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EXTRA

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THE STARS AND STRIPES

EXTRA

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1 Fr.

in the European Theater of Operations

1 Fr.

Tuesday, May 8, 1945

VICTORY

Nazis Reveal Surrender To Western Allies, Russia

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Exh #1 - May '45

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There was no official announcement of the surrender from the Allied governments or from Supreme Headquarters of the Allied or Russian Armies, but the British Ministry of Information issued a statement last night declaring that today would be treated as "Victory in Europe Day" in Britain.

Prime Minister Churchill will make "an official announcement at 3 PM today," the ministry said. Simultaneous announcements in Washington and Moscow and at Supreme Headquarters are expected.

In Washington, President Truman said he had agreed with the govern-

Nazis Still Fight Reds At Prague

Prayer, Tears, Laughter — The World Celebrates

Russian and U.S. Third Army troops, despite Germany's reported unconditional surrender, continued their sweep into Czechoslovakia yesterday after the Nazi commander there announced his forces still were at war with Russia.

Gen. Patton's famous Fourth Armored Div. last night was reported speeding toward Prague, where partisans and Germans were locked in a struggle for control of the capital. A Czech radio broadcast said Gen. Patton's troops were miles away and London reported it was "entirely possible" that American vanguards already were in the city.

Russian Army in Bohemia

Enemy sources said Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukrainian Army had entered Bohemia from Saxony at a point probably 60 to 75 miles north of Prague.

All fighting stopped yesterday in Breslau, the Silesian capital which has been a battleground since Feb. 17. Marshal Stalin in an order of

(Continued on Page 2)

People in Allied cities throughout the world yesterday accepted the news of the reported unconditional surrender of Germany as true—despite lack of official announcements from the governments of the U.S., Britain and Russia—and celebrated with prayer, liquor, tears and laughter.

Crowds milled in the streets of the world's great cities—in Times Square, New York; Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus in London, and along the Champs-Élysées, Paris—but it was not a wild jubilee. The absence of a clear-cut official announcement and the piece-by-piece collapse of the German Armies tended to dull the feeling of triumph.

Then, too, the huge casualty lists, the vast war against Japan that still lay ahead, the levelled cities and the shell-pitted fields and the absence of sons, fathers and brothers from homes, checked unrestrained exuberance.

Ticker Tape Showers Wall Street

Ticker tape poured from the office windows of Wall Street and shreds of telephone books from the windows of the Garment Center buildings in the Thirties, and men and women flooded Times Square, waving their arms and trying to express in words their happiness. Liquor, flowed inside bars, while people held newspaper extras and devoured the news.

But there was no special need for strict police measures, because the celebrating was orderly. Aristocratic Fifth Avenue in New York City also was covered with ripped sheets of paper which became shapeless messes in the wet streets, but stores remained open and some people seemed more dazed than jubilant there.

On one section of Fifth Avenue, an impromptu conga line was formed, and on another, a group of girls marched spontane-

(Continued on Page 3)

ments in London and Moscow to make no announcement on the surrender "until simultaneous announcement could be made by the three governments."

At 9:30 last night King George VI of England sent Gen. Eisenhower a message congratulating him and his armies on the "complete and crushing victory" in Europe.

Despite the apparent surrender by the German high command, hostilities were still in progress in Czechoslovakia, where both American and Russian troops were converging on Prague. Patriots were battling German troops for control of the Czech capital.

The Associated Press broke the news in a story from Rheims, France, that the Allies had officially announced that Germany had surrendered at 0241 hours yesterday morning. It said the surrender took place in the little red school house which is Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters.

Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, German army chief of staff, signed for Germany, it was reported.

The German announcement came from Count Schwerin von Krosigk, the new German foreign minister, over the

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Page 2

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Tuesday, May 8, 1945

Yanks, Chinese Join First Time On a Full Scale

AMERICAN FIELD HQ, South China, May 7 (ANS).—For the first time in eight years of war Chinese ground forces and American air forces are fighting a full-dress battle against the Japanese in the interior of this country, with an American liaison group giving assistance.

West of Hunan, Chinese with American liaison are defending the essential Chinkiang airfield.

A Chinese high command communique said the left wing of Jap forces driving on the American air base at Chinkiang had been shattered completely, the Associated Press reported.

Americans for the first time in China are performing such activities as strategic planning, directing air cover, assisting in artillery attack and directing communications. The only part of American fighting contingents which have not yet joined the battle is the infantry.

In the past the Americans only provided air cover for Chinese ground troops, but now supply by air, trucks and horses is entirely in their hands on this front.

Australians Prepare Tarakan Airfield

MANILA, May 7 (ANS).—Australian AF crews were putting Tarakan's captured 4,500-foot airfield into shape as a fighter base today as the Japanese on the little island off Borneo withdrew northward into mountain positions, avoiding a showdown battle.

Seizing the center of the city of Tarakan, the Aussies, aided by Dutch East Indies troops, used tanks, demolitionists and flame-throwers to reduce a maze of pillboxes and interlocking tunnel strongpoints on Tarakan Hill.

Gen. MacArthur's communique reported 11,028 more Japanese dead had been counted and 462 more prisoners taken in the Philippines in the week ending May 5. In the same period, 391 Americans were killed and 1,323 wounded.

Enemy casualties for the entire Philippines campaign, which began

Glad to Be Back in the U.S.A.



Lt. Charles E. Mangieri, of New York, repatriated from a German prison camp, kisses the "soil" of Commonwealth Pier in Boston after landing from a transport with 750 other former prisoners.

End of the War in ETO Puts Pressure on Parley Delegates

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The reported end of the European war brought additional pressure today on the delegates who are working to form a world security organization at the United Nations conference.

The cessation of hostilities may make it necessary for leading

Circus Star Killed in Fall

delegation heads—such as Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden—to return to their capitals.

While the work of the conference—which has nothing to do with a

Montgomery Meets With Rokossovsky

NICE, May 7.—The largest 7 (Reuter).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery lunched today with Soviet Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky at Wismar.

This was their first meeting and cordial greetings were exchanged. Toasts were drunk to the Allied armies, Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman and Marshal Stalin.

Nazis at Prague Refuse to Yield

(Continued from Page 1)

the day announced the fall of this German pocket.

Issuing a statement broadcast over enemy-controlled Prague radio, the German commander in Czechoslovakia said that Adm. Doenitz' capitulation applied only to America and Britain.

His statement called a Plensburg radio announcement that Germany had surrendered unconditionally to the Soviet Union "enemy propaganda intent on breaking our troops' will to resist."

Little Resistance

Insisting that the Reich government had "only ceased to fight against the Western powers," the Nazi commander was quoted as saying that "in our area the struggle will be continued until the Germans in the east are saved and until our way back into the homeland is secured."

The Fourth Armored Div. was meeting little or no resistance in its drive, the Associated Press reported, but on the East Front there was said to be little indication that the Germans were ready to halt fighting.

The Associated Press, quoting Czech sources in London, reported that in Prague itself, Czech patriots seized the east bank of the Vltava River, threatening the Germans with entrapment by the Americans advancing from the southwest.

Reds Reported in Prague

Partisan forces fighting for the city announced over Free Czechoslovak radio that Russian soldiers

Von Krosigk Tells Germans Of Capitulation

A beaten and crushed Germany that only half a decade ago controlled virtually all of Europe was told yesterday that all Nazi "fighting troops" had surrendered unconditionally, ending history's longest war.

Count Schwerin von Krosigk, newly-appointed German foreign minister, announced the capitulation of the last holdout German forces in a broadcast over the Plensburg radio. There was no immediate confirmation of the enemy surrender report, but the British Ministry of Information said later in the day that "tomorrow, Tuesday, will be treated as Victory in Europe Day and will be regarded as a holiday."

Germany's fall, if the Nazi radio announcement is true, came five days after Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had assumed leadership of the Third Reich—a trust bestowed upon him, he said, by Adolf Hitler just before the Führer's alleged death last week.

Von Krosigk's Announcement

Following is the text of Count von Krosigk's announcement: "German men and women. The high command of the armed forces in orders of Grand Admiral Doenitz has today declared unconditional surrender of all German fighting troops."

"As the leading minister of the Reich government, which the Admiral of the Fleet has appointed for dealing with war 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, Germany has succumbed to the overwhelming power of her enemies."

"To continue the war would only mean senseless bloodshed and futile disintegration. The government, which has a feeling of responsibility for the future of the nation, was compelled to act on the collapse of all physical and material forces and to demand of the enemy cessation of hostilities."

"It was the noblest task of the Admiral of the Fleet and of the government supporting him, after the terrible conditions which

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Enemy casualties for the entire Philippines campaign, which began last October, now are 355,093. U.S. dead, wounded and missing total 37,452.

On Mindanao Island, the 24th Inf. Div. attacked strong Jap hill positions west of captured Davao City while in central Mindanao the 31st Div. moved on the big enemy air base at Delmonte.

20 Ships in Sea of Japan Sunk by U.S. Bombers

GUAM, May 7 (ANS).—Land-based American bombers, hammering at Japan's shrinking sea lanes, sank or damaged 20 enemy ships Saturday at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, the Navy reported today.

While U.S. bombers harried shipping in the straits linking Japan and Korea, the British Fleet shelled the southern Ryukyu Islands 800 miles to the south in its first major announced bombardment while operating with the U.S. Fifth Fleet.

Adm. Nimitz communique today made no mention of ground action on Okinawa, where the Yanks resumed their general offensive Saturday after killing 3,000 Japs who made a futile counter-attack.

Search bombers operating from Okinawa concentrated Saturday on the narrow Tsushima and Korea Straits and nearby coastal waters. They sank two large oilers, a medium freighter, a small cargo ship and left three others sinking and three more burning.

Superforts From Marianas Hit Kyushu Airfields

GUAM, May 7 (ANS).—About 60 Marianas-based Superforts hit airfields on Kyushu, the southernmost of the Japanese homeland islands, in clear weather today.

It was the 17th time since Mar. 27 that Kyushu has been bombed in the campaign to knock out staging bases for Japanese assaults on Yanks at Okinawa, 325 miles to the south.

THE STARS AND STRIPES Paris Edition

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Circus Star Killed in Fall

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP).—Tragedy struck the Ringling brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus again today when Victoria Torrence, 32-year-old highwire artist, slipped from her husband's grasp and fell 70 feet to her death before an audience of 8,000 persons at Madison Square Garden.

