

Allied World Celebrates As Peace Comes to ETO

Making the Defeat of Germany Official



Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl signing the surrender for Germany at SHAEF forward headquarters in Rheims early Monday. Left to right are Maj. G.S. Wilhelm Oxenius, of the German general staff; Jodl; Gen. Adm. Hans-Georg Friedeburg, German naval chief, and Maj. Gen. K.W.D. Strong, SHAEF G-2.

'Cease Fire' Order At 0001 Today

Peace came to Europe at one minute past midnight this morning when the cease-fire order to which Germany had agreed went into effect.

Formal announcement of Germany's unconditional surrender had come nine hours earlier—at 3 PM, Paris time—when President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill proclaimed it in radio broadcasts.

Allied Leaders Praise Troops, Point to Pacific

As V-E became official at 3 p.m. yesterday (Paris time) with simultaneous announcements from the capitals of the U.S., Great Britain and Russia, Allied leaders congratulated their peoples, and troops—and pointed to the Pacific fighting still ahead.

President Truman broadcast the end of the war in Europe at 0900 hours (EWT), set May 13, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, in "memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory."

"My only wish is that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day," he said. "Our blows will continue until the Japanese lay down their arms in unconditional surrender. . . . If I could give you a single watchword for the coming months, that word is 'work, work, work'."

Prime Minister Churchill announced by radio that the unconditional surrender was effected at 0241 hours Monday, with hostilities to end at 0001 hour this morning. He said that the surrender agreement was to have been ratified and confirmed by leaders of both sides in Berlin yesterday.

Two days of British public holiday were set by Churchill, with today allocated for "particular tribute to our Russian allies, whose prowess in the field has been one of the grand contributions to the general victory."

He also reminded Britain of the war against Japan, which, "with all her treachery and greed, remains to be subdued. Injuries and barbarities she has inflicted on the U.S. and Britain and other

At that moment the last "all-clear" sirens sounded in London and Paris, and the streets in both cities were the scenes of frenzied celebrations. America took the announcement calmly and quietly, having staged its celebration Monday when the premature Associated Press dispatch brought the news of the surrender.

Hostilities still were in progress in some areas last night, and Premier Stalin had not yet issued a victory proclamation.

At 10 PM last night German Radio broadcast an announcement ordering German armed forces on all fronts to "cease hostilities at midnight." Shortly after, the German commander in Czechoslovakia ordered his troops, still resisting patriots in parts of the city, to give up their arms in surrender.

The capture of Dresden by the Russians was announced in an order of the Day last night. There also was some fighting between German and Russian troops in Czechoslovakia on several small islands in the Baltic.

Signed at 2:41 on Monday

The surrender agreement, it was disclosed, was signed at 2:41 AM Monday in Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Rheims, France. To the last the Germans attempted to split the western Allies and Soviet Russia, offering surrender at first only to the western Allies. This was rejected flatly by Gen. Eisenhower.

The original surrender agreement, signed for Germany by Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, chief of staff of the Wehrmacht, was to be ratified last night in Berlin, Churchill said in his proclamation speech. He said that Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Eisenhower's deputy, and Gen. Jean de Latre de Tassigny, of the French forces, would sign for Eisenhower; Field Marshal Gregory Zhukov, chief of Russia's armed forces, would sign for the Soviet, and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, German high command chief of staff, would sign for Germany.

Japan Now Alone

Defeat of Germany—concluded in the bomb-burned and shell-scarred homeland which she had fouled for ten years with horror camps—left Japan standing alone against the combined military might of the United Nations.

President Truman, in his broadcast, made it clear that the atten-

(Continued on Page 2)

Allies and Foe Battle On With Six Hours Left

Armistice hour, minus six, found Allied troops still locked in battle with the Germans last night in Germany, northern and southern Bohemia and other scattered points in Europe.

At 6 PM last night, six hours and one minute before hostilities were to have ceased, this was the situation: Moscow had not yet announced V-E Day, but its victory guns fired in celebration of the capture of Dresden, which had been the last major German city held by the Nazis, and of Olomouc, an important Bohemian rail town 128 miles southeast of Prague. German resistance continued in northern Bohemia, and Czech patriots still were engaging the Nazi holdout garrison inside Prague.

Third Keeps Fighting

According to a Reuter correspondent, the U.S. Third Army in Czechoslovakia did not know of an 0800 cease-fire order yesterday, and was still fighting four hours later on the road from Pilsen to Prague and at the southern end of its front. Associated Press reported that the exact whereabouts of the Third Army was not "apparent," but the Czech radio said the American First Div. had entered Prague. A later radio announcement declared that the Germans in the capital and throughout Bohemia had agreed to adhere to the unconditional surrender terms.

Bornholm Island, a Danish possession in the Baltic, was bombed by Soviet planes after German anti-aircraft guns there had shot at a Russian reconnaissance plane. At the request of the Danish Foreign Office, the Germans later promised to cease firing and shortly thereafter RAF planes landed on Bornholm.

Eyewitness Describes Surrender of Germans

By Charles F. Kiley
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

RHEIMS, France, May 7 (Delayed).—Germany surrendered unconditionally to all the Allies, including Russia, at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forward headquarters here at 0245 hours today (Monday).

The terms of surrender, calling for the cessation of hostilities on all fronts at 0001 hours (Double British Summer Time) Wednesday, May 9, were signed on behalf of the German

(Continued on Page 4)

Eisenhower's Victory Order of Day

The text of Gen. Eisenhower's "Victory Order of the Day" follows:

Men and women of the Allied Expeditionary Force:

The crusade on which we embarked in the early summer of 1944 has reached its glorious conclusion. It is my especial privilege, in the name of all nations represented in this theater of war, to commend each of you for valiant performance of duty. Though these words are feeble, they come from the bottom of a heart overflowing with pride in your loyal service and admiration for you as warriors. Your accomplishments at sea, in the air, on the ground and in the field of supply have astonished the world. Even before the final week of the conflict, you had put 5,000,000 of the enemy permanently out of the war. You have taken in stride military tasks so difficult as to be classed by many doubters as impossible. You have confused, defeated and destroyed your savagely fighting foe. On the road to victory you have endured every discomfort and privation and have surmounted every obstacle ingenuity and desperation could throw in your path. You did not pause until our front was firmly joined up with the great Red Army coming from the east and other Allied forces coming from the south.

Full victory in Europe has been attained. Working and fighting together in a single and indestructible partnership, you have achieved a perfection in unification of air, ground and naval power

that will stand as a model in our time. The route you have travelled through hundreds of miles is marked by the graves of former comrades. From them has been exacted the supreme sacrifice; blood of many nations—American, British, Canadian, French, Polish and others—has helped to gain the victory. Each of the fallen died as a member of the team to which you belong, bound together by a common love of liberty and a refusal to submit to enslavement. No monument of stone, no memorial of whatever magnitude could so well express our respect and veneration for their sacrifice as would perpetuation of the spirit of comradeship in which they died. As we celebrate victory in Europe, let us remind ourselves that our common problems of the immediate and distant future can be best solved in the same conceptions of co-operation and devotion to the cause of human freedom as have made this Expeditionary Force such a mighty engine of righteous destruction. Let us have no part in the profitless quarrels in which other men will inevitably engage as to what country, what service, won the European war.

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

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

ATC Reveals Plans For GI's Return to U.S.

LONDON, May 8 (UP).—Redeployment and return of combat personnel to the U.S. on a huge scale will be undertaken within the next few months, Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag, commander European Division USSTAF ATC, disclosed today. Hoag said trans-Atlantic and inter-theater operation of four-motored aircraft will be increased by approximately 300 per cent.

Mauldin Wins Pulitzer Prize

Sergeant-Artist Gains Award For 'Up Front'

NEW YORK, May 8 (ANS).—Sgt. Bill Mauldin of The Stars and Stripes, whose interpretation of GI life has been compared to the reports of the late war correspondent Ernie Pyle won the Pulitzer Prize yesterday for distinguished newspaper cartoons in 1944.

Mauldin's cartoon, entitled "Fresh-spirited American troops flushed with victory are bringing in thousands of hungry, battle-weary prisoners," was noted as exemplifying his "distinguished service" in his "Up Front With Mauldin," distributed in the States by the United Features Syndicate.

AP Writer Wins Prize

Harold V. (Hal) Boyle, Associated Press war correspondent, who told the day-by-day story of the American foot soldier in Europe, won the prize for distinguished correspondence.

Mary Chase, housewife playwright of "Harvey," a comedy about an alcoholic and his invisible rabbit, and John Hersey, author of "A Bell For Adano," received awards for the best play and novel.

Another \$500 award went to Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer who made the historic picture of marines raising the U.S. flag on Iwo Jima.

The prize for the most disinterested and meritorious public service performed by an American newspaper went to the Detroit Free Press for its investigation of legislative graft and corruption at Lansing, Mich., which resulted in numerous indictments.

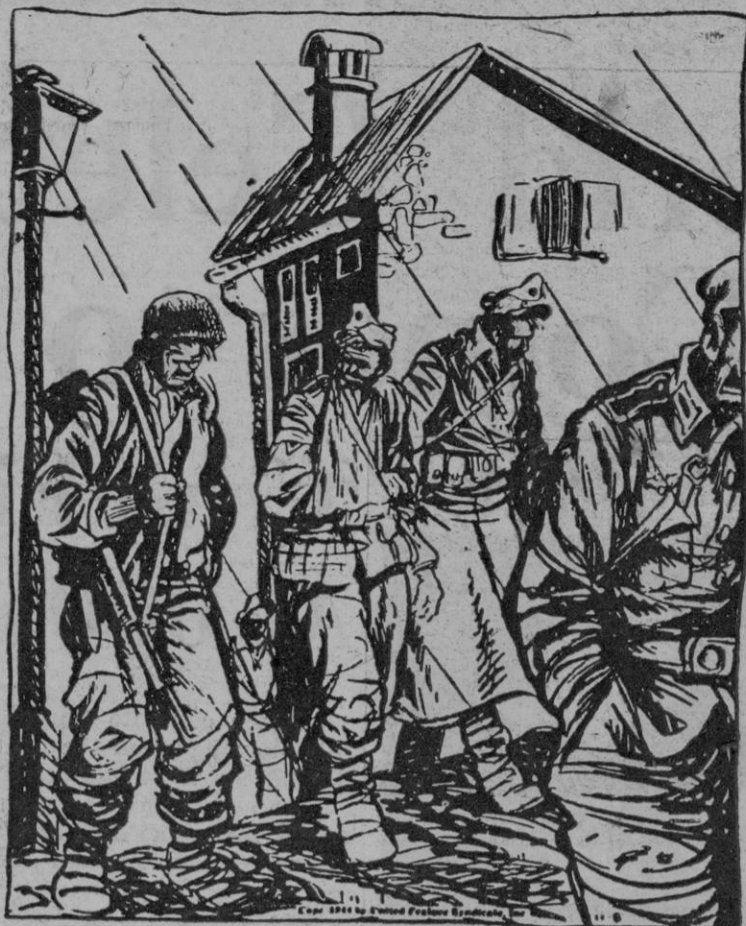
Other Awards

Other awards for distinguished reporting went to James B. Reston, of The New York Times for "a distinguished example of telegraphic reporting on national affairs;" Mark S. Watson, military correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, for "distinguished telegraphic reporting on international affairs" from Washington, London, Sicily, Italy and France, and Jack S. McDowell, of The San Francisco Call-Bulletin for distinguished reportorial work with emphasis on local or regional newspapers.

