

# GERMANY QUITS

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

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

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

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

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

## London Shouts 'It's All Over'

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

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

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

Piccadilly, of course, was packed—mostly with GIs—and dominated by a carnival spirit, with all the hurdy-  
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Some offices closed as soon as word was received from Associated Press at 9:35 AM and employes joined the thousands milling through the thoroughfares.

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

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

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

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

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

New York newspapers rushed out with extras based on the AP dispatch. The Journal-American carried a banner in type three and one-half inches deep "It's VE-Day." The Sun had a two-line banner  
(Continued on page 3)



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

## Passes, Furloughs Extended 48 Hours

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

## Neutral Swiss Rejoice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





General of the Armies Dwight D. Eisenhower

## Ike's Team Qualifies As All-World Champs

By A. Victor Lasky  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shunning personal publicity, "Ike" had requested of the correspondents with him that they keep in the background; he wanted nothing artificial or unnatural to intrude on the warm comradeship existing between his men and himself.

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

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

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

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

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

By Peter Lisagor  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

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

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

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

That barbaric hand had forestalled

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

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

mon front against him, the end was clearly marked.

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

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



Tuesday, May 8, 1945

## Point by Point, the Enemy Was Outpointed



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

## Doughs Found Air Big Help

By Jim Russell  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

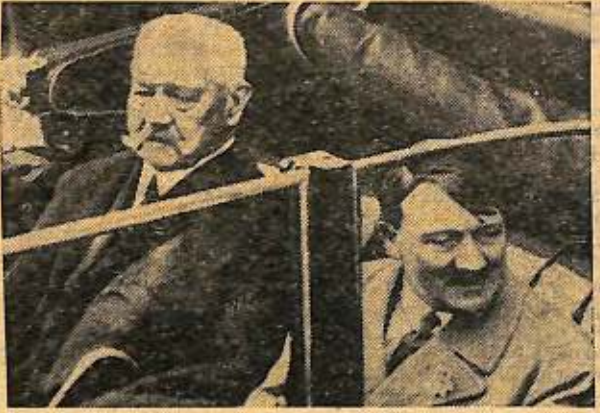
But the greatest phase of the air war began in January, 1944, when the now fully-grown 8th and 15th Air Forces combined to form the United States Strategic Air Force and wield an aerial sledgehammer that softened Germany from the core out and opened the gates for the most momentous invasion in history. The thundering blows of the Fortresses and Liberators strangled the Reich from within.

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

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

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

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



PATTON    DEMPSEY    de TASSIGNY    CRERAR    BRADLEY    SIMPSON    DEVERS    HODGES    PATCH    MONTGOMERY

# Pictures We All Will Remember



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



## These Were the Big Days

By the Associated Press



BATTLE OF FRANCE

Sept. 1—Allies take Verdun, cross Meuse.  
 Sept. 4—British take Brussels.  
 Sept. 6—First American reconnaissance patrols enter Germany, announced officially.  
 Sept. 10—Americans enter Luxembourg.  
 Sept. 11—Roosevelt and Churchill confer in Quebec.  
 Sept. 12—British take Le Havre.  
 Sept. 13—U.S. Ninth Army officially announced as operating in France.  
 Sept. 17—Allied airborne troops descend on Holland.  
 Sept. 19—Eindhoven taken by Allied airborne troops.  
 Sept. 19—Russians take Valga, Baltic rail center.



