Vol. 5 No. 158-1d.

Today, May 8, is VE-Day, and will be officially proclaimed so by the leaders of the Big Three in simultaneous declarations in Washington, London and Moscow.

This was announced last night following unofficial celebrations yesterday afternoon throughout the world, inspired by a broadcast by Germany's new Foreign Minister that the Wehrmacht High Command had ordered its armed forces to surrender unconditionally, and by press reports, unconfirmed by SHAEF, that the Reich's capitulation to the Allies and Soviets had been

### U.S. Really Let Go With Yells At (Unofficial) Peace News

NEW YORK, May 7-Clouds of torn paper and ticker tape swirled down on screaming crowds packed in the streets of New York this morning within a few minutes after news had been received that Germany had surrendered

### **London Shouts** 'It's All Over'

News of Germany's final capitulation yesterday hit streets j ammed with thousands of Londoners—and Americans—milling around in excited groups, cramming sidewalks until they flowed over into the streets, still awaiting the official word on the surrender but satis-fied that the Hun had quit.

Whitehall crowds reached Times Square proportions as expectant mobs stopped nearly all sidewalk traffic in an effort to get close to the Ministry of Health build-ing where Prime Minister Churchill was expected to speak from a flag-decked balcony. Eventually, they rolled out onto the street and traffic there came to a standstill, except for a beer truck which clattered down the street, draped with Aussies singing Tipperary at the tops of

Even the bobbies were not their un-ruffled selves, as they shrugged their shoulders, doffed their hats and mopped their brows after attempting to handle the growing mobs. One even got mixed up trying to give a GI directions to

Piccadilly. Piccadilly, of course, was packed-mostly with GIs-and dominated by a carnival spirit, with all the hurdy-(Continued on page 3)

Office girls opened windows and emptied wastebaskets. Bits of paper fluttered in clouds all over Manhatten and settled in a thick carpet on the damp

> Some offices closed as soon as word was received from Associated Press at 9:35 AM and employes joined the thousands milling through the thorough-

City authorities said the crowds, estimated at 1,000,000 persons, were "bigger than 1918." The streets were knee deep in paper, all phônes were dead and traffic was diverted.

In the Hudson River liners and tugs let loose their sirens, adding to the noise of planes that dipped crazily over the city. The whole city was gripped by the spirit of celebration.

In Times Square cheers rang out and couples danced through a blizzard of confetti. Service men of many nations mingled in the packed victory throng.

Outside one Broadway hotel, a group of Americans, British and Canadian ser-vicemen formed a grinning line, while a long string of girls marched past placing congratulatory kisses on their lipstickcovered faces,

In the financial district, coatless and hatless men and women filled the narrow streets, their yells accompanied by the ceaseless honking of automobile horns.

New York newspapers rushed out with extras based on the AP dispatch. The Journal-American carried a banner in type three and one-half inches deep "It's VE-Day." The Sun had a two-line banner

(Continued on page 3)





THEY SIGNED: Associated Press reported that among those who signed the terms by which Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Allies were Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff (left), and Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, the Wehrmacht's new

#### Passes, Furloughs Extended 48 Hours

Effective with the official announcement of VE-Day today, passes and furloughs of all military personnel in the U.K. are extended for 48 hours, U.K. Base AG announced yesterday,

#### Neutral Swiss Rejoice

BERN, May 7-All church bells in Switzerland were rung for a quarter of an hour following news of the unconditional surrender by the Germans. And although there was no planned victory celebration, the neutral Swiss, who never made any secret of their Allied sympathies, greeted the end of the war in Europe with cheers and rejoicing.

signed early yesterday morning at Rheims, France, at a schoolhouse serving as Gen. Eisenhower's HQ.

Following publication yesterday afternoon of an Associated Press dispatch datelined Rheims and reporting that the surrender terms were signed by Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff; Russian Gen. Ivan A. Suslapatov and French Gen. Francois Sevez, for the Allies and Russia, and Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, new Wehrmacht chief of staff, for the Germans, the British Ministry of Information announced in London that today would be treated as VE-Day, ending the war five years, eight months and seven days after the Nazis invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939.

Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast the proclamation to the British at 3 PM in London today. Since the announcement will be made simultaneously by the Big Three leaders, this means that the statements by President Truman and Marshal Stalin will be broadcast from Washington and Moscow at 9 AM and 4 PM respectively.

Breaking by The Associated Press of the story on the surrender negotiations created a furore, coming soon after Flensburg Radio, on the Danish-German border, carried the broadcast announcing Germany's unconditional

SHAEF authorized correspondents there to state that, as of 4:45 PM yesterday, it had not made anywhere any official statement for publication up to that hour concerning the complete surrender of all the German armed forces in Europe, and that no story to that effect had been authorized. United Press and International News Service said dispatches from their Paris bureaus told of the suspension by Allied military authorities of the Associated Press filing of news dispatches from the ETO because of its Rheims dispatch.

Lack of direct confirmation for the Rheims story-though there was no outright denial of the details-created considerable confusion before the Ministry of Information announcement was released. The Columbia Broadcasting System's chief correspondent in London reported in a broadcast to New York that both Truman and Churchill were prepared to issue their proclamation last night, but that Marshal Stalin was not ready to do so, with the result that all three had agreed to postpone the announcements until they could be made at the same time.

In Washington yesterday afternoon President Truman announced, through his press secretary Jonathan Daniels, that he had agreed with London and (Continued on back page)

### How Our Cartoonists See It

HUBERT

by SGT. DICK WINGERT



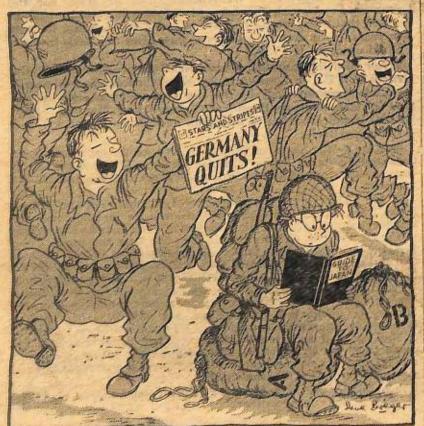
"Holy Smoke! At 11.1 o'clo-Hey soldier, you stop that! D'ya hear?"

#### UP FRONT WITH MAULDIN



"To hell with it . . . I ain't standin' up till he does."

#### PRIVATE BREGER



- Germany Collapsed as Her Waterlines Fell -

## Over the Rivers—to

By William E. Taylor

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer Breaching of Germany's mighty river defenses on three major fronts—the Rhine

defenses on three major fronts—the Rhine on the west, the Oder in the east and the Po in the south—opened the final battle that crushed the Third Reich and routed the Wehrmacht and its last-minute ragtag Volkssturm partner into laying down arms by the millions.

Once their last natural defense lines were destroyed the Germans crumbled quickly. The Rhine was stormed in force on Mar. 25 and little more than a month later the Reich was split by the American-Soviet juncture at Torgau, on the Elbe, Crossing of the Elbe cast of, Berlin by the Russians and the Allied campaign in Italy both began in mid-April, and the Reich capital and the enemy armies in Italy quit the fight on May 2.

May 2.

It had taken both lives and time for the It had taken both lives and time for the forces against Germany to mass on the Rhine, Oder and Po. Behind the Allies in the west lay the broken remains of the Atlantic Wall, the Siegfried Line and the Roer and Saar bastions; in Italy, Monte Cassino was the symbol of the hard fight northward through the rugged, many-rivered and mountainous peninsula, Pushing west on the long front from Leningrad southward to Stalingrad, farthest point reached by the Nazis, the Reed Army had hurdled the Don, Dnieper, Berezina, Bug, Dniester and Vistula rivers.

\*\*Reds Take Offensive\*\*

#### Reds Take Offensive

In mid-January the Russians went over to the offensive on a 600-mile front from East Prussia southward to Czechoslo-vakia, stormed the Vistula, captured Warsaw and Cracow and began the battle for Budapest. Within a week the Red Army, in one of its characteristic sweeps, covered half the distance from its start-ing point to Berlin. Silesia's industrial area, which served with the Ruhr and Saar, in the west, to keep the Reich's war machine running, came under attack as the Soviets reached the Oder in the Breslau area.

About that time the Allies were re-About that time the Allies were recovering from the enemy counteroffensive in the icy, snow-bound
Ardennes—the Wehrmacht's last major
concerted blow. Although it failed, the
enemy thrust into Belgium and Luxemburg cost the Allies 40,000 casualties,
split the 12th Army Group temporarily
and changed the groupings farther south
when the 3rd Army, then along the Saar
River, was moved northward and sent
into the attack on the southern part of into the attack on the southern part of the bulge. Companion counter-drives by the Germans in the Saar-Palatinate's southern edge forced the 7th Army to abandon its then meager holdings in Ger-many and to withdraw southward into

Alsace-Lorraine. The Soviets were in Pomerania late in January. On the west, American troops had already breached the Siegfried Line in the Aachen area, were pressing on the Roer River in the northern sector and were preparing to batter down the enemy line forther court line farther south.

#### Closer Liaison Announced

On Feb. 12 the results of the Big Three talks at Yalta were announced. Primary point in the list of accomplishments in the military field was the disclosure of closest possible liaison between Allied Supreme Command and the Red Army high command in their joint opera-

with the winning of the Roer dams, one of which the enemy blew and held up the Americans for a time, the way was cleared for a push across this river and on to the Rhine. Feb. 23 saw both the 1st and 9th Armies across the Roer; it was no picnic, for the Germans fought hard. But when the enemy finally broke the Allied campaign gathered momentum and never lost it until the Elbe was reached and crossed in fulfilment of Allied plans for meeting with the Soviets in the heart of the Third Reich. Budapest fell on Feb. 13. The long siege for Hungary's capital and their futile efforts to break the Soviet ring around the city had cost the Germans 100,000 men. 100,000 men.

Gen. Eisenhower set his troops the task of destroying the German Army west of the Rhine. On Mar. 2 the 9th Army reached the Rhine, first U.S. force to do so, and was quickly followed by 1st Army surges to the river at points to the south.

#### Bridges Crump into Rhine

Bridges Crump into Rhine

Bridge after bridge crumpled into the Rhine as the enemy blasted the arteries through which the Allies could hurdle the barrier into the central Reich.

Then came one of the Allies' most fortunate flukes of the war, a break won by courage and initiative—the seizure intact of the Ludendorf bridge across the Rhine at Remagen on Mar. 7, putting the Americans across the river even as armchair strategists were speculating on how long it would take to crush the enemy line.

In mid-March, while 8th Air Force planes hit German HQ near Berlin, the 3rd and 7th Armies opened simultaneous operations to crush the Saar-Palatimate and clear the Germans from this industrial zone. The 7th, after its push through France, clearing Alsace and the Rhine south of the Saar district, struck into the southern edge of the roughly shaped Saar triangle, battering down Siegfried defenses along the border.

The 3rd Army, moving on a wide front

along the border.

The 3rd Army, moving on a wide front from the Moselle to the southeast—in the manner of an alligator jaw clamping shut—sent tanks roaring into the enemy's rear zones for a link-up with the 7th Army. Two German armies were shattered in the combined attack, which brought the Americans to the Rhine on another long stretch and gave the Allies control over virtually all of the western bank of the river from north to south.