George W. Potter, chief editorial writer of the Providence Journal Bulletin, received the award for editorial writing.

The prize for a book on American history went to Stephen Bonsal for "Unfinished Business"; George Bancroft received the American biography award for "Brahmin Rebel"; and the poetry award was given to Karl Shapiro for "Letter and Other Poems."

Aaron Copeland's ballet composition, "Appalachian Spring," was awarded a prize for distinguished musical composition.



Reprinted from The Stars and Stripes, Nov. 24, 1944
"Fresh-spirited American troops flushed with victory are bringing in thousands of hungry, battle-weary prisoners." (News item.)

Mauldin Interpreter of Life Of Combat Soldier in Action

By Ed Clark
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Something very nice and very fair happened in the U.S. yesterday. Some trustees and professors of journalism got together at Columbia University in New York and gave Bill Mauldin the Pulitzer Prize for the best newspaper cartoons of 1944.

The judges cited Mauldin's ironic cartoon, entitled "Fresh-spirited American troops flushed with victory bringing in thousands of hungry, ragged, battle-weary prisoners," as an outstanding example of his distinguished service in interpreting the life of the soldier.

The award was very fair because Mauldin, a sergeant himself, has done more than interpret the life of the soldier. Despite frequent clashes with sensitive brass, often the butt of his cartoons, he has described from day to day the real life of the soldier in combat.

Only 24 years old now, Mauldin joined The Stars and Stripes in November, 1943, in Naples after a couple of years in the States, North Africa, Sicily and Italy with his Oklahoma-bred 45th Inf.

Div. As a member of the small staff of his division's weekly, he had not only kept it regularly supplied with cartoons and art but had written a column that carried much of the same penetrating irony of his later cartoons.

He got his start in the big time as a combined result of the support of men who liked him for his genius, his modesty and his guts. The late Ernie Pyle, who was quite fond of the young cartoonist, called him the best in this or any other war and helped him get his cartoons syndicated at home.

Among his other early friends was Maj. (then Capt.) Robert Neville, editor of the Mediterranean editions of The Stars and Stripes, who, in Mauldin's fledgling days, shielded him from the screams and howls of outraged brass.

Mauldin Knows the Front

Before he was well known, Mauldin was the butt of a letter from a fellow soldier who recommended that the cartoonist get up to the front. The Stars and Stripes published the letter in full with the editor's note that Mauldin was acquainted with the front and had been wounded while with the very Co. K of the 45th Div.'s 180th Regt., whence the letter had originated.

Not unusually productive—his average turnout is five or six cartoons a week—Mauldin splits his time between trips to the front and production in one of The Stars and Stripes Mediterranean offices. He generally gets his ideas while at the front and concentrates on attention to details of soldiers' arms and equipment. Because of the accurate, almost draftsmanlike sketches he makes at the front, all of Mauldin's M-Is, bazookas, mortars and guns, friendly or enemy, are the real things.

He usually works at night, draws a rough sketch, and after several tries, adds what he thinks a satisfactory caption and then takes it to some combatwise friend to judge its effect. If the rough idea makes the grade he goes back to his desk and produces the completed cartoons familiar to The Stars and Stripes and newspapers in the States.

Mauldin made two trips to the Western Front, but preferred to stay with his old friends in Italy, particularly after the Normandy invasion made the Italian campaign a relatively "forgotten front."

After D-Day in France, Mauldin also became a regular feature in the Continental editions of The Stars and Stripes.

An Editorial Toward Total Peace

FIVE years eight months and eight days of warfare on and over the continent of Europe and on and under the waters around it have come to an end.

It is right that the peoples of the civilized world should rejoice in this historic hour, but it is also right that when the few hours out for celebration have passed, they return to their posts, their stations, their work benches, their assembly lines to bring about just as complete a destruction of the enemy in the Pacific.

As we cheer the victory, we must remember that it imposes on us a sobering obligation. We must see to it that never again will there be a repetition of the suffering, misery and chaos which was born of this war.

There must be in the world, if it is to be a world worth while, only good faith, complete understanding and mutual advancement among nations. That is the program to which our leaders are pledged. That must become the program of every living person, if we are to keep faith with our dead.

A world family of nations—in which each regards the other as a brother—will not be easy to create. We need only cast our eyes toward San Francisco to see the petty differences and sometimes wide breaches among nations.

But the important thing is that San Francisco is a start.

As a baby learning to walk slips and falls and grows impatient, so too will nations just beginning to walk together travel on wobbly legs. But they must stand up and try it again until the footing becomes secure.

As the honest nations strive together toward a lasting peace, they must make sure that never again will the German masters be able to build wehrmachts and luftwaffes capable of dominating a continent. There must be no soft peace for Germany. When the final peace is written, the men who have died in combat and the corpses of the innocent victims of Buchenwald, Mooseburg and Dachau must have seats at the conference table.

It must be a peace that will permit no rebuilding of Germany's military might. It must never be a peace that will necessitate another armistice day on May 9, 1960 or November 11, 1962.

Allied World Celebrates Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the Allies now would be turned fully upon Japan.

"Our blows will continue," he said, "until the Japanese lay down their arms in unconditional surrender." He said this did not mean extermination or enslavement of the Japanese people, but an end to the war and the influence of the military leaders "who have brought Japan to the present brink of disaster."

The Japanese Domei News agency issued a categorical denial of rumors that Japan was seeking peace following the Nazi capitulation. Foreign Minister Togo branded Germany's surrender a violation of the tripartite pact among Japan, Germany and Italy.

Despite manifest nervousness over the new turn of events, the Japanese radio made it plain that there is no change in Japanese war aims. However, jitteriness was evident in Tokyo's broadcasts, which spoke of Japan's determination to maintain neutral relations with Russia despite Moscow's denunciation of the Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact.

Victory Order of the Day

Gen. Eisenhower issued a Victory Order of the Day yesterday stating that "full victory in Europe has been attained."

In it he commended the troops of all nations in his fighting force for their accomplishment of "military tasks so difficult as to be classed by many doubters as impossible." In conclusion he said:

"As we celebrate Victory in Europe let us remind ourselves that our common problems of the immediate and distant future can be best solved in the same conceptions of co-operation and devotion to the cause of human freedom as have made this expeditionary force such a mighty engine of righteous destruction.

"Let us have no part in the profitless quarrels in which other men will inevitably engage as to what country, what service won the European war."

America heard the first official word of the surrender at 9 AM (New York time) when President Truman went on the air. He gave no details of the surrender in his proclamation except to say that "the Allied armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God's help, have wrung from Germany final and unconditional surrender."

He avoided the popular term "V-E Day," expressed the wish that the European victory would not be made an occasion of unrestrained celebration and set next Sunday as a "day of prayer." Later, White House officials stressed that for

the United States no formal "V-E Day" had been proclaimed.

As the German armies in the field lay down their arms, the Reich's remaining naval craft were ordered to surrender. In Copenhagen harbor, the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen and the light cruiser Nuremberg were turned over to Field Marshal Montgomery's forces, together with 160,000 tons of merchant shipping.

The British Admiralty broadcast a call to all German warships, auxiliary craft, merchant ships and other craft to report their positions in plain language to the nearest Allied wireless telegraph stations for directions to proceed to Allied ports.

Nazi submarines at sea were ordered to surface, showing a black flag, then proceed on the surface to ports as directed.

AMERICAN FORCES-NETWORK

TODAY	
1200-Intermezzo	1905-Soldier & Song
1230-At Ease	1915-Danny Kaye
1245-Winged Strings	1945-Medicine at War
1300-World News	2000-Boh Hope
1310-U.S. Sports	2030-British Band of AEF
1400-Globe Theater	2100-World News
1430-Double Feature	2105-Your War Today
1500-World News	2115-Dance Band
1510-J. Ch. Thomas	2145-Music Shop
1530-Combat Diary	2200-U.S. News
1545-On the Record	2205-U.S. Army Band
1600-Headlines	2225-Starlight Screen
1630-Strike Up Band	2300-World News
1700-Lynn Murray	2305-Mystery Play House
1715-Canada Show	2330-One Night Stand
1755-Mark Up Map	2400-World News
1800-World News	2405-World News
1810-GI Supper Club	0015-Night Shift
1900-Sports	0200-World News
TOMORROW	
0600-Rise and Shine	0910-Spotlight Bands
0700-World News	0925-Waltz Time
0715-Song Parade	0935-Mark Up Map
0730-Return Engage	1000-Morning After
0800-Combat Diary	1030-French Lesson
0815-Personal Album	1100-U.S. News
0830-Orchestra	1105-Duffy Band
0900-World News	1145-Melody Roundup
AFN Nancy—1204 Kc.—249 M.	
News Every Hour on the Hour	

THE STARS AND STRIPES
Paris Edition
Printed at the New York Herald Tribune Plant, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris, for the U.S. armed forces under auspices of the Information and Education Division, ETOUSA. Tel.: ELYsées 40-58, 41-49.
Other editions: London; Nice; Pfungstadt, Germany. New York Office, 205 E. 42nd St.
Contents passed by the U.S. Army and Navy censors. Entered as second-class matter, March 15, 1943, at the Post Office, New York, N.Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Vol. 1, No. 286

The Act of Surrender

Following is the text of the German military surrender.

ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER

1. We, the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command all forces on land, sea, and in the air which are at this date under German control.

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

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

4. This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to Germany and the German armed forces as a whole.

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

Signed at Rheims, France, at 0241 hours on the 7th day of May, 1945.

On Behalf of the German High Command,
Jodl.

IN THE PRESENCE OF: -
On Behalf of the Supreme Commander,
Allied Expeditionary Force,
W. B. Smith.

On Behalf of the Soviet High Command,
Ivan Susloparoff.

On Behalf of the French High Command,
F. Sevez.

Victory Briefs:

Freed U.S. PWs Celebrate by Rushing Home

CAMP KILMER, N.J., May 8.—Most of 5,000 U.S. soldiers who returned yesterday from Germany celebrated the war's end with plans to streak for home as fast as possible. They have 60-day furloughs.