BATTLE OF GERMANY

Sept. 20—Americans capture Brest, largest European harbor.  
 Sept. 24—Russo-Rumanian troops enter Hungary.  
 Sept. 27—Heroic stand of British airborne troops at Arnhem collapses.  
 Sept. 29—Americans advance in Alsace-Lorraine.  
 Oct. 1—Calais falls.  
 Oct. 3—Yanks break through Siegfried Line, take Ubach.  
 Oct. 5—British land in Greece.  
 Oct. 10—Yanks in outskirts of Aachen.  
 Oct. 17—U.S. heavies raid Cologne second time.  
 Oct. 23—Russians take Petsamo in Finland.  
 Oct. 25—Russians invade Norway.  
 Oct. 26—Guderian assumes command of German east.  
 Nov. 3—British mop up on Walcheren Island.  
 Nov. 7—Yanks cross Seille River.  
 Nov. 7—Churchill admits V2s hit England.  
 Nov. 9—U-boats' October toll lowest of war.  
 Nov. 10—Eighth Army takes Forli.  
 Nov. 16—Six Allied armies attack in "big push" on Western Front.  
 Nov. 19—One-third of Metz taken.  
 Nov. 20—French troops reach Rhine; Metz falls.  
 Nov. 23—French in Strasbourg.  
 Nov. 29—Germans withdraw in Alsace-Lorraine.  
 Dec. 3—Yanks span Saar River.  
 Dec. 10—Yanks open drive for Roer.  
 Dec. 11—Reds close in on Budapest.  
 Dec. 16—Nazi surprise counter-offensive opened.  
 Dec. 19—Germans 20 miles into Belgium.  
 Dec. 20—Monschau retaken by Yanks.  
 Dec. 21—Yanks retake Stavelot; Nazis drive 30 miles into Belgium.  
 Dec. 26—Nazis four miles from Meuse; 50 miles into Belgium.  
 Dec. 27—Germans forced back; counter-offensive halted.  
 Jan. 1—Luftwaffe attempts comeback; 181 Nazi planes down.  
 Jan. 3—7th Army quits Germany.  
 Jan. 5—Nazis open 60-mile front push.  
 Jan. 7—Nazis peril Strasbourg.  
 Jan. 10—Nazis bulge forces withdraw.  
 Jan. 12—Nazis announce Russian offensive begun.

Jan. 14—Reds smash open Polish line; 74 miles from Silesia.  
 Jan. 15—Stimson announces Nazi counter-offensive cost U.S. 40,000 casualties.  
 Jan. 16—Reds within 50 miles of the Reich; British drive for Roer.  
 Jan. 17—Warsaw, Cracow fall to Russians.  
 Jan. 18—Yanks push toward Wiltz; Nazi bulge flattens.  
 Jan. 19—Lodz falls; Russians drive into E. Prussia.  
 Jan. 21—Tilsit, Gumbinnen, Tannenberg captured by Reds.  
 Jan. 22—Reds 166 miles from Berlin; AAF smashes at Nazi transportation.  
 Jan. 23—Posen by-passed by Reds; 138 miles to Berlin.  
 Jan. 24—AAF pulls another "Falaise Gap" killing in bulge.  
 Jan. 25—East Prussia cut off by Reds; Berlin 125 miles away.  
 Jan. 26—Reds 100 miles from Berlin; Yanks gain in Siegfried Line assault.  
 Jan. 28—Memel falls in Red Baltic drive; third anniversary of 8th Air Force.  
 Jan. 29—Reds within 95 miles of Berlin; Russians into Pomerania.  
 Jan. 30—Reds 80 miles from Berlin; Hitler urges "last stand"; Yanks battle back into Reich.  
 Feb. 1—Reds reach Kustrin, 40 miles from Berlin.  
 Feb. 3—1st Army breaks Siegfried outer defenses.  
 Feb. 6—Soviets cross Oder south of Breslau.  
 Feb. 12—Big Three announce agreement on plans for Reich defeat.  
 Feb. 13—Budapest falls after bitter siege.  
 Feb. 22—6,000 Allied planes hit Nazi rail, road and canal communications.  
 Feb. 23—1st and 9th Armies cross Roer River.  
 Mar. 2—9th Army at Rhine as Wehrmacht cracks.  
 Mar. 4—Reds close trap on Nazis along Baltic.  
 Mar. 6—1st Army captures Cologne.  
 Mar. 7—1st Army troops seize Remagen bridge, cross Rhine.  
 Mar. 12—Soviets capture Kustrin.  
 Mar. 15—U.S. bombers hit Nazi HQ near Berlin.  
 Mar. 20—Announce U.S. victory in Saar.  
 Mar. 24—Major Rhine crossings begin; paratroops land behind German lines.  
 Mar. 27—Eisenhower announces German line in West broken.  
 Mar. 30—Soviets take Danzig.  
 Apr. 1—1st and 9th Armies seal Ruhr, trap more than 300,000 Germans.  
 Apr. 11—9th Army reaches Elbe southwest of Berlin.  
 Apr. 12—President Roosevelt dies; Yanks cross Elbe.  
 Apr. 13—Vienna captured by Soviet troops.  
 Apr. 16—End of strategic air war announced; 15th Army Group opens Italy drive.  
 Apr. 18—3rd Army enters Czechoslovakia.  
 Apr. 19—Moscow announces Battle for Berlin begun.  
 Apr. 20—Nuremberg falls; "redoubt" battle opens.  
 Apr. 22—Reds battle inside Berlin.  
 Apr. 26—1st Army joins Soviet troops at Elbe near Torgau.  
 Apr. 28—Peace rumors sweep world as Himmler surrender offer disclosed.  
 Apr. 28—Mussolini executed.  
 Apr. 28—Peace rumors sweep world.  
 May 1—Hitler dead; German radio's report.  
 May 1—Red flag over Berlin's Reichstag.  
 May 1—Adm. Horthy, German Field Marshals List, Von Leeb captured.  
 May 2—Germans surrender in Italy; Berlin falls.  
 May 2—Russians say Hitler and Goebbels committed suicide; Laval arrested in Spain.  
 May 3—British capture Hamburg; British link with Reds; Prague declared open city.

