



Vol. 1-No. 285

Tuesday, May 8, 1945

Nazis Reveal Surrender To Western Allies, Russia

The unconditional surrender of Germany to the Western Allies and Soviet Russia was announced by the German high command yesterday morning.

The official announcements from the Allied governments are expected to come simultaneously from Washington, London and Moscow today.

The British Ministry of Information, proclaiming that today would be 'Victory in Europe Day,' said Prime Minister Churchill would make 'an official announcement' at 3 PM.

President Truman said he had agreed with the British and Russian governments that no surrender proclamation would be made 'until simultaneous announcements could be made by the three governments.'

King George VI of England sent Gen. Eisenhower a cablegram last night

At Prague

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 only 15 miles away and London reports said it was "entirely possible" that American vanguards already were in the city. were in the city.

Russians Capture Breslau

Enemy sources said Marshal Ivan Koniev's First Ukrainian Army had entered Bohemia from Saxony at a point probably 60 to 35 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)

Nazis Still Prayer, Tears, Laughter the 'complete and crushing victory' in Fight Reds - The World Celebrates

By David A. Gordon

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-Elysées, 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.

Ticker Tape Showers Wall Street

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 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

Orderly Celebration Makes Things Easy for Police 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 re-

mained open and some people seemed more dazed than jubilant.
On one section of Fifth Avenue, an impromptu conga line was formed, and on another, a group of girls marched spontane-(Continued on Page 8)

congratulating him and his armies on Europe.

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

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

The Associated Press story apparently was premature. From dispatches coming from Washington and London, it appeared that arrangements were being made to announce the surrender simultaneously in the three capitals when the news broke. This seemed apparent from President Truman's statement and news stories from London saying that Truman, Churchill and Stalin had conferred by telephone during the day.

Supreme Headquarters said it authorized no such story to be sent out. However, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe—operated by the Office of War Information—was reported by International News Service to have

(Continued on Page 8),

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.)

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.

fantry.
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).—Austra-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 flamethrowers to reduce a maze of pillboxes and interlocking tunnel

pillboxes and interlocking tunnel strongpoints on Tarakan Hill.

Gen. MacArthur's communique reported 11,028 more Japanese dead 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 last October, now are 355,093. U.S. dead, wounded and missing total 37.482.

On Mindanao Island, the 24th

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, hammer-ing at Japan's shrinking sea lanes, sank or damaged 20 enemy ships Saturday at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, the Navy reported

sea of Japan, the Navy reported today.

While U.S. bombers harried shipping in the straits linking Japan and Corea, 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 Corea Straits and nearby coastal waters.

Straits and nearby coastal waters. They sank two large oilers, a me-dium 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 50 Marianas-based Superforts hit airfields on Kyushu, the southern-most 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 Yanks at Okinawa, 325 miles to the south.

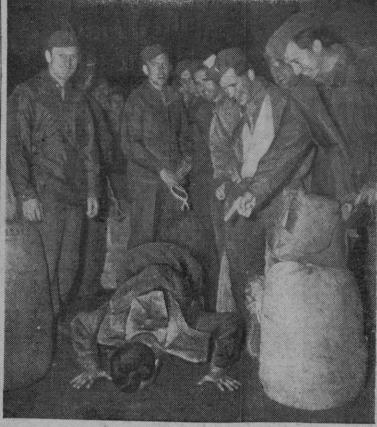
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Glad to Be Back in the U.S.A.



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 E10 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

NEW YORK, May 7 (ANS).— Tragedy struck the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus again today when Victoria Torrence, 32-year-old highwire artist, slipped from her bushend's green and fell 72-year-old nighwire artist, shipped 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 be-ginning 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

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 vet-erans' hospitals will be aired.

Use of Money Orders In Civilian DealsBanned

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

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

While the work of the conference While the work of the conference—which has nothing to do with a peace settlement of this war—will continue, the attention of leading statesmen, who have been grappling with the aims and functions of a world security organization, will have to be focused on such immediate problems as occupational zones in Europe for the major powers and the creation of interim governments for liberated countries, as outlined at Yalta.

