

GERMANS SURRENDER

NAZIS GIVE UP UNCONDITIONALLY

Herald and News

In The Shasta-Cascade Wonderland

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1945

Number 10459

BLAST KILLS 6

FIVE CHILDREN, PASTOR'S WIFE IN EXPLOSION

Fishing Jant Proves Fatal To Bly Residents

Five children and a minister's wife, all residents of Bly, were killed instantly by an explosion of unannounced cause while on a fishing trip in the Gearhart mountain area just inside Lake county and about 65 miles from Klamath Falls.

One of the members of the party found an object, others went to investigate, and the blast followed.

Killed
The dead:
Mrs. Elsie Mitchell, wife of Rev. Aron Mitchell of Bly, who was the lone survivor of the incident.
Jay Gifford, 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Gifford.
Eddie Engen, 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Einar Engen.
Sherman Shoemaker, 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Shoemaker.
Joan Patzke, 11, and Dick Patzke, 13, son and daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Frank Patzke.

Rev. and Mrs. Mitchell and the five youngsters went out on the fishing journey Saturday morning. They fished in a creek on the Bly-Dairy creek road.

Find Object
Rev. Mitchell drove the car a distance while the others walked in the woods. When the object was sighted, they called to Rev. Mitchell. He left the car, approached the group, and was about 40 feet away when the explosion occurred.

All but Mrs. Mitchell were (Continued on Page Six)

Norman Dwight Reported Safe

Sgt. Norman E. Dwight, U. S. army air corps, son of Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Dwight, 823 Walnut, has been reported safe, according to an unofficial message. He was reported missing in action over Germany on February 13, 1945.

According to the message received by his parents, Dwight was a prisoner of war and has been liberated by an allied drive. He entered the service in June, 1943, and was sent overseas in October of 1944. He was an engineer and gunner on a B-26.



Picture of the first page of the Evening Herald, November 11, 1918, announcing the armistice. German capitulation, on that occasion, meant the end of the World War. This time, Japan, Germany's ally in World War II, fights on. The Japs were on the Allies side in the First World War.

Klamath Greets News Of Surrender Quietly; Work Carries On To Beat Nips

Klamath Falls celebrated with sobriety today—the day of the surrender.

Aware of the intensity of Pacific fighting, there appeared no evidence of the hysterical gaiety which swept the countryside in November, 1918, when victory of the allies over Germany was announced.

Stores, schools and business institutions were closed throughout Monday. Banks and theatres remained open.

Carry on Work
Military installations in this area carried on, well aware of their obligation to the fighting men in the Pacific.

Mixed Feelings Greet Surrender
By The Associated Press
America greeted announcement of Germany's unconditional surrender with a mixture of emotions.

Hilarious gaiety, solemn prayer in the streets, a partial stoppage of business and an electric feeling of excitement swept from coast to coast.

Official Announcements Of V-E Day Set For Tuesday

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press War Editor

An Associated Press dispatch from Reims, France, by Ed Kennedy announced the signing of the surrender, ending history's bloodiest conflict after 2076 days.

The British ministry of information said Prime Minister Churchill would broadcast an official announcement tomorrow at 6 a. m. PWT, "in accordance with arrangements between the three great powers," and King George would broadcast at noon PWT Tuesday "will be treated as Victory-in-Europe Day," it said, and Wednesday also will be regarded as a holiday.

A Stockholm dispatch said Germans would begin marching from Norway across the border to Sweden this afternoon, in accordance with surrender terms, but there was no information from Swedish officials.

The surrender to the western allies and Russia was made at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims, France, by the German high command.

In Washington microphones were made ready for a broadcast by President Truman. Prime Minister Churchill, after a busy day at 10 Downing St., went to see King George VI.

News of the surrender came in an Associated Press dispatch from Reims, at 6:35 a. m. PWT, and immediately set the church bells tolling in Rome and elsewhere.

In the hour before the news from Reims, German broadcasts told the German people that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered capitulation of all fighting forces, and called off U-boat warfare.

Joy at the news was tempered only by the realization that the war against Japan remains to be resolved, with many casualties still ahead.

