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AND TOO FEW TAILORS.

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The Yorkshire Post

and Leeds Mercury
LEEDS, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

DAILY—ONE PENNY

DIAMOND RING

SPECIALISTS

EST. 1803

54, BRIGGATE
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CLOSE at 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS

THE EUROPEAN WAR IS OVER AND
THIS IS VE-DAY AND A HOLIDAY

Broadcasts by the
King and
Mr. Churchill
To-day

UNCONDITIONAL
SURRENDER

Why Announcement
is Delayed

From Our Political Correspondent

FLEET STREET, Monday Night

THE European War is over, apart from clashes in Prague and other parts of Czechoslovakia, which are expected to subside quickly. To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Prime Minister will announce European peace over the wireless. The Prime Minister's statement will be brief.

At 9 p.m. the King will broadcast.

To-morrow is to be VE-Day. This and the following day—VE-plus 1—will be official holidays.

Unconditional surrender has been made by Germany to all three major Allies—Britain, America and Russia. The difficulty of synchronising the victory announcement in London, Washington and Moscow, has been responsible for the delay in the issue of the announcement.

The British Government worked their hardest to arrange for VE-Day to be declared to-day. But this is a matter on which all three major Allies have to agree. Mr. Churchill spent a great part of to-day in telephonic communication with President Truman and Marshal Stalin. The Prime Minister also had an audience with the King.

The Cabinet met several times. Mr. Churchill had luncheon with the three Chiefs of Staff—Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, and Marshal of the Air Force, Sir Charles Portal. I understand there were victory toasts.

Crowds gathered outside Downing Street and along Whitehall in expectation of seeing the Prime Minister.

All day London has been waiting for Mr. Churchill's announcement of victory.

Rumours went round that the Prime Minister was to speak at six o'clock, but the hour did not bring forth the hoped-for development.

Adjournment for Prayer

Parliament will reconvene to-morrow afternoon at 2.15, as previously arranged. It is not quite clear how business will be conducted.

The preliminary hour of questions may be taken in the usual way. Technically, the House cannot adjourn until the Speaker has given the order. Mr. Churchill will then propose that the House adjourn for prayer.

It is expected that as soon as the Prime Minister has spoken on the radio he will go to the "Parish Church," as St. Margaret's is known to Members. The speaker will be preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms carrying the Mace.

Mr. Churchill and other members of the War Cabinet and the majority of Members will follow. The House of Lords will go to Westminster Abbey.

Party Leaders to Speak

The House is expected to meet on Wednesday. An early opportunity is to be taken for an Address of Congratulation to the King on the triumph of his arms and of grateful thanks to the members of the Forces for their efforts in these war years.

Mr. Churchill will move this Address, which will be seconded by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Sir Percy Harris, on behalf of the Liberals, and other party leaders and back benchers will speak.

The Prime Minister's broadcast on Thursday night, the fifth anniversary of his becoming Prime Minister, will be of historic interest.

Mr. Churchill will, I understand, review the whole course of the war and will praise the contribution of Britain's Allies to the common victory.

Army Chiefs also to Broadcast

In addition to the victory messages from the King and Mr. Churchill there are to be broadcasts to-day by General Eisenhower and Field-Marshal Montgomery and Alexander.

Montgomery Thanks the War Office

In reply to the message of congratulation sent by the Army Council on the occasion of the unconditional surrender of the German armies facing the British, Field-Marshal Montgomery sent the following message to the War Minister:

"Will you please thank the Army Council for the message which I have received from them and which has been much appreciated by us all. I would like to say that we could have

WHY DOENITZ
GAVE IN
Norway Decision
Last Straw

From Our Military Correspondent

Monday Night

ADMIRAL DOENITZ's reign has been cut short by the Army Commanders. They rendered him no allegiance and took the matter of surrender into their own hands.

The last straw for Doenitz was the decision of General Boehme, as Commander-in-Chief in Norway, that resistance there was hopeless.

As there will not be a German Army to support in the field any attack on our sea supply lines, there was little to be gained from a U-boat campaign. The order issued by Doenitz for all submarines to cease hostilities and return to their Norwegian bases is significant of his final change of mood.

Old Diehard Trick

The Admiral occupies the final position of the Nazi party always intended for a Service chief. Whether by design or the Admiral's own initiative, a Service man as negotiator appeared when the party folded its tents.