Busy on Amendments

Meanwhile, despite the emphasis placed by the press on the Polish deadlock, six committees worked busily on proposed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan, and the Big Five—the U.S., Britain, Russia, China and France—called another closed meeting to seek agreement on points of the world charter over which there have been differences. The United Press said that the preoccupation of the delegates with the actual business of the conference confirmed the general impression that the flare up over Poland would not be permitted to swerve the conference from its major objectives.

the conference from its major objectives.

The UP added that President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill were understood to have intervened directly with Stalin to seek a quick end to the Polish dead-

veterans' department headed by 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 Russians say that the Polish prisoners conducted sabotage behind the Red Army lires which caused the death of 100 Red Army men and officers.

Discussions Halted

The report of the arrests halted discussions which had been carried on by the Big Three on broadening the Polish government in Warsaw, as contemplated in the Yalta agreement. The tie up with the con-ference revolved around a twice-rejected Russian request that the present Polish government in Warsaw be permitted to send a delegation to the conference.

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.

Montgomery Meets With Rokossovsky

HQ., 21ST ARMY GP, May 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 ex-changed. 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 Czecho-slovakia said that Adm. Doenitz' capitulation applied only to Amer-ica and Britain.

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

Little Resistance

Insisting that the Reich govern-ment had "only ceased to fight against the Western powers." the Nazi commander was quoted as say-

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 Vlatava River, threatening the Germans with entrapment by the Americans advancing from the southwest.

Reds Reported in Prague

Reds Reported in Prague

Partisan forces fighting for the city announced over Free Czecho-slovak radio that Russian reinforcements had reached them. There was no immediate indication as to how the Russians resolved Prague was no immediate indication as to how 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.

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

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.

FORCES-NETWORK

Time TODAY

1200-RhythmMusicale 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-Dina 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-Bandwagon 2145-Johnny Mercer
1330-Combat Diary 2200-U.S. News
1345-On the Record 2205-Hit Parade
1600-Headlines 2235-Pacific Music
1600-Strike Up Band 2300-World News
1750-Mark Up Map
1800-World News 0015-Night Shift
1810-G1 Supper Club 0200-World News

0600-Rise and Shine 0910-Spetlight Bands 0706-World News 0925-Music fmCanada
0715-Song Parade 0955-Mark Up Map
0730-ReturnEng'r'm't1600-Morning After
0800-Combat Diary 1600-French Lesson
1815-Personal Album 1100-U.S. News
0830-Modern Music 1105-Duffle Bag 0900-World News 1145-GI Jive

News Every Hour on the Hour AFN Nancy — 1204 Kc. — 249 M.

Von Krosigk Tells Germans **OfCapitulation**

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 costliest

ditionally, ending history's costliest war.

Count Schwerin von Krosigk, newly-appointed German foreign minister, announced the capitulation of the last holdout German forces in a broadcast over the Flensburg 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 Addit Batter.

the Third Reich—a trust bestowed upon him, he said, by Adolf Hitler just before the Führer's alleged just before the death last week.

Von Krosigk's Announcement

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

"As the leading minister of the "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,

disintegration. The government, which has a feeling of responsibility which has a feeling of responsionity, 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 ces-

sation 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 war demanded, to save in the last phase of the war the lives of a maximum number of our fellow 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 Beich we how does to and its Reich, we bow deep in reverence before the dead of this war. Their sacrifices place right-eous obligation on us.

eous 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.

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 be cause of radio reception). Once

spair (rest of sentence doubtful be cause of radio reception). Once again we must set ourselves to stride along the path through a dark future. These are factors guaranteeing 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"

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

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

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. B. 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 tish 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 Enfidaville.

Ninth Once a Ghost Army

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 last
fall between the British Second
and U.S. First Armies. Simpson
had 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 break-through at St. Lô, 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 Koniev'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,

spectacular drive through cerman, 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

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. Continued on Page IV.

Planes Blazed Victory Trail

Gen. Eisenhower's long-range weapon was the Allied air force which blasted 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 Tedder, who directed the greatest air armada ever built.