Victoria and her husband, Franz, had finished their act and were beginning to descend to the center of the ring. Their manner of descent was a carefully worked out acrobatic routine, but the performer lost her balance and fell. Some of the audience screamed but the show went on without a break.

The accident followed by ten days one in which eight circus acrobats balancing on two ladders fell 40 feet to the sawdust-covered cement floor of the Garden. Five of them were injured, two seriously.

Legislator Urges Vet Seat in Cabinet

WASHINGTON, May 7 (ANS).—Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass.) urged today that Congress create a veterans department headed by a Cabinet officer.

Mrs. Rogers said that she had discussed her proposal with President Truman, and said that he is "definitely interested." She declared that the veterans have no one to speak for them at a Cabinet table, as have other groups such as agriculture and labor.

Meanwhile, Chairman John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) of the House Veterans Committee said that his group's "sweeping investigation" of the Veterans Administration will begin this week. Charges of poor treatment and meager food at veterans' hospitals will be aired.

Use of Money Orders in Civilian Deals Banned

The Adjutant General's Department has prohibited the use of U.S. domestic money orders in transactions with civilians of liberated areas.

Money orders are to be cashed only at authorized U.S. military agencies by personnel authorized to use APO and finance offices services. Civilians cannot redeem them without prolonged negotiations between the individual and the U.S. government, the AG said.

Refuse to Yield

(Continued from Page 1) the day announced the fall of this German pocket.

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Reds Reported in Prague

Partisan forces fighting for the city announced over Free Czechoslovak radio that Russian reinforcements had reached them. The Russians reached Prague, unless airborne units were sent. The nearest Russian ground forces were about 65 miles to the north.

One hundred and thirty miles east of Prague Soviet forces broke into the outskirts of Olomouc, keystone of the last German defense sector on the East Front.

This drive, coupled with another Red Army push northeast of Brno, was steadily eating away the eastern end of the Czech pocket.

Goebbels' Corpse Reported Found

Dispatches from two Allied capitals reported yesterday that the body of Josef Goebbels, Germany's propaganda minister, and those of his wife and children had been found in Berlin.

The United Press in London quoted E. C. Stackpoole, the Press Association's diplomatic correspondent, as saying that Goebbels and his family died from poisoning.

From Moscow, Reuter reported unconfirmed dispatches as saying that the bodies had been discovered in an air raid shelter near the Reichstag.

Both news services noted that neither Hitler's nor Goering's body had been recovered, and the UP wrote that they may have been burned beyond recognition.

AMERICAN FORCES-NETWORK

Time	TODAY
1200	Rhythm Musicale 1900-Sports
1215	Beaucoup Music 1905-Frank Sinatra
1300	World News 1915-Burns & Allen
1310	U.S. Sports 1945-Yankee Jubilee
1315	Kay Kyser 2000-Dinah Shore
1345	U.S. Army Band 2030-Amer. AEF Band
1400	Concert Hall 2100-World News
1430	This is the Story 2105-Your War today
1500	World News 2115-Downbeat
1510	Handwagon 2145-Johnny Mercer
1530	Combal Diary 2200-U.S. News
1545	On the Record 2205-Hit Parade
1600	Headlines 2235-Pacific Music
1630	Strike Up Band 2300-World News
1700	Neison Eddy 2305-One-Night Stand
1730	Alan Young 2330-Familiar Music
1755	Mark Up Map 2400-World News
1800	World News 0015-Night Shift
1810	GI Snapper Club 0200-World News

TOMORROW

0000	Blue and Shine 0910-Spotlight Bands
0700	World News 0925-Music from Canada
0715	Song Parade 0935-Mark Up Map
0730	Return Eng'g m't 1000-Morning After
0800	Combal Diary 1030-French Lesson
1515	Personal Album 1100-U.S. News
0830	Modern Music 1105-Duffie Bag
0900	World News 1145-GI Jive

News Every Hour on the Hour
APN Nancy - 1704 Kc. - 242 M.

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"To continue the war would only mean senseless bloodshed and futile disintegration. The government, which has a feeling of responsibility for the future of the nation, was compelled to act on the collapse of all physical and material forces and to demand of the enemy cessation of hostilities."

"It was the noblest task of the Admiral of the Fleet and of the government supporting him, after the terrible sacrifices which the German people made to the last moment of the war, the lives of a maximum number of our German countrymen. That the war was not ended simultaneously in the West and in the East is to be explained by this reason alone. In this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich, we bow deep in reverence before the dead of this war. Their sacrifices place righteous obligation on us."

'Must Face Fate Squarely'

"It goes out, above all, to the wounded and bereaved and to all on whom this struggle inflicted blows. 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 unquestionably."

"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 accept this burden and stand loyally by the obligation we have undertaken. But we must not despair (rest of sentence doubtful because of radio reception). Once again we must set ourselves to stride along the path through the future. These are the only ways of seeing the best state: Unity, justice and liberty."

"From the collapse of the past let us preserve and save one thing: Unity in the ideas of national community which in years of war have found their highest expression in the spirit of comradeship at the front and readiness to help one another in all distress which has afflicted our homeland."

'Respect For Treaties Sacred'

"Shall we retain this unity and not again split up under stress (two or three words missing), can we get over future hard times? We must make a right basis of our nation. In our nation, justice shall be the supreme law and guiding principle. We must also recognize that law as the basis of all relations between nations; we must recognize it and respect it from our inner conviction. Respect for concluded treaties will be as sacred as the aim of our nation to be a member of which we want to mobilize all human, moral and material forces in order to heal the dreadful wounds the war has caused."

"To our pride in the heroic struggle of our nation let us link (one word missing) of Christian western civilization to make an honest work of the peace contribution which... all be worthy of the best traditions of our nation. May God not leave us in our efforts. May He bless our difficult task."



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo
Gen. Eisenhower views the ruins of Bastogne.

Eisenhower and Allied Team Led Allies to Victory in West

By Richard Lewis
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

ETO VICTORY SUPPLEMENT

Box Score: Two Down One to Go

By Carl W. Larsen
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

THE European phase of World War II—which Adolf Hitler had hoped would fulfill Germany's dream of world conquest—has come to an end with the collapse of the Reich that the former Wehrmacht corporal promised would endure 1,000 years.

The ground, sea and air forces of the United Nations joined to defeat the two European members of the Axis—Germany and Italy. Now, Japan remains to be finished off.

The war that engulfed 46 nations and three continents opened with a razzle-dazzle of propaganda, secret weapons, armored spearheads, bombing armadas, parachute troops, fifth columnists and political sleight-of-hand.

Hitler Sets Pace

"In this war," Hitler threatened, "there will be no victors and losers, but merely survivors and annihilated"—and he set a pace for ruthlessness and cruelty unprecedented in modern war.

Shortly before dawn on Friday, Sept. 1, 1939, the Wehrmacht smashed into Poland. Two days later at 11 AM—the same hour another war ended—Neville Chamberlain



By Associated Press
Adolf Hitler and Nazi officers survey damage in a German town.

What Now? Some Goto Pacific, Some Stay—Others Go Home

By David A. Gordon
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer



U.S. Army Signal Corps photo
Gen. Eisenhower views the ruins of Bastogne.

Eisenhower and Allied Team Led Allies to Victory in West

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, who characterized himself simply as a soldier of a democracy working for civilians, led Allied armies to victory in the West with an international top echelon of ground commanders whose teamwork is unparalleled in history.

On the northern flank of the 500-mile Western Front was Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian First Army which included British Polish and Dutch troops. South of the Canadians was Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Christopher Dempsey's British Second Army.

It was Dempsey who helped reorganize the British Army after Dunkerque. He later commanded the British Eighth Army's famous XIII Corps through the North African battles of Mareth and Elfidaville.

Ninth Once a Ghost Army

On Dempsey's right flank was Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U.S. Ninth Army which made a ghostlike crossing of France and Belgium to appear suddenly fast fall between the British Second U.S. First Armies. Simpson commanded the U.S. Fourth Army in the United States.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U.S. First Army, which invaded the Continent June 6, joined in a double offensive with the Ninth starting in late February.

After Hodges' First Army made the breakthrough at St. Lo, the Third Army of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. broke out of the Cotentin Peninsula and swept across France to the Moselle River.

It was Hodges' First Army which met Marshal Ivan Konev's First Ukrainian Army at Torgau, Germany, Aug. 26, after a 700-mile battle trek across Europe from the Normandy beaches.

Patton's men made a second spectacular drive through Germany after they smashed across the Rhine, seized Frankfurt-on-Main, and then drove southward toward Hitler's mountain Redoubt.

Tanker in the Last War

Probably the most colorful personality of the Allied staff, Patton demonstrated his genius at armored warfare. He was one of the first members of the U.S. tank corps in the last war and led the 304th Tank Brigade in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battles.

He commanded the Western Task Force which invaded the west coast of Africa Nov. 8, 1942, and seized Casablanca three days later. Then he commanded the First Armored Corps, which became overnight the U.S. Seventh Army—the first American field army to

Continued on Page IV

Two Down One to Go

By Carl W. Larsen

SEATTLE AND SPOKANE, WASH.,

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Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, involved the United States in a two-front land, air and sea struggle which mobilized the nation's manpower and industrial resources as never before in history.

The conflict became:
1. A war of swift, mechanized movement and a war of long, bloody yard-by-yard battles, of blitzkrieg and foxholes.

2. A war of secret battles—long, silent struggles to smash the German invasion fleet off Britain, to master the submarine which imperiled U.S. shipping lanes, to crush robot and V-2 bomb-launching sites.

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

4. A war of cities—Stalingrad.

Continued on Page IV



Adolf Hitler and Nazi officers survey damage in a German town.

What Now? Some Goto Pacific, Some Stay—Others Go Home

By David A. Gordon

NOW that European shooting is over, and countless gallons of questionable cognac, half-passable wine and anemic beer have been swallowed in celebration of the event, soldiers in the ETO are asking "What now?"

The first idea which soldiers might well throttle in their noggin is a return, tout de suite, to their homes.

Peace Rumors Were Frequent

V-E day rumors and false alarms of peace offers brought a few premature celebrations in the ETO and the United States as an impatient world waited for the knock-out count over the Nazis.

Seizure of the Remagen bridge by the Ninth Army Div. in March was followed by rumors of a German request for peace terms, but these along with reports circulated when Allied armies crossed the Rhine in strength, were proved unfounded and quickly scotched.

Stockholm and Bern "travellers" and "reliable sources" were quoted almost daily by press associations in late March and through April as stories from the neutral capitals told of the arrival of alleged peace emissaries.

