



**THE MOVING FINGER WRITES, AND HAVING WRIT . . . ?—Germany capitulated unconditionally in the historic Signal Corps pictures shown here. Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Gen. Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, signed the document for the Western Allies and Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, Wehrmacht Chief of Staff, affixed his signature for the Germans, ending the European war. Maj. Wilhelm Oxenius, Jodl's aide, and Adm. Hans-Georg Friedeburg, German Navy chief, looked on glumly.

World Leaders Hail VE-Day

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the European Theater of Operations WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1945

Text of Terms Of the Nazis' Full Surrender

Stars and Stripes Paris Bureau SHAEF, May 8—The text of the un-conditional surrender terms signed yesfer-day at Rheims, France, by emissaries representing the German High Command, as issued here, follows:

Act of Military Surrender

1—We, the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expedition ary Force, and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command, all forces on land, sea, and in the air who are at this date

under German control.

2—The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, once issue orders to all German miniary, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours Central European Time on 8 May and to remain in the positions occupied at that time. No ship, vessel or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinger of equipment.

or any damage done to their hun, machinery or equipment.

3—The German High Command will at once issue to the appropriate commonders and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and by the Soviet High Command.

4—This Act of Military Surrender is without prejudice to, and will be super-

seded by, any general instrument of sur-render imposed by or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to Germany and to the German armed forces

as a whole.
5—In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this act of surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and the Soviet High Command, will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

Signed at Rheims, France, at 0241 hours on the 7th day of May, 1945. On behalf of the German High Command,

Jodl. In the presence of On behalf of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force,

W. B. Smith. On behalf of the Soviet High Command. Ivan Susiaparov
On behalf of the French High Command,

F. Sevez. A statement also was issued outlining the procedure to be followed by units of the German Navy.

The orders instructed all German and (Continued on page 2)

Doenitz Order Forbids Giving Nazi Salute

The German communique broadcast The German communique broadcast over Flensburg radio from Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz's HQ yesterday annousced: "The military salute is to be introduced for all forces of the German Wehrmacht at once. The Nazi salute is forbidden."

Referring to Monday's operations, the communique, reported: "Enemy

the communique reported: "Enemy reconnaissance attacks in the fortress areas of the Atlantic failed."



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo TRIUMPH: Ike flashes a smile of elation over the German capitulation at his Rheims, France, headquarters.

War's Finish Relief to Ruhr

By Denis Martin

WUPPERTAL, Ruhr, May 8 (Reuter)

—German women and girls turned out
for VE-Day in their best silk stockings
and finest summer frocks in Wuppertal—
heart of one of the greatest mass devastations in history.

There was no sign of sorrow or distress

in the faces of the people reading official announcements proclaiming the unconditional German surrender, posted in some of the larger Ruhr and Rhineland towns this afternoon.

The general impression gained in German industrial centres now coming increasingly under control of British occupying forces is that the people as a whole are only too pleased to know the war is over at last.

Curious and excited civilians thronged bomb-cratered roads between shattered and fire-blackened buildings in Wuppertal, anxious for more news, but with relief written in their faces.

Seyss-Inquart Caught Fleeing from Denmark

WITH CANADIAN 1st ARMY, May 8 (UP)—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the Austrian Nazi who as a member of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's cabinet in 1938 paved the way for the German in-vasion, was captured by Canadian troops Sunday after he fled from the Nether-lands by boat.

lands by boat.

As a reward for his treachery, SeyssInquart was installed as Nazi governor
of Holland and helped to starve that
country nearly to death. Yesterday he
was placed under formal arrest and
charged with being a suspected war
criminal and member of the Nazi party.

Ike's Thanks **UrgeContinued** Comradeship

SHAEF, May 8-Gen. Eisenhower, in a Victory Order of the Day addressed to the men and women of the AEF, today paid tribute to allforces under his com-mand for "valiant performance of duty" and called upon them to perpetuate "the spirit of comradeship" of those who died:

The text of the order:

"The crusade on which we embarked in the early Summer of 1944 has reached it, glorious conclusion. It is my especial privilege, in the name of all nations represented in this theater of war, to commend each of you for valiant performance of

"Though these words are feeble they come from the bottom of a heart over-flowing with pride in your loyal service and admiration for you as warriors. Your accomplishments at sea, in the air, on the ground and in the field of supply have astonished the world. Even before the final week of the conflict you had put 5 000 000 of the enemy permanently out final week of the conflict you had put 5,000,000 of the enemy permanently out of the war. You have taken in stride military tasks so difficult as to be classed by many doubters as impossible. You have confused, defeated and destroyed your savagely-fighting foe. On the road to sixtery you have endured every discomto victory you have endured every discomfort and privation and have surmounted every obstacle ingenuity and desperation could throw in your path. You did not pause until our front was firmly joined up with the great Red Army coming from the east and other Allied forces coming from the south.

"Full victory in Europe has been attained. Working and fighting together in a single and indestructible partnership you have achieved a perfection and unification of air, ground and naval power that will stand as a model in our time.

"The route you have traveled through hundreds of miles is marked by the graves of former comrades. From them have been exacted the ultimate sacrifice. Blood of many nations—American, British, Canadian, French, Polish and others—has helped to gain the victory. Each of the fallen died as a member of the team to which you belong, bound together by to which you belong, bound together by a common love of liberty and a refusal to submit to enslavement. No monument of stone, no memorial of whatever magnitude could so well express our respect and veneration for their sacrifice as would perpetuation of the spirit of comradeship

in which they died.
"As we celebrate victory in Europe, let us remind ourselves that our common problems of the immediate and distant future can be best solved in the same conceptions of cooperation and devotion to

(Continued on back page)

No S & S Thursday; Be Back on Friday

In accordance with the decision of British morning newspapers to suspend their operations for one day, VE-plus-2, the civilian mechanical staff of The (London) Times, which publishes The Stars and Stripes, will enjoy a holiday today. This paper, therefore, will not appear tomorrow but will resume publication Friday.

But Stalin Says Nothing As Yet

President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill simultaneously announced yesterday the end of hostilities in Europe, but no statement had been broadcast from Moscow up to a late hour last night, despite the fact that arrangements were understood to have been made so that the proclamation of VE-Day would be made by the Big Three at the same time.

Marshal Stalin issued two Orders of the Day, one reporting the capture of Dresden, last large German city to fall, and the other the taking of Olomouc, in Moravia, 130 miles southeast of Prague, where, according to

Olomouc, in Moravia, 130 miles southeast of Prague, where, according to Czech reports, fighting was still in progress.

Going on the air at 9 AM to proclaim the final and unconditional victory over Germany, President Truman opened his address with these words: "This is a solemn but glorious hour, My only wish is that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day." It was Mr. Truman's 61st birthday. Jubilation over the victory in Europe "is sober and subdued by the supreme consciousness of the terrible price we have paid to rid the world of Hitler and his evil band," Mr. Truman said. "Let us not forget, my fellow Americans the sorrow and heartbreak which today abide in the fellow Americans, the sorrow and heartbreak which today abide in the homes of so many of our neighbors-neighbors whose most priceless possession has been rendered as a sacrifice to redeem our liberty.