The end of the European warfare, greatest, bloodiest and costliest war in human history — it has claimed at least 40,000,000 casualties on both sides in killed, wounded, and captured — came after five years, eight months and six days of strife that overspread the globe.

Hitler's arrogant armies invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, beginning the agony that convulsed the world for 2076 days.

Unconditional surrender of the beaten remnants of his legions first was announced by the Germans.

The historic news began breaking with a Danish broadcast that Norway had been surrendered unconditionally by its conquerors.

Then the new German foreign minister, Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, announced to the German people, shortly after 2 p. m. (5 a. m. PWT) that "after almost six years struggle we have succumbed."

Von Krosigk announced Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had "ordered the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

The world waited tensely. Then at 6:35 a. m. (PWT) came the Associated Press flash from Reims, France, telling of the signing at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters of the unconditional surrender at 2:41 a. m. French time (5:41 p. m. PWT Sunday), Germany had given up to the western allies and to Russia.

35 Jap Ships Downed; Nips Gain In China

By LEONARD MILLIMAN
Associated Press War Editor
American bombers reaching out from the Philippines and Okinawa, where Yank ground forces killed 23,221 Japanese in recent days, have sunk 35 more Japanese ships and damaged 17 others. U. S. "On-to-Tokyo" commanders announced yesterday and today.

A Japanese breakthrough in central China to within 35 miles of the U. S. air base at Chihkiang was the only blight on allied ground offensives as Washington reports said 6,000,000 Americans would be thrown against Japan after V-E Day.

Progress Withheld
The U. S. tenth army resumed its general offensive on Okinawa after killing 3000 Japanese in last Friday's counterattack. But Yank progress was shrouded in official secrecy.

In the Philippines the 25th division captured the last hill mass controlling the Balet pass entrance to fertile Cagayan valley of northern Luzon in a four day battle. The 24th and 31st pushed northward on Mindanao still hunting for the main force of some 40,000 Japanese reported to be on the island.

Capture Drome
Australians captured the air-drome, two oil fields, major military objectives on Tarakan off the Borneo coast, in the newest Pacific offensive and in one of the oldest campaigns smashed to within three miles of Wewak on the north central New Guinea coast.

British forces captured two more towns in Burma as they began mopping up about 100,000 Japanese stranded in the territory and harried disorganized units fleeing toward Thailand.

Chinese reported killing 3000 enemy soldiers in three continuing battles during which Chiang Kai-Shek's men shattered the left wing of the thrust toward Chihkiang. The breakthrough in the center was the closest Japanese approach to the threatened U. S. air-drome.

Troops to Increase
Victory in Europe promised to raise the American combat forces in the Pacific above 1,000,000 men for the first time.

V-E Day Observed Here Monday
Klamath chamber of commerce announced today that the business district procedure for V-E Day had been carried out on Monday, and it will not be repeated in connection with any other developments relating to the European war.

Next victory celebration will mark the defeat of Japan.

quarters at Reims, France, by the German high command.

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London went wild at the news. Crowds jammed Piccadilly circus. Smiling throngs poured out of subways and lined the streets.

A sour note came from the German-controlled radio at Prague. A broadcast monitored by the Czechoslovak government offices in London said the German commander in Czechoslovakia did not recognize the surrender of Admiral Doenitz and would fight on until his forces "have secured free passage for German troops out of the country." But the Prague radio earlier announced the capitulation of Breslau, long besieged by Russian forces.

A BBC said telephone conversations were going on between London, Washington and Moscow in order to fix the exact hour of the V-E Day announcement by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Late in the day Prime Minister Churchill, emerging from his residence at No. 10 Downing street drove to Buckingham Palace.

It previously had been announced that King George VI would broadcast at 9 p. m., noon PWT, on the day the surrender is announced.

DECLARES SURRENDER
An announcement on the wavelength of the Flensburg, radio, which has been carrying German communiques and orders for several days, said:
"German men and women! The high command of the armed forces has today, at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz, declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."
The announcement was attributed to the new German foreign minister, Count Schwerin von Krosigk.
Crowds gathered in the flag-decked streets of London and crowded about microphones. Prime Minister Churchill had arranged to go on the BBC with the official allied announcement whenever it was ready. It was announced last week that King George VI would broadcast to his empire at (Continued on Page Six)