While the Soviets were fighting in Silesia in the south and for the Baltic ports of Gdynia, Danzig and Stettin in the north, the Germans looked for further heavy blows by the Allies, focusing attention on the northern sectors of the Rhine, where the British had cloaked their operations under the war's greatest

smokescreen.

And while the Germans were thus absorbed in the north the 3rd Army went across the Rhine to the south and shook the 4th Armored Division loose in one of the most spectacular armored rampages of any campaign.

#### Airborne Descend in North

On Mar. 25, two days after the 3rd Army's crossing, Allied paratroops and airborne infantry descended upon the Germans in the north as the British and Americans stormed the Rhine in the Wesel area. A day later the 7th Army was over the river, crossing south of the

3rd Army's sector.

Germany lost Gdynia to the Soviets on Mar. 28; Danzig fell two days later.

By Apr. 1 the 1st and 9th Armies had sealed off the Ruhr, trapping enemy forces later found to number more than 300,000, as the 9th slashed castward from its Rhine bridgeheads and linked up with 1st Army forces fanning out from the Remagen bridgehead.

"Security silence" became a byword covering Allied operations east of the Rhine. There was no point in telling the Germans what the disorganization of their armies prevented them from knowing. So all the world waited to find out what went on.

Meanwhile, the Soviets continued to build up their striking forces all along the Oder in preparation for the final campaign of the war. Wiener-Neustadt, Austrian plane production center, and Bratislava, key to Vienna, were captured building the buil

Victory Apr. 3 and 4 respectively. In the north, Konigsberg, East Prussian capital, fell Apr. 10.

Then the curtain lifted on Allied operations to show the 9th Army on the Elbe.

A day later, Apr. 12, the Americans were over the river at a point about 60 miles southwest of Berlin. There was talk of a race between the Americans and Soviets as to who would reach the Reich capital first. Not until later did it become apparent that the Elbe was to serve as the limit of the Allied thrusts eastward into Germany and Russian drives westward.

Germany's chief scaports on the North Sea and unconquered areas of Holland were under assault by the British 2nd and Canadian 1st Armies as all along the rest of the front the Americans drove for a link-up with the Soviets, who captured Vienna, capital of Austria, on Apr. 13. Apr. 10.

Then the curtain lifted on Allied opera-

Арг. 13.

#### Smash Out in Italy

In Italy the U.S. 5th and British 8th Armies struck in mid-April. As they breached the Po River and sent columns speeding into the disorganized enemy areas the Italian partisans in the principal cities in the north rose in revolt and seized power Mussolini was captured and summarily executed on Apr. 28.

In less than three weeks' time the Germans and Fascists were finished in Italy. Unconditional surrender of nearly 1,000,000 troops in northern Italy and in parts of five Austrian provinces was announced May 2.

Even as the Allies struck in Italy the Russians stormed the Oder east of Berlin, finally confirming the many reports put out by the Nazis of such a thrust toward the German capital.

the German capital.

the German capital.

One by one Germany's great cities had fallen. Now it was Berlin's turn. The garrison laid down arms on May 2, and the German radio, building up the Hitler legend to its apex, said that Hitler had died in defense of the capital. But the failure of Soviet troops to find the Fuehrer's body in the rubble of Berlin's Chancellery, where the Nazis said he perished, only served to heighten the skepticism concerning Hitler's finish. Apparently he was dead, but how and where remained a mystery.

#### 1st Army 1st Again

There was no cohesive enemy front left in the Reich after the 1st Army troops first to enter Germany, first to capture a Reich city (Aachen), first across the Rhine—became the first Americans to link up with the Red Army, at Torgau, on the Elbe, on Apr. 26. The Reich was cut

Germany's redoubt had been under assault by the U.S. 3rd and 7th and French 1st Armies. Touted as the Nazis', last-ditch stand, it turned out to be another Nazi lie. Berchtesgaden's capanother Nazi lie. Berchtesgaden's cap-ture came soon after the fall of Nurem-berg and Munich—and the latter city, Nazism's birthplace, turned out to be the scene of the first concrete anti-Nazi group

so far discovered in Germany. New junctures between the Allies and Russians along the Elbe squeezed the Germans tighter in the north. The enemy fled from the Soviet advance and gave up to the Allies. The enemy quit on May 5 in northwest Germany, Holland and Denmark, giving up to the 21st Army Group, which found itself-swamped under hordes of panishy German troops and civilises.

of panicky German troops and civilians. Following the Nazi line to the end, Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, who pro-claimed himself the beaten Reich's new leader, sought to split the Anglo-Ameri-can-Russian front by saying the Germans didn't want to fight except against the Soviet Union. What he said affected the military situation in no way, however. The Wehrmacht was beaten, its commanders streamed in to give themselves up. Nazi leaders had gone underground, some of

Defeat Will Really Cut 'Em Down

### Fourth Reich Will Be a Smaller, Quieter Place

By Sigrid Arne

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)-Germany

faces a much shrunken future, both in acreage and in bombast.

To the east she will lose a large stretch of territory to Poland. At the Yalta Conference the late President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal stalin recognized that Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the north and west.

Later Churchill told the House of Commons that Poland would receive most of East Prussia, Danzig and Upper Silesia. These areas include valuable coal deposits and much industrial strength.

Churchill said further that he favored a "shifting of population" if necessary— meaning that Germans in these areas may be moved back into what is left of Ger-The Russian grapevine has said many. The Russian grapevine has said that Stalin also approves the idea. The Netherlands Government has an-

#### THE STARS AND STRIPES

Printed at The Times Publishing Company 1.1d., for U.S. Armed forces, under auspices of The Information and Education Division, ETOUSA.
Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors; unhacription 26 shillings per year play rostage. ETO edition. Entered as second class matter Mar. 15, 1943, at the post office, New York, N.Y. mater the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. All material appearing in this publication has been written and edited by uniformed members of the Army and Navy except where stated that a civilian or other mutuke source to being quoted Editorial and Business office—The Times. Printing House Su., London, ECA (Tel. Cen., 2000). District Offices i Bedford 2184; Swinden 3424; Sutton Colchelt.—Four Gaks 268.

Vol. 5, No. 158, May 8, 1945

territory that means is not known, but at this point the farm lands of western Holland are flooded. Some 5,000,000 Dutch farmers lived in this region.

Deputy Prime Minister Clement R.
Attlee told the House of Commons
recently that the British backed the Dutch viewpoint.

All along the old western frontier France may demand considerable territory. Gen. Charles de Gaulle told a recent press conference in Paris that "France does not want to see the end of the war without her forces permanently stationed from one end of the Rhine ently stationed from one end of the Rhine o the other.'

#### Includes Ruhr's Might

This would include the steel cities in the Saar basin and much of the Ruhr's industrial might.

But all this remains to be delineated in an Allied conference which will both draw the new borders and set the reparations to be demanded of Germany.

A Big Three commission is now sitting in Moscow and working out these

A Big Three commission is now sitting in Moscow and working out these questions of reparation. Reparations "in kind" mean, of course, food, raw materials and manufactured goods—what ever Germany can produce in excess of the reinimum needs.

her minimum needs.

There can be no adequate prophecy flow long Germany will be occupied by American, British, Russian and French troops. But for some time to come their chiefs of staff will sit in Berlin to iron

nounced that it "reserves the right to claim compensation," but that nothing can be done until the Dutch people are free to "express their will." How much habits.

Their most complicated jobs will be the liquidation of the German war machine—both military and industrial—which was promised at Yalta. Some of Germany's industry will either be destroyed or the machines will be moved to her devestated recishes. to her devastated neighbors.

#### Will Continue to Work

Some industry-the kind that can turn out peace-time goods, will continue to work, but under Allied control, both to manufacture goods for reparations to other countries and to supply Germany's

Germany's shrunken bombast will disappear when the military are stripped of their uniforms for good. It was decided at Yalta that the Allies would "break up for all time the German General Staff," and "wipe out the National Socialist and "wipe out the National Socialist

A large number of Germans will be rounded up for shipment to the countries they wrecked. There they will stand trial for their war crimes.

The United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation. Administration, charger says.

habilitation Administration charter says habilitation Administration charter says that relief supplies will go only to Allied nationals, or to German citizens who were persecuted for political or religious beliefs—most of them Jews.

The unofficial view in Washington is that as Germany fed herself throughout the war, she can manage in the peace. If,

on the other hand, she has more food than she needs, her excess stocks will be apportioned among her victims.



General of the Armies Dwight D. Eisenhower

# Ike's Team Qualifies As All-World Champs

By A. Victor Lasky

ATE in 1942, soon after American troops had landed in North Africa, the Allied Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, declared: "I am here to do a job and do it damn quick. I've got a date in Germany." "Ike" Eisenhower has kept that date.

"Ike" kept that date because he didn't put on a one-man show. He was "captain" of the Allied team, as his deputy, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, the 21st Army Group Commander, put it.

The "captain" had fashioned an Allied top echelon of ground commanders whose cooperation, despite Nazi propaganda attempts to smash it, rose to unparalleled heights in the fires of war.

During the crucial days of the Ardennes "bulge," when Von Rundstedt in a door-die counter-offensive hit hard into the American lines, "Ike" placed "Monty in over-all command of all troops-mainly Americans-on the northern sector of the bulge. On the bulge's southern flank, Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley took charge.

The "Captain's" team included Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian 1st Army, composed of British, Polish and Dutch troops as well as Canucks, Crerar handled the northern end of the 500 mile western front.

To Crerar's right flank was Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British 2nd Army. Farther south was Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army, which appeared suddenly on the scene last fall.

Lf. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U.S. 1st Army, first to cross the Rhine river, was to Simpson's right. And farther south was the 3rd Army, led by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., probably the most colorful commander on the western front.

To Patton's right was Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army. And on the right flank of the entire western front was the French 1st Army led by Gen. Jean de Latre de Tassigny.

Commanding the 6th Army Group—consisting of both the 7th Army and the French 1st Army—was Lt, Gen. Jacob

SHAEF in Marc's announced the existence of still another U.S. Army—the 15th whose locale was not disclosed—led by Lt. Gen. Leonard S. Gerow.

At 54, Gen. Eisenhower, the conqueror of Germany, known to the world as "Ike," is still the modest, straightforward Mid-Westerner who attended Kansas public schools, played a good game of footpall for West Point, and rose through successive commands to become Supreme Commander of the Allied armies which threw the Nazi Wehrmacht back on its goose-stepping heels.

"Ike's" faculty for getting along with his men, officers and enlisted men alike, both British and American, showed itself on the eve of D-Day. If he had wished, he could have directed his armies by remote control—from a swank suite of rooms

he could have directed his armies by remote control-from a swank suite of rooms an a fashionable London hotel.

Instead, he chose to be at an advance command post convenient to the assembly areas, where he lived, unpretentiously, in a motor caravan "home."

On the big night "fke" was with his men, walking among the airborne troops who were to spearhead the invasion within a few hours.

Shunning personal publicity, 'fke' had requested of the correspondents with him that they loop in the correspondence with the corresponde

him that they keep in the background; he wanted nothing artificial or unnatural to intrude on the warm comradeship existing between his men and himself.

