

Duluth News-Tribune

SPORTS GEMS
These glowing sports gems of yesterday! Remember? Turn to Reg Buck's column on the sports page.

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NATION CELEBRATES PEACE WITH JAPANESE SURRENDER

Victory Roar Shakes World

By the Associated Press

An Allied world that had waited long and sacrificed heavily for this victory gave thanks in its manifold ways last night for Japan's unconditional surrender, and then went mad in an ecstasy of jubilation.

Even as the whistles began shrieking, as the wildly honking automobiles began racing through the streets, as the victory bonfires blazed and the fighting men and their home folks embraced and wept unashamed—

Even as these things happened, the church bells pealed and the words of the psalmist were repeated, reverently:

"This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

The rejoicing was undiminished for all that it had started, and had been checked repeatedly, last Friday when the enemy of the western world bared its breast—but asked the shadow of an emperor for armor.

CRUISER IS SUNK, 883 DIE

PELELIU, Palau Islands, Aug. 5.—(Delayed)—The 10,000-ton cruiser Indianapolis was sunk in less than 15 minutes, presumably by a Japanese submarine, 12 minutes past midnight July 30—and 883 crew members lost their lives in one of the navy's worst disasters.

She went down in the Philippines sea, within 450 miles of Leyte while on an unescorted high speed run from San Francisco.

The fatal torpedo attack came without a second's warning. Two explosions flashed out of her bow. She quivered while flames streaked like a white, searing torch down passageways all through her slim hull.

In less than 15 minutes the Indianapolis was gone. 10,000 tons of "proud and happy" ship plunged headfirst into the sea. Nobody outside the oil-covered circle of men and debris in the water knew her fate until after a Peleliu search plane led the way to the rescue of the 315 men who survived five days in the sea.

PRESIDENT STARTS U. S. BACK TO PEACE ROLE

WASHINGTON—(P)—President Truman last night turned the whole machinery of government loose to try to carry the nation swiftly—and smoothly—into the broad path of peace.

The magnitude of the job ahead—getting industry back on a peacetime basis and getting people into jobs—was vividly revealed by the President when he declared shortly after announcing the Japanese surrender:

"The emergency is as great as it was on Dec. 7, 1941."

And—all controls over the nation's manpower were ended abruptly in a nationwide order by the War Manpower commission.

The end of gasoline rationing—expected very shortly—will be another sharp demonstration that the war is over.

The heads of government agencies—those which will have most to do with trying to steer America smoothly along the road from war to peace—have plans already to announce.

The first to talk of them will be John Snyder, war mobilizer and director of reconversion. His over-all plan for reconversion may be released this morning.

Later he'll explain his plan in a radio talk over a multiple hook-up.

The heads of the other prime wartime government agencies will follow the Snyder master plan with individual plans of their own, all dove-tailed into Snyder's.

The first sign of the changes which will come over Washington in the months ahead was made plain with a statement by Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, that "the life of this agency soon will be over."

A high official of the War Production board said his agency would step out of the picture as soon as industry is

Is Supreme Commander



GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

MacArthur Named To Govern Nippon

DRAFT CUT TO THOSE UNDER 26

WASHINGTON—(P)—President Truman last night forecast that 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 men now in the army may be returned to civilian life within the next 12 to 18 months.

Furthermore, he said in announcing Japan's surrender, only the lowest age groups will now be drafted into the army. Preliminary estimates indicate only those under 26 will be called, Mr. Truman added.

His recommendation was that selective service reduce inductions immediately from 80,000 a month to 50,000.

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, following Mr. Truman's instructions, last night telegraphed all state directors ordering them to stop at once the induction of all registrants 26 years of age or older.

"It is too early to propose a definite figure for the occupation forces which will be required in the Pacific 12 months from now or what reduction it may be possible to make in the strength of the army force now allotted to occupation duties in Europe," the President said in a statement.

"It is apparent, however, that we can release as many men as can be brought home by the means available during the next year."

Army releases will be speeded by air and sea transportation in an effort to attain that 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 figure, he said.

Mr. Truman said that in justice to millions of men who had given "long and faithful service under the difficult and hazardous conditions of the Pacific war and elsewhere overseas a constant flow of replacements to the occupational forces is thought to be imperative."

'Cease Fire' Is Too Late

OKINAWA—(Wednesday)—(P)—The electric command to "cease fire" rang throughout Pacific island areas today but—

First echelons of the Far East air forces were winging to Japan on one of the biggest raids of the war and some could not be reached to be called back.

Admiral Halsey, aboard a warship, cautioned his mighty Third fleet to be on the alert. And 35 minutes after the "cease fire" order was given, a Japanese bomber was shot down.

At Manila, General MacArthur, assigned to accept Japan's surrender, assured:

"I shall at once take steps to stop hostilities and further bloodshed."

In all islands of the Pacific, including the Marianas, the Ryukyus and the Philippines, conquering American forces tempered elation with caution in view of premature celebrations which had been touched off by Japan's earlier offer.

