

# President Announces Victory

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## Early Meeting Of 'Big Three' Anticipated

### Parley Leaders Urge Speedup Of Peace Tasks

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER  
SAN FRANCISCO, (AP)—A meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin is expected by United Nations diplomats to be arranged soon after V-E day.

These authorities believe that only a gathering of the Big Three—probably somewhere in the European area—can solve some of the urgent problems now arising from the total defeat of Germany and lay the basic plans for restoring civil order and real peace to Europe.

These are regarded as problems linked closely to the job, being rushed forward by the United Nations conference, of creating a permanent organization to maintain peace and security throughout the world.

### URGE SPEEDUP

The immediate impact of the ending of the European war is to reinforce demands of Secretary Stettinius, Foreign Minister Eden, Russian Commissar Molotov and other leaders that the conference lose no time in finishing its task.

This is now considered a little less than half done with two to three weeks of work ahead. Unanimous agreement among the big powers on the changes they want in the Dumbarton Oaks security proposals stands as the main achievement to date.

Meanwhile the dawn of V-E day found ranking diplomats of the big powers agreed on another big matter in addition to the general security system. This is that the powers should take separate but parallel measures to make sure that the next half century or so Germany will be denied the resources and industrial development necessary to plunge the world into another war.

### PEACE CONFERENCE

One possible step understood to have received some consideration from high officials is a treaty among the victor nations specially pledging them to stand ready to take up arms against Germany.

Whether there will be a general peace conference within the next two or three years is an open question among American and other diplomats here at the moment. Such a conference would deal with territorial settlements in Europe, and elsewhere in the world if it is held after the Pacific war has ended.

### NEUTRALS BREAK WITH REICH

LONDON, (AP)—Switzerland severed relations with surrendered Germany today. Sweden, Spain and Portugal had made similar moves in the last 48 hours.

### Weather Forecasts

(U. S. Weather Bureau)

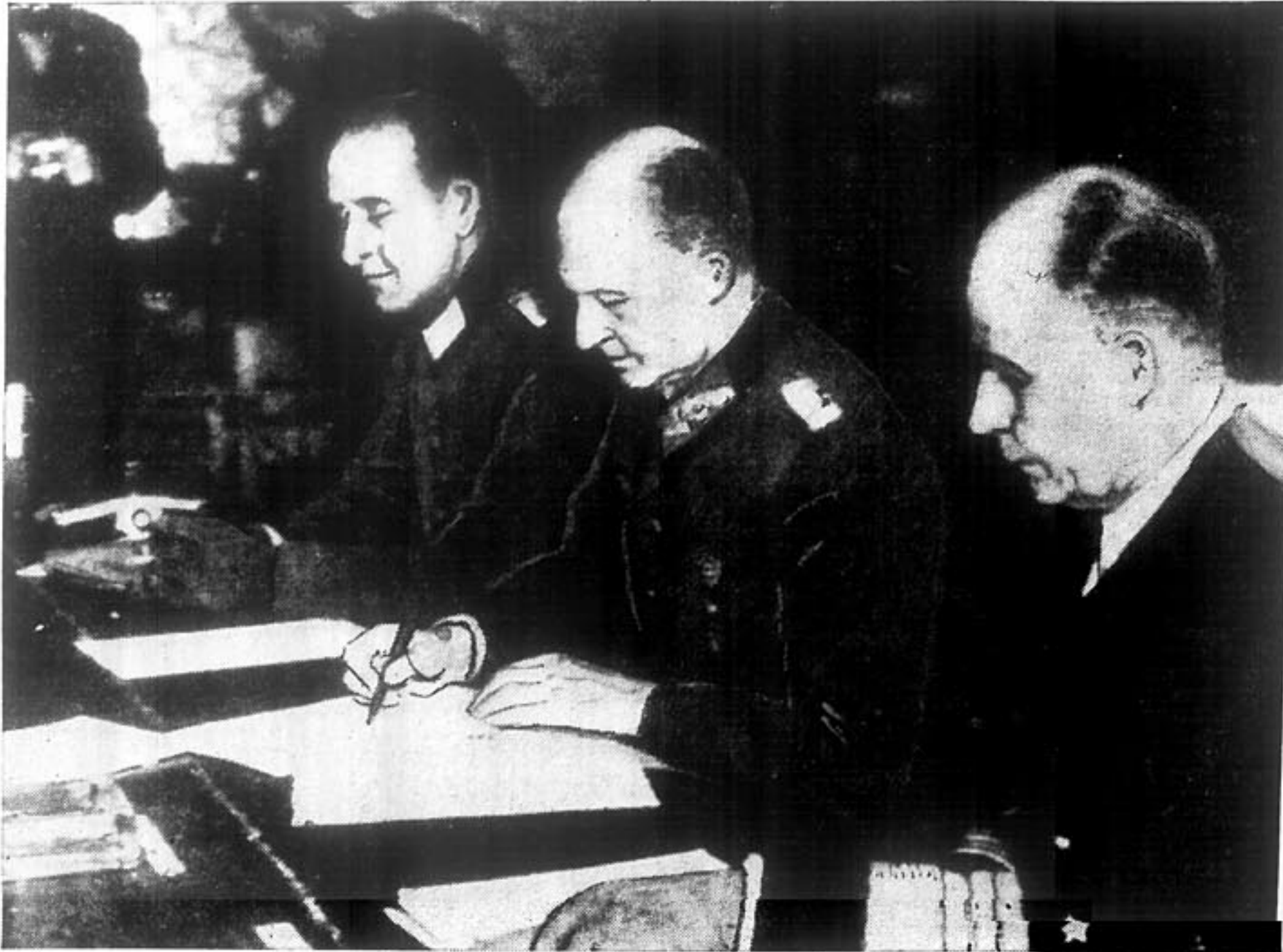
ROCHESTER AND VICINITY—Light snow or rain this afternoon and early tonight, becoming fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday. Lowest temperature tonight 28; highest Wednesday 45. Diminishing winds tonight.