The newspapers reported of the incident: "Eisenhower walked swiftly and alone through the groups of men. Where they were drawn up at attention he asked that they be placed at ease. He stopped frequently, picking men at random to talk with. Often he was completely surrounded by the men and they trooped after him laughing

"During the evening hours he talked with several hundred men individually. He asked them where they were from—he seemed determined to find a paratrooper from his home state of Kansas—and what they did in civilian life, and what their Army job was."

After the first beachhead operations in Normandy which "Ike" observed from the deck of a warship, he said: "My complete confidence in the ability of the Allied armies, navies and air forces to do all they are asked to do has been completely justified."

"Ike" has always believed in the strongest co-operation between ground and air forces—in fact he is a pilot himself.

On August 10 "Ike" moved his headquarters to an advanced command site in France. He was again with his armies, mingling with GI Joes, conferring with his field officers—all the while doing the tremendous job of co-ordinating the various, vast efforts, The liberation of Paris was in the offing.

By Peter Lisagor

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

HITLER'S Third Reich collapsed in its 13th year, marking the close of Phase I of the global war and ending the most ambitious gamble in military

The second great war of the century in Europe, unloosed by Hitler with the boast that the world would become a Nazi pawn for would become a Nazi pawn for 1,000 years, cost the participating nations an estimated \$1,000,000,000,000 (one trillion) in money and the lives of more than 6,000,000 men and left in devastation the larger part of a whole continent. Its damage to the human spirit remains inestimable. inestimable.

The war, as conceived by Hitler, was The war, as conceived by Hitler, was one of secret weapons and revolutionary techniques designed to destroy nations with unparalleled speed and ruthlessness. And behind the bombing armadas, parachute troops, armored spearheads, propaganda and fifth columns with which his hydra-headed war machine was equipped lay the hand of medieval barbarism by which the will of men—his own people as well as the foreign slaves and prisoners of war in his custody—to protest or resist was in his custody-to protest or resist was pitilessly broken.

That barbaric hand had forestalled

an earlier collapse of Hitler's empire last July 20 when an attempt to kill him and seize power by what the dictator called a clique of "foolish, criminally stupid" German officers quickly led to another purge. It remains for history to reveal the extent of the cold-blooded disposal of colleagues and collaborators who faltered along the way.

Although Hitler's beginning augured well for his gamble, once the Allied nations realized his was not the plunge of a mad adventurer and that the hysterically proclaimed blueprint for a Teutonic world was that of a cruel, calculating war maker, once they marshalled their resources in a com-

mon front against him, the end was clearly marked.

The fall in July, 1943, of Benito Mussolini, a sawdust Caesar with grandiose aspirations of his own who became Hitler's sorry lackey, foreshadowed the ultimate end. When the Russian armies started their rapid advances from the East, when Allied armies opened their drive in Italy, and finally, when the most difficult amphibious operation in history, the invasion of Normandy, was achieved, only time separated the Third Reich from eventual disaster.

In the meantime the war had spread, (Continued on page iv)



Tuesday, May 8, 1945

### Point by Point, the Enemy Was Outpointed



Strategic bombing by Allied Air Forces, operating almost cease-lessly against German industry for more than a year, crippled the Nazi war potential and softened the Wehrmacht by despoiling its wells of vital supplies.





THESE ARE TWO historic highlights THESE ARE TWO German militarism and leaders. Hitler rode in triumph with Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, World War I leader, when Der Fuehrer acceded to power in 1933. Below, at the height of his career Hitler received the hysterical fielling of his followers.



By Jim Russell

Stars and Stripes Starf Writer

THIS was a war in which the airplane reached its greatest ascendancy, in which were developed fully the potentialities born of the lumbering bombers and strut-whistling fighters of World War I. The air forces became the strong right arm of the men fighting below—blazing a rubbled path for the steel of land armies; fending off enemy air blows designed to stop the driving doughboys; reaching far into the foe's homeland to hit him where it hurt most—cutting off his food and fuel and ammunition, destroying his weapons after he had made them or while he was making them.

In the last analysis, it was the doughfoot who delicated the

In the last analysis, it was the doughfoot who delivered the final blow, who stood toe-to-toe and slugged it out with the enemy. Nobody denies that the final victory in all wars depends on the fighting qualities of the foot-soldier. But this was a war won by team-work and the Air Force played its part to the hilt; paid for it in blood—the blood of over 50,000 men, lost in blistering battles over the Nazi fortress that was

From a small beginning on Aug. 17, 1942, when a squadron of 12 Fortresses laid their bombs on a railroad terminus in Rouen, France, the might of U.S. air forces grew to massive proportions measured in fleets of thousands of bombers and fighters and thousands of tons of bombs. Wingtip to wingtip with Allied fliers, U.S. airmen ground the mighty Wehrmacht and German industry to a powder and reduced the once invincible Luftwaffe to a stingless, small group of planes.

To the 8th and 15th Air Forces, along with Bomber Command of the RAF, went the task of crippling the Axis by destroying the weapons with which it waged its war. And to the 9th and 12th Air Forces was assigned the job of tactical bombing, slicing the enemy's supply lines, breaking his armored thrusts, clearing the way for the opening Allied numbers.

But the greatest phase of the air war began in January, 1944, ully-grown 8th and 15th Air Forces combined to form the United States Strategic Air Force and wield an aerial sledgehammer that softened Germany from the core out

aerial sledgehammer that softened Germany from the core out and opened the gates for the most momentous invasion in history. The thundering blows of the Fortresses and Liberators strangled the Reich from within,

With a great industrial potential and a still mighty army within its fortress, Germany knew what was coming and what was at stake. The Luftwaffe was still strong, too, and in the winter of 1943 German aircraft plants stuck to only a nominal production of bombers, turning out fighters by the thousands. The Luft waffe was bristling for action when the big blows began.

blows began.

On Jan. 11, 1944, over 650 heavies of the 8th struck at aircraft plants in Germany to precipitate one of the fiercest air battles ever fought. Sixty bombers and five fighters were lost, but the U.S. fighters and bomber-gunners took a toll of 243 Huns.

That was the beginning of the end for the Luftwaffe. In the last week of February, 608 Nazi planes were downed in aerial combat as the bombers hit aircraft factories in nine German cities.

Continued on page iv



PATION



de TASSIGNY









DEVERS





HODGES





MONTGOMERY

DEMPSEY

# Pictures We All Will Remember





ONE OF THE CLIMACTIC BATTLES IN WORLD HISTORY and the key to victory in Europe-the Battle of Normandy-sprang out of the war's greatest amphibious operation, D-Day, June 6, 1944. Into that assault were poured the might of the Allied war machine and the know-how and iron will of the fighting men and their commanders.

74 miles from Silesia.

# These Were the Big Days

By the Associated Press



BATTLE OF FRANCE

June 6-Allies land in Normandy. June 12-Russians drive against Karelian Isthmus entrance to Finland,

June 16-First Nazi robot bombs hit England. June 18-Russians crack Mannerheim

June 19-Americans blast seven-mile path across Cherbourg peninsula; trap 25,000 Germans.

June 24-Russians break through around Vitebsk in new offensive. June 27-Americans capture Cher-

bourg. June 28—U.S. bombers from Britain and Italy slash at France, Rumania and Bulgaria in shuttle assault.

July 3-Two Red armies seize Minsk, corner 200,000 Germans.

July 4-5,000 Allied planes raid France from dawn to dusk.

July 9-Americans win La Haye du Puits.

July 9-British and Canadians occupy Caen.

July 12-Russian armies break through

between Polotsk and Pskoy. July 18-Americans take St. Lo after

eight-day battle. July 19—Russians open new Baltic

ollensive south of Ostrov.

July 19-U.S. Fifth Army captures Ancona, Italian port.

July 20-German generals attempt to assassinate Hitler,

July 21-Russians drive toward heart of old Poland, cross Bug river. July 25-Red armies capture Lublin.

July 27-Periers and Lessay captured. Aug. 1-U.S. tanks enter Brittany. Aug. 2-Reds reach Baltic Sea, isolat-ing 300,000 Germans in Estonia and

Latvia; flank Warsaw, Aug. 3-U.S. tanks capture Rennes,

Brittany capital. Aug. 8-Eight German officers hanged

for Hitler revolt. Aug. 9-Canadians make offensive smash, gain five miles toward Paris.

Aug. 9-Russian drive stalled as Germans launch desperate counter-attacks. Aug. 9-Americans take Le Mans, cap-

ture all St. Malo except citadel. Aug. 13-U.S. troops enter Argentan. Aug. 15-Allies land in south France

between Marscilles and Nice.

Aug. 18-St. Malo citadel surrenders, Aug. 20—Allies reach Seine, to trap Nazi remnants which escaped at Falaise. Aug. 21—French patriots battle Germans within Paris.

Aug. 23-Rumania ends war against

Allies; fights Germany, Aug. 25—Paris liberated.

Aug. 26-U.S. captures Troyes, rail center 130 miles from German frontier. Ang. 26—Allies capture Cannes and Antibes in southern France.

Aug. 28—Allies occupy Toulon.

Aug. 29—Marseilles Nazi garrison

surrenders.
Aug. 30—Pioesti, Rumanian oil center, falls to Russians,
Aug. 31—Reds capture Bucharest.

Sept. 1-Allies take Verdun, cross Meuse.

Sept. 4-British take Brussels.

Sept. 6-First American reconnaissance enter Germany, announced officially.

Sept. 10-Americans enter Luxembourg. Sept. 11-Roosevelt and Churchill con-

fer in Quebec. Sept. 12—British take Le Havre. Sept. 13—U.S. Ninth Army officially announced as operating in France.

Sept. 17-Allied airborne troops descend on Holland. Sept. 19—Eindhoven taken by Allied airborne troops

Sept. 19-Russians take Valga, Baltic rail center.



BATTLE OF GERMANY

20-Americans capture Brest, largest European harbor: 24-Russo-Rumanian troops

enter Hungary. Sept. 27-Heroic stand of British air-

borne troops at Arnhem collapses. 29-Americans advance in Alsace-Lorraine.

Oct. 1-Calais falls.

Oct. 3-Yanks break through Siegfried Line, take Ubach. Oct. 5-British land in Greece.

Oct. 10-Yanks in outskirts of Aachen. Oct. 17-U.S. heavies raid Cologne second time

Oct. 23-Russians take Petsamo in Finland.

Oct. 25-Russians invade Norway. Oct. 26-Guderian assumes command

Nov. 3-British mop up on Walcheren Nov. 7—Yanks cross Seille River. Nov. 7—Churchill admits V2s hit

England. Nov. 9-U-boats' October toll lowest

Nov. 10—Eighth Army takes Forli.
Nov. 16—Six Allied armies attack in hig push" on Western Front.
Nov. 19—One-third of Metz taken.

Nov. 20-French troops reach Rhine; Metz falls.

in

Nov. 23—French in Strasbourg. Nov. 29—Germans withdraw Nov.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Dec. 3—Yanks span Saar River.

Dec. 10—Yanks open drive for Roer. Dec. 11-Reds close in on Budapest. Dec. 16-Nazi surprise counter-offen-

sive opened.