The greatest flurry was created by an Associated Press flash from San Francisco on April 29 which said: "Germany has surrendered to the Allied governments unconditionally." AP quoted "a high American official." There was a wild hour of jubilation until President Truman and SHAEP denied the report.

Heinrich Himmler had offered unconditional German surrender but only to Britain and the U.S., the official Soviet news agency said April 29. The following day, London dispatches reported the Himmler offer had been changed to include capitulation to Russia as well. Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden was identified as the intermediary in the initial Himmler offer.

Three Tasks Ahead

The Army has several immediate tasks:

1. The occupation of an allotted zone in Germany.
2. The transfer of many troops to the Pacific theater.
3. The selection of soldiers on the basis of the point system, for discharge.
4. The inauguration of a broad educational and recreational program for soldiers who will remain in the ETO pending shifting or demobilization, and for troops of the Army of Occupation.

The Army's demobilization plan has already been outlined, although some specific details—the number of points, for example—have not yet been announced. In brief discharge will depend on the number of points a soldier has amassed according to his length of army service, his length of overseas duty, battle decorations and his status as a father. He will get points for each child under 18, up to a limit of three children.

Points for Medals

Points will be given for each of nine decorations: the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Soldier's Medal, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal and the Purple Heart.

Unlike the demobilization of the last war, soldiers will not be mustered out by units or divisions. The selection will be an individual one.

The number of men to be discharged soon will, naturally, be based on the needs of both the war against Japan and the troop requirements for the policing of Germany. There will be no general large-scale demobilization until after the defeat of Japan.

The 4,000,000 men in the Navy
Continued on Page IV

Planes Blazed Victory Trail

Gen. Eisenhower's long-range weapon was the Allied air force which blazed the road to victory for the armies on the ground.

In the two-dimensional conflict in Europe, air and ground became inseparable. Strategic forces, destroyed the power of the German air force, smashed the Nazis' oil, paralyzed much of the enemy's communications and disrupted the Reich's entire economic system.

Eisenhower's air generals and ground commanders operated as a team. The Supreme Commander's deputy was Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Trenchard, who directed the greatest air armada ever built.

USSTAF Components

Functioning in co-operation with the Theater Commander were two great forces of heavy bombers. They were Britain's Bomber Command, under Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, and the U.S. Eighth Air Force, under Lt. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle.

The Eighth was a part of Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' USSTAF, which also included the Ninth AF.

When the strategic mission of Bomber Command and the Eighth Air Force was completed in April, their bombers and fighters became available for special and tactical missions at Gen. Eisenhower's request.

The Eighth itself flew 332,056 bomber sorties and 250,006 fighter sorties from the beginning of its

(Continued on Page IV)

Pres. Roosevelt Died As Victory Dawned

The death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12 was a sad, dening blow to Allied forces flushed with hope by the great successes of previous weeks.

The President died of a cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Ga., when victory in Europe was assured and when American forces the world over were making great strides against the foe. He had served as the nation's Chief Executive longer than any other man.

Harry S. Truman, who succeeded him to become the 33rd President, pledged a continuance of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies.

A Glimpse at Postwar Plans for Veterans

POSTWAR prospects for returning veterans: The GI Bill of Rights is already a law of the land. It provides unemployment benefits, medical care, educational facilities and loan guarantees. The late President Roosevelt had outlined a goal of 60,000,000 jobs and government departments are ready for the reconversion of American production into peaceful channels and the absorption of the returning veterans into gainful occupations.

For example, the Interior Department has already announced a program of projects costing \$4,563,613,000 for postwar America. Included in its plans are park work, geological land surveys, construction of dams and general reclamation work.

Civil service policy reserves 25 per cent of all Federal jobs for veterans, and certain jobs will be open only to veterans. Legislation insures return of veterans to their old jobs if they desire them.

Allied in War and Victory



American troops entering a German town.



U.S. Arsenal Of Democracy Fulfills Task

WASHINGTON, (UP).—Adolf Hitler contemptuously dismissed the United States in 1940 as an "impotent plutocracy" grown too soft through devotion to peace to wage successful war.

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.

In the four years since it embarked on a program of "defense," the United States has 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 modern war.

And while accomplishing this, the U.S. has sent tens of billions of dollars' worth of lend-lease weapons, materials, food and services to its fighting allies all over the world.

Spared No Expense

The United States, for the first time in its peacetime history, adopted conscription for military service in September, 1940, a year and two months before it was plunged into war by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor.

On March 22, 1939, when the clouds were gathering over Europe, an anxious Congress took what it considered a drastic step—it passed a \$358,000,000 "emergency defense bill."

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. Treasury records of defense and war spending give this picture of a nation becoming in truth the arsenal of democracy:

1940—\$1,559,000,000
1941—\$6,301,000,000
1942—\$36,011,000,000
1943—\$72,109,000,000
1944—\$87,929,000,000

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

The Big Three's War Plan



Prime Minister Churchill, the late President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin.

Step-by-Step History of

1939:—

September: Hitler's army smashes into Poland, Sept. 1, using new lightning warfare. Britain and France declare war. Germany and Russia divide Poland.

1940:—

April: Germany invades Denmark, Norway. British force in Norway beaten into sea.

1944:—

January: Russia and Anglo-Americans occupy Hungary.
April: Red Army captures Berlin.
May: Russia and Anglo-Americans occupy Germany.



American troops entering a German town.



Russian soldiers storming a German-held village.



British infantrymen attacking a village in Holland.

Dieppe Was Invasion Test

By the Associated Press

The first Allied prelude to invasion came on Aug. 19, 1942, in the Dieppe raid—a test assault in force on one of the most strongly defended Nazi forts on the French coast.

For nine hours, under an air cover of 1,000 planes, a force of British and Canadian Commandos, U.S. Rangers and Fighting French held a narrow sector of the coast, then withdrew according to plan.

The Allies destroyed a radio location station, an ammunition dump, two six-gun artillery batteries and 91 planes while suffering heavy personnel losses and the loss of 98 planes, a destroyer, and a "fairly large but unspecified number of landing craft" and tanks.

...the greatest military machine the world has ever known.

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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. By the end of the war, the Army had 8,000,000 officers and men, more than 5,000,000 aircraft, a force twice the size of the AEF in World War I, were overseas.

In 1945, the Army had 8,000,000 officers and men. More than 5,000,000, a force twice the size of the AEF in World War I, were overseas.

Growth of Air Force and Navy

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

At the start of the defense program, the Navy had 178,446 officers and men, including 27,958 marines; 1,076 vessels of all kinds, including 353 warships and 1,744 planes.

By late 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 169,235.

On the production side, the arsenal of democracy did not spring into being overnight. There were bottlenecks, and many emergency federal agencies were created.

But the arsenal was equal to the task. At the start of the defense program, the Army and Navy between them had 4,533 planes. From Dec. 7, 1941, to July 1, 1944, American aircraft factories rolled out 179,306 airplanes—everything from the world's best fighter planes to the world's most powerful giant bombers—and had achieved a stable production rate of almost 100,000 a year. This was four times better than Germany's best effort.

U.S. Due to Occupy Southern Germany

Plans made at the Big Three conference at Yalta call for the United States to occupy the southern area of Germany, Britain the western and northwestern part and Russia the eastern section.

American forces would have the area below the bend of the Rhine at Mainz, including the provinces of Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, with a supply corridor to the sea at Bremen.

The arrangement was tentative. No definite information was given on how long American troops might remain in Germany.

Cost of War to U.S. \$85,000 a Minute

Cost of the war to the world in armaments and loss of earning power, according to federal estimates, was at the rate of \$250,187 a minute.

U.S. expenditures were at the rate of \$85,168 every 60 seconds.



Prime Minister Churchill, the late President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin

Step-by-Step History of

1939:—

September: Hitler's army smashes into Poland, Sept. 1, using new lightning warfare. Britain and France declare war. Germany and Russia divide Poland.

1940:—

April: Germany invades Denmark, Norway. British force in Norway beaten into sea.

May: Hitler sends troops into Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and drives to English Channel. King Leopold surrenders.

June: British evacuate 400,000 men, four-fifths of their forces, from Dunkerque. Italy enters war four days before Nazis occupy Paris. Marshal Petain signs armistice giving Germany half of France. Russia occupies Bessarabia in Rumania.

July: Russia annexes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Vichy France severs relations with Britain after British attack on French warships at Oran.

August: Luftwaffe begins bombing Britain. Italians invade British Somaliland, push toward Egypt.

September: Japan joins Axis in ten-year pact.

October: Italy invades Greece.

November: Slovakia, Hungary and Rumania join Axis. Russia invades Finland.

1941:—

January: Germany and Russia sign new friendship pact.

March: Finnish war ends.

April: Germany attacks Yugoslavia, which surrenders, and takes over Greek invasion from Italians.

May: British driven from Greece and Germans invade Crete in first large-scale airborne action.

June: Germany, Italy and Rumania declare war on Russia, and Finland joins in.

July: Britain and Russia pledge joint action against Germany.

August: Roosevelt and Churchill meet on battleship to sign Atlantic Charter, guaranteeing "Four Freedoms." British and Russians invade Iran.

September: Following German attack on U.S. destroyer Greer, President Roosevelt orders Navy to shoot first.

October: Germans advance through Russia and state of siege is declared in Moscow.

November: Russians begin counter-offensive west of Rostov.

December: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, the Philippines and Hongkong. U.S. declares war on Germany, Italy and Japan.

1942:—

January: Rommel's forces check British drive into Libya. First American troops land in Ireland.

February: Singapore surrenders to Japanese after 40-day battle.

April: American fliers bomb Tokyo and other Japanese cities. Bataan surrenders.

May: Corregidor falls. American forces defeat Japanese invasion fleet in Coral Sea. Russians drive toward Kharkov.

June: U.S. and Russia sign mutual aid pact.

July: Nazi forces roll toward Egypt—are stopped at El Alamein by British Eighth Army.

August: Allies, including American Rangers, suffer heavy losses in Dieppe raid. Americans land on Guadalcanal.

September: Nazis pour into Stalingrad and Russian counter-offensive begins.

October: Montgomery strikes through Axis line at El Alamein, beginning drive which is to hurl Axis from North Africa.

November: Americans and British land in Africa, capture Casablanca and Oran, ending French resistance. British take Tobruk. Germans occupy all of France.

1943:—

January: Russians break Stalingrad siege. Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Casablanca to demand unconditional surrender of Germany.

February: British cross into Tunisia. U.S. completes Guadalcanal campaign.