Air Force was completed in April, their bombers and fighters became available for special and tactical missions at Gen. Eisenhower's re-

The Eighth itself flew 332,056 bomber sorties and 260,006 fighter sorties from the beginning of its (Continued on Page IV)

DICTOR 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 announced that Great
Britain, abiding by her pledge to
Poland, had declared war on Germany. A few hours later France many. A few hours later France followed suit.

followed suit.

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

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

bombing through clouds and a host of inventions outdid Hitler.

4. A war of cities—Stalingrad,

Continued on Page IV.

Pres. Roosevelt Died As Victory Dawned

The death of Franklin D. m April . 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 poli-



What Now? Some Go to 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 noggins 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 knockout count over the Nazis.

Seizure of the Remagen bridge by the Ninth Armd. 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

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.

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

to their homes

The transfer of ETO troops to
the Pacific has been in progress
for some time now—although on a
small scale. Army officials have
declared that there would be a
rapid transfer of greater numbers
immediately following V-E Day.
The amount of shipping available will determine the speed with
which units are transferred to the
Pacific or returned to the United
States.

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.

founded 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 Presisident Truman and SHAEF 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 Lon.

Points for Medals

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

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.

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.



ussian soldiers storming a German-held village.



British infantrymen attacking a village in Holland.

Dieppe Was Invasion Test

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.

Cost of War to U.S.

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.

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

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-

havy—build up the greatest triple-hreat military machine the world nas ever known.

In the four years since it em-

barked 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 Har-

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

the government was setting out to spend \$5,000,000,000 for defense, and from that time on expenditures pyramided annually. Treasury rec-ords of defense and war spending give this picture of a nation be-coming in truth the arsenal of

1942—\$36,011,000,000; 1943—\$72,109,000,000;

1944-\$87,039,000,000. 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 enough modern weapons to be worth the counting. The air corps totaled 57,140 men, of whom 5,000 were pilets.

were pilots.

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

50,000 pilots.

At the start of the defense pro-

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

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

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 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.

SouthernGermany

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 Wurtemberg, with a supply corridor to the

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

The Big Three's War Plans Pay Off



Step-by-Step History of World War II

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

Germany and Russia divide Poland.

January: Russians pour over Polish border. Americans establish Anzio beachhead.

March: U.S. planes homb Berlin for first time. Germane of

April: Germany invades Denmark, Norway. British force in

Norway beaten into sea.

May: Hitler sends troops into Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg May: Hitler sends troops into Beigium, Holland, Luxembourg and drives to English Channel. King Leopold surrenders Belgian Army. Churchill becomes British Prime Minister.

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

mania.

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.

January: Germany and Russia sign new friendship pact.
Liarch: Finnish war ends.
April: Germany attacks Jugoslavia, 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.

U.S. Due to Occupy April: American fliers bomb Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

Bataan surrenders.

Bataan surrenders.

May: Corregidor falls, American forces defeat Japanese invasion fleet in Coral Sea. Russians drive toward Kharkov. Axis forces in Libya thrust toward Tobruk. RAF drops 6,000,000 pounds of bombs on Cologne.

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

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

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 counteroffensive begins.

October: Montgomery strikes through Axis line at El Alameln, 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.

January: Russians break Stalingrad siege. Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Casablanca to demand unconditional sur-render of Germany. February: British cross into Tunisla. U.S. completes Guadal-

canal 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.

Nevember: Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran.

Roosevelt and Churchill meet Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo.

war on Reich. Manila liberated.

March: Rhine reached, Cologne taken. First Army crosses Rhine on bridge at Remagen. Tokyo set afire by 300 B29s. Russians capture Kustrin. Iwo Jima falls. Third and Seventh Armies trap Nazis in Saar. Third takes Coblenz, Mainz, Worms, Ludwigshafen, crosses Rhine, U.S. Ninth, British Second and First Allied Airborne Armies cross north of Ruhr. Germany's main western defense line smashed, Eisenhower says. British break through. Frankfurt falls.