MINNESOTA—Fair tonight and Wednesday except snow flurries continuing in northeast portion tonight. Continued cold with freezing temperatures tonight. Lowest temperature 22 in extreme north portion to 32 extreme south. Continued cool Wednesday. Diminishing winds tonight.

Maximum yesterday, 59 at 3:30 p.m.  
Lowest last night, 31 at 6 a.m.  
At 7:30 a.m., 33. At 12:30 p.m., 40.

Year Ago	Maximum	Minimum	Pct.
Chicago	60	39	1.39
Denver	59	40	
Des Moines	64	36	.01
Duluth	54	27	.01
Indianapolis	71	37	.11
Int. Falls	43	22	.07
Kansas City	68	46	.28
Los Angeles	67	55	
Mpls.	77	74	
Mpls.-St. Paul	56	30	
New Orleans	81	68	
New York	64	50	

## General Jodl Signs Surrender Terms



General Gustaf Jodl, German chief of staff, (center) signs terms of complete German surrender in scene at SHAEF headquarters at Reims, France, May 7. Others are Major General William Orentus (left) personal aide to General Jodl and General Hans G. von Friedeburg, commander-in-chief of the German navy. (AP Wirephoto from signal corps radiophoto.)

## Jubilant Britons Celebrate Victory

### Peoples of Europe Rejoice in Peace

LONDON, (AP)—Jubilant England awoke today from its first peacetime sleep in almost six years to greet the formal declaration of victory in Europe.

The streets of London were decked with the multi-colored flags of the United Nations, replacing the victory bunting that illuminated the skies of the ancient capital last night.

Throughout last night laughing, dancing, singing civilians, sailors and soldiers thronged the streets of London.

The scenes were repeated in towns and cities all over England. There was dancing and singing, too, in France, Belgium, The Netherlands and in Denmark.

### DOUGHBOYS PARADE

Mingling amid the Parisian gaiety were American doughboys parading with pretty French girls on their arms. Flying Fortresses overhead dropped flares and rockets went up all over the city.

In London thousands of the celebrators formed circles, waved flags and danced in jam-packed Piccadilly Circus.

Three British soldiers, two sailors and four airmen dined on top of a bus as it moved through the area, to the uproarious delight of the crowd.