May: Allies capture Tunis and Bizerta. German force gives up at Cap Bon.

July: Allies invade Sicily. Mussolini resigns.

August: Allies complete conquest of Sicily.

September: Italy surrenders. Russians capture Smolensk.

October: Italy declares war on Germany. Yanks take Naples.

November: Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran. Roosevelt and Churchill meet Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo.

1944:—

January: Russian Army

March: U.S. occupy Hong

April: Red Army

May: Russians est aerial c

June: Rome i

July: Allies g

August: Amer

September: Al

October: U.S.

November: Ge

December: Na

1945:—

January: Allies

February: Roa

March: Rhine

April: The All

May: Hitler d

June: German

July: Army troo

August: Briti

September: B

October: U.S.

November: U.S.

December: U.S.

1946:—

January: U.S.

February: U.S.

March: U.S.

April: U.S.

May: U.S.

June: U.S.

July: U.S.

August: U.S.

September: U.S.

October: U.S.

November: U.S.

December: U.S.

1947:—

January: U.S.

February: U.S.

March: U.S.

April: U.S.

May: U.S.

June: U.S.

July: U.S.

August: U.S.

September: U.S.

October: U.S.

November: U.S.

December: U.S.

1948:—

January: U.S.

February: U.S.

March: U.S.

April: U.S.

May: U.S.

June: U.S.

July: U.S.

August: U.S.

September: U.S.

October: U.S.

November: U.S.

December: U.S.

1949:—

January: U.S.

February: U.S.

March: U.S.

April: U.S.

May: U.S.

June: U.S.

July: U.S.

August: U.S.

September: U.S.

October: U.S.

November: U.S.

December: U.S.

AND STRIPES

ins Pay Off



with of their staffs at the Yalta conference.

World War II

ians pour over Polish border. Americans establish beachhead.

lanes bomb Berlin for first time. Germans occupy and Rumania. Reds drive into Rumania by captures Odessa.

capture Sebastopol. Allies take Cassino. Great offensive against Germany runs 29 days.

alls. Allies invade Hitler's Europe on June 6. end of December. Troops land on Normandy

Improved Weapons Won War; Newer Devices Had Minor Role

By Reuel S. Moore
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON (UP).—This war in Europe was not won basically with the spectacularly new weapons, but with steadily improved ones that had been first tried in wars past.

The planes, the tanks, the mobile artillery, and the infantry's automatic guns—all had been tried in the last world war or earlier, but little by little they were developed into machines of such tremendous destructive power, speed and precision that their ancestors seemed like toys.

There were brand-new weapons too—radar, primarily defensive but also an element in the wizardry of modern fire control; rockets, shot from planes and ships; the infantry's bazooka; the German robot bombs. Their part, relatively speaking, was subordinate in the great scheme of battle.

Fire Was Intensified

Firepower efficiency and superiority were achieved mainly by employing greater concentrations of automatic weapons. The range and muzzle velocity of the guns themselves did not greatly increase.

The tank, like the plane, was introduced in the last war and developed much more elaborately in this, with improvements in firepower, armor, range, speed and mobility. As the war wore on there were new anti-tank weapons, including the bazooka and grenade launcher employed by infantrymen, anti-tank and tank-destroyer weapons and mines.

New conceptions of firepower brought such artillery tactics as "massed fire," in which all available artillery is directed simultaneously at a single target. Americans developed this to a high degree, and German prisoners often called it automatic artillery; they were so impressed.

The rocket also brought with it increased firepower. Since its recoil is not registered on the launcher, large-caliber rocket weapons can be fired by individuals and from planes. The bazooka is of 2.36-inch caliber, while 4.5 rockets have been employed by planes. Lack of recoil permits use of multiple-barrelled launchers. The penetration power of the rocket is due to its detonation, not the velocity of the projectile.

Nazis Lacked Capital Ships At End of War

The German Navy consisted of two cruisers and about 30 destroyers—with not a single remaining capital ship—at war's end.

It was no mighty fleet engagement as in the Jutland battle of World War I that brought the Kriegsmarine to its puny status. Allied sea and air power had destroyed Germany's ships one by one.

The pocket battleship Lutzow, of 12,000 tons, last remaining capital ship, was sunk on April 16 by RAF Lancasters which bombed the vessel at Swinemunde, on the Baltic coast. An 11-ton bomb scored a near miss about 60 feet from the hull and seams on armor plating were split.

The Admiral Scheer, also a pocket battleship, was put out of action on April 9 by the RAF. The ship was left lying on its side in Kiel harbor, later reconnaissance showed. The Admiral Scheer had been in action only two weeks previously, supporting German land forces retreating along the Baltic coast.

RAF bombers hunted down the 45,000-ton Tirpitz and, after attacks in Norway's Tromsø Fiord, turned the capital ship on its side with "battleship busters."

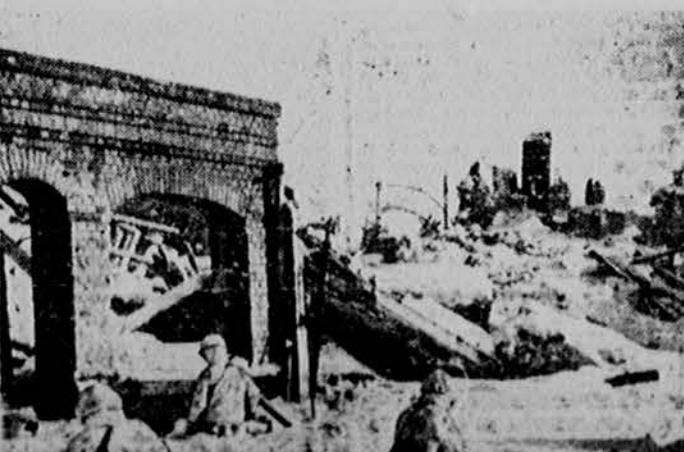
British bombers pounded the battle cruiser Gneisenau so hard that the 26,000-ton vessel had to be taken to Gdynia for dismantling.

Three Royal Navy cruisers hunted down the Graf Spee in the South Atlantic early in the war and, after a 14-hour duel, forced the Nazi ship to flee to safety in the port of

Echoes of the Western Front



Belgian Bulge. German soldiers stand near the bodies of Americans killed in the German December breakthrough. Scene photographed by a German cameraman whose film was later captured.





with of their staffs at the Yalta conference.

World War II

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capture Sebastopol. Allies take Cassino. Great offensive against Germany runs 29 days.

and of Eisenhower. Allies capture Rome. American forces through Cherbourg Peninsula in greatest operation in history. Allies capture Antwerp.

on Jap island of Kyushu. Germans unveil first on, raining robot bombs on southern England. opens summer offensive with powerful thrust and the Baltic.

in in Normandy, capture Leghorn, 150 miles one. U.S. troops occupy Saipan, land on Guam. fails to kill Hitler and he purges German army.

cans burst out of Normandy Peninsula. Paris U.S. and French troops landed in southern am northward. Rumania declares war on Ger-

Bucharest and Ploesti fall to Russians. Bul-lders unconditionally to Allies.

les enter Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. sh armistice signed.

troops drive into Reich capture Aachen. Red i Bulgaria signs.

British land in Greece and enter Athens. sfers with Stalin at Moscow. Leyte landings pine invasion.

man V-2 rockets fall on England. Metz and iberated as Allies cross German border at sev-

Russian troops fighting in northern Norway. is smash back in Ardennes area, re-enter Bel-

embourg. Treaty of alliance and mutual assis- in Moscow by Russians and De Gaulle. Civil

Athens as British seek to disarm left-wing March. Tito, Yugoslav leader, an-

drive erases German gains in Ardennes bulge. an offensive gets under way as Warsaw and

freed and Reds cross Polish border into Ger- Prussia cut off. Hungary signs armistice with

ing ceases in Greece. evett, Churchill and Stalin meet at Yalta. in

to map final plans for victory and reiterate i surrender demands. Bataan falls to Yanks.

great Western Front offensive. Budapest falls i Marines invade Iwo Jima. Turkey declares

i Manila liberated. icked, Cologne taken. First Army crosses Rhine

Remagen. Tokyo set afire by 300 B29s. Rus- i Kustrin. Iwo Jima falls. Third and Seventh

Nazis in Saar. Third takes Coblenz, Mainz. wshafen, crosses Rhine. U.S. Ninth, British

First Allied Airborne Armies cross north of any's main western defense line smashed.

ays. British break through. Frankfurt falls. d world mourns the death of President Roose-

essor, Harry S. Truman, declares U.S. policies aued. Allied armies, sweeping deep into Ger-

316,930 prisoners in the Ruhr pocket alone i German forces at Torgau. Other Red

Berlin from their Oder River bridge- of Nazi camps are revealed when Allied West-

liberate thousands of prisoners, deportees and t. The bulk of Germany's gold reserve, estim-

ions and valued at \$200,000,000, found in a salt rd Army troops. Nazi Diplomat Franz von

first of many Nazi and Fascist notables cap- Allies in the sweep across Germany. Hitler's

out wrecked by "earthquake" bombs. Allied nth Armies race across the Po in Italy to

forces. Benito Mussolini, Italy's ex-Duce, slain near Como on the Italo-Swiss border.

May 1: Karl Doenitz takes over the Nazi rule. as in Italy surrender unconditionally. Eighth

and Yugoslav partisans link-up in Italy. Nazis Denmark, Holland and Northern Germany.

and Red Army link-up on Baltic coast.

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New Explosives

New and mightier explosives also increase firepower. Pentolite, used in rockets, is 20 percent more powerful than TNT, and RDX, used in bombs and shells, 40 to 50 percent more powerful.

Akin to the rocket is jet-propulsion, used in the German robot bomb, a potentially important weapon which was developed too late to affect the outcome of the war. It is really an automatically-controlled, jet-propelled plane.

Heavier artillery became more mobile with better transport and more ingenious arrangements for breaking down and setting up the big guns. Artillery was completely motorized. The German 170mm. gun and the American 240mm. howitzer and 8-inch gun were among the big artillery pieces which became mobile field artillery.

Development of amphibious vehicles profoundly affected the strategy and the outcome of the war. Heretofore amphibious landings were considered the most difficult sort of military operation. Development of landing craft with end gates, together with self-propelled weapons and motor transport, permitted landing of vast forces at high speed across both salt and fresh water.

Air Blitz on London Dwarfed by Berlin's

The world was horrified and impressed by the Luftwaffe's blitz on London when 5,000,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on the city from Sept. 7 to Oct. 7, 1940, in raids averaging 100 planes a day.