April: The Allied world mouns the death of President Roosevelt. His successor, Harry S. Truman, declares U.S. policies will be continued. Allied armies, sweeping deep into Germany, capture 316,930 prisoners in the Ruhr pocket alone and linkup with Russian forces at Torgau. Other Red Army units drive into Berlin from their Oder River bridgehead. Horrors of Nazi camps are revealed when Allied Westfront armies liberate thousands of prisoners, deportees and slave workers. The bulk of Germany's gold reserve, estimated at 200 tons and valued at \$200,000;000, found in a salt mine by Third Army troops. Nazi Diplomat Franz von Papen is the first of many Nazi and Fascist notables captured by the Allies in the sweep across Germany. Hitler's mountain hideout wrecked by "earthquake" bombs. Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies race across the Po in Italy to split German forces. Benito Mussolini, Italy's ex-Duce, slain by partisans near Como on the Italo-Swiss border.

May: Hitler dies May 1. Karl Doenitz takes over the Nazi rule. German armies in Italy surrender unconditionally. Eighth Army troops and Jugoslav partisans link-up in Italy. Nazis surrender in Denmark, Holland and Northern Germany. British troops and Red Army link-up on Baltic coast.

Improved Weapons Won War; Newer Devices Had Minor Role | Echoes of the Western Front

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

At End of War

The German Navy consisted of two cruisers and about 30 destroyers

have actively pulled the enemy to-

SPRINGFIELD, III. (UP).-III

nois has moved to set up a sys-tem for aiding World War II

veterans, a system which may serve as a model for other states in the training of workers to meet

Consultants Trained

To Advise Veterans

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. seemed like toys.

Capital Ships 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.

Two cruisers and about 30 destroyers —with not a single remaining eapital 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 selves 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 fire-

August: Roosevelt and Churchill meet on Adaptive Roosevelt and Churchill meet on Adaptive Ratantic 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.

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

Greek guerrilla forces. Marshal Tito, Jugosiav Greek guerrilla forces. Marshal Tito, Jugosiav Marshal Tito, Jugosia ecember: Nazis smash back in Ardennes area, re-enter Belgium and Luxembourg. Treaty of alliance and mutual assistance signed in Moscow by Russians and De Gaulle. Civil war rages in Athens as British seek to disarm left-wing Greek guerrilla forces. Marshal Tito, Jugoslav leader, announces Albania's liberation.

945:—

Which became mobile field artiblery.

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.

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Development of amphibious landings were considered the

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 400 planes a day.

But the pounding London took from the Luftwaffe was dwarfed by Allied air forces' attacks or 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 compara tively 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



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.





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

The Women Did Their Part -

the state's servicemen as they move back from the battle fronts

the state's servicemen as they move back from the battle fronts into civilian life.

WASHINGTON, (UP).—In this country used Wacs in regular Army war, 240,000 American women trained, lived and worked as members is said to be the first school of its of the U.S. armed forces.

WASHINGTON, (UP).—In this country used Wacs in regular Army jobs, from cooks to mechanics. The Waves did the same work as of the U.S. armed forces.

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.

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 to care for their sick waves, Spars and women marines. Army installations all over the order overseas and many others were doing jobs at home, replacing men who have always needed more nurses and they have joined the Army and Navy to care for their sick waves, Spars and women marines. Army installations all over the order overseases, and many others were doing jobs at home, replacing men who were sent to the fighting fronts.

In washington, Army and Navy to care for their sick and wounded. In this war, more than 48,000 nurses became members of the armed forces are from all parts of Illinois and are prepared to inform returning jobs at home, replacing men who were sent to the fighting fronts.

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'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 pro-longed headache for all the nations

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 Rhenish people were notified

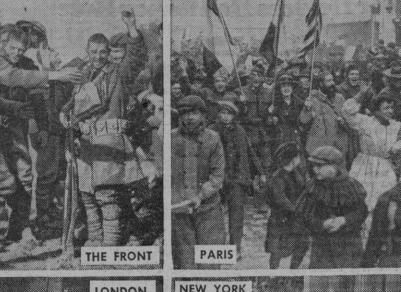
The Rhenish people were notified that property and personal rights would be respected. Burgomasters, other local officials, stayed in office; public utilities were operated by Germans under supervision.