Rundstedt Weeps at News

LONDON, May 8 (INS).—German Field Marshal von Rundstedt, interned in Britain as a war prisoner, wept today when he heard of Germany's unconditional surrender. After hearing Count von Krosigk, Germany's new foreign minister, proclaim the complete capitulation of the country. Von Rundstedt turned to his son and five staff members and said: "It's not the Wehrmacht that is to blame. The political leaders of our country were bad."

Czechs Fly Home

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—Czechoslovakian fighter pilots, flying Spitfires similar to those in which they fought in every major air battle since Dunkirk, today took off from an RAF airfield in Britain to fly back to their own country. A transport plane crammed with Czech ground crews followed.

War Ends, Rumors Don't

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP).—This city's Victory celebration started some strange rumors, one of which was that a German U-boat flying a white flag had surfaced in New York harbor. A police launch went to investigate and found a U.S. naval vessel with sailors' laundry hanging out to dry.

Danish Parliament to Meet

LONDON, May 8 (UP).—The Danish Parliament will meet on Wednesday and King Christian will drive in state from his palace to open a new session of that body for the first time in five years.

Yanks Observe Boundary

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY, May 8.—Withdrawal of American troops has begun to a previously selected demarcation line between them and the Russians. The Elbe River is the temporary line between the two armies.

Blum in Allied Hands

ROME, May 8.—Official disclosure has been made that former Premier Leon Blum, of France, former Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg and Pastor Niemoller are in Allied hands in northern Italy.

U.S. Traitor Captured

MILAN, May 8.—Ezra Pound, American poet who has been broadcasting Fascist propaganda for the last several years, has been captured near Genoa. He is one of eight Americans indicted by the U.S. for treason in July, 1943.

RAF Evacuates PWs

LONDON, May 8 (AP).—Approximately 4,500 PWs were flown back to England today by RAF Lancasters, which landed in Germany for the first time.

Lewis Gains Court Victory

WASHINGTON, May 8 (ANS).—President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers yesterday won his long fight for legal recognition for portal-to-portal pay when the Supreme Court ruled, 5-4, that soft-coal producers are required by the wage-and-hour law to pay miners for underground travel time.

The decision is expected to establish the same compulsion in the anthracite industry and probably will speed a settlement of the contract dispute which resulted in government seizure last week of 368 strike-bound hard-coal mines. Failure of the miners and the operators to agree on travel pay has been the main stumbling block in the negotiations.

Thanksgiving Mass Set

American forces of Catholic faith will commemorate V-E Day at a Solemn Te Deum at the Madeleine Church, Paris, at 6 PM Thursday. The mass will be celebrated by Chaplain R. F. Grady of Seine Section. Assisting Chaplain Grady will be Chaplains L. C. Tiernan, J. J. Diehl and Matthew Meighan.

Armada at Anchor: Bad News for the Japs



A U.S. Navy task force lying at anchor in an unidentified Pacific harbor. Almost every type of combat vessel is represented here.

Accord on Oaks Amendments Assures S.F. Success—Molotov

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Delegates to the world security conference continued deliberations today in an atmosphere of optimism brought about both by the ending of the European war and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's announcement that agreement on major amendments to Dumbarton Oaks by the Big Four had assured the success of the conference.

Molotov made his statement at a press conference yesterday, during which he expressed the hope that the troublesome Polish question would be settled satisfactorily.

Cites Yugoslav Solution

Molotov pointed out that the Big Three—the U.S., Britain and Russia—had solved the "difficult Yugoslav question" and added: "I have no doubt that the Polish question will also be solved successfully. The principal thing is that the Polish question be settled in a manner favorable to the Poles."

Asked about the possibility of a change in Russia's attitude toward Japan now that the European war is over, Molotov replied: "The statement has been issued on this question April 15. There is no change from that."

Molotov's reference was to the Russian nullification of its neutrality pact with Japan, which was announced on April 15.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. announced that the Big Five—U.S., Britain, Russia, China and France—had appointed a subcommittee to study amendments proposed by countries that were not represented at the Dumbarton Oaks meeting.

Big 5 Meets

Shortly after Molotov's press conference, the Big Five met to discuss differences between the U.S. and Britain on trusteeships, but no announcement of the result was made. It was the first time that France had joined the consultations on the level of foreign ministers, since previously France had been included only on technical levels.

[The Stars and Stripes' Correspondent Philip Bucknell reported that the Big Five had agreed on two more major issues—the Vandenberg amendment which allows the general assembly authority to review and recommend procedure for peaceful adjustment of any international situation threatening relations between nations, and the placing of regional arrangements under the supreme authority of the security council.]

Murray Asks Voice For Labor in League

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8 (ANS).—Philip Murray, president of the CIO, today called for labor representation in any international security organization created by the United Nations.

"Effective and full participation of labor in the activities of the international security organization, including the social and economic council, is imperative," Murray said. He suggested that such representation could be secured in the general assembly of the proposed organization.

Report Hitler's Body Found

By Ned Nordness

Associated Press Correspondent

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

During the meeting between Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, Russian officers asked Col. Anatoly Pilugin, a Tass Agency war correspondent attached to the Second Army, whether the British believed Hitler dead or alive.

Pilugin gave their mixed opinion and then a Russian general whose identity Pilugin did not disclose stated flatly that they found in Berlin a bullet-torn body of a man identified as Hitler.

The Russians photographed the body from all angles and the pictures will be studied in Moscow. All Hitler's domestic servants who had fallen into Russian hands viewed the body and all identified the dead man as Hitler.

Senate OKs Hannegan As Postmaster General

WASHINGTON, May 8 (ANS).—President Truman's nomination of Robert E. Hannegan, national Democratic chairman, as postmaster general, was confirmed yesterday by the Senate.

The Senate voted 60-2 to confirm the appointment, rejecting a move by Sen. Forrest Donnell (R-Mo.) to send the nomination back to the Postoffice Committee. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) joined Donnell in voting against confirmation.

Victory Brings Feeling Allies Must Speed Security Setup

By Philip Bucknell

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—There was no spectacular reaction here today to the end of the European war, but a feeling that the attention of the United Nations must be concentrated now on quicker construction of the world security organization and on defeat of Japan.

Most of the comment of delegates to the conference was summed up in the remark of Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the

Yanks on Okinawa Gain In Drive Toward Shuri

GUAM, May 8 (ANS).—Doughboys and marines, killing Japanese at the rate of 1,000 a day, pressed forward today on the stubbornly-contested southern Okinawa front behind flame-throwing tanks.

Infantrymen of the 77th Div., scaling precipitous heights with wooden ladders and ships' cargo nets took a high escarpment near the center of the line in a 400-yard advance and began clearing the southern slope in a drive toward Shuri, second city of Okinawa, about one mile away.

Nearby, on the west, the First Marine Div. advanced about 300 yards to the outskirts of Dakeshi village. On the east coast, the Seventh Inf. Div. advanced an equal distance, but ran into considerable machine-gun and small arms fire near the village of Gaja.

Marines reported finding two dead women in Jap uniforms in front of their lines. Earlier in the campaign, five similarly uniformed women were killed attacking a U.S. artillery post.

36,535 Japs Killed

In five weeks of fighting, Adm. Nimitz reported today, the Yanks have killed 36,535 Japanese. American losses up to last Thursday were 2,337 killed, 11,432 wounded and 514 missing. This is a ratio of 15 Japs killed for every American.

Nimitz also announced that five enemy planes were over the Okinawa area yesterday, but no damage was reported. American aircraft, however, ranged deep into Japanese home waters, sinking or damaging nine good-sized freighters and tankers off Korea and three coastal cargo ships south of the Honshu.

Allied Planes Now Using Airfield on Tarakan

MANILA, May 8 (ANS).—Allied fighters and bombers operated from the newly-won 4,600-foot Tarakan Island off Borneo to within troops stormed across rough Tarakan Island off Borneo to within rifle range of its eastern shore.

Within 24 hours of the capture of the airfield, swift Venturas and Lightnings hit fuel depots, shipping and shipyards on Borneo while RAF-piloted B24s and B25s supported ground action on Tarakan.

On Mindanao Island, in the Philippines, the 31st Div. eliminated a Jap force at Pinaolay Lake and then swept on eight miles to take Maramag airfield without opposition.

About 750 miles, to the north, 25th Div. patrols on Luzon probed to within 1,000 yards of Baleta Pass, while other troops deployed in a wide encircling maneuver along Villa Verde trail, by-passing enemy pockets.

B29s Hammer Kyushu In 18th Raid on Island

GUAM, May 8.—Approximately 50 Superforts blasted airfields and industrial areas on Kyushu today in the continuation of "neutralization attacks" on the southernmost enemy home island. It was the 18th raid on Kyushu.

Meanwhile, a Japanese broadcast said about 70 Mustangs flew from Iwo Jima to strafe and bomb airfields on Bosco Peninsula, south of Tokyo.

Navy to Replace EM Past 42 With Youths

WASHINGTON, May 8 (ANS).—The Navy disclosed yesterday that certain enlisted personnel 42 and over would be replaced by younger men to increase the fleet's "overall efficiency." It emphasized that the order, which will release some 25,000 men, is not a reduction of the Navy's size or part of a demobilization plan.

Allied Leaders Praise Troops, Point to Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

countries call for justice and retribution."

Marshal Stalin up until a late hour last night, had said nothing, although his announcement had been expected to coincide with Churchill's. It was held possible that he would speak after the surrender documents had been ratified in Berlin.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek broadcast "inexpressible satisfaction" over the German surrender. He declared that Japan's defeat was now inevitable and promised that China would "do everything in her power to discharge her share of responsibility."

Gen. De Gaulle said: "The German enemy has just capitulated... before the Allied armies of the west and east. The French command was present... Honor to the United Nations whose blood was shed with our blood."

Secretary of War Henry Stimson congratulated Gen. Eisenhower and his men upon "one of the greatest military victories in all history."

Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, told his troops in Europe that in company with their Allies they composed the greatest military team in history.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, CG U.S. Air Forces, said: "We stand now at the peak of our offensive power."

A gigantic job remains to be done, and until it is done no large-scale demobilization can take place in the Army Air Forces."

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, CG 12th Army Group, praised his armies for fighting "700 miles from the beaches to conquer half of Germany and join forces with the Russians... We have captured more than 2,000,000 enemy prisoners."

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, CG 21st Army Group, asked all "to remember those of our comrades who fell in the struggle... Good luck to you all wherever you may be."

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, CG 6th Army Group, praised his American and French troops, in Germany, in the Alps and on the French Atlantic coast. He said that if desires could work a miracle, "all of these soldiers would be transported... back to their homes, but the war is not ended."

Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, CG U.S. First Army, told his troops they had reason to "feel proud... However, our fight is not over. We still have one more of the aggressor nations to defeat."