Soldiers Died Waiting Peace

By Wes Gallagher

ON THE ELBE, Germany, May 8 (AP)

One of the last battles of the European war was fought on the east bank of the

Elbe between Russians and Germans yes-terday afternoon. American doughboys were speciators, only a few yards away. Everyone concerned knew that the end of the European holocaust was only a few hours away. But men fought and

During the last week the German 12th had been shoved back to the Elbe, sur-rendering to the U.S. 102nd Division over a footbridge and across wrecked railway

and road bridges.

The Germans built bridge: themselves while American troops stood on the west bank and accepted their surrender. At the same time the Germans fought a rearguard action against the Russians.

Daily the fighting grew closer and yesterday morning it arrived. That is, the Russians arrived. Soviet artillery shelled the bridges and squeezed the Germans in.

Nazis Sought Split Up to Surrender

RHEIMS, May 7 (delayed) (Reuter)—Continuing their policy of trying to split the Allies, German leaders up to the actual signing of the peace tried to surrender only to the U.S. and Great Britain but not to Russia. Adm. Hans von Friedeburg, German naval commander, at the last moment raised the issue of capitulation to the western Allies, but signed when he was told by Gen. Eisenhower that he must surrender unconditionally on both the Eastern and Western fronts.

German delegates said wireless communication with Nazi pockets in Norway and the Channel Islands was satisfactory and that there should be no trouble with arranging the surrender of German forces

Latest U.S. Casualties—685,247 WASHINGTON, May 8—Latest available figures put U.S. Army casualties since Pearl Harbor at 685,247, including 133,284 killed, 431,965 wounded, 67,008 missing and 52,990 prisoners of war.

After urging that the U.S. continue to work without pause for triumph over Japan, the President proclaimed next Sunday—May 13, Mother's Day—as a day of prayer in which everyone should join in thanks for the victory in Europe and for support to the end of the Pacific war and "into the way of peace."

Ratify Terms in Berlin
Prime Minister Churchill, after outlining the developments culminating in the unconditional surrender of the Germans at Rheims on Monday, disclosed that the at Rheims on Monday, disclosed that the agreement was to be ratified and confirmed yesterday at Berlin. Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander of the AEF, and French Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny would sign on behalf of Gen. Eisenhower, Churchill said.

Marshal Gregori Zhukov, commander

of the 1st White Russian Army and one of the captors of Berlin, will sign for the Soviets, Churchill said. Signing for the defeated Wehrmacht will be Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German High Command, and the commanders-in-chief of the German Army, Navy

ders-in-chief of the German Army, Navy and Air Force.

SHAEF issued a communique announcing that hostilities would cease on all fronts at 2301 on May 8, one minute past midnight Tuesday, London time. "Effective immediately," it said, "all offensive operations by the AEF will cease and troops will remain in present positions. Due to difficulties of communication there Due to difficulties of communication there may be some delay in similar orders

may be some delay in similar orders reaching enemy troops, so full defensive precautions will be taken."

As an example, a dispatch from the U.S. 3rd Army said this American force was rolling through Czechoslovakia when the "cease fire" was ordered at 8 AM yesterday morning, but that front-line (Continued on back page)

(Continued on back page)

-Home Is the Hero-He Rests In Peace

HYDE PARK, N.Y., May 8 (ANS)—
There was only silence today at the grave of the late President Roosevelt, whose pledge of complete victory over Nazi Germany finally had been fulfilled.
Soldiers with rifles quietly patrolled the rose garden in which Mr. Roosevelt was buried on Apr. 15—three weeks before the unconditional surrender he had demanded and confidently predicted.
Occasionally the guards would smile and murmur a few words. Then they resumed their slow pace along the evergreen hedge that surrounds the still unmarked grave.

-Details of the Surrender Negotiations -

By Charles Kiley

and Stripes Staff Write RHEIMS, May 8-The Third Reich surrendered unconditionally to the Allies at Gen. Eisenhower's Forward HQ here at 0245 hours on Monday.

The terms of surrender, calling for the cessation of hostilities on all fronts at one minute past midnight (Double British Summer Time) Wednesday, May 9, were signed on behalf of the German Government by Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, Chief of the Wehrmacht and Chief of Staff to Fuehrer Karl

Under Jodl's signature were those of Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Comamnder; Gen. Ivan Suslaparov, head of the Russian mission to France who was authorized by Moscow to sign on behalf of Soviet GEN. SUSLAPAROV forces, and Gen. Francois Sevez of



Signed in Five Minutes

The surrender was signed in five minutes in the war room at Supreme Headquarters here, 55 miles east of Compiegne Forest where Germany surrendered to the Allies in the last war on Nov. 11, 1918, and the scene of the capitulation of France to the Third Reich in this war June 21,

The terms were signed in less than ten hours after the arrival of Jodl by plane from Germany, and 34 hours after final negotiations had first begun with the arrival Saturday of Gen. Adm. Hans-Georg Friedeburg, Commander-in-Chief of the Germany Navy, who on Thursday had headed the Nazi delegation which surrendered to the 21st Army Group all German armed forces in Denmark, Holland and northwestern Germany.

Eisenhower did not take part in the actual surrender. He remained in his office with his Deputy Supreme Com-mander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur

Tedder, during the ceremonies,
Flanking Jodl at the surrender table
were Friedeburg and Maj. G. S. Wilhelm
Oxenius, Jodl's aide.

There were no dramatics during the surrender. It was conducted on a businesslike basis. Correspondents, cameramen like basis. Correspondents, cameramen and photographers already were in the war room when the first group of high-ranking Allied officers entered at 0229 hours. In that group were three Russian officers, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz and Lt. Gen. Sir F. E. Morgan, Adm. Sir Harold Burrough and Air Marshal Sir J. M. Robb. One minute later Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, Assistant Chief of Staff, entered the room.

At 0234 Smith entered, walked to his chair and talked with Morgan and Burrough. Sevez and Col. Pedron arrived at 0235 and went to their seats. Two minutes later Strong, who had taken part in all preliminary discussions with the Germans as interpreter for Smith as well as in his official capacity as G2, SHAEF, arrived and informed Smith the German delegation was ready.

Smith answered curtly: "Bring them in."

The Germans were escorted by Brig. E. J. Ford, SHAEF chief of operational intelligence. Friedeburg came first, followed by Jodl and Oxenius. first, followed by Jodl and Oxenius, Jodl, erect and expressionless, his uniform neat, his boots highly polished, walked straight to the center of the large, wooden table, and faced Smith. Friedeburg and Ovenius fell in on both sides of Jodl. The Germans and Allied officers took their seats. Strong standing behind Jodl to interpret.

The formulity of the surrender go

The formality of the surrender got under way as a copy of the surrender terms was handed by Smith to Suslaparov. who listened while his interpreter read it to him in Russian.
At 0240 Suslaparov handed the copy

back to Smith, nodding his head in agreement with the terms.

Four Copies Signed

Smith then handed Jodl four copies and told him to sign all four. The copies went from Jodl, to Smith, to Suslaparov to Sevez for signatures.