Riots and Strikes

Restoration of order was compli-cated by food riots political up-heaval, industrial chaos, strikes and heaval, 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









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

Celebrated All Night

Some sought the quiet of churches to offer thanksgiving. Most demonstrations, however, were hysterical, horn blowing, confettithrowing, 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.

There was labor unrest and an epidemic of strikes due to change from war to peace economy

Eisenhower and Allied Team

Continued from Page 1 become operational in the Second

World War.

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

tures 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

On the Allied right flank was Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. It 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 war's outstanding meneuvers and hurled outstanding maneuvers and hurled the Germans back across the

Resisted Germans

When Gen. Charles de Gaulle 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 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 Africal where he was placed in com-

made his way back to North Airica, 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
Colonials who fought continuously
in the line for months without rein the line for months without re-lief in some of the most difficult

lief 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.

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. Jacob L. Devers, formerly commander of the North African Theater of Ope-rations, 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.

Victory. . . Continued from Page 1

Leningrad, Odessa, Sebastopol, Cassino, Aachen—whose streets and 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.

methodical destruction for the first time in modern war.

5. 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.

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

It was the second great war of

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.

The way for the invasion and for it was the second great war of the century and was estimated to have cost close to \$1,000,000,000,000,000 (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 living 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 ships for the duration. Of the 8,300,000 in the Army and Air Forces, about 2,000,000 duration. will be demobilized, but the process will take a year.

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

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

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 legartment has said, "will serve 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 dis-charging 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, sug-

Crimea Charter. There will be no frolics with the frauleins in postwar Germany—there will be the serious job of carrying out Allied Commission plans to wipe out every vestige of the Nazi clutch on the Reich

every vestige of the Nazi clutch on the Reich.

On the question of what ETO soldiers will do with their time now, the War Department plans to conduct widespread educational and recreational activities. Soldiers will have a chance to continue their education, studying at such famous universities as the Sorbonne in Paris and Oxford in England. There will also be an enlarged sports and theatrical program.

Planes . . . (Continued from Page 1)

operations until mid-April this year. Its claims were 5,230 enemy fighters destroyed in the air, 4,207 on the ground, 6.001 bombers in the air and 3,073 destroyed or damaged on the ground. Its losses were 4,161 bombers and 2,016 fighters.

The Ninth Air Force flew 379,698 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 Gp. was Lt. Gen. Hoyt E. Vandenburg's Ninth Air

Its Ninth Tactical Air Command, under Maj. Gen. E. R. Quesada, and later Brig. Gen. Ralph F. Stear-

and later Brig. Gen. Ralph F. Stearley, teamed up with the First ArmyMaj. Gen. Otto P. Weyland's 19th
TAC was Third Army's runningmate, and Brig. Gen. Richard E.
Nugent's 29th TAC blasted the wayfor Ninth Army. Most of the heavy
work that had to be done for 12th
Army Gp. was given to Maj. Gen.
Samuel E. Anderson's Ninth Bombardment Div.
Supporting the Sixth Army Gp.

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



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.

Horseracing 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. 5.5.779 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 H. 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 bloodtests 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.

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 newspapers had started the campaign with a contribution of \$10,000. Warm Springs is the site of Mr. Roosevelt's pet philanthrophy, the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis victims. It was financed by the March of Dimes campaign, held every year on the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's birthday. He took frequent vacations at Warm Springs while he was President, and died there.

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. TYSON, of Harrisburg, Ill., has reason to believe in numan 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 Kaskins 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). tion, and adverse plant weather, if widespread starvation is to be the report said. —If widespread starvation is to be prevented the Allis must supply food for virtually every liberated nation in Europe for at least the next 15 months, the Department of Agriculture said yesterday.

sequently, 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- vest.