Two things the German diehards claim by this. They are that it was not the Party or the Army who made the final surrender.

The same trick was tried in 1918. A German Field-Marshal was to have headed the armistice delegation, but when it appeared at Compiègne the civilian Erberger was substituted.

Thus the "honour" of the defeated army was saved and the onus of collapse placed on the home front.

It was at this period that Foch remarked: "Unless you march into Germany the Boche will trick you yet."

Occupation Duties

Things are different this time. True, we have the substitute negotiator, but the Allies have marched into most of Germany and control of the country has begun.

Commissions and committees will have their place later, but for the occupation period four Army Councils will be at the head of four zones to make effective the disarmament of the Reich.

German troops are standing by in readiness for their final task—disarmament of the enemy.

The latter is a complex subject affecting all Europe. It is at present being handled from S.H.A.E.F. by Colonel Temperley, and expansion of the section is imminent. The Ministry of Food will take a hand with representatives on the spot.

Field operations are giving way to the handling of prisoners. They are too numerous to be counted, but may reach the 4,000,000 mark—a far greater number than that of the French capitulation to the enemy.

Some U-Boats May Still Attack

From Our Naval Correspondent

The enemy's first hostile act against us was carried out by U-boats, and it is almost certain that they will also strike the last blow.

Many of his remaining U-boats are probably still at sea, and although some operating in the North Sea and off our coasts will pick up the radio "cease fire" order quickly, there are others in the Atlantic and in more distant waters which will not.

As in the 1914-18 war, it is therefore highly probable that U-boat attacks will be numerous, but that they will be confined to the shipping lanes for several days after the signing of the surrender terms.

"The Yorkshire Post" will be published to-morrow but will not appear on Thursday.

Allied Naval Force Off Norway

An Allied naval force of 48 ships has been sighted at the entrance to Oslo Fjord, Swedish radio said last night.

Quoting telephone reports from Oslo, "There are no reports that troops have been landed, but it is expected that this will take place at any moment," the radio added.—Reuter.

Future of Germany—Toil and Sweat

Commission will begin to operate at a time to be decided by the three Great Powers.

Berlin will be brought into direct communication with London immediately—for the first time since September 3, 1939.

A reparations commission will be set up in Moscow almost at once.

Russia and the United States have appointed their representatives, but Britain has not yet selected her man.

Monetary reparations will be comparatively small. Germany will pay in goods and services.

All the Allies are agreed that the Germans shall "toil and sweat" to repair the damage they have caused.

Many thousands of the "Master Race" will be compelled to work at the restoration of Russia's devastated towns and cities.

Trial of War Criminals

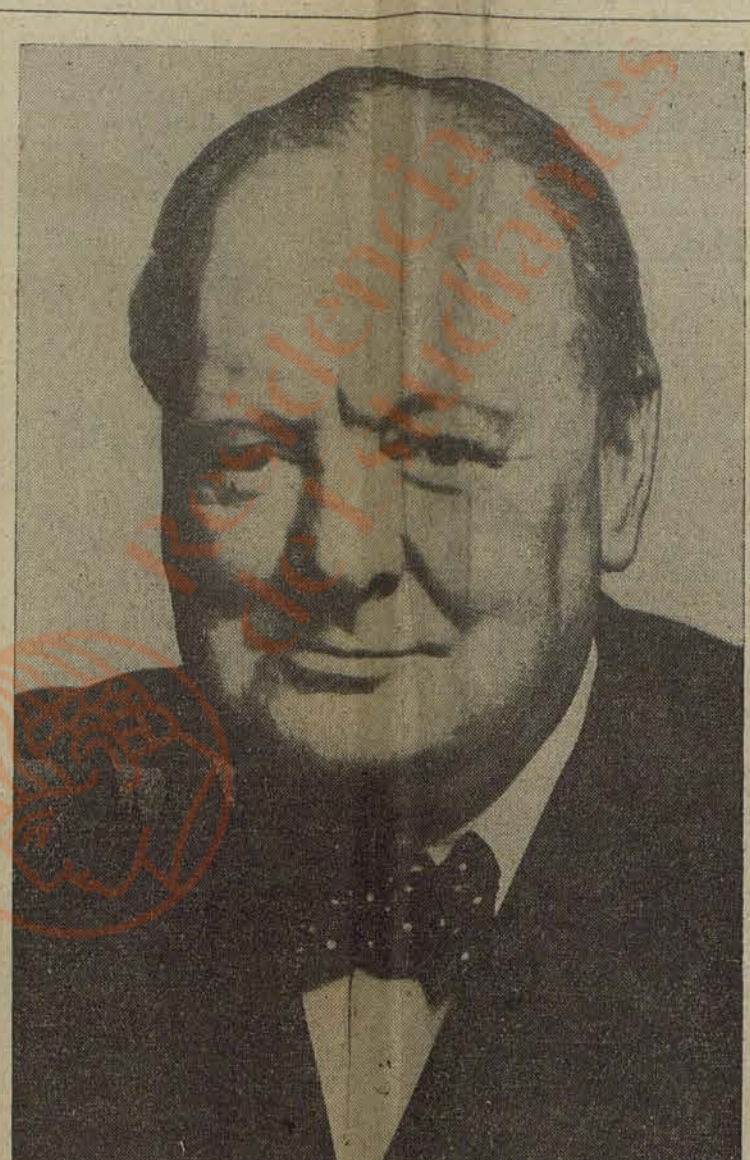
War criminals will be brought to trial at the earliest possible moment in the countries in which their crimes were committed.