Dec. 19 Germans 20 miles into Bel-

Dec. 20-Monschau retaken by Yanks. Dec. 21—Yanks retake Stavelot; Nazis drive 30 miles into Belgium. Dec. 26—Nazis four miles from Meuse; 50 miles into Belgium.

Dec. 27—Germans counter-offensive halted. forced back;

Jan. 1-Luftwaffe attempts comeback; Jan. 3—7th Army quits Germany.

Jan. 3—7th Army quits Germany.

Jan. 5—Nazis open 60-mile front push.

Jan. 7—Nazis peril Strasbourg.

Jan. 10—Nazis bulge forces withdraw.

Jan. 12-Nazis announce Russian offen-

Jan. 15—Stimson announces Nazi counter-offensive cost U.S. 40,000 casual-Jan. 16—Reds within 50 miles of the Reich; British drive for Roer.

Jan. 14-Reds smash open Polish line

17-Warsaw, Cracow fall to Russians.

Jan. 18-Yanks push toward Wiltz; Nazi bulge flattens.

Jan. 19—Lodz falls; Russians drive into E. Prussia.

Jan. 21—Tilsit, Gumbinnen, Tannen-berg captured by Reds. Jan. 22—Reds 166 miles from Berlin; AAF smashes at Nazi transportation.

Jan. 23-Posen by-passed by Reds; 138 miles to Berlin.

Jan. 24—AAF pulls another "Falaise

Jan. 24—AAF pulls another "Palaise Gap" killing in bulge.
Jan. 25—East Prussia cut off by Reds;
Berlin 125 miles away.
Jan. 26—Reds 100 miles from Berlin;
Yanks gain in Siegfried Line assault.
Jan. 28—Memel falls in Red Baltic drive; third anniversary of 8th Air Force.
Jan. 29—Reds within 95 miles of Berlin; Russians into Pomerania.

lin; Russians into Pomerania.

Jan. 30—Reds 80 miles from Berlin;
Hitler urges "last stand"; Yanks battle
back into Reich.

Feb. 1—Reds reach Kustrin, 40 miles

from Berlin. Feb. 3-1st Army breaks Siegfried

outer defenses. Feb. 6-Soviets cross Oder south of Breslau.

Feb. 12—Big Three announce agree-ment on plans for Reich defeat. Feb. 13—Budapest falls after bitter

Feb. 22-6,000 Allied planes hit Nazi rail, road and canal communications. Feb. 23—1st and 9th Armies cross

Roer River. Mar. 2-9th Army at Rhine as Wehrmacht cracks.

Mar. 4—Reds close trap on Nazis along Baltic.

along Baine.

Mar. 6—Ist Army captures Cologne.
Mar. 7—Ist Army troops seize Remagen bridge, cross Rhine.

Mar. 12—Soviets capture Kustrin.
Mar. 15—U.S. bombers hit Nazi HQ

near Berlin. Mar. 20-Announce U.S. victory in

Mar. 24—Major Rhine crossings begin ; paratroops land behind German lines. Mar. 27—Eisenhower announces German line in West broken.

Mar. 30—Soviets take Danzig. Apr. 1—1st and 9th Armies seal Ruhr, trap more than 300,000 Germans. Apr. 11-9th Army reaches Elbe south-

west of Berlin.

Apr. 12—President Roosevelt dies Yanks cross Elbe.

Apr. 13-Vienna captured by Soviet

troops. Apr. 16—End of strategic air war an-nounced; 15th Army Group opens Italy

Apr. 18-3rd Army enters Czechoslo-vakia. Apr. 19-Moscow announces Battle for

Berlin begun.

Apr. 20-Nuremberg falls; "redoubt"

battle opens.

Apr. 22—Reds battle inside Berlin.

Apr. 26—1st Army joins Soviet troops at Elbe near Torgau.

Apr. 28—Peace rumors sweep world as Himmler surrender offer disclosed.

Apr. 28-Mussolini executed. Apr. 28-Peace rumors sweep world.

May 1-Hitler dead, German radio's report. May 1—Red flag over Berlin's Reichs-

May 1—Red flag over Berlin's Reichstag.

May 1—Adm. Horthy, German Field Marshals List, Von Leeb captured.

May 2—Germans surrender in Italy; Berlin falls.

May 2—Russians say Hitler and Goebbels committed suicide; Laval arrested in Spain.

May 3—British capture Hamburg; British link with Reds; Prague declared open city.

open city.

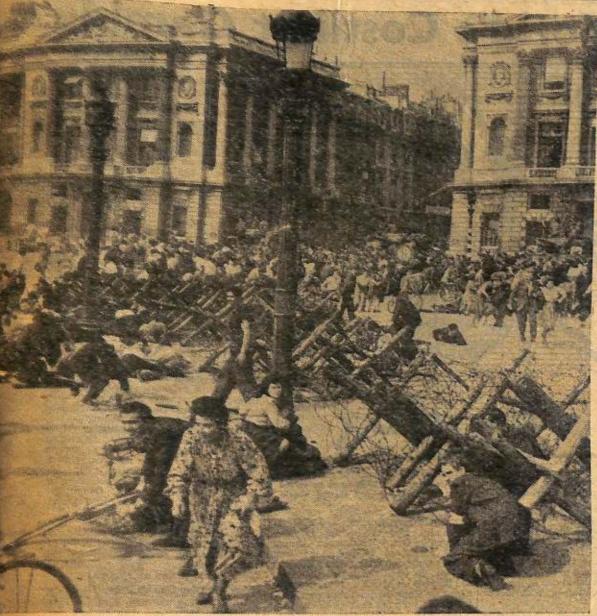
### War Was Men

ON THE BATTLEFIELD the native respurcefulness, courage and cooperation of Allied soldiers paid the richest rewards and exacted the stiffest price for those attributes. Pictured below, an American doughboy springs from his foxhole, armed and ready, to dash forward against his cunning enemy, while, to the right, a comrade crouches at his machine-gun to protect his exposed buddy from possible enemy action.





THE THREE GREAT ALLIED leaders of the war, who, once united, stood firm agenemy, were Prime Minister Churchill, the late President Roosevelt and Marshall





AMONG DRAMATIC HIGHLIGHTS of the European war were the liberation of Paris (left), with its tragic by-play, and the airborne operations which swept troops behind German lines in both the Italian and Continental campaigns. The jubilation of Paris' liberation was marred when Nazi snipers converted a scene of joy into one of terror in the Place de la Concorde.

### Hitler Wrong About 'Arsenal Of Democracy'

By Joseph L. Myler United Pros Start Ourrespondent

WASHINGTON (UP)-Adolf Hitler contemptuously dismissed the United States in 1940 as an "impotent pluto-cracy" grown too soft through devotion

cracy" grown too soft through devotion to peace to wage successful war.

Germans since have learned how wrong their intuitive Fuehrer was when he assured them the United Sates could never become—as President Roosevelt promised it would—an "arsenal of democracy" in what then looked like a dictators' world.

Since July 1, 1940, the foes of democracy have seen and felt the United States—starting practically from scratch except for a one-ocean navy—build up the greatest triple-threat military machine the world has ever known. world has ever known.

#### Incomparable Air Force

In the four years since it embarked on a program of "defense," the United States increased the size of its army 31 times, tripled the surface striking power of what is now an all-ocean navy, and created a combined air force incomparable in the annals of war.

And while accomplishing this the

And while accomplishing this the United States, from March, 1941, through May, 1944, has contributed thirty billion dollars worth of lend-lease weapons, materials, food and services to its fighting allies all over the world.

The United States, for the first time in its peacetime history, adopted con-

in its peacetime history, adopted conber, 1940, a year and two months before Pearl Harbor.

In the years which followed the United States recruited or drafted 11,300,000 men into its armed forces.

Supporting this war machine on the home front was a gigantic army of men and women workers, an army which in May, 1944, numbered 51,960,000 civilians.

#### Spared No Expense

The United States expended its treasure and brains and muscle at a rate unequaled

in all its history.
On March 22, 1939, when the clouds were gathering over Europe, an anxious Congress took what it considered a dras-Congress took what it considered a drastic step—it passed a \$358,000,000 "emergency defense bill" which would give the army 6,000 planes and make it "the most potent aerial force in the nation's history."

A year later, with Europe ablaze, the government was setting out to spend \$5,000,000,000 for defense, and from that time on expenditures pyramided annually.

time on expenditures pyramided annually. Treasury records of defense and war spending give this picture of a nation becoming in truth the arsenal of democ-

1940-\$1,559,000,000; 1940—\$1,339,000,000; 1941—\$6,301,000,000; 1942—\$26,011,000,000; 1943—\$72,109,000,000; 1944—\$87,039,000,000.

#### Taxes Soured

In the face of such expenditures, Ameri-cans gave their tax dollars and bought Continued on page iv



FINAL DAGGER into the weakened heart of Nazi Germany came when U.S. and Russian forces met on April 26 in the Torgau area. Here, American doughs of the 1st Army greet their Russian buddies.



IN THE "ARSENAL of democracy" were forged the implements of war.



Combat Probably Gets Most

# to Announce Points On Discharge Priority

WASHINGTON-The War Department is to announce shortly the relative weight which will be attached to the four factors determining the priority of discharges for soldiers whose service is no longer

The Department outlined its discharge plan Sept. 6, listing the four necessary. factors to be taken into consideration but giving no indication as to which of them would be the governing one. It announced then that the point value of the four credits would be made public after the cessation of hostilities

The four factors which will determine priority of discharges are:

"1—Service credit—based upon the total number of months of Army service since Sept. 16, 1940 (when the draft law was passed).

2-Overseas credit—based upon the number of months served overseas. "3—Combat credit—based upon first and each additional served overseas.

"3—Combat credit—based upon first and each additional served to the individual of the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart and bronze service stars or battle participa-

"4-Parenthood credit—which gives credit for each dependent child under 18 years up to a limit of three children."

In advance of the official announcement as to which of these factors would weigh the most, it was generally assumed that the combat and parenthood credits would be assigned more points than the overseas and total service

Officials emphasized that the manpower demands of the Pacific Theater would be the paramount consideration after the defeat of Germany and it was believed that the number of men who could be released from the Army would be relatively small. It also was pointed our that prosecution of the war against Japan would make great demands upon the available shipping and that it might take some months to return to the U.S. those men slated for dischares.

The four-point discharge plan was promulgated to apply specifically to discharges given before the conclusion of the war with Japan. The same priority may not necessarily apply to the discharges to be given when the entire

talin.

# Allied Might Crushed World's Costliest Gamble

with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, to the Pacific and Asia, and before Germany's collapse was being fought on all the oceans and continents.

Hitler carefully staged the war from his rise to power in 1933 and almost bore out his threat that "in this war there will be no victors and losers, but merely survivors and annihilated."

In the contest to match the new techniques and technological development of weapons of destruction, the war became:

A war of secret battles-long, silent struggles to smash the German invasion fleet off Britain, to master the submarine which imperiled the United States as never before, to crush robot bomb launching sites in France.