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

Denmark and Norway will 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 har-

Nation Expects End Hal Newhouser Misses No-Hitter Of Curfew, Racing Ban Against Browns; Giants Win Two

Hal Newhouser

Minor League

Results **

International League

International League
Baitimore 12-2. Buffalo 4-1
Teronto 4-4. Syracuse 3-3
Others postponed, rain
W.L. Pet
Jersey City. 9 2 .818 Toronto..... 5 7 .417
Baitimore... 9 5 .643 Syracuse... 4 6 400
Montreal... 7 5 .583 Buffalo... 4 8 .333
Newark.... 5 6 455 Rochester . 3 7 .300

American Association

Eastern League

Eastern League
Wilkes-Barre 3-5. Scrantom 2-3
Utica 6-0. Binghamton 2-2
Albany 5-3. Hartferd 2-0
Williamsp. 1 0 1.000 Wilkes-B.... 2 2 500
Albany..... 4 1 .800 Binghamt's 1 3 .250
Utica....... 3 1 .750 Hartford... 1 4 200
Scranton 2 2 .500 Eimira..... 6 1 .000

Manpower Shortage Hits Pacific, Too

CHICAGO, May 7. - C/Sp. Johnny Rigney, former White agerial troubles in the Mariana

Islands with those of his old boss, Jimmy Dykes.

He wrote Types that his best

player, Johnny Lipton, formerly

of the Tigers, misses numerous

games flying daily from the

Okinawa area, and that Capt. Ted Lyons, White Sox hurler for

years, is en route to the

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 Voiselle posted his formal.

Billy Voiselle 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 near hurling due! were locked in a neat hurling duel in the finale when rain halted pro-

The Cardinals dropped the Cubs out of second place by sweeping their doubleheader with the Bruins, 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.

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 nits in the opener, repeated in the se-cond contest to lead the Bums. 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 tripled in the ninth and scored on Eric Tipton's single.



National League Cincinnati 3-1, Pittsburgh 1-5 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 Pet W L Pet
New York...12 4 .750 Boston ... 7 8 .467
Brooklyn... 9 6 .600 Cincinnati 6 7 .462
Chicago.... 8 6 .571 Pittsburgh 6 9 .400
St. Louis... 8 6 .571 Philadelp... 3 13 .188
No games scheduled

American League Boston 3-0, New York 0-2 Detroit 3-1, St. Louis 0-0 Chicago 3-6, Cleveland 2-4 Philadelphia 3-0, Washington 2-2

W L Pct
Chicago.... 9 3 .750 Philadelp. 7 9 .438
New York...10 5 .667 St. Louis... 5 8 385
Detroit... 9 5 .643 Boston... 6 10 .375
Wash'gton. 9 8 .529 Cleveland. 3 10 230

Leading Batters

National League Pet. .409 .400 .377 .375 .369

NATIONAL.—Lombardi, New York, 5; lit and Weintraub, New York, and Nie-nan, Boston, 4.

AMERICAN.—Derry, New York, 4; John son, Boston, Hayes, Philadelphia, and Stephens, St. Louis, 3.

Runs Batted In

NATIONAL.—Lembardi, New York, 20; Nieman, Boston, and Elliott, Pittsburgh,

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

Pitches One-Hit Game

ay as the Tigers spanked the 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 Gromek in the second.

The Yankees and Red Sox traded shutout triumphs yesterday, Boston capturing the early game, 5-0, and

shutout triumphs yesterday, Boston capturing the early game, 5-0, and New York salvaging the windup,

Dave Ferriss, Army dischargee, wielded the whitewash brush for the Bosox and collected two of the the Bosox and collected two of the 13 hits garnered off Ernie Bonham and Floyd Bevens. 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 nomer by George Stirnweiss in the first inning.

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 Gassaway for single runs in the first and third.