The Germans, who have suffered few shortages during the war, will now have to tighten their belts. All Allied aid available will go first to the starving and semi-starving countries.

There will be no more than 100,000 men to be kept in Germany, and the rest will be sent to the United States and other Allied countries.

The entire Allied occupational and administrative organisation will be under the command of the American, British and Russian Commanders-in-Chief.

The machinery of the Allied Control



The Pilot that Weathered the Storm

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO
GEN. EISENHOWER

THE King last night sent the following telegram to General Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander, on the Allied victory:—

Eleven months ago you led the Allied Expeditionary Force across the English Channel, carrying with you the hopes and prayers of millions of men and women of many nations.

To it was entrusted the task of annihilating the German arms in Western Europe, and of liberating the peoples whom they had enslaved.

All the world now knows that, after fierce and continuous war, this force has accomplished its mission with a finality achieved by no other such expedition in history.

On behalf of all my peoples, I say that you, its Supreme Commander, have done well.

I would say also to convey a special message of congratulation to my own forces now under your command.

Throughout the campaign they have acquitted themselves in all services with a valour and distinction for which their fellow countrymen will forever hold them in honour.

THE END IN BRESLAU

40,000 German Prisoners

Up to 7 p.m. over 40,000 Germans had been taken prisoner.

Last night's Moscow communiqué stated that forces of the 1st Ukrainian Front had reached the River Elbe, north and south-east of Magdeburg and captured the town of Zerbst, 22 miles south-east of Magdeburg, and Genthin, 17 miles west of Brandenburg.

Troops of this front on Sunday captured 3,190 German officers and men. On aerodromes they captured 34 enemy planes.

Troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front advancing west and south-west of Moravia Ostrava, captured a number of towns, and on Sunday took prisoner over 2,000 German officers and men.—Reuter.

Japanese Retreat in Burma

WITH THE 14th ARMY, BURMA. Monday

Japanese troops, shelled and harassed by British troops and guerrilla forces, are clearing out of the eastern part of Burma which is still in their hands.

Heavy casualties are being inflicted on the trapped Japanese who are trying to escape over the rough, bullock tracks in the Pegu Yomas between Rangoon and the Central Burma Plain.

Troops pushing down the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy are forcing the Japanese east into the trap formed by 14th Army troops stretched along the Mandalay-Rangoon railway.

Other 14th Army troops are hard on the heels of the Japanese escaping south along the eastern coast of the Gulf of Martaban towards Moulmein.—British United Press.

New Australian Gains on Borneo Island

WASHINGTON, Monday

Australian troops have made fresh gains on Tarakan Island, off the coast of Borneo. They have captured a line in the heart of the town of Tarakan and runways on the Tarakan airfield have been prepared to take Allied aircraft, which may be already using the airstrips.—British United Press.

STRUGGLE IN
PRAGUE

German 'Fight On' Order

THE Commander of the German troops in Czechoslovakia has issued a "fight on" order.

Broadcast by Prague No. 1 radio, it said:—

"The report broadcast at midday to-day by the enemy station at Plzenburg saying that the Reich Government has capitulated unconditionally to the Soviet Union as well, does not correspond to the facts. It is clearly enemy propaganda intended on breaking the will of our troops to resist."