Gen. George S. Patton Jr., CG U.S. Third Army, reviewed the achievements of his troops, told them: "We shall conquer not only Germany but also Japan, until the last danger to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall perish from the earth."

Gen. Alexander M. Patch, CG, Seventh U.S. Army, called for remembrance of those long fallen in the battles of the Mediterranean, France and Germany. He said that "real peace for Americans will not be possible" until the defeat of Japan.

Gen. William H. Simpson, CG, Ninth U.S. Army, said the final victory drive began "when the Ninth Army smashed out of its Ruhr River positions." He promised that "we will not rest until Japan has been defeated."

Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, CG, U.S. 15th Army, said his army, although composed of veterans of many previous campaigns, had entered battle too late to play a major role in the final victory. He declared that "for some of us there is a job of occupation to be done."

Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, CG First Allied Airborne Army, thanked his airborne troopers and praised the battle records of the U.S. Ninth Troop Carrier Command and the RAF 38th and 46th Troop Carrier Groups.

Adm. Harold R. Stark, Commander U.S. Naval Forces in Europe, said: "The war in Europe is won, but the war in the Pacific is still before us... Now, we stand at the noontide of our great objective."

Truman Tells U.S. of Victory, Big Job Ahead

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UP).—Here is the full text of President Truman's broadcast this afternoon:

This is a solemn, but glorious hour; I only wish Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to see this day.

Gen. Eisenhower informs me that forces of Germany have surrendered to the United Nations. The flags of freedom fly over all Europe.

For this victory we join in offering our thanks to Providence who has guided and sustained us through the dark days of adversity. Our rejoicing is sobered and subdued by a supreme consciousness of the terrible price we have paid to rid the world of Hitler and his evil band. Let us not forget, my fellow Americans, the sorrow and heartbreak which today abide in the homes of so many of our neighbors—neighbors whose most priceless possessions have been rendered as a sacrifice to redeem our liberty.

We can pay the debt which we owe to our God, to our dead and to our children, only by work and by ceaseless devotion to the responsibilities which lie ahead of us. If I could give you a single watchword for the coming months that word is "work, work, work."

We must work to finish the war—our victory is but half won. The west is free but the east is still in bondage to the treacherous tyranny of the Japanese. When the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally then only will our fighting job be done.

We must work to bind up the wounds of a suffering world, and to build an abiding peace—a peace rooted in justice and in law. We can build such a peace only by hard toil, some painstaking work, by understanding and working with our allies in peace as we have in war.

The job ahead is no less urgent, no less difficult than the task which now happily is done. I call upon every American to stick to his post until the last battle is won. Until that day let no man abandon or slacken his efforts. And now I want to read to you my formal proclamation on this occasion:

Allied armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God's help, have won from Germany final and unconditional surrender. The Western world has been freed of the evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions upon millions of free-born men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children and murdered their loved ones. Our armies of liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave.

Much remains to be done. The victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which only half of the world has been freed. The united peace-loving nations have demonstrated in the West that their arms are stronger by far than the might of dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak.

The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific as it has been proved in Europe. For the triumph of spirit and arms which we have won, and for its promise to peoples everywhere who join us in the love of freedom, it is fitting that we as a nation give thanks to Almighty God, who has strengthened us and given us victory.

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday, May 13, 1945, to be a day of prayer. I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to be united in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won, and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the way of peace.

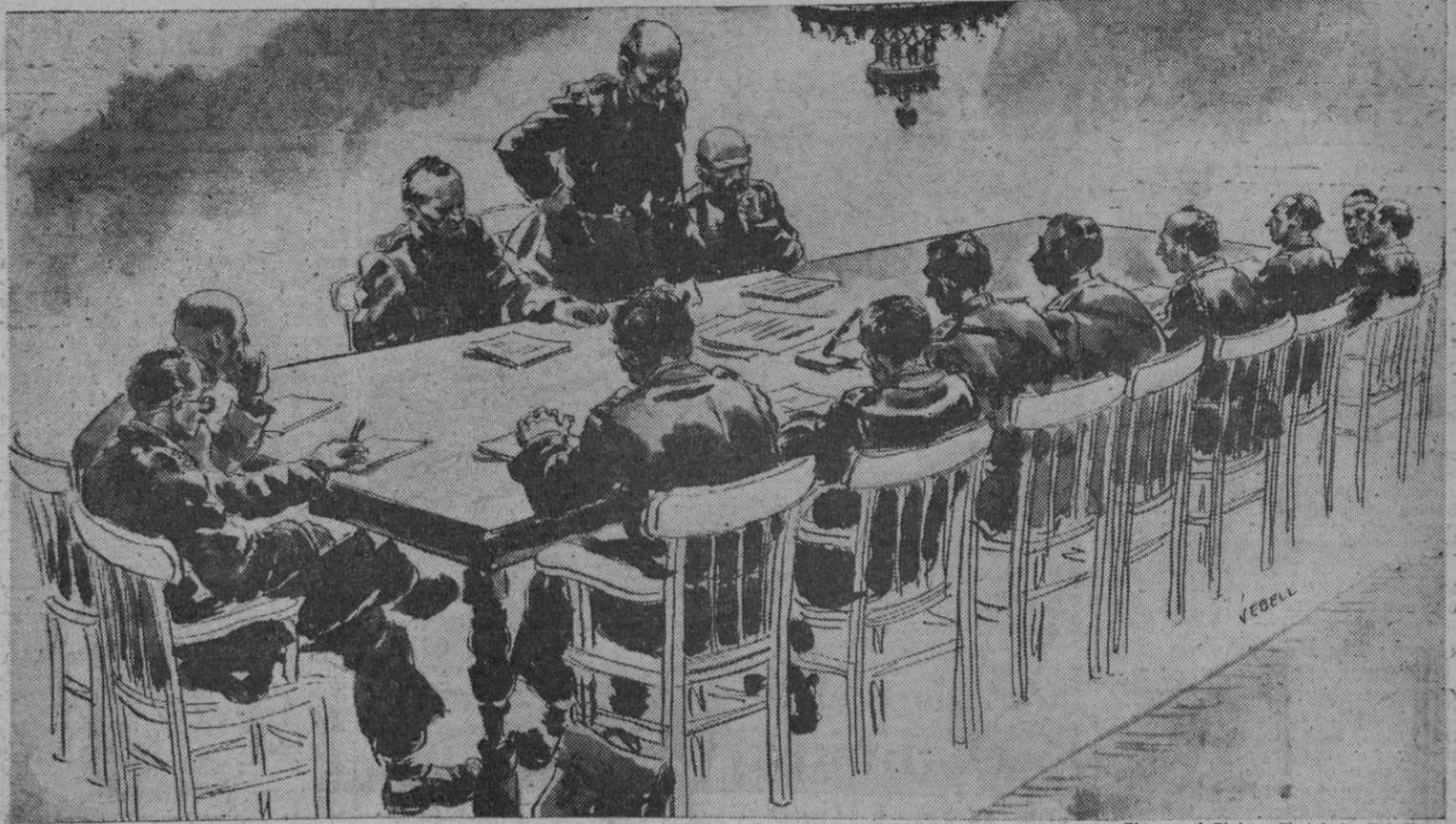
I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1945, and of the independence of the United States the 169th.

Harry S. Truman.

A Dramatic Moment in the Surrender of Germany



In this artist's conception of the scene in the war room at SHAEF forward headquarters at Rheims early Monday morning, Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, chief of the Wehrmacht, has risen to ask the Allied representatives to treat beaten Germany with generosity. He is flanked by Maj. G. S. Wilhelm Oxenius, left, his aide, and Gen. Adm. Hans-Georg Friedeburg, commander of the German navy. At the end of the table are Col. Ivan Zenkovitch, of Russia, and Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, assistant chief of staff, G-3 SHAEF. On the

long side of the table are, left to right, British Air Marshal Sir J. M. Robb, chief of the Allied Air Staff; Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Commander of U.S. Strategic Air Forces; Maj. Gen. Ivan Susloparoff, head of the Russian mission to France; Lt. Ivan Cherniaeff, Russian interpreter; Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff to Gen. Eisenhower; Adm. Sir Harold Burrough, British commander of Allied Naval Forces; Maj. Gen. François Sevez, of France, and Lt. Gen. Sir F. E. Morgan, SHAEF deputy chief of staff.

S&S Eyewitness Describes Surrender of Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

government by Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, Chief of the Wehrmacht and Chief of Staff to Fuehrer Karl Doenitz.

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

The surrender was signed in five minutes in the war room at Supreme Headquarters here, 55 miles east of Compiègne Forest, where Germany surrendered to the Allies in the last war on Nov. 11, 1918, and the scene of the capitulation of France to the Third Reich in this war on June 21, 1940.

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

Flanking Jodl at the surrender table were Friedeburg, on his left, and Maj. G. S. Wilhelm Oxenius, aide to Gen. Jodl, on his right.

Facing them were 12 Allied officers. They were: Gen. Smith, Gen. Susloparoff, Gen. Sevez, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Forces; Adm. Sir Harold Burrough, British commander of Allied naval forces, who signed terms involving naval forces only; British Air Marshal Sir J. M. Robb, chief of Allied air staff; British Lt. Gen. Sir F. E. Morgan, deputy chief of staff to Gen. Eisenhower; Maj. Gen. H. R. Bull, assistant chief of staff, G-3; Col. Ivan Zenkovitch, Russian aide to Gen. Susloparoff; Col. M. Pedron, aide to Gen. Sevez, and Lt. Ivan Cherniaeff, interpreter for Gen. Susloparoff.

Not until after the surrender was signed did Jodl face Gen. Eisenhower. The German representatives were taken to the Supreme Commander's office and there asked by Gen. Eisenhower if they understood the terms and were ready to carry them out. Jodl did not speak but bowed an affirmative answer. The German delegation had not saluted when they confronted the Supreme Commander and they did not salute when they left. They stood at attention, however, for the two minutes they stood before Gen. Eisenhower.

Surrender Without Dramatics

There were no dramatics during the surrender. It was conducted on a businesslike basis.

Correspondents, cameramen and photographers already were in the war room when the first group of high-ranking Allied officers entered at 0229 hours. In that group were the three Russian officers, Gens. Spaatz and Morgan, Adm. Burrough and Air Marshal Robb. One minute later, Gen. Bull entered the room.

The eight officers stood behind their chairs, Gen. Spaatz joking with Gen. Susloparoff near the center of the table.

At 0234, Gen. Smith entered, walked to his chair and talked with Gen. Morgan and Adm. Burrough. Gen. Sevez and Col. Pedron arrived at 0235 and went to their seats. Two minutes later, Gen. Strong, who had taken part in all preliminary discussions with the Germans as interpreter for Gen. Smith as well as in his official capacity as G-2, SHAEFF, arrived and informed Gen. Smith the German delegation was ready.