Cameramen darted all over the room, climbed ladders and stood on chairs. Flash bulbs went off every second. Motion pictures hummed to record the

historic event. Jodl's face was impassive as he affixed his signatures. Only Friedeburg appeared disturbed by the commotion caused by

the photographers. At 0246 Smith stood and spoke a few words to Jodl which could not be heard. Jodl stood, faced Smith. "General," Jodl began.

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

"In this war, which has lasted more

THE STARS AND STRIPES

"In this hour I can only express the hope that the victor will treat them with

Jodl broke halfway through his address, appeared on the verge of tears. He regained his composure, however, and finished with a strong voice. His hands were trembling when he finished.

Smith simply nodded his head and the three German delegates left the room to be taken to Eisenhower in the Supreme Commander's office.

Eisenhower and his Deputy Supreme Commander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, were waiting for the Germans.

No Saluting

There was no exchange of salutes, Jodl, Friedeburg and Oxenius stood at atten-tion before Eisenhower as he sternly asked

"Do you understand the terms of this unconditional surrender and are you ready to comply with them?"

Jodl, in the center of the German trio, clicked his heels and bowed his head in the affirmative after Strong interpreted the

Supreme Commander's question.

The Germans left the general at 0257. after a two-minute audience. Suslaparov led the Russian officers into

the Supreme Commander's office and firmly grasped Eisenhower's hand. The Supreme Commander beamed and said: This is a great moment for all of us."

Suslaparov spoke and when his words were interpreted Eisenhower replied: 'You said it." Congratulations were exchanged among

all the officers present, Eisenhower put-ting his arm around Tedder's shoulder, grasping his hand and saying: "Thank

you very much, Arthur."

The Supreme Commander, enjoying his greatest moments since he was given command of Allied Forces, refused to pose for pictures until his "gang," including the officers present at the surrender, his naval aide and close friend, Capt. Harry C. Butcher, and his personal secretary, 2/Lt. Kathleen Summersby, were gathered around him.

gathered around him.

Later, Eisenhower went to his war room for the first time during the night, where the Germans had been able to see the huge battle maps and air operation maps on the walls while they were surrendering, to have his "Victory Address" recorded.

In his address the Supreme Commander said: "Just a few minutes ago Germany surrendered all of its land, sea and air forces. It has been thoroughly whipped."

Completes Casablanca Plans

Eisenhower then told how the event completes the mission and plans laid by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister

Churchill at Casablanca in January, 1943. He said the defeat was accomplished with the aid of our Russian allies," and that it was fitting that the surrender should take place in the heart of France, where resistance movements and valor had been inspirational. Eisenhower also said that the victory was achieved by the help of "every oppressed nation in

To the soldiers, sailors and airmen of all services of all Allied nations, Eisenhower said he owed a "debt of gratitude that can never be repaid."

Negotiations for the unconditional surpoder bears a structure and a proper party.

render began Saturday evening when Friedeburg, a short, swarthy man of about 60 with deep-set eyes and bushy eyebrows, arrived. He was accompanied by tall, nervous Col. Fritz Poleck, a member of the Ober Kommando Wehrman macht (OKW), the Nazi equivalent of the War Department or the British War Office. Poleck, who played no actual role in the surrender, was also present when Friedeburg on Thursday surrendered more than 1,000,000 German forces in Denmark, Holland and northwestern Germany to the 21st Army Group at

Luneberg, south of Hamburg.
Friedeburg conferred with Smith and
Strong for 22 minutes but it was clear from the outset that he was not empowered to sign an unconditional surrender of what was left of the Third

Friedeburg finally dispatched a mes-sage in SHAEF code to Fuehrer Doenitz. The message was transmitted to British 2nd Army HQ and taken by courier to German HQ.

The message said that Eisenhower's

chief of staff had put forward two proposals:

Friedeburg receive 1-That authority to make complete and uncon-ditional surrender in all theaters.

-That Doenitz send his chief of staff and commanders in chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force with the necessary authority to make the complete surrender.

Friedeburg, in the message, also out-lined the conditions restricting the movement of surrendering troops, aircraft and ships and the demand that OKW guarantee the forwarding and execution of the

than five years, both have achieved and cuffered more than perhaps any other people in the world.

"In this hour I can only express the cuffered more than perhaps any other people in the world."

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"In this hour I can only express the cuffered more than perhaps any other people in the world."

"In this hour I can only express the cuffered more than perhaps any other people in the world." unless they agreed promptly to surrender

The second stage of the surrender was set Sunday, May 6, 11 months to the day after the Allies invaded the West Wall at Normandy. Eisenhower received word that Jodl requested a visit to Supreme HQ and he was promptly flown from 21st Army Group to Rheims.

Jodl arrived at the airfield at 1708 hours accompanied by Oxenius. They were allowed to confer with Friedeburg and Poleck for 30 minutes before Jodl and Friedeburg were summoned for dis-

and Friedeburg were summoned for dis-cussions with Smith and Strong.

The conference between Smith and Strong, Jodl and Friedeburg lasted 65 minutes. At 1920 hours Smith left his office and went straight to Eisenhower.

Strong, meanwhile, sent for Suslaparov, Jodl and Friedeburg returned to the office assigned to them and joined Poleck and Oxenius.

At 1939 hours Smith returned to his office, where he conferred with Jodl and Friedeburg briefly for six minutes. At 1945 the German representatives retired to their office. to their office.

No Time Wasted

One minute later Suslaparov and Col. Zenkovitch entered Smith's office and were advised of the situation. Seven minutes later Smith came out of his office to order coffee.

The German delegation left Supreme HQ at 2112 hours and were taken to a house reserved for them and remained there until they were called to head-quarters for the actual signing of the surrender terms.

surrender terms.

Friedeburg suddenly came into the picture last Wednesday. It was then that the 21st Army Group established contact with a German delegation which on the following day surrendered Germark, Holland and northwestern Germany. Friedeburg headed the German group. The surrender was purely a tactical, battlefield surrender, authorized by Eisenhower and carried out by Field

Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

After this surrender had been completed it was made known by the Germans that they wished to discuss the surrender of the whole of the German armed forces.

Accordingly, Eisenhower instructed that the German representatives be brought to his headquarters at Rheims on Saturday.

Friedeburg and Poleck left Luneberg at 0800 hours by plane on Saturday. They were accompanied by Lt. Col. the Viscount Bury and Maj. F. J. Lawrence, both British officers with the 21st Army Group.

The party changed planes at Vorst, Germany, and headed for Rheims, but rain and strong winds forced the plane down at Brussels. After a lunch of spam sandwiches and Scotch ale at a RAF snack bar the party drove to Rheims in an automobile driven by Pvt. Bobbie Alexander, an ATS girl from Inverness, Scotland.

Friedeburg fell asleep in the car almost immediately, having had little sleep for the past ten days. He had also slept on the plane, while Poleck remained awake throughout.

Friedeburg, Poleck and their escorts arrived at Supreme HQ, formerly an in-dustrial college, at 1704 hours. Their arrival coincided with the announcement of the surrender of three German armies to Gen. Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army Group.