Runs For the Week

	American Association Toledo 5-5, St. Paul 4-4 Columbus 13-7, Minneapolis 6-6	saway for single runs in the first and third.	
	Milwaukee 11-3, Louisville 9-4 Indianapolis 12-1, Kansas City 4-4	Runs For the Week	
į	WL Pet WL Pet	American League	
	W L Pct W L Pct Columbus 9 5 .643 Minneap 5 6 .455	MTWTFSS	
	Milwaukee., 7 4 .636 Toledo 5 8 385	Boston X 5 4 P P 3 5 17	
	Louisville 8 5 .615 KansasCity 4 7 364	Chicago X 5 1 P P 3 9 18	
	Indianap 8 6 .571 St. Paul 2 7 .222	Cleveland X P 2 P P 2 6 10	
3	Pacific Coast League	Detroit X 0 2 P P 0 4 6	
ì	O-11 1 4 Conta a	New York X P 6 P P 7 2 15	
7	Portland 10, Hollywood 4	Philadelphia X P 4 P 4 3 3 14	
	San Francisco 8, Sacramento 5	St. Louis X P 1 P P 5 0 6	
	San Diego 5, Los Angeles 4 (11 innings)	Washington X 0 0 P 5 7 4 16	
	W L Pet W L Pet	National League	
	Portland 23 11 .676 Sacram'to.16 19 .457	M T W T F S S *	
	S. Diego20 15 .571 S. Fr'cisco.16 19 457	Boston X P 3 P P 9 4 16	
1	Seattle 19 15 .559 L. Angeles. 15 20 .429	Brooklyn X P 1 P P 22 17 40	
	Oakland18 16 .529 Hellywood.11 23 .324	Chicago X P P P P 5 3 8	
ı	Southern Association	Cincinnati X P P P P P 4 4	l
ı	Atlanta 5-5, Little Rock 1-3	New York X P 9 P P 21 5 35	ı
ı	Chattaneega 2-4, Memphis 1-2	Pittsburgh X P 9 P P 6 15	
l	Birmingham 8-7, Mobile 7-2	Philadelphia X P 8 P P 9 12 29	
ì	New Orleans 32-1, Nashville 0-3	St. Louis X P 5 P P 1 11 17	
J	Atlanta 4 1 .857 Chattan'ga. 3 4 .429		
	N Orleans, 7 2 .778 Mobile 3 6 .333	X-Not scheduled.	
j	Birm'gham, 5 2 .714 Memphis 1 6 .143	*—Totals.	
d	Little Rock 4 3 .571 Nashville 1 6 .143		
ı	Fastern League	231 6	

Soccer Scores

Lewis Cup Finals
Brookhattan 3, Brooklyn Wanderers 2,

National Challenge Cup
Kearney Scots 2, Hoboken 0.
Brooklyn Hispanos 5, Chicago All-

Leahy Returns to States

MÖRAGA, Cal., May 7.—Lt.
Frank Leahy, Notre Dame grid
coach on leave in the Navy, has
been assigned to St. Mary's PreFlight after a tour of duty in the
Pacific



The 236th Gen. Hospital racked up its 11th straight baseball victory by defeating 80th Ordnance, 3-0.

Three pouts failed to go the limit in the Normandy Base Section Golden Gloves finals held at the Cirque Theater, Rouen.

Golden Gloves infals field at the Cirque Theater, Rouen.

Championship bouts:

Bantamweight.—T/5 Jack Battley, St.
Louis, outpointed T/5 Lucius Garner,
Atlanta, Ga. Featherweight.—Pvt. Ernest
Knight, Harrisburg, Pa., outpointed Particle,
Rally Wakefield, New York. Lightweight.

—Pvt. Bennie Neal, San Diego. outpointed T/5 LeRoy Williams. New Orleans.
Welterweight.—Pvt. Beauford Glover,
Cleveland, TKO'd—Pvt. Leonard Patton,
Gary. Ind., in 1:37 of the third round.
Senior Welterweight.—Pfc Earnest, Washlington, Detroit, KO'd Pvt. John Phillips,
Aliquippa, Pa., in 1:55 of the first round.
Middleweight.—Pfc Harold Gadson. Pittsburgh, outpointed Pvt. John Shaughnessy, Brooklyn, Light Heavyweight.—Pfc
Oscar Hemp, Gary, Ind., KO'd T/5 Herman McCullen, Aliquippa, Pa., in 1:45 of
the third round. Heavyweight.—T/5
Leonard Floyd, Indianapoliis. Ind., outpointed Pvt. Alfred Lawson, Detroit.

Dick Tracy

By Courtesy of Chicago Tribune Syndicate Inc.