"The Reich Government has only ceased the fight against the Western Powers."

"In our area the struggle will be continued until the Germans in the East are saved and until our way back into the homeland is secured."

"The announcement was repeated in Czech."

Later the German-controlled Prague radio said:—

"The Soviets are attacking our positions in Bohemia from the area of Saxony, between Dresden and Chemnitz. They attacked without pausing for regrouping with very strong forces, which were supported by fairly large tank columns."

"The attackers were able to gain ground along the Dresden-Chemnitz road."

SOS for Help

Another SOS message sent from Prague after the Doenitz surrender statement had been published, reached Czechoslovakia radio in London late yesterday afternoon. It said:—

"Heavy fighting in the streets continues. The Germans are throwing hand grenades at houses showing Czechoslovak flags. German aircraft have been dropping bombs on Broad-casting House and on other public buildings in the centre of the city."

"German troop movements have been observed in the area of Melnik (25 miles north of Prague) and in the Benesov district (10 miles east south of Prague) towards the capital."

"The Czech National Council calls urgently upon the Allies for speedy help, and particularly for aircraft."

Reuter.

Allied Operations to End at Midnight

Patriot-controlled Prague radio made the following announcement shortly before midnight in broadcasting a statement by the Military Commander of Greater Prague quoting an Order of the Day to the U.S. 1st Infantry Division.

"During May 8 defensive measures only will be taken by the Allied armies. All military operations will cease at midnight on that day."—Reuter.

Polish Settlement

HOPES—Molotov

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday

"The Polish issue," Mr. Molotov stated to-night, "should be settled in accordance with the wish of the Polish people."

"The Allies have successfully retitled the Yugoslav question, although they were not able to do so, he told a Press conference."

"I have no doubt that the Polish question will also be settled successfully."

Mr. Molotov added that the four presidents of the United Nations Conference—Mr. Eden, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill—had concluded their consultations on the amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and unanimity had been achieved.

"Now that the heroes of the Red Army and the Allied armed forces have assured our victory in Europe," he said, "the peace conference should be speeded up and the foundations of post-war international security laid."—Reuter.

West Riding Troops Enter Utrecht

UTRECHT, Monday

The traditionally staid Dutch people were completely wild when men of the 49th (West Riding) Division entered Utrecht, in West Holland, on Sunday.

The 30-mile drive from the former front line was made through roads crowded with delirious villagers, under a hail of flowers and with church bells ringing.

One column of British troops was held up in the suburbs while the last vest of Dutch Nazis was cleaned up by underground troops. An occasional shot still rings out over the city.

German soldiers were being taken to the city of Utrecht, where they were being held in a camp.

General Eisenhower's H.Q. was at Rheims.

General Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, signed for the Supreme Allied Command, according to an account of the ceremony broadcast by New York radio.

General Eisenhower signed for Russia and General Sever for France. Germany's unconditional surrender, announced in an Order by Admiral Doenitz, the new German Fuehrer, was broadcast by the German Flensburg radio and followed a Danish radio announcement that the German forces in Norway had capitulated.

"This Tragic Moment"

Count von Krosigk, German Foreign Minister, who read the Order, said:—

"German men and women—the High Command of the Armed Forces—have today, at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz, declared the unconditional surrender of all German fighting troops."

"As the leading Minister of the Reich Government which the Admiral of the Fleet has appointed for dealing with the war tasks, I turn at this tragic moment of our history to the German nation."

"No one must be under illusions about the severity of the terms we have imposed on the German people by our enemies."

"We must now face our fate squarely and unflinchingly. Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us and will exact sacrifices from us in every sphere of life. We must accept this burden and stand loyally by the obligations we have undertaken."

"But we must not despair and fall into misanthropic resignation. We must, once again, we must set ourselves

CHAOS ON THE ROAD
TO COPENHAGEN

Weary and Boastful Nazis
Clung to Their Rifles

From Our War Correspondent, JOE ILLINGWORTH

COPENHAGEN, Sunday Night

THE RE are about 300,000 Germans in Denmark, and most of them still carry their arms. I can testify to this, for I was one of four war correspondents who made

the more than 300-mile dash through the German lines from the British front to Copenhagen this week-end.

We set out a few hours after the order to "Cease fire" had begun to operate, and found that a good many Germans thought that a truce, and not a surrender, had been signed.