Gen. Ford Meets Germans

The Germans were met at the entrance of headquarters by British Brig. E. J. Foord, chief of operational intelligence at Supreme HQ. The visitors and Foord

exchanged military salutes.

Friedeburg and Poleck were taken to the first floor of the building and granted requests to wash before meeting the Chief of Staff. Friedeburg hummed softly to himself while washing. Poleck appeared

slightly dazed.
At 1200 hours Strong escorted Friede-burg to Smith's office. The German naval chief did not salute, but came to attention as he passed a group of high-ranking Allied officers outside Smith's office.

At the beginning of his discussions with Smith, Friedeburg was required to show his credentials and authority to represent

Although it was clear that Friedeburg was not authorized to negotiate an unconditional surrender, he was allowed to study the Allied terms of surrender prior to communicating with Doenitz.

Doenitz's answer was Jodl, his chief of staff, who brought to Supreme HQ the proper credentials and authority to act on behalf of Doenitz.

After Jodl had conferred with Smith, communications were dispatched once more to Doenitz, informing him that Jodl had studied the surrender terms and was

ready to sign. Not until some time after midnight was Doenitz's answer received. When it arrived no time was lost in bringing the unconditional surrender to a climax,

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribung



OUT OF THE AGONY OF WAR-A KINSHIP IN TRIUM

announced, while an American sailor looks on. Right, three GIs celebrate at Rainbow Cor Joseph Lubrano, of Manhattan, while the club shook fr

Japs to Beat, King Warns

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 8-BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 8—
In a VE-Day address broadcast to the peoples of the British Empire, King George VI warned tonight that "we have yet to deal with the Japanese, a determined and cruel foe."

Tempering his warning with thanks-giving to God for the "great deliverance" from German aggression, the monarch asked his people to "remember those who will not come back."

"Next let us salute in proud

"Next let us salute in proud gratitude the great host of the living who have brought us to victory. I cannot praise them to the measure of each one's service, for in a total war the efforts of all rise to the same noble height and all are devoted to the common purpose. Armed or unarmed, men and women, you have fought and striven and endured to

your utmost.
"We know that if we failed or faltered the last remaining barrier against a worldwide tyranny would have fallen in ruins But we did not falter, and we did not fail We kept faith with ourselves and with one another; we kept faith and unity with our great Allies.

U.K. Facilities Cut Two-Thirds

The Army, in line with its policy of gradually turning back properties to the British government, has cut down its installations from a pre-D-Day peak of 1,250,000 field and service troop accommodations to accommodations for 400,000, U.K. Base HQ announced yesterday. terday. Furthermore, an additional 100,000 troop accommodations are in the process of return to the British.

Latest turn-back was Bushey Park, near Kingston-on-Thames, former HQ for Gen, Eisenhower, which was relinquished to the Air Ministry. Bushey, one of the first of thousands of properties in the U.K. made available to the U.S. was successively the HQ of the 8th Air Force, USSTAF and SHAEF.

USSTAF and SHAEF.

Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, U.K. Base commander, has ordered that requisitioned properties and all other types of installations be relinquished as soon as possible. In one specific case, he has ordered that 32 school buildings still used by U.S. troops on Apr. 1 be returned to the British by the end of this month.

Depots and depot storage space are being diminished as fast as shipping and port facilities, inland transport and storage. oge facilities on the Continent permit.

Reds Think Hitler Fled Berlin Hideout as Civilian MOSCOW, May 8 (AP)-Vainly comb-

ing the ruins of Berlin for traces of Hitler or Goebbels, the Russians today dis-covered the vast underground head-quarters of the Fuehrer. The elaborately and comfortably equipped hideout contained expensive wine and delicacies from plundered Europe. Tunnels led from the hideaway to all government buildings.

Russian searchers found many German officers' uniforms discarded in the offices

of Hitler's personal adjutant—a clue which has strengthened the Soviet view that Hitler and other Nazi leaders fled in civilian clothes.



The lid was literally off Monday night in Piccadilly Circus, London's Times Square, when thousands of Londoners joined Allied servicemen in frolicking around the covered-up statue of Eros. It didn't take long for the crowds to gather in the famed entertainment sector when news of the German capitulation spread.





Surrender Terms (Continued from page 1)

German-controlled warships, auxiliaries, merchant ships and other craft at sea to report their positions—in plain language -to the Allies and then follow orders to proceed to such Allied ports as directed. Naval craft in harbor were told to

remain there. Submarines were ordered to surface, fly a black flag, report their position and proceed on the surface to port as directed.

All warships and merchant ships, either in port or at sea, were ordered to train all weapons fore and aft, remove breachblocks from guns and unload torpedo tubes.

In harbor all ammunition, explosives, torpedo warheads and all portable weapons were to be landed.

All minesweeping and salvage vessels were instructed to prepare for service as

en for boom defenses at ports and harbors to be kept open All personnel were instructed to remain

All personnel were instructed to remain either on board their ships or in their establishments pending other orders.

The German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, the light cruiser Nuremburg, and 160,000 tons of merchant shipping already have surrendered to troops of 21st Army Group, it was appropried vesterday.

Group, it was announced yesterday.

Several destroyers and merchant ships off Copenhagen have refused to surrender, but were expected to do so shortly.

Shift Will Speed Pacific Victory

May 8 (Reuter)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of all Army forces in the Pacific theater, in a broadcast VE-Day message, today said the Japanese empire now will be more quickly vanquished.

quickly vanquished.

"I rejoice with you in the triumph of Allied arms which have restored human liberty," MacArthur said. "I rejoice that this command, which is engaging our one remaining enemy, will now be reinforced by those vast and powerful resources which were previously employed by the battlefields of Europe. Through this additional strength the Japanese empire will be more speedily vanquished with greater economy of American and Allied life than would otherwise be possible."

Unveil 'Mary of Arnhem'

HILVERSUM, Holland, May 8 (UP)-The two women who formerly broadcast via the German-controlled "Mary of Arnhem" program to frontline Allied troops were revealed today to be both 25-year-old wives of German officers,

GOTE announcer

news was AF 1375 kc. 218,1m.

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Dick Tracy





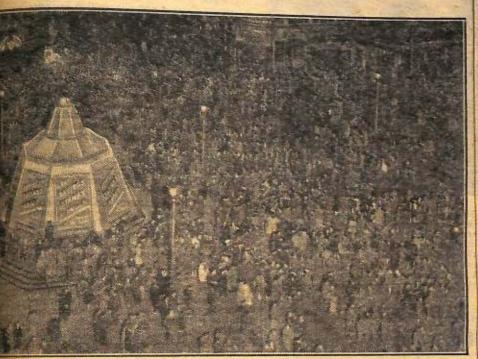


By Chester Gould

din of celebrants both inside and in the streets.



A jobilant GI in Piccadilly Circus, London, hugs a motherly English woman, her tearstained face reflecting the great relief London felt when Germany's surrender was L.R. Pvt. Leon Rothenberg, of Brooklyn, Pfc Robert E. Rabe, of Detroit, and Pvt.