A war of secret weapons-in which the Allies with radar, a brand new conception of massed fleets of invasion barges, the technique of mass bombing through clouds and a host of inventions outdid

War in the air—in which whole armies of millions engaged. For the first time the capitals of great nations and scores of other cities were marked for methodical destruction.

A war of cities-Stalingrad Leningrad, Odessa, Sevastopol, Cassinowhose streets and houses were turned into trenches and forts. A new technique of battle in the rubble of cities developed. London was blitzed and Berlin shattered.

Underground Combated Nazi Ideology

A war underground between quislings and armies of resistance, and a war of psychology in which the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic-Charter were used to combat Nazi ideology.

The war saw the advent of the flying bomb and many different rocket weapons, the blockbusters and 11-ton bombs, rapid firing guns which made artillery barrages more intense than ever, mass mobility of tanks and vehicles, the air-borne army, the flying battleship, amphibious invasion on a grander scale than ever.

All this started about 3 o'clock Friday morning, Sept. 1, 1939, when German armies invaded Poland.

In 18 days Hitler boasted of victory in a speech at Danzig, though it was Sept. 27 before Warsaw, battered to a pulp, sur-

Joachim Von Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow, and two days later concluded with Russia the fourth partition of

Great Britain and France served an ultimatum on Germany on Sept. 1 and declared war on Sunday, Sept. 3.

This was the "phoney war."
On April 9, 1940, the "phoney war"
ended. Hitler's troops slipped into Denmark and invaded Norway by sea and

The British, caught napping, landed a few thousand Allied troops on both sides of Trondheim and later at Narvik, but were forced to withdraw. On April 30, Hitler proclaimed a complete victory, and within a short time Allied troops had

May 10 the great blow in the west fell on Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, Swarms of parachutists descended on the airports near Rotterdam, the Hague and Amsterdam, Holland fell in

Nazis Raced for Channel

The Nazis overwhelmed the Belgian fort, Eben Emael, and rushed their columns across the Albert Canal near Maastricht. In three days German tanks

surprised the French, seized Sedan and were racing for the English Channel. The Germans reached the channel at Abbeville on May 21 and King Leopold

Abbeville on May 21 and King Leopold announced the surrender of his 300,000-man Belgian army on May 28.

Dunkerque, the British epic of the war, in which a strange armada of 900 warships, skiffs, tugs and yachts rescued an army of 337,000 men from the beaches, was over by June 4. For four years the Kaiser's armies had fought to win control of the channel ports. Hitler got them in less than a month.

Turning south on June 6. Hitler

Turning south on June 6, Hitler brushed aside the French Army. The Maginot Line was turned. The French government evacuated Paris June 10, the same day Mussolini committed his "stab in the back" and sent troops into the border area of France.

Taking over the French government, Marshal Petain announced on June 17, with a broken heart," that he had been compelled to ask Hitler, as one soldier to another, for an honourable armistice.
The high point of the war—for Hitler—came at Compiegne on June 21 in the railway car where Marshal Foch had dictated peace terms to Germany in 1918, and France signed an armistice.

The Battle of Britain

Britain seemed helpless. She had lost all but a few score guns and tanks. The RAF was outnumbered. Prime Minister Churchill declared, "We will fight on the beaches and the landing grounds, in the fields, in the streets, on the hills. We will never surrender."

It was Britain's time for blood, and

sweat, and tears.

Grimly, 700 Spitfires and Hurricanes opposed the entire German air force.



It's history now. The shaded area shows the territory the Nazis held at their goose-stepping peak. Hitler made his first large, wholesale grab in 1938 when he seized Austria. After grabbing Czechoslovakia, he invaded Poland. That started World

Trafalgar.

In September and October the Germans were assembling their invasion fleet of 3,000 barges and 4,000,000 tons of ships. Not until 1944 did Churchill disclose the reason why the Germans never invaded England—the invasion fleet was smashed by the RAF Bomber Command before it could leave port.

Mussolini believed the Greek generals had been bought off and invaded Greece from Albania on Oct. 28, 1940, three hours after a 3 AM ultimatum. Instead of wilting the Greeks fought.

in an aerial battle that lasted from August, 1940, through May, 1941, when Britain gained control of the skies. But 50,000 Britons died from bombs. Sept. 15, 1940, when the Germans lost 185 planes and were forced to switch to night bombing, has been called one of the decisive battles of the war—a Waterloo or the screws were put to Yugoslava.

On Apr. 6, the German dictator launched his Balkan campaign with a feroclous bombing of Belgrade. Striking from Bulgaria, the Germans in three days had Bulgaria, the Germans in three days had broken across the Vardar Valley, severing the links between Greece and Yugo-slavia, and had reached the Aegean, seizing Salonika. The Nazis' mechanized divisions marched into Athens on Apr. 27. Hitler invaded Crete on May 20. Ten days later the British admitted the loss of the island.

former allies from falling into enemy

former allies from falling into enemy hands.

Marshal Rudolfo Graziani began an attack on Egypt on Aug. 6, 1940, simultaneously with an invasion of British Somaliland. He got no farther than Sidi Barrani, where the British under Wavell started a lightning comeback in December which reached beyond Benghazi. But the British fell back even faster in the spring when they were forced to send troops to Greece. Again in November, 1941, the British launched an offensive which relieved Tobruk shortly before the last Italian stronghold in Ethiopia surrendered.

Not long thereafter came Pearl Harbor, and Hitler declared war on the United States.

There still were black days in store for the Allies, and Sunday, June 21, 1942, ranks with the blackest of them all. On that day, Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps took Tobruk in a surprise thrust which carried him to within 60 miles of Alexandria. Alexandria,

The Allies had lost Singapore, Philippines, Burma, the Dutch East Indies and parts of the Aleutians. Australia still was menaced, despite two Japanese air-sea defeats in the Coral Sea and at Mid-

way in May and June.

Almost the brightest spot in the Allied picture was that only three weeks before the British had carried out their first

the British had carried out their first 1,000-bomber raid against Cologne.
Air and tank forces rushed to Africa eventually turned the tide, permitting Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army to score its great victory at El Alamein in Egypt on Oct. 23, 1942, and begin its march to meet the American and British forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower which landed in Morocco and Algeria on Nov. 7.

Algeria on Nov. 7.

Trapped on Cap Bon in Tunisia, the Germans and Italians finally surrendered on May 12, 1943, ending the battle of Africa, and the stage was set for the invasion of Italy. Axis casualties in Tunisia were placed at 341,000.

Hitler's Russian Gamble Proves Disastrous

Hitler's Russian Gamble Proves Disastrous
Until Sunday morning, June 22, 1941, everything went well with Hitler's war.
That was the day he loosed his invasion of Russia, violating one of the cardinal must-nots of German militarists—the one-at-a-time strategy which forbade fighting on two fronts.

Joined by Finland, Rumania, Hungary and Italy, Hitler boasted of the greatest front in history—2,000 miles from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Stories from Berlin said the Nazis believed they would crush Russia in three to six weeks. Swiftly

crush Russia in three to six weeks. Swiftly the German armies sliced through Russiaof wilting the Greeks fought.

Hitler, who had not been informed of Mussolini's plans, let his partner sweat in his trouble through the winter. One

The battle of Africa really started in annexed territories of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuanian, Karelia, Bessarabia, swept across White Russia and the Ukraine.

### Convoys, D-Days, the Rhine —The Navy Was Always There

By Bryce Burke

V-E Day found the U.S. Navy at the end of a long haul that started with the Neutrality Patrol in 1939, reached its climax in the Normandy invasion, and tapered off with the Rhine crossings in March.

The bluejacket war in the ETO began in August, 1940, when Rear Admiral (nov Vice Admiral) Robert L. Ghormley arrived in London as a special observer—16 months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor which shifted the U.S. role in the war from that of a non-belligerent to one of active participation.



Soon after Dec. 7 American warships began to arrive at the U.S. naval base in Londonderry, Northern Ireland. The USS Albatross, a minelayer, was the first to arrive but was followed a few days later by four destroyers. During the following months, when wolfpacks of Nazi submarines were making rich hauls on Atlantic shipping, several capital ships of the U.S. fleet, including the new battleship Washington, arrived as escort for important convoys.

Later, for short periods, American ships erved in European waters with units of the British fleet.

On Apr. 30, 1942, Adm. Harold R. Stark, former Chief of Naval Operations, assumed command of U.S. Naval Forces in Europe and began coordinating the U.S. Fleet with the British Admiralty—

practically merging the two fighting neets into a single operating unit.

During 1942, the naval war was primarily one of defense with the main objective the battle against Hitler's U-boats. Until that menace could be erased the shipment of troops and supplies would be extremely hazardous. During this period the Londonderry base was enlarged and eventually was on a par with Queenstown, U.S. base in World War I.

In November, 1942, American and British forces seized the initiative in the war y landing in North Africa. A large part of this expedition was mounted in the

On Feb. 21, 1944, with the North African campaign concluded and American troops already well established in Italy, Rear Admiral (now Vice Admiral) Alan G. Kirk was named commander of the U.S. Task Force destined for the eventual invasion of Normandy.

Early on the morning of June 6, 1944, the U.S. and British Navies began landing Allied armies on the coast of Normandy.

During the first eight days of the Normandy campaign the Navy landed on the American beaches alone approximately 200,000 troops, 34,000 vehicles and 70,000 tons of supplies. Overall, the Navy has transported more than 2,250,000 Army personnel, 350,000 vehicles and 6,000,000 tons of stores. These figures do not include men and material delivered to British beaches and to southern France.

Some 124,000 U.S. Navy officers and men participated directly or indirectly in the invasion, with 2,493 U.S. Navy ships involved.

Battleships and cruisers off shore also played a part in the battle on shore and softened resistance in front of the troops fighting their way inland.

The next spectacular Naval operation came with the landings in Southern France. After a paralyzing bombardment and air attack, on Aug. 15, the fandings began at 0800, establishing a firm beachhead for the U.S. 3rd, 36th and 45th divisions and

On the final D-Day in the ETO, the Navy was still on the job—not on the sea but at a bridgehead 200 miles inland from the nearest ocean. This time, veterans of small boat assaults against Africa, Sicily, Italy and France put their craft across the Rhine in an assault that began the final collapse of Hitler's war

Except for the Rhine crossings, the Navy's job had been almost entirely one of supply, with landing craft shuttling constantly between Britain and France, transporting the men and supplies behind the punch that thrust Allied forces into the heart of Germany.

# Man Who Won the War-Maybe the Peace

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

It's a big order to say that any one man won the war. But if you did say that any one man won it—other than the slugging, sweating, fighting, freezing doughfoot, who is one man who is legion—you'd probably say that Franklin Delano Roosevelt won it.

He started winning it long before most folks in the States,

### Air Power Reached Peak

Continued from page i

From February until D-Day, the Luftwaffe was unable to produce planes as fast as it lost them. It still made it hot for the big ships rumbling on to their targets, but the sky now belonged to the Allies. They hit what they wanted and when

Oil, the life blood of a modern army and a modern air force, was the chief target for the strategic bombers. The 8th dropped thousands of tons of bombs on oil dumps and refineries in France and Germany. The 15th ranged from its bases in Italy to blast oil in Austria and Rumania. When Ploesti fell to the Red Army, its productive capacity had been smashed 85 per cent by the bombs of the 15th.