But the pounding London took from the Luftwaffe was dwarfed by Allied air forces' attacks on Berlin.

A total of 150,492,110 pounds of bombs was dropped on the German capital from the beginning of attacks on that city through the first quarter of 1945. On the first day of the Eighth AF's operation over Berlin, March 4, 1944, a comparatively small raid in comparison to later blows—63 Eighth AF planes in one day dropped more than one-fifth as many bombs as the Luftwaffe dumped over London during its one-month blitz.

Capital Ships At End of War

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British bombers pounded the battle cruiser Gneisenau so hard that the 26,900-ton vessel had to be taken to Gdynia for dismantling.

Three Royal Navy cruisers hunted down the Graf Spee in the South Atlantic early in the war and, after a 14-hour duel, forced the Nazi ship Montevideo, Uruguay. Capt. Hans Langsdorff, ordered to leave port or be interned, blew up his 10,000-ton ship rather than face the British naval force.

The 35,000-ton battleship Bismarck was sunk 400 miles off Brest, France, on May 24, 1941, when she fled to cover of Nazi land-based planes after sinking the British cruiser HMS Hood.

The Scharnhorst, a 26,000-tonner, went down off Norway on Dec. 26, 1943, after twice trying to attack a convoy bound for Murmansk.

Nazis Coined Alibi Phrases

By the AP

The inventive German mind, which gave the world "blitzkrieg" or lightning war, was equally inventive in disguising Nazi defeats for home consumption with such terms as "fluid withdrawal," "disengaging maneuvers," "shortening lines" and "strategic fighting withdrawals."

The cycle started, perhaps, in the heyday of German military might during the fall of 1942, when the Nazi High Command referred to Generals Mud and Winter—not the Red Army—as the chief obstacles in their path to Leningrad and Stalingrad.

But even in this department the Nazis must have acknowledged defeat when the Japanese, after the first B29 raid, proclaimed: "We should not think that we have been passively attacked, but that we have actively pulled the enemy toward us."

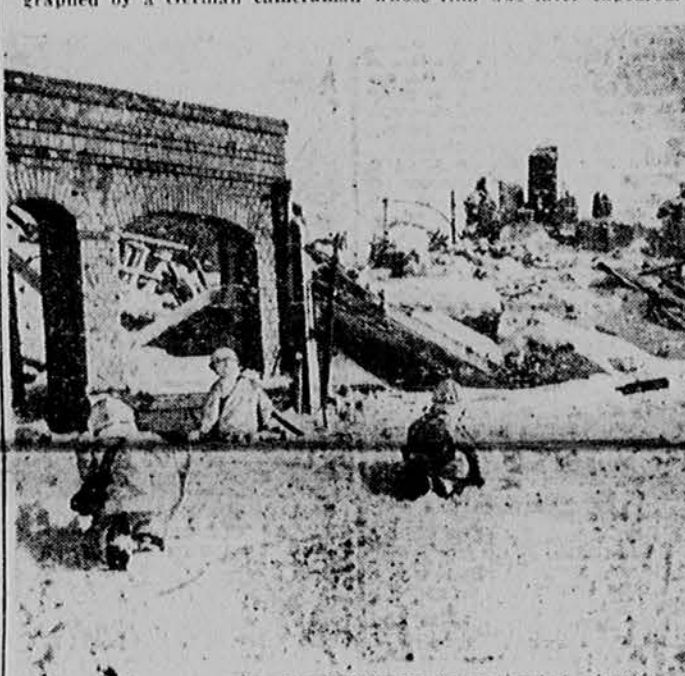
Consultants Trained To Advise Veterans

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (UP).—Illinois has moved to set up a system for aiding World War II veterans, a system which may serve as a model for other states in the training of workers to meet the state's servicemen as they move back from the battle fronts into civilian life.

The workers are trained in what is said to be the first school of its kind in the country. The graduates are from all parts of Illinois and are prepared to inform returning soldiers, sailors and marines of benefits due them and to help them in getting such assistance. Other schools are expected as the situation develops.



Belgian Bulge. German soldiers stand near the bodies of Americans killed in the German December breakthrough. Scene photographed by a German cameraman whose film was later captured.



Winter war. Tanks in snow-camouflage suits near St. Vith.



Air war. A B-26 Marauder turns back from a bombed Rhine bridge.

The Women Did Their Part

WASHINGTON, (UP).—In this war, 240,000 American women trained, lived and worked as members of the U.S. armed forces.

Thousands of Wacs were overseas, and many others were doing jobs at home, replacing men who were sent to the fighting fronts.

In Washington, Army and Navy offices were staffed with Wacs. Waves, Spars and women marines. Army installations all over the

country used Wacs in regular Army jobs, from cooks to mechanics. The Waves did the same work as "storekeepers" and "machinists' mates" in the Navy.

In any war the armed forces have always needed more nurses and they have joined the Army and Navy to care for their sick and wounded. In this war, more than 48,000 nurses became mem-

bers of the armed forces.

Page IV

THE STARS AND STRIPES

'18 Occupation Gives Clues to Problems Now

The Allies have smashed the Nazi war machine but they still have a big job on their hands—military control of Germany until a government which will not be a threat to world peace can be set up. Some of the problems are shown by what happened in 1918.

Allied occupation of the Rhineland after World War I was a prolonged headache for all the nations concerned.

Million in Occupation Army

Six days after the Armistice a million Allied soldiers under Generalissimo Foch started moving into Western Germany.

French, British, Belgian and American troops took over Rhine bridgeheads. The American Third Army, 240,000 strong, moved into the Coblenz sector. The force was later reduced to about 17,000.

The Rhineland people were notified that property and personal rights would be respected. Burgomasters, other local officials stayed in office; public utilities were operated by Germans under supervision.

Riots and Strikes

Restoration of order was complicated by food riots, political upheaval, industrial chaos, strikes and the unemployment of hundreds of thousands of demobilized German soldiers. German food, augmented by supplies from the Allies, was distributed by local authorities under Allied control. Strike activities were restricted and German soldiers were put to work repairing roads.

There was constant agitation in Congress for the withdrawal of American forces in Germany. Finally the Senate adopted a resolution that the occupation army be brought home and President Harding ordered the withdrawal Jan. 25, 1923.

Victory Recalls Scenes of Nov. 11, 1918



THE FRONT



PARIS



LONDON



NEW YORK

Jubilant soldiers and civilians shouted a noisy welcome to Armistice Day and the end of hostilities on Nov. 11, 1918. The tension of more than four years of war broke. Flags waved, men and women cheered, and huge throngs gathered for parades.

Associated Press

Last War's End Set Off Wave Of Joy in U.S.

WASHINGTON (A.P.).—When newspaper extras brought word in the morning of Nov. 11, 1918, that "the war to end all wars" had ended, Americans on the home front went wild with joy.

Throughout the nation sirens, whistles and bells helped spread the tidings. Workers deserted factories, offices, shops and stores to join housewives, children and veterans of the Civil War in parades. Men and women shouted, laughed, cried, sang and danced in the streets.

Celebrated All Night

Some sought the quiet of churches to offer thanksgiving. Most demonstrations, however, were hysterical, horn blowing, confetti-throwing, flag-waving jamborees. Effigies of the Kaiser were flung into thousands of bonfires. Theaters, cafes and saloons were swamped, the celebrations lasting all day and night.

The news had hardly reached the more remote sections of the U.S. before President Wilson and Senate opponents of his League of Nations program were battling over America's part in the peace.

Controversy Over League

Many citizens favored U.S. entry into the league, but the general public was apathetic. The people soon became weary of the wrangling over Wilson's "Fourteen Points."

Distracting popular attention were welcomes for returning warriors, a steadily rising cost of living, the coming of national prohibition and the job of getting adjusted to peacetime living.

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Eisenhower and Allied Team

Continued from Page 1

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Victory. . .

Continued from Page 1

What Now for the Soldier?

After World War I was a long and hard one for all the nations involved.

Milieu in Occupation Army

Six days after the Armistice, a million Allied soldiers under Generalissimo Foch started moving into Western Germany.

French, British, Belgian and American troops took over Rhine bridgeheads. The American Third Army, 240,000 strong, moved into the Coblenz sector. The force was later reduced to about 17,000.

The Rhemish people were notified that property and personal rights would be respected. Burgomasters, other local officials, stayed in office; public utilities were operated by Germans under supervision.

Riots and Strikes

Restoration of order was complicated by food riots, political upheaval, industrial chaos, strikes and the unemployment of hundreds of thousands of demobilized German soldiers. German food, augmented by supplies from the Allies, was distributed by local authorities under Allied control. Strike activities were restricted and German soldiers were put to work repairing roads.

There was constant agitation in Congress for the withdrawal of American forces in Germany. Finally the Senate adopted a resolution that the occupation Army be brought home and President Harding ordered the withdrawal, Jan. 25, 1923.



Jubilant soldiers and civilians shouted a noisy welcome to Armistice Day and the end of hostilities on Nov. 11, 1918. The tension of more than four years of war broke. Flags waved, men and women cheered, and huge throngs gathered for parades.

Associated Press

Eisenhower and Allied Team

Continued from Page 1

become operational in the Second World War.

After the enemy campaign Patton went to England to form the Third Army, whose sweep across France is one of the classic military ventures of history.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch led the U.S. Seventh Army into southern France, swept 600 miles across the Vosges Mountains, crossed the Rhine, captured Munich, cradle of the Nazi Party, and smashed into the Alpine Redoubt. Patch had served in the Pacific as commander of U.S. troops which occupied New Caledonia. He directed the army force which cleared Guadalcanal after the Marine Corps invasion.

On the Allied right flank was the French First Army under Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. It was the French First along with the U.S. 21st Corps which performed the amputation on the German bulge in Alsace in one of the wars' outstanding maneuvers and hurled the Germans back across the Rhine.

Resisted Germans

When Gen. Charles de Gaulle left France to organize the Free French resistance movement from England, Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny stayed behind to develop a cadre school in unoccupied France. Vichy watched him too closely, however, and he was sent to Tunisia.

After he created a new military school there he was recalled in 1942. Later he was arrested and sentenced to ten years hard labor for ordering his troops to resist Germans when they entered unoccupied France. He made a dramatic escape in the fall of 1943 and made his way back to North Africa, where he was placed in command of all French formations in the Mediterranean Theater.