Beflagged New York, which had of VE-Day, released all stops when the real d Traditional ticker-tape streamers showered down on the excited crowds.

RADIO PROGRAM

1411 ke. 1420 kc. 1447 kc. 212.6m. 211.3m. 207,3m. Hour on the Hour Masday, May 9

, May 9
1715—Canada GuestSh'w
1755—Mark up the Map
1806—World News
1816—GI Sapper Club
1906—Sports News
1905—Soldier and a Sons
1915—Kate Smith
1915—Kate Smith
1915—RepP on the Spot
2016—Bob Hope
2016—World News
2105—Your War Today
2115—Danse Band
2145—Johnny Mercer
2006—US A, H'me N'ws
2205—Sollioguy

nday, May 10

1106-Duffle Bag
1200-Duffle Bag
1300-World News
1310-American Sports
1315-Meiody Roundup
1330-Chamber Mus Soc
of Lwn Basn, St.
1400-Greatt Gildersleeve
1430-Hour of Charm
1500-World News
1510-AEF Extra
1530-On the Record
1630-Strike up the Band
1700-Amos 'n' Andy
1730-Cathida Sw'g Show
1755-Mark up the Map
1800-World News
1810-GI Supper Club
1800-Sports News
1905-RCAF Show
1945-Yank Bandstand
2000-Bing Crosby
2030-Burns and Alien
2100-World News
2105-Your War Today
2115-Mystery Playhouse
2145-Johnny Mercer
2260-USA Home News
2355-Rentinischen
2355-Rentinischen
2355-Rentinischen
2350-World News
2300-World News
2001-Sign Off

Ground Crews 'Sightsee' Reich's Ruins

By Sid Schapiro

44rH BOMB GROUP, May 8—The personal satisfaction derived from seeing the fruits of one's labors came to more than 3,500 airmen and ground personnel of the 2nd Air Division yesterday as they flew over a devastated and defeated Ger-many in more than 350 Liberators on a six-hour "sightseeing mission" to see— on the eve of VE-Day—the great part they played in bringing about the down-fall of Hitler's Third Reich.

fall of Hitler's Third Reich.

From altitudes ranging from tree-top level to 1,300 feet in ideal weather, the Liberator skeleton crews and their passengers—mechanics, armorers, cooks, truck drivers, clerks, et al—saw the results of 23 years of strategic bombing by 8th Air Force and the RAF.

A map and word description of the area covered was furnished to all at the start of the "trolley operation," so tabbed by this group.

this group.

From one of the 40 Libs disparched here, this reporter got a bird's-eye view of the once teeming industrial Ruhr Valley—airmen called it "Flak Alley." The valley just isn't there any more.

Photographers Busy At the open waist windows of the Lib Jail Bait, piloted by 1/Lt. Conrad M. Menzel, of Waterville, Kan., stood Capt. Menzel, of Waterville, Kan., stood Capt. Ursel P. Harvell, group photo officer, and T/Sgt. Elmer A. Cronquist, photo technician from Denver, who were kept busy photographing the ruins—the heavily bombed marshalling yards, transportation bombed marshalling yards, transportation and industrial centers of Ludwigshafen, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Cologne, Duisburg, Frankfurt, Aschaffenburg, Coblenz. Dusseldorf, Wesel, Mainz and Bonn, as well as bridges destroyed across the Moselle and Rhine Rivers.

1/Lt. John A. Hess, veteran navigator from Hillsboro, Ill., called out the cities over the intercom, and added a brief commentary.

"I wouldn't have missed it for any-thing," said Cpl. Allen W. Clark, a mechanic from Sand Springs, Okla. "The Lib I was in flew most of the trip at 800 feet, so we really had a good view.

After seeing all this for myself, I can fully realize that my work on the ground wasn't in vain."

All Beat to Hell

Sgt. James L. Caskey, an operations clerk from Los Angeles, who flew on the Lib Bar L, commented: "I didn't realize Germany was so all beat to hell."

"After sweating out the war in the ETO for nearly three years I was mighty anxious to see just what damage was done to Germany," said Sgt. Randall B. Lutes, a squadron equipment section chief from Bozeman, Mont. "I've seen plenty."

M/Sgt. Kun D. Gong, a Chinese-American crew chief from Merigold, Miss. who brought along his own camera, said: "I got some good shots—hope they come out. Too bad we didn't go over Berlin."

Nazi Pilsen Chief Commits Suicide

WITH 3RD ARMY, Pilsen, May 8 (Reuter)—Lt. Gen. Majewiski, commanding the German garrison of Pilsen, blew out his brains after surrendering to the American forces. He shot himself with an American automatic in the presence of his wife and staff officers who tried to talk him out of suicide.
Since U.S. tanks rolled into this third

largest city of Czechoslovakia at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, the population have been literally dancing with joy at their

Mauldin, Hal Boyle, Rosenthal Win 1944 Pulitzer Prizes story of the American foot soldier in

NEW YORK, May 8 (ANS)—Sgt. Bill Mauldin, Stars and Stripes cartoonist, and Reporter Hal Boyle and Photographer Joe Rosenthal, of the Associated Press, today were presented with Pullizer prizes—the highest awards in American journalism—for their work in 1944.

The awards cited Mauldin's cartoon concerning "fresh, spirited American troops, flushed with victory, bringing in thousands of hungry, ragged, battle-weary prisoners" as exemplifying his "distinguished service."

Boyle was honored for his day-by-day

Doenitz Rings

Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz told the

Grand Adm. Kan Doeniz to the the German people in a radio address yesterday that the Nazi party—the foundation on which Hitler's Third Reich was erected—has disappeared and that all power in Germany has been transferred to the occupation powers.

After reiterating the unconditional sur-

render of all German forces, Doenitz said it depended on the occupation powers whether he and the government he formed recently would remain in office.

"Should I be able to be of use and resistance to my Eatherland by continuous continuous to my Eatherland by continuous to my E

assistance to my Fatherland by continu-ing in office then I shall remain until the will of the German people finds expres-sion in the appointment of a head of

state, or until the occupation powers make it impossible for me to continue in office," Hitler's successor declared.

Nazis' Knell

Boyle was honored for his day-by-day

Spaatz and Doolittle Laud Air Force Part

Both indicating that American air blows will be thrown against Japan as relentlessly as was done against Germany, Gen. Carl Spaatz, USSTAF commander, and Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, 8th Air Force CG, in VE-Day messages yesterday saluted U.S. airmen for their part in bringing Nazi Germany to its knees.

"Men of the air forces were the first Americans to invade Germany," Spanz declared, "for flying into aerial regions dominated by a hostile and numerically superior air force most certainly is an invasion."

invasion."

The USSTAF chief went on to pay tribute to all members of the air forces, including ground troops who kept them flying and Troop Carrier and transport groups which flew supplies to the front and brought back wounded and liberated prisoners of war.