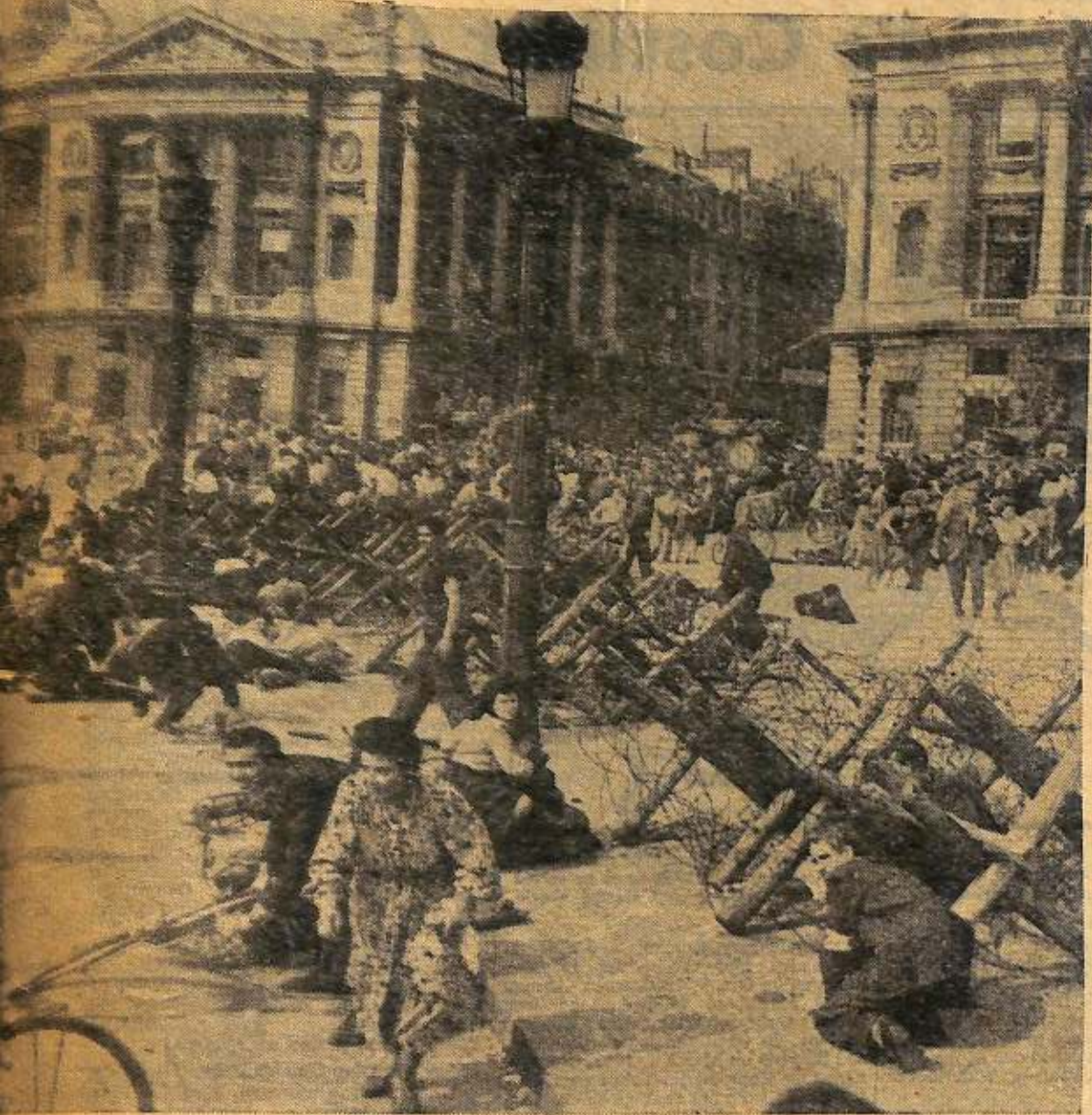
## War Was Men

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

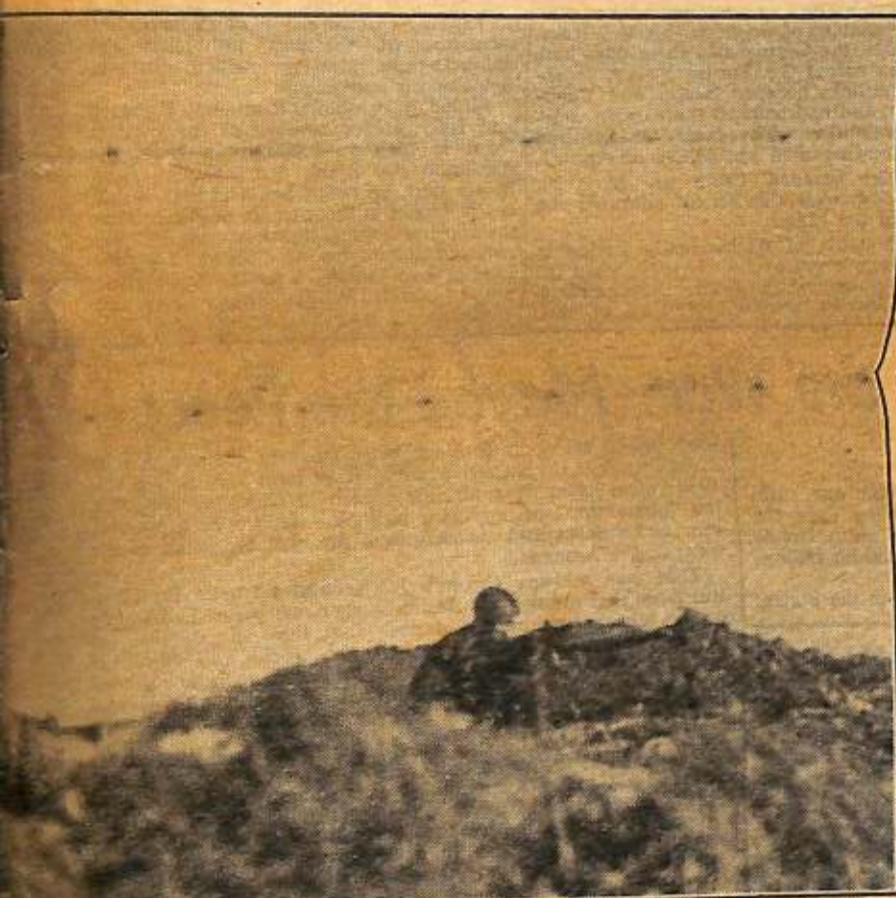


THE THREE GREAT ALLIED leaders of the war, who, once united, stood firm against the enemy, were Prime Minister Churchill, the late President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin.