American soldiers kissed English girls. They linked arms and joined the crowd singing "There Will Always Be an England."

Thousands who paraded to Buckingham palace chanted "we want the king, we want the king." They saw the red carpet already flung over the royal balcony from which the king and queen will receive homage today, but the royal couple failed to appear.

### TWO-DAY HOLIDAY

Other celebrants packed pubs and hotel bars.

Christmas tree lights outlined the windows of houses. Skyrockets soared into the skies. One bonfire flickered at a new cross that marked the place where a rocket bomb killed 170 people only a few months ago.

Tonight public houses and other licensed bars may remain open until midnight—an extra hour. Food shops will be opened for only a few hours, and underground railways, central buses and trams will operate on Sunday schedules.

## Rochester Receives Official News Of Surrender With Quiet Relief

### 'Tell All My Friends I'm in Good Health,' Says Major Bowes

NEW YORK, (AP)—Major Edward Bowes, who last week retired from active broadcasting, said today he is devoting all his time to other interests and visiting his office daily.

### Youth Who Shot Foster Mother Gets Prison Term

Bowes, who is in his seventies, added, "you can tell all my friends that I am in good health."

The youth displayed little emotion as Circuit Court Judge Earl G. Pugsley pronounced the sentence upon receiving a plea of guilty to a second degree murder charge.

Smiley's foster mother, Mrs. Edna Smiley, 45, wife of a Chicago manufacturer had rebuked him when he arrived home about 1 a.m.

### Kyushu Bombed For 18th Time

GUAM, (AP)—Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's home islands, was bombed for the 18th time today.

Nearly 50 Superfortresses blasted key airfields and industrial areas in the campaign which began March 27 to neutralize Nippon's defense against the Okinawa invasion.

One of the most bitterly contested spots remaining was the north portion of Tarakan city, near the airport. General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

## 1,000 Japs A Day Killed On Okinawa

GUAM, (AP)—U. S. doughboys and marines, killing Japanese at the rate of 1,000 a day, pressed relentlessly forward on the stubbornly-contested southern Okinawa front today. Flame-throwing tanks were burning the way.

In five weeks of fighting the Yanks have killed 36,535 Japanese. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today. American losses up to last Thursday were 2,337 killed, 11,432 wounded and 514 missing. At this ratio 15 Japanese were killed for every American.

Infantrymen of the 77th division, scaling precipitous heights with wooden ladders and ship cargo nets, took a high escarpment near the center of the line in a 400-yard advance yesterday. They began clearing the southern slope in a downhill drive toward Shuri, second city of Okinawa, about a mile away.

Nearly on the west the 1st marine division gained about 300 yards to the outskirts of Dakeshi village. The 7th infantry division on the east coast advanced an equal distance but ran into considerable machinegun and small arms fire near Gaja village.

The marines reported finding two women in Japanese uniforms dead in front of their lines. Earlier in the Okinawa campaign five similarly uniformed women were killed attacking an artillery post.

### Tarakan Airbase Whipped Into Use

MANILA, (AP)—United Nations fighters and bombers operated from the newly-won 4,600-foot Tarakan airfield today as battle-seasoned Australians stormed across rough Tarakan island, off Borneo, to within rifle range of the eastern shore.

In the two widely separated points of remaining Japanese resistance in the Philippines, MacArthur reported advances on Mindanao and stubborn fighting on northern Luzon, approximately 750 miles to the north.

## Reactions Sobered By Thoughts of Task Ahead in Pacific

Rochester's citizens accepted with quiet relief today the official announcement by President Truman of Germany's unconditional surrender.

Their reactions were sobered by thoughts of the task ahead in the Pacific, where vast quantities of men and material will be needed to forge yard-by-yard gains into final victory.

Absent in the city were any jubilant demonstrations, such as led merchants in some localities to board their shop windows and take other precautions against wild outbursts.

### WEEK OF RUMORS

After more than a week of rumors and false hopes, the people of Rochester heard the official news with an attitude of realization that a bigger task still lies ahead.

However, the false surrender report on April 28 had touched off an air of expectancy which led citizens to look upon every unusual event as suggestive of V-E day.