The complete story of air power in victory cannot be told in a few paragraphs: the 12th Air Force's part in the turnback of Rommel at Kasserine Pass; the bombs of the 9th blasting the famous "rocket coast" and the fiery rockets and cannons of 9th fighter-bombers burning Nazi armored spearheads to hollow shells; the 7,000 sorties on D-Day; the mighty blitz at St. Lo, when Germans stumbled out of a 10-squaremile area with glassy eyes and fogged senses after the 8th's thunderous pommeling; the great sustained air offensive to help turn the tide in the Ardennes, when bombers and fighters took off in blinding snowstorms, in dense fogs and with ice weighting down their wings; the matchless courage of "The Few" of the RAF, who defended England in the dark days after Dunkirk and fought on to carry the war back into the laps of the Nazis.

The job of the air forces was a co-operative one and highly integrated. The men who flew the bombers and fighters, the men in Troop Carrier Command, glider pilots, transport pilots, men on the ground and in the air, were a team. And their team was part of the huge team that rolled up the fron-tiers of the enemy and sank a dagger deep in the heart of Berlin. None of the team members could have won without

long before many in Europe, ever dreamed there would be another war. He started winning it as long ago as October, 1937, when he made a notable speech in Chicago calling for the "quarantine" of aggressor nations. That speech prodded into wakefulness and watchfulness the sleeping mind of the giant that is America.

That was midway through his second term as President. But from that moment domestic issues never pressed so heavily on his always overburdened desk that they left no time for concern over the larger issue of the world and what war would do to it. From that moment, however much he abhorred war, some of his mind and some of his energy was devoted to fighting something he hated even more-fascism.

When the war he had feared inevitable finally came in Europe, in 1939, he moved swiftly and surely to give sorely needed aid to the democracies with whom, as he frequently said, America must be more than spiritually aligned. In that year he fought to revise the Neutrality Act so that Britain and France could begin to draw strength from the nation that was soon to become the "arsenal of democracy."

More clearly than most of his countrymen Franklin Roosevelt saw that with democracy elsewhere throughout the world under attack, America could not long remain immune. In 1940 he began to strengthen the muscles of America so that she could fight back, if the need came. He brought about the nation's first peace-time draft.

In that year, too, beginning his third term as the and Japanese hordes swept over the territories of peaceful neighbors, he forced passage of the Lend-Lease Act, which was to become the great pipeline from democracy's arsenal to democracy's armies, under whatever flag they might be

In 1941 Franklin Roosevelt, meeting with Prime Minister Churchill on the seas he knew so well and loved so well, gave expression to the ideological purpose of the war he already—although still as a non-belligerent—was fighting. He and Churchill formulated the Atlantic Charter.

And then, less than four months later, came Pearl Harbor and America was in the war. The President took over actively as Commander-in-Chief. It was he who made the decision to give precedence to the war in Europe, to beat the Nazis first and finish off the Japs later.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt had three big jobs to do as President. The first was to whip the depression at home. He did. The second was to whip the fascist menace from the face of the globe. He died doing it. The third was to build the peace. Who shall say yet that he hasn't?

### Hitler Was Dead Wrong About 'Arsenal of Democracy'

Continued from page III

war bonds by the billions. Treasury net receipts records tell this story of rising

xes: 1940 - \$5,924,836,000; 1941 - \$7,607,212,000; 1942 - \$12,799,062,000; 1943 - \$22,281,643,000; 1944 - \$44,148,927,000; 1945 - \$45,700,000,000 (estimated).

The Army and Navy mushroomed. At the start of the defense program the Army had 242,000 officers and men, 2,800 aircraft and hardly enough modern weapons to be worth the counting. The air corps totaled 57,140 men, of whom 5,000 were pilots.

In August, 1944, the Army had 7,700,000 officers and men. More than 4,000,000 of them, a force twice the size of the AEF in World War I, were already overseas; and 1,000,000 more were scheduled to reach foreign battle theaters by the year's and

by the year's end.

In mid-1944 the Army had more than 80,000 planes and an air force of 2,400,000 men, including more than 150,000 pilots. It had multiple thousands

At the start of the defense program the Navy had 178,440 officers and men, including 27,958 Marines; 1,076 vessels of all kinds, including 383 warships, and 1,744 planes. 1,744 planes.

By mid-1944, the Navy's personnel strength was 3,632,381, including 475,835 Marines and a Coast Guard which had grown from 19,062 on Dec. 7, 1941, to

By mid-1944, the Navy had nearly 15,000 surface craft, including 1,200 war-ships, and in addition had acquired 48,000 landing craft with nearly as many more

landing craft with nearly as many more building.

And from 1,744 planes, the Navy's air arm had leaped to 35,000 planes. From seven before the war its all-type aircraft carrier strength had grown to nearly 100. With this combination of aircraft and carriers, the Navy could muster 1,000-plane attacks against any target.

Printed in England by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, and Published by the United States Armed Forces-8-5-45.

War Brings

To Russia

Dominant Role

By Alex Singleton
Associated Press Correspondent
The end of the war in Europe finds

Soviet Russia in the role of Europe's dominant nation, with her direct sphere of influence extending over all of the eastern part of the hemisphere and with a strong possibility her Communist ideology may be adopted by the people of

logy may be adopted by the people of beaten Germany.

For Hitler's effort to unite Burope's nations into a Fascist family under Nazi domination has proved a boomerang, placing the Soviet in a position of being able to convert countries to Communism or form a Communist link for self-protection.

In one of the strangest political para-doxes of history, Russia gained this end in a large measure through the support of Britain and the United States—two countries where, only five years ago, both Communism and Russia itself were being bitterly assailed.

Accomplishments Listed

But since those days Russia has: 1—Incorporated Estonia, Latvia and

2-Acquired a big part of Poland by

driving out the Germans and staking her

own claim.

3—Welded a close bond with Yugo-slavia through the support of Marshal Tito, whose experience in guerrilla warfare and leadership was gained under Communist tutors in Russia.

4—Struck an alliance with Czecho-slovakia's exiled government.

5—Chased the Nazis out of the Balkans

5—Chased the Nazis out of the Balkans with the almost certainty that the armistice terms will include a requirement that the peace governments of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary—like that in Poland—be acceptable to Russia. And "acceptable" will mean that at least a big fraction should be Communist or sympathetic to

Communist ideologies.
6—Defeated Finland. With a virtual

certainty the armistice terms will include the dismissal of all those holding government posts who are unfriendly to the Soviet Union.

7—Placed the other Baltic nations—

Sweden and Norway—as small countries in a position accepting Russian sugges-

in a position accepting Russian sugges-tions, or else.

8—Went further than did the U.S. and Britain in recognizing Gen. de Gaulle's claim to leadership in France—and much

9-Forced the inclusion of Communists in Italy's provisional govern-

Germans May Turn Communistic

German temperament best serves a strong political faith. This was demon-strated in the regime of the Kaiser's im-

perialism and again under Hitler's National-Socialism. And, banned by the

armistice terms from retaining Fascist elements in its government, the country may swing the full distance of the political pendulum and arrive at Communism.

This possibility is strengthened by several factors, chief among them Russian occupation of the eastern part of the country for a considerable period, together with the probable exportation of large numbers of Germans to Russia for reconstruction work and discussive the construction of the construction work and discussive the construction of the construction work and discussive the construction of the

It has long been realized that the

protection.

Lithuania.

sooner

Off the Global Wire

### **Need 12 Million** Tons of Food For Europe

WASHINGTON, May 7 (ANS)—If widespread starvation is to be prevented, the Allies must supply Europe with 12,000,000 tons of food during the year beginning Aug. 1, the Department of Agriculture reported today. The Department estimated that European food production during the current season would drop from 5 to 10 per cent below last year's level—the lowest since the outbreak of the war. Millions of Europeans, the report said, are subsisting "on as little

of the war. Millions of Europeans, the report said, are subsisting "on as little as three-fourths to two-thirds or even one-half of their pre-war calories."

Virtually every country in Europe is affected by battle-scarred farmlands, supply and manpower shortages, depleted livestock, fluid populations, disorganized controls over production and distribution and adverse plant weather, the Department reported.

The food situation of the Soviet Union

The food situation of the Soviet Union was described as "extremely tight," and some, "but not spectacular," improvement was predicted after the 1945 hat-

#### Insist Hitler Is Dead

Insist Hitler Is Dead

MOSCOW, May 7 (AP)—Although special Russian investigators combing the ruins of Berlin have been unable to find Hitler's body or evidence of his suicide, a group of German generals insisted afresh today that the Fuchrer was dead—and by his own hand.

A dispatch to the newspaper Pravda from Berlin said "the Soviet Army and the Army of our western Allies want to see the body of Hitler as he looked normally." The report added that a full search would be made of the burned Chancellery, as well as both the underground HQ of the German General Staff and the Reichstag.

As each day passes with no confirmation of Hitler's death, suspicion grows in Moscow that the Nazi party leader and his henchmen are still alive, and perhaps have fled to some "neutral country" or to Japan.

#### Molotov Tours Shipyard

RICHMOND, Cal., May 6 (ANS)— Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov took time out Saturday from the San Francisco parley to tour the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards here, which in four years have turned out more than 700 ships to feed Allied global supply lines.

Throughout the three-hour inspection, which led up and down scaffoldings, across catwalks and through several enormous steel fabricating plants, Molotov and Kaiser carried on a lively conversation through an interpreter. Molotov learned that, in addition to 24 vessels now under construction, the yards repair a ship a day and that 4,000,000 yards of rock were removed before they began operating at the site in 1941.

began operating at the site in 1941.

The party included W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador at Moscow, and Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador at Weshington. Washington. When newsmen asked Kaiser later what Molotov had to say about his visit, the shipbuilder replied: "I have nothing to say about that. I just work here."

#### Nobody But 20 Guys Won

MEXICO CITY, May 7 (ANS)—No-body held the winning ticket in Mexico's first \$1,000,000 lottery so 20 persons got \$50,000 each. The winning number was not sold, so the top money was divided among holders of tickets ending with the some three numerals as the original win-

#### Ezra Pound Captured

ROME, May 7 (AP)-Ezra Pound, American writer and poet declared traitor to the U.S., has been captured in northern Italy. 5th Army HQ announced. He became a pro-Axis "speaker" on the Rome Radio during the war.

#### Red-Polish Pact Ratified

MOSCOW, May 7 (Reuter)—The Soviet-Polish 20-years mutual aid pact was ratified in Warsaw on Saturday, Moscow radio said today.

#### Leon Blum, Niemoeller Reported Released

ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN HQ. May 7—Former French Premier Leon Blum and Pastor Martin Niemoeller, noted anti-Nazi cleric, were among the prisoners released from a German prison camp. Reuter reported today.

prisoners released from a German prison camp, Reuter reported today.

(United Press, quoting reports reaching Rome, said that Blum and former Chancellor of Austria, Kurt von Schuschnigg had been liberated from the Prager Wildsee concentration camp near the north Italian town of Dobbiaco, 45 miles northeast of Bolzana. They had been in notorious Dachau but had been moved at the approach of Allied armies.)