Gen. Smith answered curtly: "Bring them in."

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

A copy of the surrender terms was handed by Gen. Smith to Gen. Susloparoff, who listened while his interpreter, Lt. Cherniaeff, read it to him in Russian.

At 0240, Gen. Susloparoff handed the copy back to Gen. Smith, nodding his head in agreement with the terms.

Gen. Smith then handed Jodl four copies of the terms and told him to sign all four copies. The copies went from Jodl to Gen. Smith to Gen. Susloparoff to Gen. Sevez for signatures.

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

Jodl's face was impassive as he signed. Only Friedeburg appeared disturbed by the commotion caused by the photographers.

At 0246, Gen. Smith stood and spoke a few words to Jodl which could not be heard. It may have been a question, asking Jodl if there was anything the representative of defeated Nazism wanted to say. It provided the most dramatic moment of the surrender.

"General," Jodl began.

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

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

Asks Generosity From Victor

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

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

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

Gen. Eisenhower and his deputy were waiting for the Germans.

There was no exchange of salutes. Jodl, Friedeburg and Oxenius stood at attention before Gen. Eisenhower as he sternly asked them:

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

Jodl, in the center of the German trio, clicked his heels and bowed his head in the affirmative after Gen. Strong interpreted the Supreme Commander's question.

The Germans left the Supreme Commander at 0257, after a two-minute audience.

Gen. Susloparoff led the Russian officers into the Supreme Commander's office and firmly grasped Gen. Eisenhower's hand. The Supreme Commander beamed and said:

"This is a great moment for all of us."

Gen. Susloparoff spoke, and when his words were interpreted, Gen. Eisenhower replied:

"You said it."

Congratulations were exchanged among all of the officers present, Gen. Eisenhower putting his arm around Marshal Tedder's shoulders, grasping his hand and saying:

"Thank you very much, Arthur."

Gen. Eisenhower then addressed the group and thanked them for "everything you have done."

Eisenhower's Greatest Moment

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

Later, Gen. Eisenhower went to his war room for the first time during the night, where the Germans had been able to see the huge battle map and air operations maps on the walls while they were surrendering, to have his "victory address" recorded. In his address, the Supreme Commander said:

"Just a few minutes ago Germany surrendered all of its land, sea and air forces. . . it has been thoroughly whipped."

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

Ike Lauds 'Joe' As Real Hero Of Europe War

GI Joe and "his counterpart in the air, the Navy and the merchant marine of every one of the United Nations" were cited yesterday in a broadcast message by Gen. Eisenhower as "the truly heroic" men of this war.

The Supreme Commander declared that the Allied soldier "and his platoon and company leaders have given to us a record of gallantry, loyalty, devotion to duty and patient endurance that will warm our hearts for as long as those qualities excite our admiration."

A partial text of Gen. Eisenhower's message follows:

I have the rare privilege of speaking for a victorious army of almost five million fighting men. They, and the women who have so ably assisted them, constitute the Allied Expeditionary Force that has liberated Western Europe. They have destroyed or captured enemy armies totalling more than their own strength and swept triumphantly forward over the hundreds of miles separating Cherbourg from Lubeck, Leipzig and Munich.

In the very beginning, the United States and Great Britain determined to combine themselves into a true partnership for the prosecution of the war. They adopted as their first objective the crushing of the European Axis. This task they undertook first because only here was it possible for three great powers, Russia, Great Britain and the United States, to concentrate their full might against one part of the widely-separated Axis powers.

Realizing that battlefield efficiency demanded unification in action as well as in purpose, America and Great Britain decided to place their combined forces, in every theater, under single command. Out of adherence to this principle has flowed success. Air-ground-navy-supply—all have been combined into one great team without regard to national or personal considerations. Into this team have been drawn representatives of many other nations.

GI Joe's Record

With the progress of the war in this theater, every family, every individual is familiar. The dramatic accomplishments of GI Joe and his comrades of every nation—fighting in the air, on the land and on the sea—have been recorded for you daily by press and radio.

The soldier, the sailor and the airman, supported by the devoted efforts of thousands laboring in the services of supply, and aided by numerous comrades in the Resistance movements, first won the battle of the beaches. They won the pursuit across France, the campaign to destroy the German west of the Rhine and the crossing of that historic obstacle. Then they pierced to the heart of Germany to join up there with their Russian and Allied comrades coming from the east and from the south. This has been no separate war of air, of ground or of sea. All have been welded together into one engine of avenging power, to the dismay and destruction of our enemies.

These startling successes have not been bought without sorrow and suffering. In this theater alone 80,000 Americans and comparable numbers among their Allies have had their lives cut short that the rest of us might live in the sunlight of freedom. Four hundred thousand of our citizens have borne the pain of physical wounds, and additional thousands have suffered privation in Nazi prison camps.

But, at last, this part of the job is done. No more will there flow from this theater to the United States those doleful lists of death and loss that have brought so much sorrow to American homes. The sounds of battle have faded from the European scene.

Lauds GI Joe

Permit me now a more personal word. To my own superiors in the British-American combined chiefs of staff and the political heads of our two countries, I address my profound thanks. We here realize fully the immeasurable debt we owe to their wisdom, their forbearance and their staunch support. We trust that all our people have the same realization.

Merely to name my own present and former principal subordinates in this theater is to present a picture of the utmost in loyalty, skill, selflessness and efficiency. The United Nations will gratefully remember Tedder, Bradley, Montgomery, Ramsey, Spaatz, De Lattre and countless others. But all these agree with me in the selection of the truly heroic man of this war. He is GI Joe and his counterpart in the air, the Navy and the merchant marine of every one of the United Nations. He has surmounted the dangers of U-boat-infested seas; of bitter battles in the air; of desperate charges into defended beaches; of tedious, dangerous fighting against the enemy in fortified zones. He has uncomplainingly endured cold, mud, fatigue; his companion has been danger, and death has trailed his footsteps. He and his platoon and company leaders have given to us a record of gallantry, loyalty, devotion to duty and patient endurance that will warm our hearts for as long as those qualities excite our admiration.

All of us here have one underlying ambition: to return speedily to our families. But we entered this war to do our duty to our country and to the cause that remains as sacred today as on that December 7 when we suddenly found ourselves at war. Wherever any man is called he will continue to do his part in assuring the completeness of victory. Some of us will stay here to police the areas and the nation that we have conquered, so that systems of justice and of order may prevail. Some will be called upon to participate in the Pacific war.

I speak for the more than three million Americans in this theater in saying that, when we are so fortunate as to come back to you, there need be no welcoming parades, no special celebrations. All we ask is to come back into the warmth of the hearts we left behind and to resume once more our pursuits of peace—under our own American conceptions of liberty and of right, in which our beloved country has always dwelt.

V-E Day Just Another Working Day for Ike

By Charles F. Kiley
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

RHEIMS, France, May 7 (Delayed).—Germany's unconditional surrender early this morning was not a signal for a letup in work here by Gen. Eisenhower or his staff at Supreme Allied Headquarters.

The general was up until almost daybreak following the signing of surrender terms with the German delegation here at 2:45 AM, and a few hours later was at his desk again. The daily routine conferences between Eisenhower and members of his staff went on as usual. He talked with Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, by telephone, and had several telephone conversations with Prime Minister Churchill.

It was just another working day for the Supreme Commander.

Doenitz Tells Reich His Rule Is Up to Allies

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—Adm. Karl Doenitz, Hitler's successor, told his scattered people by radio yesterday that he could continue to lead them only with the consent of the Allies.

"I cannot tell you whether I shall be able to help the German people," Doenitz said over Radio Flensburg.

"We must face the hard facts of the present situation. The Nazi party has disappeared. There is no longer unity between the state and the party."

"Foundations on which the German Reich was built have gone. With the occupation of Germany, power has passed to the hands of occupying troops."

Path to Captivity

"From 2300 hours on May 8 guns will be silent. German soldiers, veterans of countless battles, now are treading the bitter path to captivity and thereby are making the last sacrifice for life, our women and children and for the future of the nation."

"There is a difficult road ahead for every one of us. We must tread it with dignity, gallantry and discipline which the memory of our dead demands of us. We must be inspired by the will to do our best in work and achievement, without which there can be no basis for future life. We want to march along this road in unity and justice, without which we cannot survive the hardships of the time to come."

"We may tread the road in the hope that the time will come when our children will live a free and secure life in a Europe at peace. I do not want to lag behind you on this thorny path. If my duty calls me to remain in office I shall try to help you all I can. If, however, duty requires me to depart, this step will be taken in service to the people and the Reich."

Official News of End Releases Flood of Joy Throughout World

By David A. Gordon
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Official announcement yesterday of the end of the war in Europe removed the last hesitation of peoples who had closely guarded their emotions—and a flood of joy was unleashed throughout the world.

Men, women and children—in different languages, but in the same spirit—trooped into the streets of the world's capitals and villages to dance, sing, pray and pay homage to the Allied fighting men.

To China and to American troops fighting in the Pacific, the news was heartening, with the promise of complete concentration of Allied power on the Japanese. Combat men all over the world—on the front in Europe, on battleships in the Pacific, and on the bloody islands torn from the Japanese—took the news in a quiet vein because they knew that more buddies would die and be wounded in the big war still ahead.

Celebrate Peace Again

To most peoples of the world, the official announcement built up the celebrations that had already begun Monday when the surrender was unofficially announced.

In San Francisco—scene of a

New York Celebrates End of the European War



A crowd in Times Square waves a flag and handfuls of ticker tape.

U.S. Marks ETO War's End With Its Thoughts on Pacific

By William R. Spear

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8.—Americans paused for a few minutes this morning to gather around their radios and hear President Harry S. Truman officially announce the end of the European war. Then they celebrated or went back to work.

Ferries and factories dutifully tooted their whistles once more and some people gleefully took advantage of the opportunity to wet their, but many Americans heard the news they already knew and resumed their daily tasks.

Perhaps the tone for the nation's observance of V-E Day was set in Seattle, Wash., where aircraft workers, during a regular ten-minute rest period, gathered around a new Superfort named "On to Tokyo" and cheered.

Pacific in Thoughts of All
The Pacific was in everyone's thoughts—in those of Americans with sons already fighting the Japs and in those of people whose sons had just conquered Germany.

In rainswept Washington there were no signs of a celebration in the city's wet streets. Thousands of government workers went about their jobs as usual.

For the first time since the war began floodlights were scheduled to be turned on the Capitol Dome, the Washington Monument and other American shrines. But for one night only.

New York greeted the official proclamation with its customary shower of paper and streamers of confetti, which fluttered down from skyscraper windows through a grey drizzle.

Police estimated that by mid-morning 300,000 persons had gathered in Times Square, halting all traffic between 42nd and 48th Sts.

Courts opened as usual in New York but closed before noon, as did large department stores and many business offices. The stock exchange, banks and postoffices remained open.