To-day we found Germans guarding one of the great Danish bridges and manning its anti-aircraft defences. Our progress was, in fact, barred at one point by Germans who were holding a road block. The situation cleared up after a long delay and we reached Aabenraa, well beyond the Danish border, last night.

Here we found a small unit of the Police Battalion, which had come by another route. The unit comprised three officers and about 20 men. We continued with a long discussion with a German general, which ended in his providing an escort of two Staff officers.

First Party Across

At that time ours was the first British party to cross the Danish border and make the overland journey to Copenhagen. Other war correspondents made the journey by air.

It did not take long to find out that the Germans were in a hurry to get away from the city. Officers who flew in an hour or two ago were surprised to see us.

In spite of its occasional disturbing aspect, the journey was well worth while. I was able to realise something of what defeat means to the German Army.

"The great problem for its commanders now is to keep their men together and to get them back into Germany in fair order. In certain formations morale remains good, but I saw enough of the road to Copenhagen this week-end to believe the report of a Dane that 'the German soldiers are fed up. All they want to do is to go home.'"

For miles I saw groups after groups of them making their own way home. Among them were youngsters who had been in the front line and elderly men who looked anything from 60 to 80. Many of these had discarded their arms, but others still carried them.

Germans Pleased

"The most significant experience of our journey was the fact that, at the time of our arrival, the Germans were still carrying their arms. I saw a German soldier standing by a roadside in the heart of Denmark. He was waving to us, grinning and laughing."

There were many other occasions on which we were greeted by smiling German soldiers who waved their hands. These related to small groups of up to half a dozen men, although once a whole company, marching in the same direction with their rifles slung across their backs, turned and grinned at us as we passed.

But there was no doubt about the men in that tormented column. They stood by their vehicles and gave a clear demonstration of their weariness and relief—relief that it is all over.

A German officer to whom we spoke knew that under the terms of surrender, arms must be surrendered. But he pleaded that to take away a soldier's arms was to take away his morale too. Good morale is something the Germans are very short of just now.

A Girl's Reaction

"The first halt we made yesterday was to pick up an R.A.F. officer who had been shot down five days before. He was walking along the road with a 12-year-old German girl to whose home he had driven her a few hours before. She had been received and given food, and the girl was guiding him to a village to which she believed some British soldiers had come."

"The German soldiers have run away. The British soldiers are so good."

We took the officer to a small unit and continued our journey. Some miles south of Rendsburg we were halted by a British officer alongside a small column of jeeps.

"You can't go on," he said. "These are the terms of the surrender."

He said that the terms of the surrender were that the Germans were to be disarmed and that the British were to occupy the country.

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Notices of Births, Engagements, Marriages, At Homes, Deaths, In Memoriam, also Notices of Thanks, are charged at 2s. per line. The first line must be headed by the name and address of the sender.

Engagements and Forthcoming Marriages. Notices inserted in the Court and Personal Columns at 1s. per line (minimum) 50s. each additional three lines (no less accepted) 10s.

Births
FUCHS—April 30, at St. John's Nursing Home, Bradford, to Mr. and Mrs. FUCHS (née Miles), wife of Karl Fuchs, B.L.A., a daughter (Carol Rosemary).

HARDY—May 3, 1945, at the Grosvenor Nursing Home, Wetherby, to Mr. and Mrs. HARDY (née Williams), wife of Mr. H. HARDY, a daughter (Elizabeth).

Engagements
The engagement is announced between Mr. and Mrs. H. C. GARRILL, 17, Kirkby Road, Ripon (late of Malton).

Forthcoming Marriages
The marriage arranged between CAMPBELL, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John CAMPBELL, 10, St. John's Church, Bradford, and Miss M. J. CAMPBELL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. GARRILL, 17, Kirkby Road, Ripon (late of Malton).

Marriages
LODGE-BARRETT—May 7, 1945, at St. Margaret's Church, Bradford, by the Rev. H. J. LODGE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. LODGE, and Miss M. J. BARRETT, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. GARRILL, 17, Kirkby Road, Ripon (late of Malton).

Deaths
The late Mr. and Mrs. H. J. LODGE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. LODGE, and Miss M. J. BARRETT, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. GARRILL, 17, Kirkby Road, Ripon (late of Malton).