After the invasion, he led the French Army back to France—an army composed of Frenchmen and Colonialists who fought continuously in the line for months without relief in some of the most difficult terrain in Europe.

After the Allies drove across the Rhine, an eighth Allied Army—the U.S. 15th—commanded by Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow—was announced in action on the Western Front.

This placed five American armies in Western Europe, by far the greatest military force of any nation battling the Wehrmacht in the West.

Co-ordinating these armies under the commander-in-chief were Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who broke the Germans in Africa, 21st Army Group commander: Lt. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, who commanded U.S. ground forces

during the breakthrough and the Battle of France, 12th Army Group Commander, and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, commander of the North African Theater of Operations, Sixth Army Group commander.

East of the Rhine, the Ninth Army returned to the operational control of Bradley's 12th Army Group which included the brand new 15th Army as well as the First and Third. Bradley became the first U.S. commander in history to direct four U.S. armies in the field.

An American airman, Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanded the Allied Airborne Army, which paved the way for the invasion and for the drive into Holland.

The airborne forces crossed the Rhine in probably the most successful airborne assault ever made.

Victory. . .

Continued from Page 1

houses were turned into trenches and forts. London was blitzed and Berlin shattered, as the capitals of great nations were marked for methodical destruction for the first time in modern war.

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

A war fought in the extremes of weather and terrain from Africa to the Arctic.

It was the second great war of the century and was estimated to have cost close to \$1,000,000,000,000 (one trillion) and the lives of more than 6,000,000 men.

High-Water Mark for Hitler



German military fortunes reached their crest by the fall of 1942. In three years Nazi armies had conquered western Europe, swept through the Ukraine, captured Sebastopol, Rostov, pushed past the Don River and threatened Stalingrad.

In North Africa, Marshal Erwin Rommel, the wily Desert Fox, halted near El Alamein after one of his characteristic lightning thrusts and rested his armored forces for an attack on Suez, lifeline to the Mediterranean.

Malta, Britain's island fortress off the toe of Italy, was absorbing a daily dose of 500 tons of bombs and lying on carefully hoarded, slim rations. The Dieppe raid had taught the Allies something of the frightful cost of a frontal assault on Fortress Europe. U-boats, shifted to the western Atlantic to sink war supplies at America's doorstep, accounted for 111 ships in the month of June, alone.

What Now for the Soldier?

Continued from Page 1

will stick to their guns. The Army and Air Forces, about 2,000,000 will be demobilized, but the process will take a year.

Says the official statement by the Army on demobilization: "The first priority in this readjustment program will be the transfer of elements from theaters no longer active to the Pacific war zone, or from the United States to the Pacific war zone. All available transportation will be utilized for this tremendous undertaking."

Some to Be Surplus

A certain number of men will be declared "surplus" in various commands. From this "surplus," certain men will be tagged "non-essential" to the new military needs of the Army and will shed their uniforms. Others will be marked essential and will continue in service, possibly in other units where their abilities may be in demand.

Wacs will be discharged under the same system, except that Wacs whose husbands have been released will be discharged upon application.

The War Department statement has stressed that, regardless of a man's priority standing, "certain types of personnel can never become eligible for discharge as long as the war against Japan continues." It has also stated that no man can become "surplus" until a replacement is available.

"Troops in the States," the War Department has said, "will serve as the main reservoir of replacements for overseas theaters for, in general, their priority scores will be lower than scores of men who have served overseas and have seen combat duty."

Separation Centers Ready

Some separation centers for discharging veterans in the U.S. are already in operation. Eighteen such centers will soon be mustering out the Joes. Soldiers will be sent to the center nearest their homes.

At these centers they will get a thorough physical examination, medical treatment if needed, suggestions on employment, etc., and the first \$100 of their \$300 mustering-out pay. The remainder of the 300 smackers will be sent monthly in \$100 installments.

As a final gesture, Uncle Sam promises the veterans in these centers that during the last 24 to 48 hours of their Army career, they will not be slapped with KP or other annoying details.

In regard to occupational duty, soldiers will play a vital role in carrying out the decisions of the

whistles and bells helped spread the tidings. Workers deserted factories, offices, shops and stores to join housewives, children and veterans of the Civil War in parades. Men and women shouted, laughed, cried, sang and danced in the streets.

Celebrated All Night

Some sought the quiet of churches to offer thanksgiving. Most demonstrations, however, were hysterical, horn blowing, confetti-throwing, flag-waving jamborees. Effigies of the Kaiser were flung into thousands of bonfires. Theaters, cafes and saloons were swamped, the celebrations lasting all day and night.

The news had hardly reached the more remote sections of the U.S. before President Wilson and Senate opponents of his League of Nations program were battling over America's part in the peace.

Controversy Over League

Many citizens favored U.S. entry into the League, but the general public was apathetic. The people soon became weary of the wrangling over Wilson's "Fourteen Points."

Distracting popular attention were welcomes for returning warriors, a steadily rising cost of living, the coming of national prohibition and the job of getting adjusted to peacetime living.

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Planes . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

operations until mid-April this year. Its claims were 5,239 enemy fighters destroyed in the air, 3,207 on the ground, 6,001 bombers in the air and 3,973 destroyed or damaged on the ground. Its losses were 4,161 bombers and 2,016 fighters.

The Ninth Air Force flew 339,600 sorties in the same period, claimed 2,277 enemy aircraft destroyed in the air and 2,058 on the ground. Its losses were 771 bombers and 2,124 fighters.

USSTAF components in the ETO dropped nearly a million tons of bombs. Eighth dropped 694,938, and Ninth 214,802.

While these forces conducted war deep into enemy territory, three tactical air forces supported the armies on the ground. Supporting the 12th Army Op was Lt. Gen. Hoyt E. Vandenberg's Ninth Air Force.

Its Ninth Tactical Air Command, under Maj. Gen. E. R. Quesada, and later Brig. Gen. Ralph F. Stearley, teamed up with the First Army.

Maj. Gen. Otto P. Weyland's 19th TAC was Third Army's running-mate, and Brig. Gen. Richard E. Nugent's 29th TAC blasted the way for Ninth Army. Most of the heavy work that had to be done for 12th Army Op was given to Maj. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson's Ninth Bombardment Div.

Supporting the Sixth Army Op, was the First TAF of Maj. Gen. R. M. Webster. The 12th TAC, under Brig. Gen. Glenn C. Barcus, supported Seventh Army, while Brig. Gen. Alerenne Gerardot's First French Air Force supported the French First Army.

A third component of First TAF, which operated against the German pockets on the Atlantic coast of France, was the French Atlantic Air Command of Brig. Gen. Cornillon Mollinier.

Tuesday, May 8, 1945

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Page 7

Nation Expects End Of Curfew, Racing Ban

By William R. Spear
The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, May 7.—Official word that America's "brown-out" will be lifted on V-E Day and shop windows (and the Capitol dome) can light up has brought predictions from Washington that other restrictions will be lifted too. Americans expect the midnight curfew and the horseracing ban to be removed.

Horsing is all set to start the moment Washington gives the green light. Horses have been kept in training tracks are all groomed and ready, and the pari-mutuel machines oiled. Many persons noted regretfully that last Saturday would have been Kentucky Derby Day. Now turfmen hope to run the Derby June 2.

As for the curfew, the country still hasn't got used to quitting night spots at midnight although it is generally abiding by the curfew request. Citizens, who have never been convinced that the curfew added anything to the war effort, will be glad to see its end.

V-E Day itself will mean a great deal to the automobile industry. Companies are completing plans for resuming production, when possible, with all their oldtime competitive spirit, each hoping to get the jump on the other. However, distribution of new cars for the first year after production is resumed probably will be under Federal allotment, based on the record of sales before the war. Ford expects to put cars on assembly lines 60 to 90 days after getting the government's go-ahead. Nash says its shift from war production to automobiles can be accomplished in 90 days.

The employment of war veterans, including disabled men, is showing a sharp rise in New England. U.S. Employment Service got jobs for 43,529 veterans in six New England states in 1944, and since Aug. 5, 5,778 were veterans with disabilities. Many plants have installed veterans' counselors and refresher courses.

Constitutional Referendum Killed

The Illinois House killed a measure backed by both Republican Governor Dwight D. Green and Democratic Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago to provide for a referendum on the question of calling a convention to rewrite the state's 75-year-old constitution. The resolution was defeated 81 to 65.

TWO privates at Camp Lee, Va., applied for pre-marital blood tests and both listed one Rose Furr as the prospective bride. It seems they were marrying mother and daughter.

Milk wagon drivers in New Jersey no longer will have to get up in the middle of the night to make deliveries to householders. A new law signed by Gov. Walter E. Edge prohibits milk deliveries between 6 PM and 6:30 AM, effective Oct. 1.

Redeployment's Civilian Effect Stressed

EMPHASIS back home on the War Department's announcement of redeployment plans was mostly on the effect it would have on civilians. The press and radio noted the Army's statement that draft calls would remain at a level higher than that needed merely for combat replacements and would affect many who had been deferred so far for essential work. Some of the 2,000,000 soldiers to be discharged are expected to fill those jobs.

Police at Central Bridge, N.Y., are looking for a husky thief. He stole a 75-pound bronze locomotive bell and its 150-pound iron bracket from the scene of a train wreck.

IN Columbus, Ga., Maynard R. Ashworth, publisher of the Columbus Ledger and Enquirer, has started a drive to erect the "biggest polio hospital in the world" at Warm Springs, Ga., as a permanent memorial to the late President Roosevelt. Ashworth announced that his newspaper had started the campaign with a contribution of \$10,000. Warm

Hal Newhouser Misses No-Hitter Against Browns; Giants Win Two

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Giants stretched their National League lead to two and a half games yesterday as they whipped the Braves, 4-3, in the first half of a twin bill and then settled for a 1-1 tie in the moist afterpiece which was called at the end of the seventh.

Billy Vesselle posted his fourth straight win of the campaign when Ernie Lombardi and Phil Weintraub came through with ninth-inning homeruns. Nate Andrews was the victim. Andy Hansen and Al Javery were locked in a neat hurling duel in the finale when rain halted proceedings.

The Cardinals dropped the Cubs out of second place by sweeping their doubleheader with the Bruins, 6-2 and 5-1. Max Lanier coasted home in the first game while the Cards pelted Bob Chipman for five runs in four innings, including a circuit clout by Johnny Hopp. Mort Cooper breezed through the finale as the Redbirds hammered Hank Wyse for 14 hits, one a homer by Whitey Kurowski.