Europe and Rosenthal for his historic picture of U.S. Marines raising the American flag on Iwo Jima. Other 1944 newspaper awards went to:

Other 1944 newspaper awards went toDeiroli our Press—most disinterested and
meritorious public service for investigating legislative graft and corruption at the State capital;
James B. Reston, New York Times, national affairs
reporting: Mark Watson, Baltimore Sun military
correspondent; Jack S. McDowell, San Francisco
Call Bulletin—distinguished reportorial work under
pressure of time; George W. Potter, Providence
(R.I.) Journal-Bulletin—editorial writing.

General writing awards were presented

Mary Chase, novelust and playwright, for her Broadway hit soccess "Harvey," a story about a rabbit; John Hersey, author of the novel "A Bell for Adano," which concerns AMG affairs in Italy; Stephen Bonsul for "Unfinished History" in the historical field; George Bancroft for his biography "Brahmin Rebell"; Karl Shapiro for his volume of poetry, "Letter and Other Poems"; and Aaron Conland for his ballet music for "Appalachian Spring."

Around the 48 Yesterday

Some Workers Take Off, But Most Stick to Jobs

NEW YORK (ANS)—Complying with the wishes of President Truman, most Americans marked VE-Day at their jobs while others greeted the end of the war in Germany with mixed reactions ranging from prayer to ecstatic celebration.

For a few minutes, however, during the morning when the Chief Executive announced officially that the European war was over, all Americans stopped work. Shortly after the President spoke, showers of paper and streamers of confetti fluttered down from skyscraper windows in New York through a grey drizzle on to the damp pavements which street cleaners had just finished clearing of litter dumped Monday.

In Washington there were no signs of celebration. Government workers went about their jobs but some churches and theaters were open. For the first time since the war began the dome of the Capitol, Washington Monument and other buildings were lit up. But the light-up was for one night only.

In Detroit, Los Angeles and other manufacturing cities officials announced that production was running up to schedule. Boston retained its traditional conservatism with churches noting an increase in visitors.

In Pittsburgh pedestrians were jovial, but the general reaction was restrained. A flurry of excitement was touched off in Chicago, where all liquor stores and taverns closed for 24 hours within moments of the President's declaration.

A ban on the sale of liquor also went into effect in Atlanta, Ga., where business, schools and war plants stayed open.

Though celebrating, the country still remained in mourning for the late President Roosevelt. The White House announced that flags would remain at half mast until May 14.

Miners Win Travel Time

WASHINGTON (ANS)-President John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers won a long fight for legal recognition of portal-to-portal pay when the Supreme Court ruled, 5—4, that soft coal producers were required by the wage and hour law to pay miners for underground travel time.

The decision is expected to establish the decision is expected to establish the same compulsion in the anthracite industry and probably will speed a settlement in the current hard coal contract dispute which last week resulted in the government seizing 368 struck mines—most of which still are closed.

The verdict came in the case of the

Jewell Ridge Coal Corp., of Virginia, which contended that compulsory travel pay would wreck war-time wage structures and urged the matter be left to collective bargaining.

Meanwhile, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 72,000 hard coal miners were idle in defiance of an order from Sulid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes that work at the government-seized mines be resumed by 8 AM Monday.

The miners said they were waiting for word from Lewis on when to resume work.

work.

The SFA estimated that the strike was costing the U.S. 190,000 tons of hard coal daily.

Larger Peace-Time Army

WASHINGTON (ANS)—War Department plans for a standing peace-time Army of at least 500,000 men, backed up by an active reserve of 4,000,000, were disclosed by members of the House Military Affairs Committee. In 1940 the U.S. had a professional army of only 350,000.

Committeemen said that the Army's program contemplates that Congress will enact a compulsory peace-time draft to provide the bulk of reserve strength. The remainder of the reserves would be made up of National Guardsmen and

The remainder of the reserves would be made up of National Guardsmen and members of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

CAPITAL RAMBLINGS: The House passed a bill to preserve the American citizenship of children born abroad to alien wives of U.S. servicemen under 21 years of age. The present law provides such children with citizenship only if either parent has lived in the States for divizenship only if either parent has lived in the States for five years after his or her sixteenth birthday.

Army's Plan

Rep. Walter G. Andrews (R.-N.Y.) took the responsibility for the premature disclosure of the Army plans to discharge Congressional members had made the details public. The War Department said it released its official announcement last Saturday only because news reports quoting Congressional members had made the details public. The Army had planned to hold up the release until after VE-Day.

Rep. John M. Robsion (R.-Ky.) blocked action on a bill to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to the late President Roosevelt. Robsion contended the medal has been awarded only to heroes of combat and it should not be changed now.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert E. Hannegan as Postmaster General effective July 1. Hannegan will continue as Democratic national chairman, but will not draw his annual salary of \$20,000 for the job.

President Truman, with his wife and daughter Margaret, have moved into the White House. Secret Service officials immediately informed Miss Truman that before bringing any of her "dates" home she would have to submit their names to be checked.

be checked.

PWs to Be Harvest Hands

NEW YORK (AP)-German war prisoners now in the U.S. will play an important role this year in helping to solve the country's food production problems, Chairman Clinton P. Ander-son (D.-N.M.), of the House Food Investigating Committee, said here.

Anderson said that the Army plans to: 1-Retain PWs already here for use

as farm laborers through the autumn harvesting season.

2—Use other prisoners now en route from Germany for similar work, parti-

Cularly in sugar beet areas.

3—Move prisoners from place to place to meet manpower requirements certified by the War Food Administration and the War Manpower Commission.

Brownout Lifted in U.S.

WASHINGTON (ANS)-The War Production Board revoked the nationwide brownout, which had been in effect since Feb. 1, revealing that the country had saved half a million tons of coal by the action.

At the same time the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion announced it would issue within 48 hours a blueprint of home front plans for rationing, manpower controls, prices and wages for the one-front war.

While the Office gave no hints, indications were:

1—The midnight entertainment curfew and horse racing ban would be lifted immediately. The nation recalled that James F. Byrnes, before resigning last month as War Mobilizer, had announced that the bans could be dispensed with once VE-Day arrived. Basic gasoline rations would be doubled within 90 days, but tire and food

rationing would remain indefinitely.

3—The go-ahead signal for the construction of durable goods, such as refri-

gerators, washing machines, motor cars and vacuum cleaners, would come within three months. The War Production board has announced that all these items would be on the market within 12 months. 4-Soft goods items, such as shoes, clothing, textiles and lumber, may be scarcer

than at present.

5-The 48-hour work week along with controlled hiring and manpower ceilings

would be continued, at least for males.

Meanwhile, victory jubilations touched off some strange rumors around the country. One was in New York, where police sent a launch to investigate a report that a German U-boat had surfaced in the harbor flying a white flag. The ship that a German U-boat had surfaced in the harbor flying a white flag. turned out to be an American craft with sailors' wash hung out to dry.

Li'l Abner







World Leaders Hail End of European War

troops did not know it four hours later and that tanks of the 4th Armored Division, committed to battle under radio silence, may be perhaps the last unit to know that the war has been officially declared over. Some German units also apparently

were unaware of the end of hostilities, the dispatch said, adding that there was fight-ing along the road from Pilsen to Prague and at the southern end of Gen. George S. Patton's 150-mile front from Czecho-slovakia into Austria. Doughboys of the 80th Division, the dispatch said, were battling 2,000 SS men about 30 miles southwest of Linz. Elsewhere, however, the Germans were reported surrendering in droves, bringing themselves to the U.S. lines in columns under white flags.