### Crossword Puzzle Solution





Crowds in Piccadilly, London, hosts of American soldiers on leave greeted the news of VE-Day with unbridled joy. THIS IS IT:

### Lublin Poles Support Soviet

Lublin Radio threw more coals on the latest fire kindled by Big Three disagreements over Poland when it declared yesterday that the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw may demand that Gen. Okulicki and 15 other Poles arrested by Soviet Russia for "diversionist activities against the Red Army" be tried both in Warsaw and Moscow for treason.
"Because the criminal activities of

Okulicki and his accomplices were also directed against the reborn Polish state, it constitutes high treason," the radio station declared. "The Provisional Government reserves the right to demand that Okulicki and his accomplices be turned over to Polish authorities in order to be indicted in courts of the Republic as well."

Meanwhile, from San Francisco it was reported that President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin would take over the entire Polish problem and remove it from the scene of the United Nations Conference. Conference officials declared that the thorny dispute omeias declared that the thorny dispute had gone beyond the scope of foreign ministers and ambassadors and only the chiefs of government had the authority to straighten out the snarl.

In Washington Tuesday night Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the II S. branded the Russian charges against the 16 Polish leaders as "ludicrous.

### AP Suspension Draws Protest

RALEIGH, N.C., May 7 (AP)-RALEIGH, N.C., May 7 (AP)—
Josephus Daniels, former Ambassador to
Mexico and Secretary of the Navy in
World War I, today protested to President Truman suspension of the Associated Press filing facilities from Paris,
The Raleigh News-Observer today reported.

Daniels telegraphed the President:

"I have just seen the report that the Associated Press facilities have been suspended in Paris. In 1918, when the United Press sent a cable from Brest which caused a premature celebration of the armistice I was asked to recommend action against Roy Howard of the United Press, who sent the cable. I declined, say-ing that any good newspaper man would have been justified in what Howard did. I can see no justification for suspending the Associated Press."

### Minor League Results

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Oakland 12,5, Seattle 2, 1	WL	Pc
Portland - 25 11 694 Sacramento	17 20	45
San Diego . 20 17 .528 Hollywood Seattle . 19 17 .528 Hollywood	11 25	.30

### Soccer Results

Brookhattan 3, Brooklyn Wanderers 1
NATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP
Kearney Scots 2, Hoboken 0
Brooklyn Hispano 5, Chicago All-Stars 4

#### London - - - - -(Continued from page 1)

gurdies in the West End cranking out their endless and crotchety tunes. And on each hand-organ were dozens of GIs, giving out with lusty song.

Pubs flowed with humanity and beer And at Rainbow Corner soldiers and sailors jammed the place to the walls, watching and waiting for the official word to come. But even if it did not come all there were satisfied that it was over.

"Official or not," said one doughboy who had fought the Nazis in the Ardennes, "it's all over now. They were licked long ago."

### Paris Is Gay And Wide Open

PARIS, May 7 (UP)—The Paris police were turning a blind eye to the celebrations on VE-night. They were letting Parisians made all the noise they wanted and get as drunk as they wanted.

They were even ignoring infringements of the blacked out, but the regulations are not strictly enforced.

re not strictly enforced.

Floodlights were in place to illuminate
Notre Dame, the Arc de Triomphe and
the Place de la Concorde. It was the
second time since the German occupation that these famous landmarks were to be lit up—the first time was last Easter.

Paris got its first victory news from the air-raid sirens. Then the bells of Notre Dame pealed. A great Allied parade down the Champs Elysees was being con-sidered and guns were thundering out

victory salvoes.

Fifteen Red Cross clubs for Allied troops will remain open all night for dancing and free refreshments. Bands will play for dancing just as long as the troops feel like dancing.

#### Surrender Surprised Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7—While most of the delegates at the United Nations Conference had expected momentarily the news of Germany's surrender, it still came suddenly to them, most of whom were just rising or breakfeeting.

fasting.
Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, the Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, the Philippines chief delegate, summed up the general feeling with: "Good—now we can concentrate on Tokyo,"

Argentina to Frisco
BUENOS AIRES, May 7 (Reuter)—
The Argentine delegation to the San Francisco Conference left by air today for the U.S.

### U.S. Lets Go At Peace News

(Continued from page 1) 'Germany Surrenders" which filled half

Radio networks cancelled all commercial programs and gave a minute-by-minute news coverage straight from the news tickers but repeatedly pointed out that no official announcement had been made by President Truman or any other Allied leader.

long cigar was given by an SS leader to 1/Lt. John Winant, son of the American Ambassador in London, while he was in the custody of the Germans.

prisoners would not be moved again, but would be turned over to the Swiss.

eat.
"Berger, in high spirits, produced plenty
of liquor," continued Winant, "gave me
a gold-plated revolver on which his name
was inscribed, and gave me this big cigar.
I am going to take it to London, and
give it to Mr. Churchill."

#### Argentina to Frisco

### MAJOR LEAGUE RESULTS

# American League Boston 5, 0, New York 0, 2 Detroit 3, 1, St. Louis 0, 0 Chicago 3, 6, Cleveland 2, 4 Philadelphia 3, 0, Washington 2, 2 Chicago 9 3 .750 Philadelphia 7 9 .438 New York 10 5 .667 St. Louis .5 8 .385 Detroit 9 5 .645 Boston .6 10 .375 Washington 9 8 .529 Cleveland .3 10 .230 No games scheduled.

Leading Hitters

Derry, New York, 4; Johnson, Boston, Hayes, Philadelphia, and Stephens, St. Louis, 3.

Ruas Batted In

Derry, New York, 15; Etten, New York, and Binks, Washington, 13.

# National League

No games scheduled,

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune

the front page.

Through the artificial snowstorm a

Through the artificial snowstorm a newsboy carrying papers headlined "Nazis Quit" was nearly mobbed.

In a subway station one man assumed the role of a modern Paul Revere and ran up and down the platform shouting "It's all over."

The New York Stock Exchange stopped operations for only a few minutes but in Chicago nearly all work stopped and the population celebrated amid shricking factory whistles and clanging church bells.

Radio networks cancelled all commer-

### Winant's Son Got a Break

INNSBRUCK, May 7 (AP)-A foot-

Winant revealed today that three days after an escape attempt from a prison camp, made on Apr. 20, and while being moved to another camp, ahead of the advancing American Armies, he was told by Obergruppenfuehrer Berger that the

Winant said that the guards did not ill-treat him following his attempted escape. "They were too scared, because our troops were so near," he declared, adding that he was given even more than he could

### for reconstruction work and—directly or indirectly—exposure to Communist philosophy. At the same time, with the military, including the Junker generals, discredited by the smashing homeland defeat, it is probable that German leadership will

Cincionati 3, 1, Pittsburgh 1, 5
St. Louis 6, 5, Chicago 2, 1
New York 4, 1, Boston 3, 1
Brooklyn 7, 10, Philadelphia 5, 7
W L Pet.
New York 12 4 750 Boston 7, 8
Brooklyn 9, 6, 600 Encinnati 6, 7
Chicago 8, 6, 572 Philadelphia 3, 13
No emms scheduled

Leading Hitters

Home Run Hitters
Lombardi, New York, 5: Ott and Weintraub,
lew York, and Nieman, Boston, 4.

Runs Batted In Lombardi, New York, 20; Nieman, Boston, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 16.

#### St. Peter's Tolls News

of the total votes.

emerge from the industrial and lower middle classes. It was from this group that the Communist party drew its

strength in pre-war Germany. Approxi-mately 5,000,000 votes were cast for the

Communist party in the last free election

in 1932, amounting to about 20 per cent

ROME, May 7 (AP)—The great bells of St. Peter's and those of a hundred other Rome churches rang out in jubila-tion soon after the news that the Euro-pean war had ended reached the city. Sirens also sounded for ten minutes.

#### Dick Tracy







By Chester Gould

#### Li'l Abner

By Courtesy of United Features

By Al Capp





### U.S. Will Have Big Force In Pacific in 4 Months

ARMY HQ, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, May 7 (ANS)-The U.S. will have "a sizable force" of Army troops in the Pacific within three to four months after V-E Day to speed the realization of VJ-Day, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding Army forces in the Pacific Ocean Areas, said

The general declined to say specifically how many troops will be shifted into the Pacific by next fall for use by General of the Army MacArthur, chief of the Army's "on-to-Tokyo" forces.

However, the War Department has disclosed that tentative Army plans are to send 6,000,000 picked troops against Nippon, indicating the tremendous scope of the operations to come.

The American troops will be in addition to several hundred thousand soldiers of the British 14th Army, which has just won Burma back from the Japanese, and the Australian and Dutch soldiers now engaged in the invasion of Tarakan, off

#### Will Examine ETO Units

Richardson explained that units in the ETO will be examined to see which individuals are entitled to discharge under the Army's point system. He said a similar weeding-out process will function in the Pacific at the same time.

"There ought to be enough men to go around," he said, with a smile.

At no time in the Pacific have the American military commanders had a million men, but they have mounted rapid-fire offensives from Tarawa to Okinawa, distance of 4,000 miles.

At Okinawa in the Pankyus the

At Okinawa, in the Ryukyus, the Americans are only 325 miles from Kyushu.

"It is the policy of the War Depart-ment," Richardson said, "to prosecute the war against Japan with the utmost

"With the end of the war in Europe we hope to have enough shipping, although we will never have sufficient. Our power is growing all the time, while their's (Japan's) is weakening. Japan must see the inevitability of defeat."

#### Won't Need Special Training

The Allies in the Pacific probably will not need as many troops as were thrown against Germany, Richardson said, and those coming over from Europe won't require any special indoctrination for fighting the Japanese.

"Japan is like Europe." Richardson observed, "in that it is civilized and not full of jungles. It has roads, telephones and cities just as Europe has."

Richardson pointed out that previous victories in the Pacific will provide staging bases for a huge new Army. There are large land areas in the Marianas, Philippines and Okinawa, and the U.S. West Coast can be used if necessary to send troops directly to the invasion scene.

"The achievement in the Pacific has been quite extraordinary," the general said, "Instead of assuming a strategic defense, as the events may have called for, we have been on the offense all the way. I'd say the outlook is very promis-ing."

#### Young Nimits Decorated

WASHINGTON, May 7 (ANS)— Cmdr. Chester W. Nimitz Jr., son of Fleet Adm. Nimitz, has been awarded the Navy Cross for explosive as a submarine commander. Young Nimitz was credited with sinking several Japanese warships and sinking or damaging an additional 18,000 tons of merchant ship-

### Bombers KO 20 Jap Ships

GUAM, May 7 (ANS)—Hammering at Japan's shrinking sea lanes, Okinawa-based American bombers sank or damaged 20 enemy ships Saturday at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, while Superforts again blasted airfields on the south Japanese island of Kyukhu it was Japanese island of Kyushu, it was announced today.

For the first time since the Easter myasion the daily communique made no mention of ground action on Okinawa, where the Yanks resumed a general offensive Saturday after killing off 3,000 Japanese who had attempted a tank-led counter-attack

Search bombers of Fleet Air Wing One, operating from Okinawa airfields, concentrated Saturday on the straits linking Japan and Korea. Two large oilers, a medium freighter and a small cargo ship were sunk, three vessels left in a sinking condition, three others set on fire ond damage caused to nine small freighters and a lugger.

damage caused to nine small freighters and a lugger.