The unpredictable Dodgers climbed into second place with a brace of victories over the Phils, 7-5 and 10-7. Whitlow Wyatt, former Dodger ace making his first appearance for the Phils, succumbed to three unearned runs in the fourth and was finished by legitimate pairs in the fifth and sixth. Les Webber, third Dodger flinger of the game, was credited with the victory.

Louis Olmo, who made four hits in the opener, repeated in the second contest to lead the Burns. Ken Raffensberger suffered the loss. Buster Adams and Coaker Triplett homered for the Phils.

Bucky Walters went down to another defeat when Rip Sewell beat him 5-1 after Ed Heusser had hurled the Reds to a 3-1 verdict over the Pirates in the opening game of their doubleheader. Walters was combed for all the Redlog runs. Heusser helped win his own ball game over Max Butcher when he tripped in the ninth and scored on Eric Tipton's single.

HOW THEY STAND.

National League

NEW YORK, May 7.—Hal Newhouser, south-paw star who won 29 games for Detroit last year, missed a no-hit game by the proverbial eyelash yesterday as the Tigers spanked the Browns twice, 3-0 and 1-0, before 39,482 Motor City rooters.

Vern Stephens cracked a single in the fourth inning for the only Brownie safety as Newhouser drew the hill nod over Sig Jakucki in the opener. Roy Cullenbine, recently acquired from Cleveland, clinched the nightcap verdict for Al Benton by clubbing a homerun in the ninth. Tex Shirley was the victim as Benton notched his fourth victory of the season.

Victories over the Indians by 3-2 and 6-4 scores enabled the White Sox to increase their American League lead to a full game. Oris Hockett drove in the winning run in the seventh inning of the curtain-raiser, while Tony Cuccinello's three-run circuit clout in the ninth frame settled the nightcap issue. Ed Lopat whipped Jim Bagby in the first game; Joe Haynes was victor over Steve Gronow in the second.

The Yankees and Red Sox traded shutout triumphs yesterday, Boston capturing the early game, 5-0, and New York salvaging the windup, 2-0.

Dave Ferriss, Army dischargee, wielded the whitewash brush for the Sox and collected two of the 13 hits garnered off Ernie Bonham and Floyd Evans. Bob Johnson homered for the Sox. Hank Borowy registered his fourth win in the finale, yielding five hits, while the Ruppert Rifles got six from Emmett O'Neill, including a homer by George Starnweiss in the first inning.

After snapping their six-game losing streak with a 3-2 verdict, the Athletics started on a new one, dropping the afterpiece to the Senators, 2-0, on Dutch Leonard's three-hit mound performance.

Russ Christopher racked up victory No. 4 in the first contest, shading Mickey Haefner and Alex Carrasquel. Leonard was master throughout the later tilt, while the Griffs touched Rookie Chick Gasaway for single runs in the first and third.

Runs For the Week
American League

Pitches One-Hit Game



Hal Newhouser

Minor League Results

International League			
Baltimore 12-2, Buffalo 4-1			
Toronto 4-4, Syracuse 3-3			
Others postponed, rain			
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct
Jersey City 9 1 .818	Toronto 5 7 .417		
Baltimore 9 3 .643	Syracuse 4 6 .400		
Montreal 7 3 .583	Buffalo 4 6 .333		
Newark 4 4 .500	Rochester 3 7 .300		
American Association			
Toledo 5-5, St. Paul 4-4			
Columbus 13-7, Minneapolis 6-6			
Milwaukee 11-3, Louisville 9-4			
Indianapolis 12-1, Kansas City 4-4			
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct

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AFL President William Green was even more red-faced than ever when he found himself attending a CIO-supported world union congress in Washington. Due to speak at the Mayflower Hotel, he showed up at the Statler instead, checked his hat, and walked into the CIO meeting. After shaking hands with CIO President Philip Murray and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, he left in a hurry.

R. R. TYSON, of Harrisburg, Ill., has reason to believe in human nature. A lost purse for which he advertised in the Harrisburg Register was returned with \$95 intact. To top that, the finder, Oscar Rude, of Kaskaskia City, Ill., would accept only one-tenth of the \$100 reward Tyson had offered.

Starvation Seen for Europe Unless Allies Send Food

WASHINGTON, May 7 (ANS).—If widespread starvation is to be prevented the Allies must supply food for virtually every liberated nation in Europe for at least the next 15 months, the Department of Agriculture said yesterday.

A department report placed European food import requirements at 12,000,000 tons for the year beginning Aug. 1. The estimate covered only minimum needs.

So far this year food consumption throughout Europe averaged 15 percent below pre-war levels. Consequently, the department said, millions are subsisting "on as little as three-fourths, two-thirds or even one-half their pre-war calories."

European production prospects are not good because of battle-scarred farmlands, shortages of supplies and manpower, depleted livestock, fluid populations, disorganized controls over production and distribu-

tion, and adverse plant weather, the report said.

The countries whose nutrition will depend on relief imports, the report said, were France, Belgium, Holland, Finland, Greece, Poland, Austria, Italy and urban Czechoslovakia.

The report noted that Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria normally produce more than their requirements, but that internal disorganization stemming from defeat, occupation and radical changes in government drastically had affected production.

Denmark and Norway will be able to contribute some exports for Europe.

The food situation of the Soviet Union is now only slightly better than the "extremely tight one" of last year. Favorable weather would bring some "but not spectacular" improvement after the 1945 harvest.

The Cardinals dropped the Cubs out of second place by sweeping their doubleheader with the Bruins, 5-2 and 3-1. Max Lanier coasted home in the first game while the Cards pelted Bob Chipman for five runs in four innings, including a circuit clout by Johnny Hopp. Mort Cooper breezed through the finale as the Redbirds hammered Hank Wyse for 14 hits, one a homer by Whitey Kurowski.

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HOW THEY STAND.

National League			
Cincinnati	3-1	Pittsburgh	1-4
St. Louis	6-5	Chicago	2-1
New York	4-1	Boston	3-1 (second game, called at end of 7th)
Brooklyn	7-10	Philadelphia	5-7
W L Pct			
New York	12	4	.750
Brooklyn	9	6	.600
Chicago	8	6	.571
St. Louis	8	6	.571
Philadelphia	3	13	.188
No games scheduled			

American League			
Boston	5-6	New York	0-2
Detroit	3-1	St. Louis	0-6
Chicago	3-6	Cleveland	2-4
Philadelphia	3-6	Washington	2-2
W L Pct			
Chicago	9	3	.750
New York	10	5	.667
Detroit	9	5	.643
Washington	9	5	.643
Philadelphia	3	10	.230
No games scheduled			

National League			
Olmo, Ekiyo	12	4	.750
Niemann, Boston	13	5	.720
O'Brien, Phils	14	5	.733
Oll, New York	17	5	.775
Dinges, Phila	16	5	.769
American League			
Cocchello, Chi	11	3	.786
Stephens, St. L.	11	3	.786
Mare, Detroit	14	4	.778
Care, Washington	16	4	.800
Stirnweiss, N.Y.	15	4	.789

Home Run Leaders			
NATIONAL—Lombardi, New York, 5;			
Oll and Weintraub, New York, and Niemann, Boston, 1.			
AMERICAN—Derry, New York, 4; Johnson, Boston, Hayer, Philadelphia, and Stephens, St. Louis, 3.			

Runs Batted In			
NATIONAL—Lombardi, New York, 20;			
Niemann, Boston, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 16.			
AMERICAN—Derry, New York, 15; Eitzen, New York, and Binks, Washington, 13.			



Hal Newhouser

Minor League Results

International League			
Baltimore	12-2	Buffalo	4-1
Toronto	4-4	Syracuse	3-3
Others postponed, rain			
W L Pct			
Jersey City	9	2	.818
Baltimore	9	4	.682
Montreal	7	2	.778
Newark	5	4	.556

American Association			
Toledo	5-5	St. Paul	4-4
Columbus	12-7	Minneapolis	6-6
Milwaukee	11-3	Louisville	9-4
Indianapolis	12-1	Kansas City	4-4
W L Pct			
Columbus	9	5	.643
Milwaukee	7	4	.636
Louisville	8	5	.615
Indianapolis	8	5	.615

Pacific Coast League			
Oakland	4	Seattle	2
Portland	10	Hollywood	4
San Francisco	8	Sacramento	5
San Diego	5	Los Angeles	4 (11 innings)
W L Pct			
Portland	23	11	.676
San Diego	20	15	.571
Seattle	19	15	.559
Oakland	18	16	.529

Southern Association			
Atlanta	5-5	Little Rock	1-3
Chattanooga	2-4	Memphis	1-2
Birmingham	8-7	Mobile	2-2
New Orleans	32-1	Nashville	0-3
W L Pct			
Atlanta	9	1	.857
N. Orleans	7	2	.778
Birmingham	8	2	.800
Little Rock	4	3	.571

Eastern League			
Wilkes-Barre	3-5	Scranton	2-3
Utica	6-9	Kingston	2-2
Albany	3-3	Hartford	2-0
W L Pct			
Albany	4	1	.800
Hartford	4	1	.800
Utica	3	1	.750
Scranton	2	1	.667

National Challenge Cup			
Scranton	2-1	Albany	0-1
Hartford	1-0	Kingston	0-1
Albany	1-0	Utica	0-1
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Hartford	1-0	Kingston	0-1
Albany	1-0	Utica	0-1
Scranton	1-0	Wilkes-Barre	0-1

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Surrender to All Allies Announced by Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

Flensburg (Danish) radio at 1430 hours yesterday. Flensburg is the headquarters of the German Army.

Victory in Europe came after five years eight months and six days of warfare, in which there were 40,000,000 casualties on both sides in killed, wounded and captured.

Germany, which began the war with a ruthless attack on Poland and followed with successive aggressions and unspeakable brutality in its internment camps, surrendered with an appeal to the victors for mercy toward the German people and the armed forces, the Associated Press reported.

After signing the surrender document, Jodl said he wanted to speak and was given permission to do so.

"With this signature," he said, in soft-spoken German, "the German people and armed forces are, for better or for worse, delivered into the hands of the victors."

"In this war, which has lasted more than five years, they have both achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world."

Swedish radio said last night an Allied naval force of 48 ships had been sighted at the entrance to Oslo Fjord. The radio, which quoted telephone reports from the Norwegian capital, added that "there are no reports that troops have been landed, but it is expected this will take place at any moment."

The British Ministry of Information announcement which was the only official confirmation that the war had come to an end, said:

"It is understood, in accordance with arrangements between the three great powers, an official announcement will be broadcast by the Prime Minister at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the eighth of May."