When the carillon on top of the Mayo Clinic pealed forth one morning last week, persons began calling the Post-Bulletin to ask if it meant Germany's surrender. The unconditional surrender of German forces in Italy later in the week led to further confusion when incomplete reports were passed along the street.

Following the juncture of Russian and American forces, Rochesterites settled down to await quietly and hopefully the final word of cessation of hostilities. Yesterday's surrender flash, with its accompanying denials, brought forth no wild excitement, but led to quiet public discussion of the news.

The standard greeting in the city yesterday was not "hello" or "how are you," but "have you heard anything new?" or "what do you think of the news?" A number of transients could be seen seated in their automobiles during the day listening for news flashes over their car radios.

Today, although flags lining the streets of Rochester added a note of celebration, on every hand there were reminders that the serious business of war against Japan was going on.

## Churchill and Truman Call For All-Out War on Japan

## AP Scribe Broke Story Of German Surrender

By Associated Press  
Official proclamation of V-E day, the final and unconditional surrender of Germany to the Allies, came at 8 a. m., central war time today, a little less than 24 hours after the Associated Press had disclosed that the European war was over and that the final papers had been signed.

This is the story of how the Associated Press scored the overwhelming news beat, acclaimed by editors throughout the world as possibly the most resounding in journalistic history.

The story was broken by Edward Kennedy, chief of the Associated Press western front staff, who was present at Reims, France, 75 miles east of Paris, Sunday night and early Monday when the surrender articles were signed by representatives of the American, British, Russian, and French military commands and the German government of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz.

Kennedy returned to Paris at dawn Monday, May 7.

At 3:24 p. m., British time (8:24 a. m., CWT) Monday, Kennedy got through a telephone call from Paris to the London bureau of the Associated Press.

### CONNECTION POOR

The connection was faulty and his voice was faint.

Lewis Hawkins of the London bureau, who knew Kennedy well, having worked with him on the western front, recognized his voice.

He took down the flash that the war was actually over—that Germany had surrendered unconditionally and completely.

Then Kennedy dictated slowly and quietly ten "takes" of his story.

He said the surrender articles were signed in General Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims at 2:41 a. m., French time Monday (7:41 p. m. CWT, Sunday).

He gave the names of those signing for each party, with other pertinent details, plus a quote from the German chief of staff, Colonel General Gustav Jodl:

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

After the few short sentences the telephone connection was broken and never restored.

### CENSORS PASS STORY

The London censors passed the story without question, since it was matter in transit, rather than originating in their jurisdiction.

The Associated Press foreign desk in New York held the initial flash for eight minutes until sufficient of Kennedy's story was received to insure its authenticity. Then the flash went out at 8:35 a. m., (CWT), Monday.

Shortly thereafter the public relations division of supreme headquarters suspended the transmitting facilities of the Associated Press and all its correspondents throughout the European theater of operations.

Protests from Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, were made to Secretary of War Stimson and to General Eisenhower. Word that the protests had been made was passed along to the White House, along with a request from Mr. Cooper that President Truman issue to the press in confidence the text of any proclamation he might contemplate, so that it could be published on an even basis with Truman's radio announcement, when it came.

These messages went unanswered, but within seven hours supreme headquarters in Paris lifted the Associated Press suspension for all except Kennedy.

The German government radio, broadcasting on the wavelength of the Flensburg station, had announced at 7:38 a. m., (CWT), Monday, that Germany had surrendered.

Kennedy's story got through a little more than an hour later.

### Patton Issues 'Cease Fire' Order

WITH THE U. S. 3RD ARMY, (AP)—General Patton issued a cease fire order to the 3rd army at 8 a. m. yesterday, it can now be disclosed. This was 2 a. m. eastern war time.

### Next Sunday Proclaimed Day of Prayer

By Associated Press  
LONDON—President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill today proclaimed complete victory in Europe. Hostilities formally cease at 5:01 p. m. (EWT) tonight, supreme headquarters announced.

Both leaders summoned their nations to a battle to the finish against Japan. Churchill reminded that "Japan, with all her treachery and greed, remains unsubdued," and Truman asserted that "when the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally, only then will our fighting job be done."