The Yorkshire Post

TELEPHONE: LEEDS 20401 (16 lines) LONDON Central 9693 (6 lines) LEEDS, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

Peace in Europe

GERMANY has surrendered unconditionally to the United Nations. Today Mr. Churchill will announce the joyous news of Victory in Europe over the radio at 3 p.m., and tonight at nine the King will address his people. We may be sure that His Majesty will speak not only to us but for us, expressing the gratitude which the nation feels to its leaders and its fighting men for all that they have dared and achieved to preserve freedom. The extent of the Allied victory is made clear by General Jodl's acknowledgment of Germany's utter overthrow after signing the instrument of surrender. This time there can be no legend that the German Army remained undefeated and was stabbed in the back by traitors and civilian weaklings, it has been outfought and shattered on the soil of the Reich.

The fact of their overwhelming defeat should also be brought home to the Germans, in our opinion, by a ceremonial parade in Berlin. There cannot be too firm an insistence upon the impotence to which Hitler's arrogance and treachery have brought the German nation which has been fed for so long on visions of military conquest and has trampled so callously on the rights and homes of other peoples. Germany's redemption can only come through a widespread recognition among her people that the Nazis led her into grievous crimes against the European family. As her own Foreign Minister reminded his fellow-countrymen yesterday, in a remarkable speech which was tantamount to a repudiation of the Hitler policy of violence and lies, they must acknowledge law as the basis of all relations between nations and show respect for treaties, without which trust and co-operation are impossible.

Deep Thanksgivings

In this country, the announcement of peace in Europe will be received with a feeling not so much of jubilation as of deep thanksgiving to God for a great deliverance. It is only now, when the danger is past and we can walk abroad with the knowledge that our freedom is secure, that we begin to appreciate fully the darkness of the shadow that has been over us; the extreme deadliness of the peril from which we and our children have escaped. Never in the whole of her long history as a great nation has Britain been so near defeat as she was in the anxious days of 1940; never has the cause of liberty in this world been at so low an ebb as it was at that time.

The terrors of the enemy air bombardment of our cities throughout the months that followed were a searching ordeal, stoutly borne by our population, but they were trifling compared with the fate which would have befallen all the best and most virile elements in our nation if the Nazis had reached this island and had succeeded in establishing in the gracious countryside of Britain replicas of their hideous Buchenwalds and Dachaus. From that we were saved by Mr. Churchill's indomitable leadership; by the gallantry of a handful of fighter pilots; the faithful vigilance of the Royal Navy; and the dauntless spirit of our whole people. Should it not also be acknowledged that some of those most intimately concerned in that historic deliverance felt, as our fathers had felt in the days of Trafalgar, that a Power beyond this world had intervened on our behalf? That feeling, shared by many, will give a spirit of reverence and self-dedication to the celebration of this glad day of victory.

The Tasks Ahead

The great news will be greeted with relief, but with a sober realisation that heavy tasks lie ahead. Not only have the Japanese still to be defeated, but many thousands of men will be required for the vital duty of garrisoning Germany, and giant enemies have yet to be fought in war-torn Europe; such enemies as starvation, epidemics, the desperate, homeless condition of vast numbers of men, women and children, the ruin of great cities and the breakdown of all normal services. As they take over the exacting duties of policing Germany, of rooting out Nazism with relentless thoroughness, or restarting the wheels of industry in stricken cities and restoring the flow of food and other supplies to hungry populations, the Allies will find themselves facing responsibilities more daunting even than those which confronted them when Hitler's evil power was at its height. If this is a time for rejoicing, all must recognise at once that it is also a time for continued hard work, for the closest unity among

the Allies abroad, and for an equal unity here at home. The time of dreadful bloodshed in Europe is past, and with it, we hope, have gone for ever those appalling cruelties with which the Nazis besmirched the name of mankind; but this is still a time of grave danger for millions, and of searching challenge to those who by good fortune are separated from the chaos and distress of the Continent.

A Mood to Shun

At the end of the last war a mood of weariness fell upon the peoples of Europe. There was a natural yearning to forget all the grievous losses and grinding endurance of the war years and to enjoy a period of ease and pleasure after the long strain. That mood must be shunned at present; for, if the fighting is over in the West, the structure of peace has still to be built, and that structure must be made sound and lasting. The foundations of the great manliness of world security will best be laid by sincere and strenuous efforts to tackle the problems of want and disease that exist not merely in Germany but throughout those countries which during the last five nightmare years have come to be known as Occupied Europe.