"In view of this fact, tomorrow (Tuesday) will be treated as Victory in Europe Day and will be regarded as a holiday."

"The day following, Wednesday, the ninth of May, will also be a holiday."

"His Majesty the King will broadcast to the people of the British Empire and Commonwealth tomorrow (Tuesday) at 9 PM (British Double Summer time). Parliament will meet at the usual time tomorrow."

First Word Touches Off Celebrations

The Associated Press account was the first word to reach America, and Britain that the war was over. It immediately touched off celebrations in New York and London. In New York, crowds sang in paper-littered streets.

Official confirmation failed to follow. United Press in a Paris dispatch quoted Supreme Allied Headquarters as saying that it had "made nowhere any official statement for publication up to that hour concerning the complete surrender of all German armed forces in Europe, and no story to that effect is authorized." However, there was no doubt in Americans' minds

They Can Celebrate the Real Thing Now



A crowd at State and Randolph Streets in Chicago's Loop celebrating the premature report of German surrender April 28. Shortly afterward the report was denied by President Truman and Gen. Eisenhower, and the celebration broke up. Now such scenes are being repeated in cities from coast to coast.

With Laughter, Tears, Prayer, Kisses—the World Celebrates U.S. to Bolster Pacific Forces Immediately

(Continued from Page 1)

ously, carrying flags and singing "Right In Der Führer's Face." Some groups of office workers held victory parties, with a few drunks as a result.

A scene similar to that in Times Square took place in Grand Central, while down in the subway one man ran up and down the platform shouting "It's all over!"

"Too Many Buddies Over There" There was a other reaction

toasts in cognac and champagne. Newsboys disposed of their extras as fast as they appeared on the Champs-Élysées, the Place de l'Opéra and the Place de la Concorde. Every sidewalk cafe along the Champs was filled with celebrating French men and women, almost all of whom held crumpled copies of the newspapers announcing the surrender.

An 'Avant-la-Guerre' Feeling

There was a feeling that Paris

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

The general declined to say specifically how many troops will be

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From two sources—Edward Murrow, Columbia broadcaster, and Philip H. Bucknell, The Stars and Stripes correspondent at the San Francisco conference—it was reported that both President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill had been prepared to broadcast official news of the German surrender at noon yesterday, but were delayed because Premier Stalin was not ready to broadcast at the same time.

The surrender order presumably covered about 1,600,000 German troops still holding out in Norway, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia, French ports and the Channel Islands.

However, the German-controlled radio at Prague said the German commander in Czechoslovakia did not recognize the surrender and would fight on.

BBC Flashes News of Norway Surrender

The news that the German garrison in Norway had capitulated was flashed by BBC in its Danish news program just after 7:30 AM.

Soon afterward, the German broadcast said that all remaining German forces had surrendered, and the official Allied proclamation of the end of the war in Europe was expected momentarily. The broadcast was made by the German foreign minister in the name of Adolf Karl Doenitz, whom Adolf Hitler had named as his successor.

The difficulty in transmitting surrender orders to the German forces in half a dozen pockets scattered across Europe was one reason for the delay in the official Allied announcement. Observers pointed out that die-hard garrisons might fight on until beaten into submission, and that isolated troops would not be likely to lay down arms until an order reached them through channels they would recognize as authoritative.

The Germans still holding out in the Czechoslovak pocket are estimated at 550,000. They have been fighting tenaciously, the Russians attacking them from the east, but have been giving up readily in most cases to U.S. Third Army troops attacking from the west.

News Service Jolts World Again With Premature Peace Report

World War I had its false armistice. World War II had not one but a handful of premature reports of unconditional German surrender in advance of the special joint announcement from the Big Three capitals bringing the war in Europe to an official close.

Barely recovered from the April 28 reports from San Francisco that Nazi capitulation was expected momentarily, newspapers, radio stations and news organizations throughout the world—as well as fighting men and the general public—got their second jolt within almost as many weeks yesterday with another authoritative claim of peace in Europe.

The announcement came from the same usually reliable source responsible for the San Francisco gun-jumper—the Associated Press. Originating from Rheims, France, the latest claim was given the world just after mid-afternoon.

"Reich Germany surrend-

ered unconditionally to Western Allies and Russia at two forty-one a.m. today."

Minutes later, in New York, Paris, London and other major cities of the world, extras hit the streets, radio stations cut into programs with special announcements, and the Allied peoples once more started to celebrate V-E Day.

The consensus from the three Allied capitals indicated that although the "war is over" it was not to be officially announced until Tuesday afternoon.

The American Broadcasting Station in Europe, operated by OWI, was reported by International News Service to have broadcast:

"Germany has surrendered unconditionally. American, British and Soviet representatives have accepted the surrender of German armed forces at Eisenhower's headquarters near Rheims, France, where an official announcement was made."



A crowd at State and Randolph Streets in Chicago's Loop celebrating the premature report of German surrender April 28. Shortly afterward the report was denied by President Truman and Gen. Eisenhower, and the celebration broke up. Now such scenes are being repeated in cities from coast to coast.

With Laughter, Tears, Prayer, Kisses—the World Celebrates U.S. to Bolster Pacific Forces Immediately

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ously, carrying flags and singing. "Right in Der Führer's Place." Some groups of office workers held victory parties, with a few drunks as a result.

A scene similar to that in Times Square took place in Grand Central while down in the subway one man ran up and down the platform shouting "It's all over!"

Too Many Buddies Over There

There was a sober reaction among combat veterans in New York, with one sergeant saying, "Times Square is a little over the top to celebrate. I left too many of my buddies over there." Traffic was halted from 42nd to 48th Streets and—like the Armistice celebration of World War I—pretty girls hugged and kissed strangers.

A group of elderly men and women weaved in and out of the crowd, clutching flags and singing. "The boys will soon be home again." Police had little to do, however, except to chase small boys from perilous positions on buildings.

The news was received quietly in veterans' hospitals such as Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island and Ft. Jay Hospital, Governors Island.

There was no immediate reaction in Washington, although people clutched at the newspaper extras. Radio stations dropped scheduled programs to broadcast every bit of detail on the reported surrender.

In San Francisco, scene of the United Nations conference to create a world security organization, there was little actual excitement on the streets, but delegates grabbed eagerly at latest newspaper extras.

London a Rush of Flags

London was a rush of flags and crowds flocked through Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square. To Britain, the news was anti-climactic because of the great feeling of relief that had moved the English when V2 bomb attacks ended last month.

Batteries of powerful electric lights were being erected to illuminate Buckingham Palace, and loudspeakers were placed in public places. The pubs had already received special stocks for celebration.

Other Britons thronged the street near Westminster Abbey, and 10 Downing Street hoping that Prime Minister Churchill formally would announce the surrender. Several Russian officers burst into song while strolling near the Russian Embassy.

Press photographers clung to the safety zone of Parliament Street, while newsboys hawked the latest extras. RAP bombers roared over London, banking sharply as though to reflect the feeling of joy. That joy, however, was tempered by Londoners' realization of the tremendous damage dealt to their city during the blitz of 1940-1941 and during the V1 and V2 attacks, and of the fighting to come in the war against Japan.

Paris, basking in a warm sun greeted the news with kisses and

toasts in cognac and champagne. Newsboys disposed of their extras as fast as they appeared on the Champs-Elysees, the Place de l'Opera and the Place de la Concorde. Every sidewalk cafe along the Champs was filled with celebrating French men and women, almost all of whom held crumpled copies of the newspapers announcing the surrender.

An 'Avant-la-Guerre' Feeling

There was a feeling that Paris would return to "avant la guerre," to the gay world capital it had been in the days before Hitler, and in the concern for the millions of Frenchmen who have not yet been repatriated from the factories and fields of Germany.

There was much embracing and kissing on the streets of the French capital, and occasionally strolling GIs were caught up in the French outburst of joy and toasted in vin, cognac or champagne. Workers hastily erected floodlights at the Place de la Concorde, the Arc de Triomphe and the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The Church of the Madeleine already had been illuminated Sunday night. The side streets blazed with the colors of the Allied nations.

Denmark, liberated Friday night with the surrender of the German troops there, seethed with joy.

For a Liberated PW It Was Over Weeks Ago

By Kenie Leiser

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

The C47 was heading from the Elbe River back to Paris. It had landed near Weimar when a GI walked up with the news. "Have you heard?" he asked. "The war's over. It's on the radio."

For a moment no one answered. Then a flier, just liberated from a German prison camp and on his way home, said, "Hear that? The war's over? Hell, it ended for us when the first four American tanks came over the hill in sight of our strag. This war's been over for us for two weeks."

1/Lt Philip Burke, of Worcester, Mass., with the 45th Division from Africa to Austria, said, "They may say the war's over. But, buddy, if there's a single pocket left over here and a single GI gets killed cleaning it out, this war's not over, and I don't care who says it is."

"I've been waiting for this thing since the first day I got in the Army and now that it's here, I just don't have any real feeling about it," said T/Sgt Charles Harvey, of Steubenville, Ohio, crew chief for the C47. "I just wonder where they'll send me next. If I have to go to the CBI, though, I'd like to go in the Troop Carrier Command."

Good News Flies

With the co-operation of Ninth Troop Carrier Command, copies of this Victory Edition are being flown to the First, Third, Seventh and Ninth U.S. Armies.

ARMY HQ PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, May 1 (ANS).—The U.S. will have a "strategic force" of Army troops in the Pacific within three to four months after V-E Day to speed the realization of V-J Day. Lt. Gen Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding Army forces in Pacific Ocean areas, said today.

The general declined to say specifically how many troops will be shifted to the Pacific by next fall for the use of Gen. MacArthur's forces.

However, House Military Committee members in Washington have disclosed that tentative Army plans are to send 8,000,000 picked troops against the Japanese, indicating, the Associated Press commented, a tremendous scope of operations to come.

Speed Is Important

American troops will be in addition to several hundred thousand soldiers of the British 14th Army and Australian and Dutch soldiers.

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

At Okinawa the Americans are only 325 miles from the Japanese home island of Kyushu.

"It is the policy of the war against Japan," said Richardson, "to prosecute the war against Japan with the utmost celerity."

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

No Special Training Needed

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 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 events may have called for we have been on the offense all the way and I'd say the outlook is very promising."

Japs Deny Peace Move

LONDON, May 1 (INS).—The Japanese news agency Domei today denied reports that Japan was seeking peace with the United States and Britain.