June 6—Allies land in Normandy.  
 June 12—Russians drive against Karelian Isthmus entrance to Finland, capture 82 towns.  
 June 16—First Nazi robot bombs hit England.  
 June 18—Russians crack Mannerheim line.  
 June 19—Americans blast seven-mile path across Cherbourg peninsula; trap 25,000 Germans.  
 June 24—Russians break through around Vitebsk in new offensive.  
 June 27—Americans capture Cherbourg.  
 June 28—U.S. bombers from Britain and Italy slash at France, Rumania and Bulgaria in shuttle assault.  
 July 3—Two Red armies seize Minsk, corner 200,000 Germans.  
 July 4—5,000 Allied planes raid France from dawn to dusk.  
 July 9—Americans win La Haye du Puits.  
 July 9—British and Canadians occupy Caen.  
 July 12—Russian armies break through between Polotsk and Pskov.  
 July 18—Americans take St. Lo after eight-day battle.  
 July 19—Russians open new Baltic offensive south of Ostrov.  
 July 19—U.S. Fifth Army captures Ancona, Italian port.  
 July 20—German generals attempt to assassinate Hitler.  
 July 21—Russians drive toward heart of old Poland, cross Bug river.  
 July 25—Red armies capture Lublin.  
 July 27—Perriers and Lessay captured.  
 Aug. 1—U.S. tanks enter Brittany.  
 Aug. 2—Reds reach Baltic Sea, isolating 300,000 Germans in Estonia and Latvia; flank Warsaw.  
 Aug. 3—U.S. tanks capture Rennes, Brittany capital.  
 Aug. 8—Eight German officers hanged for Hitler revolt.  
 Aug. 9—Canadians make offensive smash, gain five miles toward Paris.  
 Aug. 9—Russian drive stalled as Germans launch desperate counter-attacks.  
 Aug. 9—Americans take Le Mans, capture all St. Malo except citadel.  
 Aug. 13—U.S. troops enter Argentan.  
 Aug. 15—Allies land in south France between Marseilles and Nice.  
 Aug. 18—St. Malo citadel surrenders.  
 Aug. 20—Allies reach Seine, to trap Nazi remnants which escaped at Falaise.  
 Aug. 21—French patriots battle Germans within Paris.  
 Aug. 23—Rumania ends war against Allies; fights Germany.  
 Aug. 25—Paris liberated.  
 Aug. 26—U.S. captures Troyes, rail center 130 miles from German frontier.  
