of General Patton's Third army, the last to remain in action. Patton issued his "cease fire" order at 8 a. m. yesterday (1 a. m., Central War Time). The stubborn Nazis in Czechoslovakia—the last to submit—agreed to the terms of unconditional surrender, and a

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Decision Due On Curfew WASHINGTON—(AP)—The lights of American cities winked on last night in token of Europe's liberation and the government made ready to tell the public its homefront policies for the war against Japan.

Director Fred M. Vinson of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion set a news conference for today at 10 a. m. CWT to release his chart for the future, wrapping up the plans of 26 war and civilian agencies.

The War Production board lifted the lighting "brownout" immediately after President Truman's victory broadcast. With that action, the capital looked to Vinson for a decision on the curfew, the racing ban and other items.

His predecessor, James F. Byrnes, recommended prompt

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SABBATH CALM MARKS DULUTH'S V-E DAY

Duluth yesterday just didn't have the spirit left for a final spontaneous outburst. President Truman's official proclamation of V-E day came merely as a signal for prayer and thanksgiving, and the re-dedication to achieve victory in the Pacific as speedily as possible.

Outward celebration was absent. War workers carried on as usual. Personnel of retail stores, on-sale and off-sale liquor establishments, beer taverns, bars in clubs and hotels and all other places where liquor is sold, had the day off. Some eating places were closed for several hours after the proclamation. Others remained closed all day.

Last night Duluthians attended special services in churches and synagogues to commemorate the victory.

It was a calm that came of thoughtfulness, mindful of the many fighting sons who gave their lives—and mindful, too, Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

EARLY INCREASE IN TIRES IS SEEN

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The end of the war in Europe will mean an early increase in tires for civilian cars, a War Production board official asserted yesterday before the senate defense investigating committee.

Flood Gates Opened on Claims to Reich Territory

SAN FRANCISCO—(AP)—Germany's unconditional surrender opened the flood gates last night for territorial claims against the Third Reich which eventually may divide more than one-third of her prewar land holdings among the Allies.

Although the carve-up of Germany has no place in the United Nations conference, some European delegations have taken the opportunity to make known their claims. The spheres of Allied military occupation, which are expected to be taken over shortly, have been agreed upon for several months, and many here believe the big Allied powers will occupy Germany for at least six years, possibly longer. Others have contended the occupation must endure for at least a quarter of a century to teach the Germans that war does not pay.

Several European countries have let it be known that they actually want German territory. Dutch Foreign Minister Elco van Kleffens announced here several days ago that his government had reserved the right to claim the German province of Frisia. The Belgians are interested in a small strip of land along their border. The Moscow declaration of British-U. S.-Soviet foreign ministers said Austria should be independent in the postwar world. It seems safe to assume that Czechoslovakia's prewar frontiers will be restored. Poland has put in a claim for East Prussia, and the Warsaw Polish government has raised

the question of extending Poland's western frontier to the Oder river to include Stettin. The Big Three have decided that Russia's own western frontier shall be extended to the Curzon line. The French have demanded all of Germany west of the Rhine. Diplomatic quarters in London have heard that Prime Minister Churchill has proposed a four-power rule over the Rhineland and Ruhr as a separate political and economic entity.

There also was the belief that southern Schleswig and north Frisia might be awarded to Denmark as a move to internationalize the Kiel canal. Many Allied sources believe Germany will lose the naval stronghold of Heligoland. Memelland doubtless will be returned to Lithuania, which itself is now claimed by Russia. The status of Danzig is indefinite. It may go to Poland since it voted itself into Germany before the war.