As reckoned at London, only five hours remained before the scheduled official end of all fighting in Europe when Stalin issued the first of his two Orders of the Day. It said that Gen. Eremenko's troops yesterday had taken Olomouc, rail junction in Moravia, and were continuing their offensive against "stiff fighting."

The second Stalin order, addressed to

Marshal Ivan Koniev, commander of the 1st Ukrainian Army, said Dresden had been captured yesterday after a two-day

Moscow Makes No Statement

Monitors in London reported that Moscow Radio had made no announcements

of the victory in Europe. In addition to President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill, Gen. Eisen-hower and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, French Chief of State, also made VE-Day announcements.

Mr. Truman sent messages to Gen. Eisenhower, Churchill, Stalin and de Gaulle. To Eisenhower he said: "All of us owe to you and to your men

of many nations a debt beyond appraisal for their high contribution to the con-quest of Nazism. . . Please transmit this message to the appropriate officers of your command and publish it to all Allied forces in your theater of operation.

forces in your theater of operation.

To Churchill the President sent this message, in part: "I wish to express to you, and through you to Britain's heroic Army, Navy and Air Forces, our congratulations on their achievements. The government of the U.S. is deeply appreciative of the splendid contribution of all the British Empire forces and of the British people to this magnificent victory."

Mr. Truman told Stalin: "Now that the Nazi armies of aggression have been

Nazi armies of aggression have been forced by the co-ordinated efforts of the Soviet-Anglo-American forces to unconditional surrender, I wish to express to you and through you to your heroic Army, the appreciation and congratulations of the U.S. government on its splendid contribution to the cause of civilization and liberty. You have demonstrated in all your campaigns what it is possible to accomplish when a free people under a superlative leadership and with unfailing courage rise against the forces of bar-

After reading his official proclamation of next Sunday as a national day of prayer, Mr. Truman went on to say:
"Our blows will not cease until the Japanese military and naval forces lay down their arms in unconditional sur-

Broadcasts from Prague, where the Czechs apparently were in control of the radio stations, continued to appeal for assistance. One report said the Germans were shelling the Czech capital. Early yesterday Czech radio had told of the acceptance by the Germans in Prague and in Bolemia, the province in which Prague in Bohemia, the province in which Prague stands, the terms of unconditional surrender and had issued orders to German

units to cease fighting.

The broadcast added that the military commander of Great Prague had re-ceived news of the Germans' unconditional surrender from an American in-fantry officer, who brought him the order in which the German high command had

SHAEF, May 8 (AP)-A petition from 54 SHAEF-accredited correspondents to renew the ban on all Associated Press

correspondents in the ETO fell flat today

when Gen. Eisenhower told newsmen that

no action could be taken against a news

agency or organization for the act of any

After Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen. SHAEF public relations chief, had lifted

the suspension of all AP reporters except

Edward Kennedy, Paris bureau head who

broke the news of the German surrender

to precipitate the ban, the correspondents

individual correspondent.



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo

BEGINNING OF THE END: Allied military leaders gather in SHAEF's war room at Rheims to attend the signing of the unconditional surrender document. Left to right, they are: Lt. Gen. F. E. Morgan, deputy chief of staff; Adm. Sir Harold Burrough, Allied Naval Commander; Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Chief of Staff; Lt. Cherniaeff, Russian interpreter; Russian Gen. Ivan Suslaparov; and Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, CG, USSTAF.

the conferees-the cleavage between the U.S. and Britain on the question of trusteeships for mandated territories.
Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav

Molotov virtually proposed a deadline for

conference work yesterday when he told newsmen that delegates should be able to

the others believe that this will help speed

up the proceedings.

Meanwhile, some of the other chief

delegates are speeding back to their capitals, or making ready to do so, in view of the end of hostilities in Europe. Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie and Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri

Spank are already on their way home and Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong is

in Washington talking over his country's

for the Ukraine and the Ukraine's chief delegate, who arrived only Sunday, said today that present developments in Europe made it imperative for the Ukrain-ian delegation to return home as soon as

possible, so they hoped to speed up the work of the conference.

No 'Letup' in U.K.

Operations—Koenig

Commenting on the end of the European war, Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, CG of the United Kingdom Base, said yesterday that there will be "no letup" of operations by U.K. Base military per-

We shall go right ahead with our prin-

cipal missions of serving as a supply base and caring for the wounded and the sick," he added.

British civilian employes of the U.S. Army were given a 48-hour holiday be-ginning yesterday, Koenig said.

economic problems.

Body May Be That of Hitler

WITH BRITISH 2ND ARMY, May 8 (AP)—Russian troops have found a body purported to be Hitler's in the ruins of Berlin, it was disclosed here by a Red Army general.

During a meeting two days ago, Col. Anotoly Pilugin, correspondent of Tass News Agency, was asked by Russian officers whether the British believed Hitler

was dead or alive.

Pilugin replied that opinion was divided, and then an unidentified Russian general said the Soviets had found in Berlin the bullet-riddled, battered body of

man identified as Hitler. Photographs of the body were taken from all angles and these, and the body, will be studied later in Moscow and com-pared with physical facts known about

Members of Hitler's domestic staff viewed the body. Only one servant said it was not Hitler, asserting the body was

it was not Hitler, asserting the body was that of one of his cooks who had been assassinated while the Fuehrer escaped. The colonel also said that bodies, supposed those of Paul Joseph Goebbels, his wife and children were discovered, but that the body of Goebbels was so badly burned it could not be recognized as his. The Russians were fairly positive about the identification of Mrs. Goebbels and the children who apparently took poison.

the children, who apparently took poison. (Reports from SHAEF said that Heinch Himmler and Hermann Goering were believed to be with Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz's government at Flensburg, Ger-

Ike's Order - - -

(Continued from page 1)

the cause of human freedom as have made this expeditionary force such a mighty engine of righteous destruction. Let us have no part in the profitless quarrels in which other men will in-evitably engage as to what country, what

service, won the European war.

"Every man, every woman of every nation here represented has served according to his or her ability, and the efforts each have contributed to the outcome This we shall remember, and in doing so we shall be revering each honored grave, and be sending comfort to the loved ones of comrades who could not live to see this

1st India GIs to U.S.

NEW DELHI, India, May 8 (Reuter)

—The first of about 6,000 U.S. soldiers
to be returned home under the India-No Major League Games

NEW YORK, May 8—No major league baseball games were scheduled yesterday.

No major League Games

NEW YORK, May 8—No major league baseball games were scheduled yesterday.

cutting off news to hundreds of American

cutting off news to hundreds of American newspapers and millions of readers.

Meanwhile, Kennedy, a veteran war correspondent who covered the Spanish Civil War, the campaigns in North Africa and the invasion of Southern France, revealed the story behind his "scoop."