It is right that we should think first, even in this time of rejoicing, of the sacred responsibilities which the United Nations must shoulder if they are to be worthy of the courage and devoted sacrifice of those millions of men and women who have made victory possible. But it is right also that we should look back with gratitude along the steep and perilous road we have travelled and think to-day of the magnitude of our deliverance. As we do so, we shall all feel intense pride as well as thanksgiving as we recall what the men and women of our own generation in this small island have dared and accomplished in this greatest war of all time. The deeds that have brought us to final triumph have been done not merely by men in the Fighting Services, but also by young women straight out of school, by messenger boys and elderly civilians on air-raid duty. Almost the entire population, with the exception of those in remote country places who have made their own loyal contribution to the general effort, have been in danger from enemy action at one time or another.

The Immortal Story

It is a brave and moving story, beginning with the desperate impromptu of the evacuation of Dunkirk, when the men in the little boats brought their comrades back to these shores to live, train, re-equip and fight again. We remember the achievement of the immortal few in the Battle of Britain, the stoutness of heart shown by the people of London and of other cities such as Coventry, Liverpool and Hull during the savage blitz, the fierce clash and severe losses of the Dieppe raid, the long, relentless Battle of the Atlantic, upon which so much depended and of which so little could be told, the agony of those critical days when Rommel swept forward through Libya, Tobruk fell, and Egypt was gravely threatened, the wonderful fighting recovery which led to El Alamein and the famous desert victory that carried our men to Tunis, the landing in Sicily, the anxieties of the Anzio beach-head, the long planning and brilliant success of the Normandy landing, and the splendid self-discipline shown by the people of London and the South of England once again when the V-bombs came over in a steady rain as the enemy tried out his last, devilish scheme for breaking British resistance.

Our Allies and Comrades

We remember also the splendour of the Russian victory at Stalingrad, the tenacity with which our heroic Ally held an immensely powerful enemy in check through months and years of bitter fighting, the resilience which these same dauntless Russians showed when the chance came to strike back. We remember the generous help given us by our American friends, the incomparable resources of their industrial machine, which has made an invaluable contribution to victory on the Russian as well as on the Western Front, the valour and superb dash of their fighting men in Africa, Asia and Europe. We recall with emotion the grim struggle of the Resistance in France, and the resurgence of the French people when the day of deliverance came. We remember the loyal and unstinted sacrifice of our own great Dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, whose staunch support meant so much to us when Britain stood alone against a deadly and triumphant enemy. We remember the heroic work of the armies raised in India.

This war has forged comradeships that will not easily be forgotten; it has left ineffaceable memories of devotion and daring; it has brought great nations together also in a community of suffering which should help to create a common resolve to do everything possible to safeguard humanity against a renewal of such terrors in future. If this war, which was everybody's war, has left difficult problems, it should have left us also the experience and the will to solve them.

LONDON NOTES AND COMMENT

From Our Own Correspondent
171, FLEET STREET, E.C.4, Monday

Pre-VE Day
THOUGH the European war is over and we have been told so, this has not been quite the triumphant day we expected. To the disappointment of everyone, the official simultaneous proclamation of victory by Mr. Churchill, President Truman and Marshal Stalin will not come until three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Yesterday I had good grounds for thinking that Germany's unconditional surrender to all the Allies would be announced late this afternoon. We in Britain were all ready for that. Fleet Street was ready to go into action on that basis.

The expectation seemed confirmed by the 2.30 p.m. broadcast of the German Foreign Minister, Schwerin von Krosigk, from Flensburg. Fuehrer Doenitz, he said, had ordered the unconditional surrender of all German fighting troops. Schwerin von Krosigk did not say that unconditional surrender had been signed.

The Allies had agreed that their announcement should be simultaneous. Thus the great Truman but also of Marshal Stalin had to be secured for the timing of the Allied announcement. Reports that Germans in Czechoslovakia had refused to obey Doenitz's surrender order were not the reason suggested to me for the delay in the Allied announcement.

Afternoon Excitement

AFTER a calm enough morning, the atmosphere in the London streets, to judge from what went on outside this office, became more excited during the afternoon. Increasingly firm reports of German surrender, appearing in the successive editions of the evening papers, no doubt were chiefly responsible for this. In particular, the Schwerin von Krosigk broadcast seems to have left little room for doubt.