DULUTH AREA FREE OF SERIOUS MISHAPS

Despite streets jammed to the curbs with cars containing peace celebrants no serious accidents were reported up to an early hour today in either Duluth or adjacent communities. Drivers generally operated their cars carefully, giving expression to their exuberance by honking horns.

Duluth Goes Wild With Joy at Peace

Unrestrained joy, bordering almost on hysteria, gripped Duluth last night as thousands swarmed the downtown area to celebrate the return of peace.

Confetti, feathers, torn bits of newspaper and even popcorn rained from the top floors of downtown office buildings when home-bound workers caught by the news watched the gathering mob.

But less than an hour after the first whistles blew, thousands of reverent Duluthians bowed their heads in their chosen places of worship.

Meanwhile, shouts and cheers mingled with tears of joy as a tumultuous throng showed, elated and embraced each other in a barely moving stream down Superior street.

Most of the stores were closed when the news broke, but customers in downtown eating places were given "the

PETAINE TO DIE

PARIS, Wednesday—(P)—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was convicted and sentenced to death early yesterday by three judges and a 24-man jury who deliberated almost seven hours. The high court of justice added it "hoped the sentence would not be executed."

Happy Girl Rides Daddy's Shoulder in Victory



Happily riding through the crowds on her coast guard daddy's shoulder was young Diana Payer. News of the surrender brought youngsters and oldsters alike flocking to Superior street to add their voices to the display of joy. Diana's father is A. J. Payer, chief boatswain's mate, veteran of several years

service in the north Atlantic, who is now stationed on the coast guard cutter Woodrush. "Happy!" asked Payer. "I got a funny feeling that started right at my toes when I heard the news—and it came right straight up my backbone!"

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Second World war, history's greatest flood of death and destruction, ended last night with Japan's unconditional surrender. Formalities still remained—the official signing of surrender terms and a proclamation of V-J day.

But from the moment President Truman announced at 6 p. m., Central War Time, that the enemy of the Pacific had agreed to Allied terms, the world put aside for a time woeful thoughts of the cost in dead and dollars and celebrated in wild frenzy. Formalities meant nothing to people freed at last of war.

To reporters crammed into his office, shoving now-useless war maps against a marble mantle, the President disclosed that:

Japan, without ever being invaded, had accepted completely and without reservation an Allied declaration of Potsdam dictating unconditional surrender.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur had been designated supreme Allied commander, the man to receive surrender.

There is to be no power for the Japanese emperor—although the Allies will let him remain their tool. No longer will the warlords reign, through him, Hirohito—or any successor—will take orders from MacArthur.

OFFENSIVE ACTION IS SUSPENDED

Allied forces were ordered to "suspend offensive action" everywhere.

From now on, only men under 26 will be drafted. Army draft calls will be cut from 80,000 a month to 50,000. Mr. Truman forecast that five to five and a half million soldiers may be released within 12 to 18 months.

The surrender announcement set in motion a whole chain of events. Among them:

To a Japanese government which once had boasted it would dictate peace terms in the White House, Mr. Truman dispatched orders to "direct prompt cessation of hostilities," tell MacArthur of the effective date and hour, and send emissaries to the general to arrange formal surrender.

The War Manpower commission terminated all manpower controls.

The navy piled a \$6,000,000,000 cancellation of contracts on top of a previous \$1,200,000,000 cut in its shipbuilding program.

CONGRESS CALLED TO WORK

Congress was summoned back to work on Sept. 5, more than a month ahead of schedule, to get busy on unemployment compensation, surplus property disposal, full employment, government reorganization and the continuation or abolition of war agencies.

The Office of Censorship said it was getting ready to fold up. News, radio and mail censorship are due to end on V-J day. A War Production board official predicted that agency would go out of business once industry is on a solid peacetime basis.

War Labor board Chairman George W. Taylor predicted there would be no epidemic of strikes.

Those were developments which on any other night would have commanded smash headlines. Those developments and surrender capped a week packed with some of history's most stunning news.

The first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Russia's declaration of war, another atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan's offer to surrender if she could have her emperor and his sovereignty preserved.

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Joyous Shouts Greet War Extras



Joyous shouts of these two Duluth servicemen filled the air as they were greeted by the first extra of The Herald which announced the Japanese surrender. From left to right they are Sgt. Joe Inforzato, 1326 Commonwealth avenue, and S-Sgt. Mac Radakovich, 9901 Crestline court. Typical soldier reactions ranged from this expression of happiness to that of sober thoughtfulness.

JAPS BLAME NEW BOMB

By the Associated Press

A Domei dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo radio said last night that Emperor Hirohito had told the Japanese people by radio that "the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb" and should Japan continue to fight "it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization."

The dispatch was recorded by the Associated Press in New York.

"The enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives," the emperor was quoted as saying.

"Should we continue to fight it would not only result in an ultimate collapse and the obliteration of the Japanese nation. Also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization."

No-Strike Vow Ended by UAW

DETROIT—(P)—The CIO's United Automobile Workers' union last night declared its no-strike pledge ended. A proclamation declaring the wartime pledge at an end but expressing hope there would be no "rash of strikes" was issued by the union's top leadership at headquarters here.