 Aug. 26—Allies capture Cannes and Antibes in southern France.  
 Aug. 28—Allies occupy Toulon.  
 Aug. 29—Marseilles Nazi garrison surrenders.  
 Aug. 30—Ploesti, Rumanian oil center, falls to Russians.  
 Aug. 31—Reds capture Bucharest.



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



### Hitler Wrong About 'Arsenal Of Democracy'

By Joseph L. Myler  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
WASHINGTON (UP)—Adolf Hitler contemptuously dismissed the United States in 1940 as an "impotent plutocracy" grown too soft through devotion to peace to wage successful war. Germans since have learned how wrong their intuitive Fuehrer was when he assured them the United States could never become—as President Roosevelt promised it would—an "arsenal of democracy" in what then looked like a dictators' world. Since July 1, 1940, the foes of democracy have seen and felt the United States—starting practically from scratch except for a one-ocean navy—build up the greatest triple-threat military machine the world has ever known.

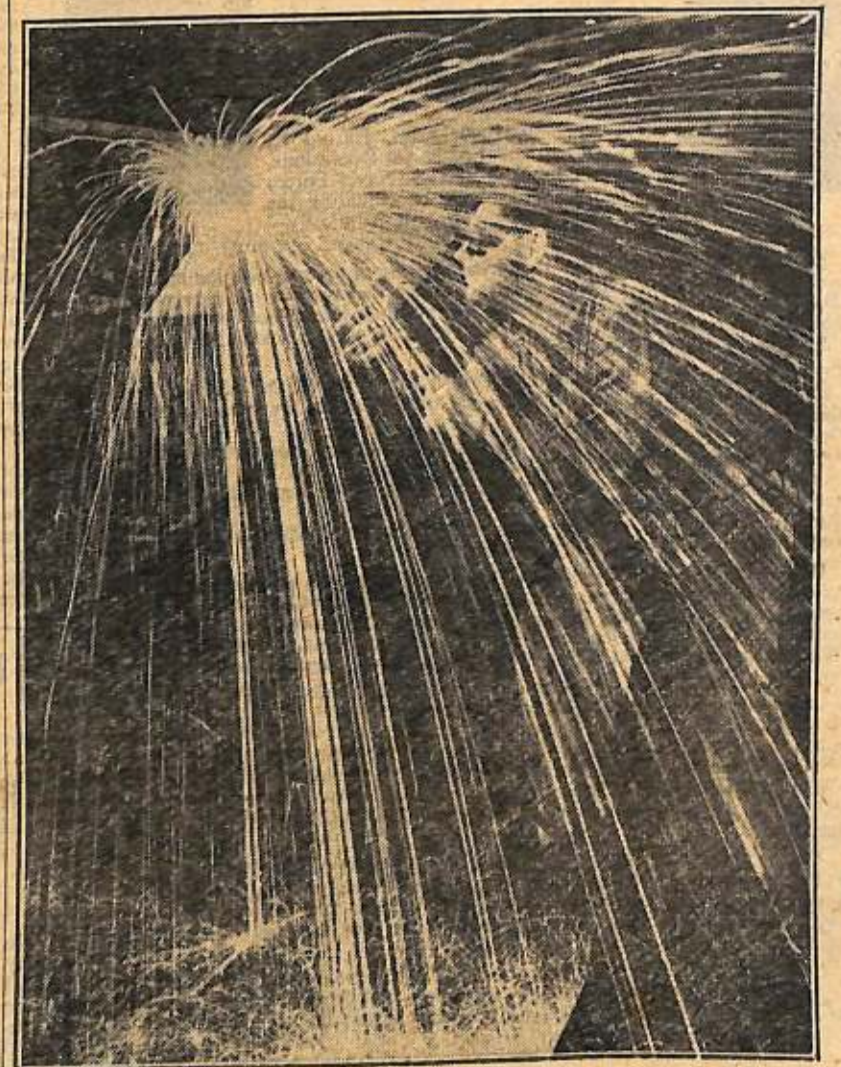
**Incomparable Air Force**  
In the four years since it embarked on a program of "defense," the United States increased the size of its army 31 times, tripled the surface striking power of what is now an all-ocean navy, and created a combined air force incomparable in the annals of war. And while accomplishing this the United States, from March, 1941, through May, 1944, has contributed thirty billion dollars worth of lend-lease weapons, materials, food and services to its fighting allies all over the world. The United States, for the first time in its peacetime history, adopted conscription for military service in September, 1940, a year and two months before Pearl Harbor. In the years which followed the United States recruited or drafted 11,300,000 men into its armed forces. Supporting this war machine on the home front was a gigantic army of men and women workers, an army which in May, 1944, numbered 51,960,000 civilians.