Liberty to Light Up

The Statue of Liberty, dark since Pearl Harbor, was to light up tonight for the rest of the war.

In Detroit, thousands of war workers left their machines despite President Truman's appeal for continued work. At Ford's Lincoln plant a worker tooting a trumpet like a pied piper led 40 percent of the factory's workers out of the gates. The entire force of the Detroit Diesel Engine Plant went home and 80 percent left General Motors Corp.'s truck plant.

The nation's morning newspapers, which still used the Associated Press surrender story that broke the news yesterday, made the official announcement even more of an anticlimax.

"Today Is V-E Day," the New York Herald Tribune bannered.

Paris Is Joyous; Troops at Front Take It Calmly

By Allan Davidson
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Paris went wild yesterday with the official announcement of the ending of the European war, but along the front, the doughboys took the news calmly.

A Stars and Stripes correspondent who toured the Ninth Army front reported he had not seen one soldier celebration and that troops whom he had questioned had shrugged their shoulders and said they hadn't thought much of a spree.

It was different in Paris. Soldiers on leave and soldiers stationed here—if they had been inclined to react quietly—had little choice, because Frenchmen and women swept them into dancing circles, pulled them along the streets and linked hands with them wherever they went.

End of a Bitter Chapter

For the civilians in the French capital, the victory announcement marked the end of a bitter chapter in French history—France under the German heel for four long, humiliating years after capitulation, and now the utter defeat of their former captors.

For Americans at the front, it meant the end of attacks under machine-gun fire, strafings and artillery barrages, and the freezing nights and filthy foxholes in Europe—but they were conscious of the hard Pacific fighting ahead.

The comment of doughs in Paris was typical of American thought. Said Pfc Milton Jeffers, 23, of Washington, Pa., 94th Div.: "This is really a French celebration as far as I'm concerned. The war is over for them, but not for us. We've got the first half won and the second coming up."

A group of American soldiers, watching the joyous crowds along the Champs-Elysees, said: "This is just like an American Legion convention back home."

Their description was almost accurate. Dignified Frenchmen plopped paper hats on their heads, skipped in the boulevards and side streets, sang "The Marseillaise" and "Madelon," and—with the help of grinning American combat men—"Over There" and "It's A Long Way To Tipperary."

Sirens Wail—for Peace

Sirens wailed for peace—and not for an air raid—and cathedral bells pealed France's exultation. Thousands of Parisians, with Americans, British, Polish and Canadians among them, marched triumphantly between the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Concorde, waving flags of the United Nations and singing all the songs they knew.

Gendarmes trying to direct traffic on the Champs-Elysees were helpless. Jeeps and trucks piled high with French girls, GIs and school children, moved slowly through the streets, some draped with banners. Planes zoomed low over the Champs-Elysees.

In Montmartre, doughs took over a horse-drawn wagon and three kegs of wine. One dough sat in the driver's seat with three pretty girls while his buddy rode Western style on the horse's back.

At Pigalle, French and American troops jovially picked up tiny automobiles and placed them on the sidewalks. Rockets were fired from rooftops. On the Left Bank of Paris in the St. Louis section, a band played, "Se canto, que canto" (if you sing, sing) and they did.

Flags of the United Nations were unfurled from windows throughout the city. Near 21 Rue de Berri, office of The Stars and Stripes, Wacs and soldiers hurled shreds of paper from the windows in a burst of enthusiasm.

Groups of young girls formed circles around surprised Americans and Englishmen, and danced around their "prisoners." In several cases, as the price of liberation, they demanded that the soldiers kiss them, French style, on both cheeks.

Choked with Victory Throngs

The busiest squares of the city—like the Place de l'Opera and the Place de la Madeleine, near Rainbow Corners—were choked with victory throngs. Sidewalk cafes were jammed with people who toasted the European war's end in cognac, champagne and wine. From radio loudspeakers, the national anthems of the United Nations added to the general triumphant fever.

Allied soldiers lounging in the AEF Club near the Church of the Madeleine accepted the formal announcement quietly. Many played cards and sipped ice cream sodas while the noise of the merry-makers outside swelled and faded as the crowds passed.

ETO Sports Program Is Released

GI Olympic Games to Feature Post-War Competition

By Gene Graff

Stars and Stripes Sports Editor

The most ambitious athletic program in world history—eventually embracing an all-service Olympic Games—was touched off for U.S. troops in the ETO simultaneously with the V-E Day announcement.

The program, which will be supervised by Lt. Col. Frank G. McCormick, former University of Minnesota athletic director, has been in the formulative stage for several months. It could not be inaugurated sooner, however, because of Gen. Eisenhower's ban on theater championships while combat troops were unable to participate.

There will be four phases to the GI competition. Tournaments will be conducted at company, base section, theater and inter-Allied levels in virtually every popular American sport. In addition, prominent soldier and civilian athletes will be brought here from the States to act as instructors and present exhibitions.

The largest sports arenas on the Continent are being inspected by Com Z athletic officers, and three or four of the more suitable stadia will be acquired. One of the most spacious, near Nuremberg, is likely to be the scene of theater championship events.



Col. McCormick

Hundreds of tons of equipment necessary to conduct the widespread activity already have arrived in the ETO and considerably more is on the way, according to McCormick. He pointed out that athletics will be substituted largely for military training for troops awaiting shipment to the States.

For men in the Army of Occupation and those awaiting redeployment to the Pacific, sports will become part of the regular scheduled physical training program.

Competition Open to All

Softball, volleyball and touch-football are expected to lure the most participants, with an estimated 1,200,000 men competing in each. More than 600,000 men will participate in basketball, baseball and horseshoe pitching, McCormick estimated.

Other sports for which the Army has gathered equipment and facilities are football, speedball, boxing, track and field, soccer, wrestling, tennis, swimming, handball, badminton, golf, fencing, archery and rifle marksmanship.

Equipment in Army warehouses, now being distributed, includes 287,734 baseballs, 238,000 bats, 67,000 footballs, 18,000 football uniforms, 50,000 basketballs and 150,000 uniforms, 700,000 softballs and 354,000 bats, 234,000 ping-pong balls, 161,000 tennis balls and 7,000 racquets, 57,000 horseshoe pitching sets and 45,000 archery sets.

Long before VE-Day, McCormick stressed, the Army established

schools to train officers in supervising athletic programs and to act as referees and coaches. The athletic officers were instructed by professional athletes and sports directors in the Army and by civilian experts brought over for this purpose.

Prominent athletes in the service here are being placed in jobs as coaches and officials. A pool of more than 200 officers, comprised entirely of former professional or amateur sports figures, has been established by McCormick's office, and these men will be assigned to regiments requesting expert handling of their programs.

Intramurals to Be Stressed

"Although the theater championships naturally will get most of the attention," McCormick said, "we are more interested in mass participation. That is, we intend to stress competition for as many soldiers as possible. In addition to supervised programs, we will encourage the use of facilities during leisure hours."

"This is the most extensive program ever undertaken anywhere," he continued. "The soldiers in this theater are entitled to the best of everything and we are working along those lines. If the men want prominent athletes here, we'll try to get them. And nobody will be kept idle for lack of equipment because we have Al-priority on any sports equipment in the U.S."

Championship teams and barnstorming sports celebrities will tour the theater, playing exhibitions at embarkation centers, replacement centers, rest areas and hospitals. When practical, they will appear in stadia that can accommodate more than 50,000 spectators.

Engineers Building Courts

Engineers who formerly built combat bridges and airfields now are busy erecting basketball and tennis courts, baseball and football fields, swimming pools and numerous other facilities. It has been estimated that 15,000 basketball teams, 30,000 softball teams, 1,500 boxing teams, 750 golf teams and 150 fencing teams will enter theater-wide tourneys.

"Participation in the program will not affect the return of any man to the States," McCormick emphasized. "No one entitled to return will be held in the ETO because he is a member of a championship team or on tour."

Pirates Buy Saltzgaver From Kansas City

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—The Pirates today announced the purchase of Jackie Saltzgaver, veteran infielder, from Kansas City for outfielder Bill Rodgers and an undisclosed sum of cash.

Saltzgaver was a utility infielder with the Yankees for years.

Throw That Arrived Too Late



After singling to left, Rudy York of the Tigers slides safely into third base just ahead of the ball (shown over York's head) on Don Ross' single. Third Baseman Bob Rothel of the Indians is ready for the catch. The Tigers won, 5-1.

Giants Beat Braves at Upton In Exhibition Contest For GIs

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Giants splattered the Braves, 17-9, in an exhibition game before 4,500 soldiers at Camp Upton, N.Y., yesterday. Most of the spectators are convalescing from combat wounds.

The Giants collected 22 hits off Jim Wallace, Hal Schacher and Chuck Cozart, while the Braves made 16 against Ray Harrell, who travelled the bumpy route for the New Yorkers.

Minor League Results

International League			
Jersey City 5, Montreal 4			
Rochester 3, Newark 2			
Only games scheduled			
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct
Jersey City 10 2 .833	Toronto..... 5 7 .417	Baltimore. 9 5 .642	Syracuse..... 4 6 .400
Montreal... 7 6 .538	Rochester... 4 7 .364	Newark..... 5 7 .417	Buffalo..... 4 3 .333
American Association			
All games postponed, rain			
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct
Columbus... 9 5 .643	Minneapolis. 5 6 .455	Milwaukee.. 7 4 .636	Toledo..... 5 8 .385
Louisville.. 8 5 .615	Kansas City 4 7 .364	Indianap... 8 6 .571	St. Paul... 2 7 .222
Pacific Coast League			
No games scheduled Monday.			
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct
Portland... 23 11 .676	Sacram'to.. 16 19 .457	S. Diego... 20 15 .571	S. Francisco 16 19 .457
Seattle..... 19 15 .559	L. Angeles. 15 20 .429	Oakland... 18 16 .529	Hollywood.. 11 23 .324
Southern Association			
New Orleans 12, Nashville 2			
Memphis 3, Chattanooga 2			
Mobile 11, Birmingham 5			
Atlanta 6, Little Rock 4			
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct
Atlanta..... 7 1 .875	Mobile..... 4 6 .400	N. Orleans.. 8 2 .800	Chat'nooga. 3 5 .375
Birm'gham. 5 3 .625	Memphis... 2 6 .250	Little Rock 4 4 .500	Nashville... 1 7 .125
Eastern League			
Scranton 3, Williamsport 1			
Elmira 12, Wilkes-Barre 4			
Others postponed, rain			
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct
Albany..... 4 1 .800	Elmira..... 1 1 .500	Utica..... 3 1 .750	Wilks-Barre 2 3 .400
Scranton... 3 2 .600	Binghton... 1 3 .250	Will'sport... 1 1 .500	Harford... 1 4 .200

Ex-Sailor Wins Coast Golf Title

FRESNO, Cal., May 8.—George Fazio, former professional from Pine Valley, N.J., and recently discharged from the Navy, captured the California Open golf tourney yesterday by finishing the 54-hole test with a card of 210.