Surrender to All Allies AnnouncedbyGermany

(Continued from Page 1)

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."

The German announcement came from Count Schwerin von Krosigk, the new German foreign minister, over the Flensburg (Danish) radio at 1430 hours yesterday. Flensburg is the headquarters of the German Army.

Despite the surrender announcement by the Germans, hostilities continued in Czechoslovakia, where American and Russian forces were converging on Prague. The German commander there said he would not recognize the surrender but would Patriots were battling German troops for control of

Germans Appeal for Mercy

A United Press dispatch from London said the Russians had balked at immediate announcement of the surrender because of the difficulty of getting the surrender order into the hands of the half a million German troops still holding out in Czecho-

Meanwhile, despite the lack of an official announcement, the Allied world plunged into joyous celebration of the victory, which had come after five years eight months and six days of warfare in Europe.

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."

Oslo Radio Broadcasts Surrender Order

Oslo radio last night broadcast an order of the day from Gen. Boehme, German commander-in-chief in Norway, stating:

"Soldiers in Norway. Count von Krosigk has announced unconditional surrender of all forces."

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 Norweglan capital added that "there are reports." 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

'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

"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

that the end finally had come.

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 Ger-

man troops still holding out in Norway, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Jugoslavia, French ports and the Channel Islands,

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. The consensus from the three mentarily, newspapers, radio stations cut into programs with special announcements, and the Allied peoples once more started to celebrate V-E Day.

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

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 Starten

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 representations."

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:

"Flash. Reich Germany surrend-"

"Flash. Reich Germany surrend-"

"Conditionally. American, British and Soviet representatives have accepted the surrender of German armed forces at Eisenhower's head-quarters near Rheims, France, where an official announcement was made."

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, U.S. to Bolster Kisses—the World Celebrates Pacific Forces

(Continued from Page 1) ously, carrying flags and singing, "Right In Der l'uhrer's Face." Some groups of office workers held victory parties, with a few drunks as a result

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, as he looked at the huge crowd in Times Square, "I don't have any reason 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 utter strangers. 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

veterans' hospitals such as Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island and Ft. Jay Hospital, Governors

There was no immediate reaction 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 a world security organization, there was little actual excitement on the

streets, but delegates grabbed eagerly at latest newspaper extras. London a Rash of Flags

London was a rash 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

Batteries of powerful electric lights were being erected to illu-minate Buckingham Palace, and loudspeakers were placed in public places. The pubs had already re-ceived special stocks for celebra-

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

Press photographers clung to the safety zone of Parliament Street, while newsboys hawked the latest while newsboys hawked the latest extras. RAF 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, bathing in a warm sun, greeted the news with kisses and

toasts in cognac and champagne. toasts in cognac and champagne. Newsboys disposed of their extras as fast as they appeared on the Champs-Elysées, the Place de l'Opera and the Place de la Concorde. Every sidewalk café along the Champs was filled with celebrating French men and women almost all of whom held crumpled comes of the newspapers annunce. 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, but there was also a more serious note in the concern for the millions of Frenchmen who have not yet been Frenchmen who have not yet been repatriated from the factories and

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 Ernie Leiser Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

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

when the first four American tanks came over the hill in sight of our

stalag. 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

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.

Immediately

ARMY HQ PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, May 7 (ANS).—The U.S. will have a "sizable force" of Army troops in the Pacific within three to four months after V-E Day to speed the realization of 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, chief of the Army's "on to Tokyo" forces.

However, House Military Committee members in Washington have disclosed that tentative Army plans are to send 6,000,000 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.

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's (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 thrown against Germany, Richardson said, and those coming over from Europe won't require any special indoctrination for fighting

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

Richardson pointed out that previous victorie. in the Pacific will provide staging bases for a huge new army. There are large land areas in the Marianas, Philip-pines 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 rine achievement in the Pacific as 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 outlest is rown assistance." the outlook is very promising

Japs Deny Peace Move

LONDON, May 7 (INS) .-Japanese news agency Domei today denied reports that Japan was seeking peace with the United States and Britain.