**Spared No Expense**  
The United States expended its treasure and brains and muscle at a rate unequalled in all its history. On March 22, 1939, when the clouds were gathering over Europe, an anxious Congress took what it considered a drastic step—it passed a \$358,000,000 "emergency defense bill" which would give the army 6,000 planes and make it "the most potent aerial force in the nation's history." A year later, with Europe ablaze, the government was setting out to spend \$5,000,000,000 for defense, and from that time on expenditures pyramided annually. Treasury records of defense and war spending give this picture of a nation becoming in truth the arsenal of democracy:  
1940—\$1,559,000,000;  
1941—\$6,301,000,000;  
1942—\$26,011,000,000;  
1943—\$72,109,000,000;  
1944—\$87,039,000,000.

**Taxes Soared**  
In the face of such expenditures, Americans gave their tax dollars and bought  
Continued on page iv



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



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

### Combat Probably Gets Most WD to Announce Points On Discharge Priority

WASHINGTON—The War Department is to announce shortly the relative weight which will be attached to the four factors determining the priority of discharges for soldiers whose service is no longer necessary. The Department outlined its discharge plan Sept. 6, listing the four factors to be taken into consideration but giving no indication as to which of them would be the governing one. It announced then that the point value of the four credits would be made public after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. The four factors which will determine priority of discharges are:  
"1—Service credit—based upon the total number of months of Army service since Sept. 16, 1940 (when the draft law was passed).  
"2—Overseas credit—based upon the number of months served overseas.  
"3—Combat credit—based upon first and each additional award to the individual of the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart and bronze service stars or battle participation stars.  
"4—Parenthood credit—which gives credit for each dependent child under 18 years up to a limit of three children."  
In advance of the official announcement as to which of these factors would weigh the most, it was generally assumed that the combat and parenthood credits would be assigned more points than the overseas and total service credits. Officials emphasized that the manpower demands of the Pacific Theater would be the paramount consideration after the defeat of Germany and it was believed that the number of men who could be released from the Army would be relatively small. It also was pointed out that prosecution of the war against Japan would make great demands upon the available shipping and that it might take some months to return to the U.S. those men slated for discharge. The four-point discharge plan was promulgated to apply specifically to discharges given before the conclusion of the war with Japan. The same priority may not necessarily apply to the discharges to be given when the entire war is finally won.

inst the Stalin.



Off the Global Wire
Need 12 Million Tons of Food For Europe

WASHINGTON, May 7 (ANS)—If widespread starvation is to be prevented, the Allies must supply Europe with 12,000,000 tons of food during the year beginning Aug. 1, the Department of Agriculture reported today.