About 50 B29s today carried out the 17th attack since Mar, 27 in the campaign to knock out staging bases for lapanese assaults on American shipping at Okinawa, 325 miles to the south. Japanese planes succeeded in damaging one light U.S. naval unit off Okinawa Saturday and Sunday. Four attacking aircraft were shot down and 18 others were craft were shot down and 18 others were destroyed by British carrier planes supporting a naval bombardment in the islands south of Okinawa, Adm. Nimitz announced.

### Free Filipinos, Truman Says

WASHINGTON, May 7 (Reuter)-WASHINGTON, May 7 (Reuter)—President Truman pledged himself to carry on the policies of President Roose-velt respecting the Philippines and the independence of the Filipino people in a statement yesterday.

"The date of independence will be advanced as soon as practicable in pursuance of the policy outlined by Congress," he said.

"I believe that suitable reciprocal trade between the two countries should con-tinue for such time, after independence, as may be necessary to provide the new republic with a fair opportunity to secure its economic freedom and independence—a permanent blessing for the patriotic people of the Philippines.

"To assist me in the attainment of these objectives and with the concurrence of President Osmena. Lam asking Sea. Mil.

President Osmena, I am asking Sen. Millard Tydings, of Maryland, chairman of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, to proceed to Manila as my special envoy to examine conditions there and report his recommendations to

his recommendations to me.
"It will be my constant endeavor to be "It will be my constant endeavor to be of assistance to the Philippines. I will be only too happy to see to it that the close friendship between our two peoples, developed through many years of fruitful association, is maintained and strengthened. I hope to be able to accept the invitation of President Osmena to visit Manila at the inauguration of the Philippine Republic."

### Germany Really **Beat This Time**

OCEAN

In striking contrast to the Allies' unconditional surrender terms in this war, the 1914-18 war in Europe ended with a declaration by Earl Haig, British Commander-in-Chief, that Germany was not broken in a military sense and must be granted terms she would accept.

On Nov. 11, 1918, an armistice was declared with 24 German divisions still on French soil. On May 7, 1945, fighting ceased with Allied armies in complete occupation of virtually the entire Reich.

The last war in Europe lasted four years and four months. This time it took live years and seven months—2 of the seven months—2 of t

five years and seven months—2,076 days—to complete the subjection of Germany.

The World War I armistice was signed just one month and seven days after Prince Max of Baden, as Chancellor of a new German government, asked Presi-dent Wilson for an immediate armistice. The European phase of World War II ended less than two weeks after SS Chief Heinrich Himmler, taking over for a purged, abdicated, sick or dead Hitler, offered to surrender to the U.S. and Great Britain and the Allies replied that unconditional surrender must be made to the Soviet Union as well.

On Nov. 11, 1918, the German delegates to the armistice negotiations added this declaration to the accepted docu-ment: "The German people, which has held its own for 50 months against a world of enemies, will, in spite of any force that may be brought to bear on it, preserve its freedom and unity. A people of 70,000,000 suffers, but does not die."

fespect it from inner conviction. Respect for concluded treaties will be as sacred as the aim of our nation to belong to the European family of nations as a member, of which we want to mobilize all human, moral and material forces in order to heal the dreadful wounds which the want her convenience.

the war has caused.

"Then we may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds Germany all over the world will give piace to a spirit of reconciliation among the nations, without which the world

"Then we may hope that we will again receive the freedom without which no nation can lead a bearable and dignified

"To our pride in the heroic struggle of our nation let us link the determination, belonging as we do to the world of the Christian, western civilization, to make to the honest work of peace a contribution which shall be worthy of the best readilions, of our nation."

cannot recover.

### Germany Surrenders

(Continued from page 1)

Moscow to make no statement concerning the surrender in Europe until all three leaders could speak simultaneously. "Until then there is nothing I can or will say to you," he added. Microphones have already been set up in Mr. Truman's office for such an occasion.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, it was said, will broadcast to the French people today at the same time as the Big Three leaders. The Canadian government declared today a national holiday. King George VI will broadcast at 9 PM in London on the ending of the war in Europe.

Although the war's end in Europe waited only official pronouncement, there still was some fighting under way in Czechoslovakia. Front dispatches, which may or may not have been filed before events took the turn they did yesterday, told of twin columns of the 4th Armored Division of the 3rd Army dashing toward Prague, meeting little or no resistance. Two broadcasting stations were operating in Prague, one apparently in Czech patriot hands and the other in German control, each contradicting the other concerning the situation in the Czech capital.

The Czech broadcasts said the Americans were 15 miles south of Prague. Last positions given by correspondents with the 4th Armored put the two columns at 25 miles southwest and 52 miles south of Prague. The 4th, after resting up follow-ing its recent spectacular drives, passed through both the 5th and 19th Infantry Divisions, a dispatch said.

Eighteen other divisions under Gen. George S. Patton's 3rd Army control were on the move along a 150-mile front. Sunday's toll of prisoners was 40,000, it was reported.

In eastern Czechoslovakia, Soviet troops broke into the outskirts of Olomouc, 430 miles east of Prague. The Soviet advance in this area, coupled with another Red Army push northeast of Brunn, was said to be steadily crumbiles. away at the eastern end of the Czechoslovak pocket.

Although Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, new German Foreign Minister appointed by Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, when he took over as Hitler's successor, announced over Flensburg radio, on the Danish-German border, that the German high command, on Doenitz's orders, had instructed its troops to lay down arms as of yesterday, the German-controlled Prague station declared that the Germans in Bohemia and Moravia would continue fighting against the Soviets, since the "armistice" was effective only on the Allied front.

Reuter reported that a delicate situation had arisen in Czechoslovakia, because the fortunes of war had made it necessary for the Americans to move to the aid of Czech patriots. In doing so, Reuter said, they entered territory scheduled as the Red Army's operational zone and for joint Russian and Czech military govern-

ment until the area ceased to be operational. The German commander was exploiting the situation, the agency added, making no serious attempt to oppose the U.S. advance while fighting hard against the Soviets, thus enabling the Nazicontrolled station in Prague to put out broadcasts making it appear that the Americans were going to Prague to rescue the Germans from the Red Army.

The Associated Press Rheims dispatch

+ + JEAN BAIRD

the Germans from the Red Army.

The Associated Press Rheims dispatch said the surrender was signed there at 2.41 AM yesterday (French time). Eisenhower was not present at the signing, but later received Jodl and the latter's chief aide, asking them if they fully understood the surrender terms imposed on Germany and if they would be carried out, the dispatch said. The Germans signified agreement, it added.

Jodl, The Associated Press said, asked permission to speak. It was granted. "With this signature," the agency quoted him as saying, "The German people and armed forces are for better or worse delivered into the victors' hands."

The Associated Press-in New York said

The Associated Press-in New York said no reason was given for its suspension, adding that its Rheims story, written by Edward Kennedy, chief of the AP staff on the Western Front, was transmitted via Paris from Rheims, Eisenhower's advance

HQ, to London a, 1 relayed from there to New York via the agency's leased cables.

The Russian general present was identified by Reuter as the official in charge of Red Army repatriation. He visited the Rhine-Maas front early this year.

Prior to the announcement by Krosigk, it was disclosed that Doenitz had issued ar. Order of the Day to the German Navy to cease hostilities and return to port, to cease hostilities and return to port, thus ending the long U-boat war. This statement, broadcast by Flensburg Radio, forbade the crews to scuttle their craft and ordered them to remain aboard.

News of the capitulation in Norway was News of the capitulation in Norway was broadcast yesterday afternoon over a Danish radio wavelength under Allied control. There were an estimated 300,000 German troops in the country, which has been occupied since Apr. 9, 1940. A number of troops were reported heading for the Swedish frontier in advance of the formal surrender.

Marshal Stalin issued data pinkt on

Marshal Stalin issued last night an Order of the Day to Marshal Koniev announcing the capture of Breslau and the taking of 40,000 prisoners.

The latest message broadcast by the Carch Bergy and the taking of the Carch Bresses and the taking the taking

The latest message broadcast by the Czech Prague station said there was fighting in the capital's streets and that German planes had bombed houses in the center of the city. Aircraft and other aid was requested, according to the account received by Czech circles in London.

#### Terry and the Pirates

traditions of our nation.'

By Courtesy of News Syndicate

#### By Milton Caniff









### Doenitz Gave 'Quit' Order to Germans

"As the leading minister of the Reich

government which the Admiral of the Fleet has appointed for the winding up

of all military tasks, I turn at this tragic

moment of our history to the German nation. After a heroic fight of almost

six years of incomparable hardness, Ger-many has succumbed to the overwhelm-

ing power of her enemies. To continue the war would only mean senseless blood-shed and a futile disintegration.

"A government which has a feeling of

responsibility for the future of its nation was compelled to act on the collapse of all physical and material forces and to

demand of the enemy cessation of hos-

last phase of the war the lives of a maxi-mum number of fellow countrymen. That the war was not ended immediately

simultaneously in the west and in the

east is to be explanied by this reason "No one must be under any illusions about the severity of the terms to be imposed on the German people by our enemies. We must now face our fate squarely and unquestioningly.

"It was the noblest task of the Admiral of the Fleet and of the government supporting him, after the terrible sacrifices which the war demanded, to save in the

all fighting German troops.

Before any announcement came from the Allied side concerning the end of the war in Europe, the new Reich Foreign declared the unconditional surrender of respect it from inner conviction. Respect to the respect of the war in Europe, the new ketch Foreign Minister, Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, declared that the German high command, on orders from Feuhrer Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, had ordered the unconditional surrender yesterday of all of Germany's fighting troops.

Within a short time of Krosigk's broad-Within a short time of Krosigk's broad-cast, made over Flensburg radio, on the Danish-German frontier, the station at Prague declared that the German com-mander in Bohemia and Moravia, Gen. Ferdinand Schoerner, denied the report given over "the enemy station at Flens-burg" and quoted him as saying that the Reich government had ceased to light colly against the Western Powers and had only against the Western Powers and had not capitulated unconditionally to the Soviet Union.

Branding the report of unconditional surrender on all fronts as "enemy propaganda," the Prague station said: "In our area the struggle will be continued until the Germans in the East are saved and until our gass have into the homeload. and until our way back into the homeland is secured." Schoerner is known as a fanatical Nazi and is said to have been designated as a war criminal.

After carrying Krosigk's broadcast, Flensburg broadcast the regular German communique reporting fighting still in progress in Moravia.

#### Text of Surrender

Meanwhile, Free Danish radio and other stations put out reports that all German forces in Norway had sur-rendered and would probably be interned in Sweden.

The text of the unconditional surrender proclamation read by Krosigk, as re-corded in London, follows, in part:

German men and women. The high

"Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us and will exact sacrifices from us in every sphere of life.

"We must make right the basis of our nation. In our nation justice shall be the supreme law and the guiding principle. "We must also recognize the law as

Printed in England by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, and Published by the United States Armed Forces-8-545