Fazio finished one stroke ahead of Sgt. Jim Ferrier, former Australian champion.

Cadets Win 8th Straight

WEST POINT, N.Y., May 8.—Army racked up its eighth straight victory of the baseball season yesterday by drubbing Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy, 18-5. The Cadets were helped by nine errors.



American League

No games scheduled Monday			
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct
Chicago... 9 3 .750	Philadelph. 7 9 .438	New York. 10 5 .667	St. Louis... 5 8 .385
Detroit... 9 5 .643	Boston..... 6 10 .375	Wash'ton.. 9 8 .529	Cleveland.. 3 10 .230
Washington at St. Louis			
Only game scheduled			

National League

No games scheduled Monday			
W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct	W L Pct
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	Philadelph. 3 13 .188
Cincinnati at New York			
Only game scheduled			

Chandler's Edict Irks Racing Fans



Happy Chandler, in one of his frivolous moods, shows he can wrestle, too. Here the new ball czar is getting ready to pitch a husky GI to the floor at Hawaii during his world tour of war theaters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 8.—Happy Chandler had his first taste of public sentiment as expressed by baseball fans when his neighbors in this area joined hands with the Thoroughbred Club of America today and sent a formal protest to the new baseball commissioner for declaring racetracks off limits for ball players and umpires.

The protest, adopted unanimously last night, invited Chandler to explain why he singled out horseracing as an evil influence. At a press conference in St. Louis last Tuesday, Chandler said he had requested all players and umpires to remain away from turf courses in order to avoid public censure, and he promised to keep baseball free of racetrack gambling.

Happy, a notorious racetrack visitor himself, said he would set "an example" by staying away from the tracks. "Of course, I shall stay away from the races myself," he asserted. "I will not tell the players to do something I cannot do myself."

At his home in Versailles, Ky., Chandler reaffirmed his stand, declaring, "I can't and don't intend to be lenient just because I'm from a horseracing state. That's my obligation to baseball and the American people. I said, and still say, I have some honored friends in the horse-breeding business, but I can't afford to let down the bars on that consideration. Baseball must be kept clean."

Allies Set Up Barrier Along Reich Frontier

HQS., GERMAN FRONTIER COMMANDS, May 8.—Germany today has a new West Wall—a chain of frontier commands organized by Allied military chiefs in compliance with Supreme Headquarters directives—to prevent the escape of war criminals and other wanted persons from Germany across the Dutch, Belgian, Luxembourg and French frontiers.

To facilitate control, movement of military personnel and all civilians in or out of Germany is prohibited unless they have specific written authorization.

Allied military personnel crossing the western German border today, must have, in addition to their personal identification, one of the four following credentials:

- 1—A Supreme Headquarters pass.
- 2—Travel orders.
- 3—A rest area pass.
- 4—Leave orders.

Guards Told To Shoot

To cross the frontier, civilians under military control—such as USO personnel and war correspondents—must have a personal identity document and Supreme Headquarters credentials.

Civilians under indirect Allied military control—such as Belgian or Dutch laborers—must have a personal identity document and a Supreme Headquarters pass issued by Military Government.

Displaced persons can cross the frontier only in official convoys organized at displaced persons camps and centers.

Crossings of the frontier can be made only at authorized control points. Sentries and patrols have been instructed to shoot, if necessary, anyone attempting to cross elsewhere.

Prohibited Zone Set Up

To further implement control, a Prohibited Frontier Zone has been established. It includes the area between the western frontier of Germany as it existed on Dec. 31, 1937 and a line five kilometers east.

All persons living in the zone remain there at the sufferance of Military Government and are subject to severe punishment, including death, for any hostile act to the Allied forces, such as sheltering or aiding the flight of war criminals.

Typical of the frontier commands in operation is an American frontier command controlling more than 100 miles of frontier from northern Holland to well along the Belgian border.

15 Roads Authorized

Only 15 authorized roads can now be used to leave or go into Germany in that area. Frontier control posts have been set up on each of the roads. All other roads have been barricaded and are patrolled.

Persons attempting to cross at unauthorized points risk not only being shot by sentries but also death and injury from uncleared minefields.

Signs indicating which roads are open have been posted by the American command, the first to seal off its zone.

The following 15 roads are authorized:

- 1—Venlo—Geldern Hwy. (N58).
- 2—Venlo—Herungen Hwy.
- 3—Venlo—Dulken Hwy. (N7).
- 4—Roermond—Munchen Gladbach Hwy. (N230).
- 5—Roermond—Heinsberg Hwy.
- 6—Sitard—Geilenkirchen Hwy. (N56).
- 7—Heerlen—Geilenkirchen Hwy.
- 8—Herzogenrath—Kerkrade Hwy.
- 9—Heerlen—Aachen Hwy.
- 10—Maastricht—Aachen Hwy. (N1).
- 11—Liege—Aachen Hwy. (N3).
- 12—Eupen—Aachen Hwy. (N28).
- 13—Eupen—Monschau Hwy. (N31).
- 14—Monschau—St. Vith Hwy.
- 15—Hallschlag—Manderfeld Hwy.

House Acts to Prevent War Criminals' Escape

WASHINGTON, May 8 (ANS).—The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a resolution to authorize the U.S. to join its allies in tracking down war criminals by "all the means available, in addition to treaties of extradition."

The measure is intended to prevent Axis war criminals from seeking refuge in neutral countries as Kaiser Wilhelm did after the last war.

FDR Coin Proposed

WASHINGTON, May 8 (ANS).—The coining of a ten-cent piece bearing the likeness of President Roosevelt was proposed in a bill introduced by Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.).

Step-by-Step Story of Surrender Negotiations

Nazi General Jodl Hopes Victors Will Treat Vanquished With Generosity

SHAEF ADVANCED CP, May 8.—The following official account of the negotiations for Germany's unconditional surrender was issued here today:

Contact was made Wednesday evening, May 3, between Admiral Friedeburg and 21st Army Group, commanded by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

The German representatives passed through the lines on Thursday. As a result of their meeting on that day the surrender of all German forces in Holland, Northwest Germany and Denmark, including Heligoland and the Frisian Islands, was agreed upon, the surrender being effective as of 0800 hours, May 5. This surrender was a purely tactical battlefield surrender of the German forces facing 21st Army Group and was signed by Field Marshal Montgomery on General Eisenhower's authority.

It was then made known by the Germans that they wished to discuss the bigger question of the surrender of the whole of the German armed forces.

Accordingly, the Supreme Commander agreed that the German representatives should be brought to Rheims on Saturday, May 5. The party consisted of General Adm. Hans Georg von Friedeburg (commander-in-chief of the German Navy in succession to Admiral Doenitz and former commander of the German Submarine Service) and Col. Fritz Poleck, of the Ober Kommando Wehrmacht (which is equivalent to the U.S. War Department or the British War Office). Col. Poleck is a member of the Quartermaster Corps and an expert in supplies.

Left Luneberg by Air

Escorted by Lt. Col. the Viscount Bury and Maj. F. J. Lawrence, of 21st Army Group Headquarters, the German representatives left Luneberg by air at 0800 hours Saturday, May 5, and changed planes at Vorst at 1000 hours. They found that they were unable to make the entire trip by air because of bad weather and put down at Brussels at 1115 hours. Shortly after landing, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham's white plane came in and made quite an impression on Adm. Friedeburg, who asked several questions about it.

It was decided to continue the trip by automobile and 21st Army Group Rear was asked for a vehicle. Meanwhile, the party lunched at an RAF snack bar and ate spam sandwiches and "Kiltie Scotch Ale" made in Brussels. Adm. Friedeburg drank his directly out of the bottle and seemed pleased with it.

At 1300 hours the party left Brussels in a 21st Army Group car driven by ATS Pvt. Bobbie Alexander, of Inverness, Scotland. Adm. Friedeburg fell asleep in the car almost immediately, as he admitted he was exhausted and had very little sleep during the last ten days. He had also slept in the plane during the air trip. Col. Poleck did not sleep and spent most of the time looking out of the window morosely. While he did not express himself, he seemed displeased with the sight of wrecked German vehicles along the route. Col. Poleck did not speak English and there was very little conversation during the trip.

The motor party arrived at Supreme Headquarters Forward CP (Ecole Professionnelle in Rheims) at 1704 hours. Their arrival coincided with the announcement of the surrender of the three armies to Gen. Devers' Sixth Army Group. The school is a modern red brick building, on four sides of a large quadrangle and used as Gen. Eisenhower's forward headquarters for several months, and had been put to similar use by the Germans before.

Military Salutes Exchanged

The party was met at the entrance by Brig. E. J. Foord, chief of operational intelligence, G-2, Supreme Headquarters, and Lt. Col. K. A. S. Morrice, assistant secretary of the General Staff. The German representatives and the Allied officers exchanged military salutes. The German officers did not use the Nazi salute.

Despite the security involved in such an incident, more than 100 members of Supreme Hq personnel were present for the arrival of the party at the main entrance.

The German representatives were taken to the first floor of the building. They were granted requests to wash before meeting the high-ranking Allied officers. Adm. Friedeburg hummed softly to himself as he washed and changed his collar. He appeared to be undisturbed while Col. Poleck appeared nervous and not quite fully able to grasp what was about to take place.

At 1720 hours Maj. Gen. K. W. D. Strong, G-2 Supreme Hq., escorted Friedeburg to the office of

discussions with the German authorities on the provision of food-stuffs to Holland.

At all stages of the discussions the Supreme Commander was kept informed of the proceedings by the chief of staff and Gen. Strong. He did not meet Friedeburg during these preliminary stages.

After a lengthy wait it became obvious that no formal meeting of surrender could be accomplished immediately and the gathering in the war room dispersed.

Finally, Adm. Friedeburg dispatched a message to Adm. Doenitz. The message was sent in SHAEF code to Second British Army for further transmission by courier.

Two Proposals Offered

The message said that Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff had put forward two proposals, namely that Adm. Friedeburg should receive full authority to make complete and unconditional surrender in all theaters, or, alternately, that Adm. Doenitz should send his chief of his army, navy and air forces with the necessary authority to make the complete surrender.

Adm. Friedeburg also outlined the conditions restricting the movement of the surrender troops, aircraft and shops, and the demand that OKW should guarantee the forwarding and execution of the Allied command orders.

He also pointed out to his government that the new German government would be charged with the guilt of continuance of hostilities unless it agreed promptly to the surrender terms.