Returning to Paris from Rheims at dawn yesterday with the first 1,500 words of his eye-witness story already passed by a field censor, he started on the rest of his story. By noon, Paris was aflame with reports of the surrender, from Stockholm came a news report that Swedish

holm came a news report that Swedish radio had broadcast the capitulation, and at 2.30 PM Flensburg radio flashed Adm. Doenitz's order to the Wehrmacht to quit

Ike Won't Ban AP for Break

War's End May Jap Loss 18-1 SpeedUpParley On Okinawa SAN FRANCISCO, May 8—The With the prospect of huge rein

HISTORIC SOUVENIRS: Two gold-plated fountain pens which were agreement are displayed by Gen. Eisenhower, who had kept the pens for such a purpose since the North African campaign. Present at the post-ceremony gathering were (l.-r.) Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Chief of Staff; Cmdr. Harry C. Butcher, USNR, Eisenhower's aide; Eisenhower, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander.

With the prospect of huge reinforcements from Europe, Allied ground forces yesterday announced steady gains on every Pacific front, while Superforts continued their day-by-day assault on Japanese home airfields and an enemy broadcast told of Iwo Jima-based fighter attacks on an airforme near Tokyo.

Tenth Army infantrymen advanced in SAN FRANCISCO, May 8—The United Nations Conference went on with its normal work today, regardless of VEDay, with leaders of the Big Five delegations pointing their efforts toward erasing one of the big differences still confronting the conference the cleavage between the

Tenth Army infantrymen advanced in all sectors of southern Okinawa, Adm. Nimitz announced, listing Japanese killed is land fighting on the island since the Easter morning invasion at 36,535. American casualties were 2,337 killed, 11,432 wounded and 514 missing.

B29 attacks on airfields on Kyushu, consider all major problems "within the next two or three weeks." Molotov is said to be willing to remain at the conference for a few more days if

B29 attacks on airfields on Kyushu, from which the Japanese have been staging raids on American shipping off Okinawa, yesterday were varied with the bombing of the industrial towns of Imabari and Miyakonojo. At the same time, an unconfirmed report by the Japanese news agency said that about 70 American Mustangs raided airfields at Chiba, south of Tokyo, for an hour.

Far to the southwest, Allied planes began operating from the cantured airs

began operating from the captured airfield on Tarakan, northeast of Borneo, as Australian and Dutch forces advanced the island in two, Gen. MacArthur an-

Weather hampered British forces in Weather hampered British forces in Burma, which already has been turned into an Allied base for a drive on Japanese-held Singapore. The primary task in Burma was said to be cleaning up an estimated 100,000 disorganized Japanese troops who have been unable to escape eastward to Thailand.

9th Doughs Unexcited By German Capitulation

WITH 9TH ARMY, May 8 (UP)— The end of the war in Europe did not create much excitement among troops of the 9th Army, for the last few weeks it has been obvious the war was coming to an end and the troops were prepared

VE-Day Revels Marked End Of 6-Year War

The United Nations and liberated countries yesterday joined in celebrating the end of nearly six years of fighting in Europe, finally crowned with total Allied

London crowds, including hordes of London crowds, including hordes of American soldiers, jammed the streets before the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and Whitehall, and milled happily in Piccadilly and Trafalgar Square. West End shops sported flags of the United Nations and the famous bells of St. Paul's Cathedral echoed a hymn of thanksgiving for the victory.

United Nations delegates to the San

United Nations delegates to the San Francisco Conference marked VE-Day by Francisco Conference marked VE-Day by working overtime on the task of preparing for maintenance of the hard-won peace. Dispatches said the U.S. west coast, in contrast to the Atlantic seaboard, took the news quietly. "You wouldn't know there was a peace on," one observer commented.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., leader of the American delegation and Chairman of the Steering Committee, directed that all activities at the conference cease for one minute at 11 AM, so that delegates might join in silent meditation on the end of the war in Europe

Outgoing news from Moscow adopted a solemn tone, emphasizing that complete surrender would mean that the Germans must pay dearly for their crimes. In Paris, after a night of song and dancing, the press added a sober warning that "it the press added a sober warning that "it remains to destroy all vestiges of Fascism."

Cessation of hostilities in Europe was prominently displayed in the Chinese press, although the Associated Press said there was no visible excitement among the general public and a complete lack of spontaneous demonstrations, such as flag

Reports from Amsterdam said the traditionally undemonstrative Dutch were nearly bursting with excitement, pelting Affied vehicles with tulips, lilacs and confetti. The first joyful reaction to news of the liberation in Norway was followed by a stunned stillness. There was no singing in the streets, as Norwegians took time to think over the events which had time to think over the events which had brought them freedom of thought, action and speech after five years of occupation.

The only word of German reaction was a Moscow dispatch which said Berlin streets were jammed with returning evacuees, loaded with heavy bags and shouting: "The war is over! This is

From scores of capitals in the small countries of the world—Switzerland, Ceylon, Belgium, Mexico—stories of jubilant crowds clogged wire facilities. Neutral crowds clogged wire facilities. Neutral reaction was adequately summed up by Swedish Premier Per Albin Hannson, who declared in an end-of-the-war broadcast:
"It feels as if a long nightmare has lost its grip on us and we can breathe again.

Marshall Warns War Isn't Over

WASHINGTON, May 8 (ANS)-Generals of the Army George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Henry H. Arnold, USAAF commander, and Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Army Ground Forces commander, today addressed congratulatory messages to U.S. troops, but added a reminder that the Japanese yet were to be defeated.

"Unfortunately the conclusion of the European battle does not establish the peace for which we have been fighting," Marshall said after praising the "indomitable spirit and magnificent fighting" the hotter was the spirit and magnificent fighting. of the American soldiers. struggle now is in progress in the Pacific."

Marshall then added: "Those veterans who have been long overseas and suffered hazards and hardships of many battles should be spared further sacrifices. But others must move in an overwhelming flood to the Pacific to bring that war to its earliest possible conclusion as well as to relieve war weary veterans in that theater.'

Arnold in congratulating the Air Forces declared "we stand now at the peak of our offensive power."

Stilwell told the troops that United Nations soldiers "have proved their superiority over the most carefully prepared and most highly trained military machine in the world."

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of all Naval forces in the Pacific, declared in a congratulatory message to Gen. Eisenhower: "Victory in Europe confirms the wisdom of Allied war strategy which concentrated Allied strength while holding Japan at bay."

By Milton Caniff

Terry and the Pirates



SOME SORT OF RIVER SOME SORT OF RIVER CRAFT IS OIR BEST. CHANCE OF GETTING BY THE PATEDUS...W SHALL WAIT BY THE STREAM AHEAD...

VERY NICE TO HAVE



had sent a letter today to the Supreme Commander urging that the suspension again be established and continued in effect until 24 hours after the official announcement of the surrender.

Only two correspondents, Larry Rue of the Chicago Tribune and John O'Connell of the Bangor (Me.) Daily News, refused to sign the letter on the grounds that it was an action before investigation disclosed the facts and that they opposed Printed in England by The Times Publishing Company, Limited, Printing House Square, London, E.C.A. and Published by the United States Armed Forces 9-5-45

"It will be something for the people back home to celebrate" was the com-ment of one soldier.