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

Insist Hitler Is Dead

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

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

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

Molotov Tours Shipyard

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

Throughout the three-hour inspection, which led up and down scaffolds, across catwalks and through several enormous steel fabricating plants, Molotov and Kaiser carried on a lively conversation through an interpreter.

Nobody But 20 Guys Won

MEXICO CITY, May 7 (ANS)—Nobody held the winning ticket in Mexico's first \$1,000,000 lottery so 20 persons got \$50,000 each. The winning number was not sold, so the top money was divided among holders of tickets ending with the same three numerals as the original winning ticket.

Ezra Pound Captured

ROME, May 7 (AP)—Ezra Pound, American writer and poet declared traitor to the U.S., has been captured in northern Italy. 5th Army HQ announced.

Red-Polish Pact Ratified

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

Leon Blum, Niemoeller Reported Released

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

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

Crossword Puzzle Solution

Crossword puzzle grid with solutions: WILLIAMSI, SIMPSON, IRENE, ...



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

Lublin Poles Support Soviet

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

"Because the criminal activities of Okulicki and his accomplices were also directed against the reborn Polish state, it constitutes high treason," the radio station declared.

Meanwhile, from San Francisco it was reported that President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin would take over the entire Polish problem and remove it from the scene of the United Nations Conference.

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

AP Suspension Draws Protest

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

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

Minor League Results

Table with baseball results for American League, National League, International League, Eastern League, American Association, Southern Association, and Pacific Coast League.

Soccer Results table showing Lewis Cup Finals and National Challenge Cup results.

London - - - - -

(Continued from page 1)

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

Paris Is Gay And Wide Open

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

They were even ignoring infringements of the blackout. Paris is one of the few cities still blacked out, but the regulations are not strictly enforced.

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

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

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

Surrender Surprised Frisco

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

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

MAJOR LEAGUE RESULTS

Major League Results table containing American League and National League standings and leading hitters.

Dick Tracy

Dick Tracy comic strip panel showing Tracy following a woman and her dog.

L'il Abner

L'il Abner comic strip panel with dialogue about a radio program.

By Chester Gould

Sledgehead comic strip panel showing a man at a counter.

By Al Capp

Howdy comic strip panel with dialogue about a radio script.

War Brings Dominant Role To Russia

By Alex Singleton

Associated Press Correspondent
The end of the war in Europe finds Soviet Russia in the role of Europe's dominant nation, with her direct sphere of influence extending over all of the eastern part of the hemisphere and with a strong possibility her Communist ideology may be adopted by the people of beaten Germany.

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

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

Accomplishments Listed

- But since those days Russia has:
1—Incorporated Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
2—Acquired a big part of Poland by driving out the Germans and staking her own claim.
3—Welded a close bond with Yugoslavia through the support of Marshal Tito, whose experience in guerrilla warfare and leadership was gained under Communist tutors in Russia.
4—Struck an alliance with Czechoslovakia's exiled government.
5—Chased the Nazis out of the Balkans with the almost certainty that the armistice terms will include a requirement that the peace governments of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary—like that in Poland—be acceptable to Russia.
6—Defeated Finland. With a virtual certainty the armistice terms will include the dismissal of all those holding government posts who are unfriendly to the Soviet Union.
7—Placed the other Baltic nations—Sweden and Norway—as small countries in a position accepting Russian suggestions, or else.
8—Went further than did the U.S. and Britain in recognizing Gen. de Gaulle's claim to leadership in France—and much sooner.
9—Forced the inclusion of Communists in Italy's provisional government.

German May Turn Communist

It has long been realized that the German temperament best serves a strong political faith. This was demonstrated in the regime of the Kaiser's imperialism and again under Hitler's National-Socialism. And, banned by the armistice terms from retaining Fascist elements in its government, the country may swing the full distance of the political pendulum and arrive at Communism.

This possibility is strengthened by several factors, chief among them Russian occupation of the eastern part of the country for a considerable period, together with the probable exportation of large numbers of Germans to Russia for reconstruction work and—directly or indirectly—exposure to Communist philosophy.

At the same time, with the military, including the Junker generals, discredited by the smashing homeland defeat, it is probable that German leadership will emerge from the industrial and lower middle-classes. It was from this group that the Communist party drew its strength in pre-war Germany.

Approximately 5,000,000 votes were cast for the Communist party in the last free election in 1932, amounting to about 20 per cent of the total votes.

St. Peter's Tolls News

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

By Al Capp

Howdy comic strip panel with dialogue about a radio script.