Friedeburg asked Doenitz for a prompt decision on the two alternatives, describing the matter as of utmost urgency. If the first alternative, that of allowing him to sign the surrender, were adopted, he asked for written authorization to be sent him immediately, so that he could act at once, even if formal ratification by the service chiefs at a later date were considered necessary.

MPs Stand Guard

Later, the German representatives were escorted to a billet which had been reserved for them. It was a seven-room house at 3 Rue Godinot, Rheims, normally used as a temporary billet for officers visiting Supreme Headquarters. They were accompanied by Lt. Col. the Viscount Bury, Maj. Lawrence and 2/Lt. George Reinhardt, of New York City. The latter, attached to G-2 office, had been assigned as the German representatives' official interpreter. The three officers were to remain in the house with the Germans at all times.

Friedeburg and Poleck spent the night protected by six MPs in relays of three. These policemen, who were not specially selected, were Pfc Jack H. Arnold, Lancaster, Pa.; Pfc Charles F. Trautner, Oakland, Calif.; Pfc Joseph R. Fink, Detroit; Pfc Frederick A. Stone, Pittsburgh; Pfc Clifford P. Cleland, Plattsburgh, N.Y., and Pfc Elmer L. Cole, Little Falls, N.J.

The house was staffed by enlisted personnel. Pfc Joyce Bennett, of New York, former secretary to the manager of the Hotel Windemere, New York, was manageress of the house. Three cooks were: T/4 Eric Ericson, North Caldwell, N.J.; T/5 Charles H. Fickinger, Belleville, Ill., and T/5 George Clark, Monmouth, Ill. The two orderlies assigned to the German representatives were Pfc Charles Phillips, Winona, Tenn., and Pfc John Hysall, Pontiac, Mich., while Pvt. William Bittay, New Brunswick, N.J., served as waiter.

Shortly after the Germans arrived at the house, they requested soap, which they had not been able to get before their trip to Rheims.

At 2245, Friedeburg and Poleck dined with their three Allied escorts. The menu consisted of tomato juice, pork chops, mashed potatoes, carrots and peas, fruit, coffee and red wine.

During the meal, Friedeburg commented on the fine linen on the table and remarked that the owner of the house "must be rich."

Later in the evening, Friedeburg and Poleck were served martinis, made by the Allied officers. In order to serve biscuits with the cocktails, Pfc Bennett grudgingly contributed some she had recently received in a package from home.

The German representatives listened to a radio in their sitting room until 1215, then retired.

Churchill Kept Posted

During the evening, Smith had an informal meeting with Eisenhower, during which he further explained the attitude adopted by Friedeburg. This position was generally interpreted as favorable to surrender, but that the occasion of actual surrender should be by a more formal and representative meeting. The SHAEF suggestion

had been for an immediate cessation of all hostilities, followed by a more formal meeting of surrender if necessary.

British Prime Minister Churchill telephoned for news at intervals during Saturday, and was kept fully informed of all developments.

During Sunday morning, 11 months to the day since D-Day, the German representatives waited in their billets for their government's reply, while the SHAEF staff stood by ready to act in any way events demanded.

Friedeburg and Poleck were awakened, by request, at 0700 hours Sunday, May 6, and breakfasted with the Allied officers. The menu, always the same as that served in the junior officers' mess, consisted of grapefruit segments, fried eggs and bacon, coffee and toast.

After breakfast, Friedeburg requested some "picture magazines" to read. Pfc Bennett furnished them with copies of The Stars and Stripes and several American magazines.

The German representatives spent the morning reading and listening to the radio. They lunched at 1300 hours on fruit cocktail, fried chicken, mashed potatoes, corn, peaches, coffee and wine.

Stayed in Billets

The German representatives stayed in their billets following lunch. There was a lull during the afternoon when it was learned that Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, Chief of Staff of the German Army (who replaced Gen. Guderian in that position) was on his way to Rheims by air, accompanied by his aide, Maj. G. S. Wilhelm Oxenius, and by Maj. Gen. de Guigand, Chief of Staff of the 21st Army Group. A C47, named Mary Lou II, flying two stars on a red pennant, arrived at the Rheims airfield at 1708 (Sunday). The party debarked, and Brig. Foord, who was here to meet the party, saluted and the salute was returned by the Germans and De Guigand. Jodl's face was completely expressionless, and he strode arrogantly to the car waiting to take him to headquarters. He arrived at the Ecole Professionnelle at 1720, having passed two detachments of German prisoners being marched to mess, both detachments comprising approximately 200 men each. As he entered headquarters, the MPs saluted and he returned the salute. As in the case of Friedeburg he used the German military salute and not the Nazi gesture. He was escorted directly to the chief of staff's wing in the headquarters, where he washed and freshened up and then went to the room which had been set aside for the German delegation.

Excitement Spreads

At 1745 Friedeburg and Poleck arrived from their billets. As the admiral opened the door to the Germans' room and saw Jodl he did not salute but exclaimed "Aha!" A moment after the door had closed, Friedeburg came out and asked for coffee and a map of Europe. The admiral looked relieved, but Jodl was marching up and down inside the room.

Strong called on the German delegation, and took Jodl and Friedeburg to Smith's room at 1815. At 1920 Smith and Strong left the room, and went to Eisenhower's office, leaving the two Germans alone. At the same time Smith sent for Susloparoff. Twenty minutes later Smith and Strong returned to Smith's office and at 1944 Susloparoff and Zonkovich arrived at headquarters and went to the room set aside for their use.

The Russians immediately thereafter went to Smith's office. They did not see or have contact with the Germans. At 1953 the group in Smith's office sent out for coffee. At 1959 Strong appeared in the outer office and told several officers present that there would be at least a three-hour delay. Ten minutes later Strong entered the room occupied by the Germans and after a few minutes' talk returned to Smith's office.

At 2112 the Germans left the building and went to their billet. It was apparent that a message had been dispatched to the German government, and, as evening wore on, the Russians and SHAEF high command officers left with the understanding that they would be on immediate call. At approximately 0200 staff cars began to pull up at headquarters in rapid succession, and an air of excitement spread throughout the building. Clerks and drivers off duty and many junior staff officers gathered in clusters in the quadrangle, the halls and stairways.

At 0215 waiting correspondents were escorted from a conference room on the floor below to the war room.

At 0229 the first members of the Allied representatives entered the war room. This group consisted of

Rheims Is Scene Of Capitulation Conference

the Russian officers, Morgan, Burrough, Spaatz, Robb and Bull. Shortly thereafter Gen. Sevez, the representative for Gen. Juin, Chief of Staff to Gen. de Gaulle entered.

Surveys Arrangements

At 0234 Smith entered and surveyed the seating arrangements, speaking briefly and informally with those officers already assembled. Finally, at 0239 the German officers were escorted into the room by Strong and Foord.

They found themselves in a brilliantly floodlighted room, especially illuminated to enable a full film and photographic record of the proceedings to be made. The pale blue walls of this 30-foot square room were covered with battle maps showing the disposition of forces on all fronts of the world war. Elsewhere were charts of the most secret type showing the current day's air operations, casualty lists, records of stores landed, railway and communications systems. On one wall was a "thermometer" on a swastika background showing the mounting millions of German prisoners in Allied hands.

They marched solemnly up to the table, stood at attention and bowed to the assembled officers. When all were seated, Strong placed the documents for signature in front of Smith. Smith then addressed himself to the Germans, telling them that these were the surrender documents for signature, and formally asked if they were prepared to sign. Jodl indicated assent with a slight nod. The identity of the various documents and the order in which they were signed will be outlined in detail later by G-2. All documents were incased in legal-sized manila folders. Signing of documents started at 0240 and was completed by 0245. The official time on the surrender is 0241. A special fountain pen was supplied to each signatory. These pens were brown in color with gold caps.

Throughout the proceedings Strong circulated the papers between the signatories and explained each document briefly in German to the representatives of the Reich. He never assumed the chair next to Smith which had been designated for him.

Asks for Generosity

At the conclusion of the signing, Jodl stood at attention and addressed Smith, saying: "I want to say a word." He went on in German: "General! With this signature the German people and the German armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victor's hands."

"In this war, which has lasted more than five years, both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world. In this hour I can only express the hope that the victor will treat them with generosity."

There was no reply to this speech. All the delegates rose to their feet, and the Germans departed at 0247, going to the room assigned to them. The remainder of the delegates left the room immediately thereafter for Eisenhower's office.

At 0255 the Germans were escorted into the Supreme Commander's office and were presented to Eisenhower and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, the Deputy Supreme Commander. A brief conversation ensued and they departed at 0257. Eisenhower asked the Germans sternly if they fully understood the terms and were prepared to carry them out. They answered in the affirmative, bowed stiffly and left the room. Then Eisenhower called his associates together, whom he laughingly referred to as his "family," for mutual congratulations and photographs.

Eisenhower Enters

At 0339 Eisenhower, accompanied by Tedder, entered the war room again to make a newsreel recording of a victory speech. This was concluded at 0346.

The table was 20 feet long by eight feet wide. It was an old, cracked-top table, without covering. In front of each place was a pencil and writing tablet and a card bearing the name of the delegate assigned to it. There were a number of small square china ashtrays. In the center of the table was a large black double pen holder and a small microphone. The latter was to enable a sound recording for the official historical record to be made. The ashtrays were not used, as no one smoked during the meeting. The chairs were of cheap white wood, and came from captured German stocks.

As Germany Surrendered Unconditionally



Congratulations were in order in Gen. Eisenhower's office in Rheims after the surrender terms were signed. Left to right are: Maj. Gen. Ivan Susloparoff, of Russia; Lt. Gen. Sir F. E. Morgan, deputy chief of staff, SHAEF; Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff, SHAEF; Capt. Harry C. Butcher, SHAEF naval aide; Gen. Eisenhower, holding pens with which the surrender was signed; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander, and Admiral Sir Harold M. Burrough, British commander of Allied naval forces.



Gen. Eisenhower recording his victory speech. At the right is Marshal Tedder.



Gen. Smith signing the surrender document on behalf of the Allied high command. Left to right are: Admiral Burrough, Gen. Smith, Gen. Susloparoff, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, USSTAF commander, and Air Marshal Sir J. M. Robb.



As SHAEF British MPs salute, a British officer escorts Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, chief of the Wehrmacht, and Maj. G. S. Wilhelm Oxenius, right, Jodl's aide, into SHAEF forward headquarters at Rheims.



Gen. Susloparoff affixing his signature to the surrender papers as representative of Russia. Left to right are: Lt. Ivan Cherniaeff, Russian interpreter; Gen. Susloparoff; Maj. Gen. K. W. D. Strong, standing, SHAEF G-2; Gen. Spaatz and Marshal Robb.



*U.S. Army Signal Corps Photos
Gen. Adm. Hans-Georg Friedeburg, German naval commander, and Col. Fritz Poteck, in car, arriving at Rheims for the pre-surrender discussions.*