There was no immediate proclamation from Premier-Marshall Stalin.

Supreme Allied headquarters in a special communique said "Allied expeditionary forces have been ordered to cease offensive operations, but will maintain their present position until the surrender becomes effective."

### TERMS OF SURRENDER

Germany's unconditional capitulation to the western Allies and Russia was signed at 2:41 a. m., French time Monday (7:41 p. m., CWT, Sunday) this communique announced.

Supreme headquarters announced the Germans agreed to:

- Order all resistance halted;
- Yield all ships and aircraft unscuttled and undamaged;
- Insure compliance with all further orders from the Allied supreme commander and the Soviet high command.

The surrender document specified that nothing it contained limited or restricted any terms which might later be imposed on the Reich.

"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," it warned, "the supreme commander and the Soviet high command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate."

Thus was effected the unconditional promulgation of unconditional surrender laid down by Churchill and the late President Roosevelt at Casablanca.

### RATIFIED AT BERLIN

"Today," said Churchill, "this agreement will be ratified and confirmed at Berlin, where Air Chief Marshal (Sir Arthur) Tedder, deputy supreme commander of the Allied expeditionary force, and General (Jean de) Lattre de Tassigny will sign on behalf of General Eisenhower. General Zhukov (1st White Russian army commander) will sign on behalf of the Soviet high command. The German representatives will be Field Marshal Keitel, chief of the high command, and commanders in chief of the German army, navy, and air forces."

Allied radios ordered all German and German-controlled ships to the nearest ports; Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz told the German people that all arms would be laid down at 11 p. m. German time (5 p. m. CWT).

President Truman proclaimed today "complete and final" victory in the European theater of the greatest war in history.

He went on a radio hookup at 8 a. m. (CWT) to read his formal proclamation, which he prefaced with brief remarks in which he solemnly warned:

(Continued on Page 10)

## Brown-Out Ended; Curfew, Racing Bah on Way Out

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The "brown-out" is ended. The war production board today revoked its order against unnecessary lighting immediately after President Truman's proclamation of victory in Europe.

The midnight curfew and the prohibition against horseracing are expected to be dissolved shortly, but no action has been taken yet.



EDWARD KENNEDY

## Last-Ditch Nazis In Bohemia Quit

### Russ Armies Begin Mopup in Moravia

LONDON, (AP)—Last-ditch Nazi holdouts in Bohemia surrendered unconditionally today, the Czech-controlled Prague radio said, sounding on V-E day the death rattle of the once mighty army which set out almost six years ago to conquer the world.

Their capitulation saved them from swift punishment by General George S. Patton's 3rd army, which had driven northeast from captured Pilsen to the outskirts of the Czech capital, and by three Russian armies driving toward the same goal from the north and east.

The patriot broadcast said General Ferdinand von Schoerner, commander in Bohemia and Moravia, signed unconditional surrender terms at 1:30 a. m. (battlefront time) and that units were to "cease fire" as soon as they received word of the capitulation.

Earlier the Partisans said U. S. staff officers had made contact with them, bringing a message of the unconditional surrender of all German armies. The Czechs said advance American tank units were four miles from Prague.

### BEGIN FINAL ROUNDUP

Three Russian armies were driving in from the east and north, and units had been reported 60 miles from the Czech capital.

As for the other German pockets, this was their disposition as the Russians and the Western Allies began the final roundup:

Norway—German troops remained in their barracks, awaiting the Allied will, as British ships were reported steaming into Norwegian harbors.

Latvia—An estimated 300,000 Germans, Latvians and Russians of quiescent General Vlassov's army were pocketed by the Red army against the sea and on the Vistula estuary near Danzig, and were faced with the choice of surrender or annihilation.

Yugoslavia—The German radio at Flensburg said withdrawals from Yugoslavia continued as the liberation of Ljubljana, capital of federal Slovenia, 74 miles northwest of Zagreb.

Eastern Moravia and the adjacent areas—Fighting still was reported by the Germans as Russian armies began the mopup.

The French ports—Isolated German forces in Dunkerque, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire, Bordeaux and Lorient were expected to lay (Continued on page 12)