Flags began to go up. The Union Jack overwhelmingly predominated, though there were a good number of "Old Glories" and some Soviet flags. A Scottish newspaper office restricted itself primarily to the St. Andrew's Cross and the Red Dragon. Planes swooped about overhead. Some of the biggest newspaper queues I have seen waited for afternoon papers. A pavement flag-seller did a brisk trade.

Sense of Anti-Climax

THE initiated had expected the announcement at 4 o'clock this afternoon. As to-day were on, the expectation shifted to 6 o'clock this evening. I could not help feeling a sense of anti-climax when the following message came over the British United Press tape at 5.35 p.m.: "Flash. S.H.A.E.F. has just authorised correspondents to state that S.H.A.E.F. has now made any official statement for publication up to that hour (4.45 p.m. Paris Time) concerning the complete surrender of all German armed forces in Europe, and that no story to that effect has been authorised."

Soon after 6 o'clock the word

HOW CIVILISATION WAS SAVED

The Origin, Currents and Crises of the Second World War

By ARTHUR BRYANT,

Author of "The Years of Endurance," "Years of Victory," and "English Saga."

WHAT will the war look like in retrospect when the history books come to be written? How will the story of it be told to our children? The future historian will see war primarily as a struggle between two rival ideals of human society. One was Hitler's and Mussolini's and the Japanese war lords' conception: a very old one which has recurred in many forms. It was the belief that the world could be shaped to a particular pattern by force. The other was an ideal which has only been held at all in the past few thousand years, and only widely during the last century. This is that force can never achieve anything constructive and must always, by arousing human reluctance and rebellion, defeat its own object. In this view progress is not to be achieved by enforced uniformity but only by free agreement.

It was an ideal—what we call democracy—which, born in ancient Greece and given a universal appeal by the teaching of Christ, first grew to political maturity in England. This was because England, being an island and so free from danger of invasion and the necessity of authoritarian centralisation to counter it, enjoyed the security in which to develop government by discussion and controversy. In the fulness of time this ideal was transplanted to other lands across the seas, notably to the United States of America and the independent Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It also, largely as a result of the Anglo-Saxon experiment, took root in France, and through France in other European countries.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE

The German, Italian and Japanese attempt to dominate the world inevitably aroused the opposition of the democratic nations. But what the people of these nations—and it is the nature of a people who believe in government by agreement to be peace-loving—were reluctantly making up their minds to the necessity of war, Germany and her allies were seizing strategic bases and raw material areas so that by the time the democracies should combine to stop them it should be too late.

In 1931 Japan seized Manchuria, and five years later, almost the whole Chinese coast with its potential gateway to the rich areas of South-East Asia. In 1936 Italy overran Abyssinia and in 1939 Albania—a back door into the Balkans. In 1938 Germany, by remounting her Rhineland frontier, slammed the door of Central Europe on the French Army, and thereafter set in motion Austria and Czechoslovakia.

At that point one of the major democracies made up its mind to fight rather than submit to further outrages on international freedom. In March, 1939, Great Britain offered its guarantee to Poland and Rumania—the countries which had been barred the way to any further German advance eastwards. She

SEA-POWER'S VITAL ROLE ONCE AGAIN
In the next stage of the war, Hitler, unable to knock out England by invasion, tried to break out of Europe into Africa and Asia and so create a solid Axis bloc from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the North Cape to the Cape of Good Hope. He had the advantage of British sea-power, which prevented him from transporting his armies across the waters by which Europe is surrounded to north, west and south. But the southern sea, the Mediterranean, was all but bridged for him by the geographical position and naval might of Italy and by the existence of a powerful Italian fleet in the Mediterranean. Here half a million Italians were almost encircling from Libya and Abyssinia a British Imperial Force of fewer than 50,000 men. All that they had to do was to drive Wavell's army out of Egypt and advance up the Palestine coast. Once deprived of its bases in Alexandria and Haifa, the British Eastern Mediterranean Fleet would have had to leave that sea an Italian lake.

Thereafter, the Italian Navy being free to escort any number of German troops into the Levant, the oil-wells of the Middle East would have passed into Axis hands and Turkey would have been surrounded with no choice but either to suffer the lot of Hungary and become a voluntary German corridor or that of Poland and become an involuntary one. With a German army on the Russo-Turkish frontier and Russia's vital oil supplies at Bakı fatally compromised, it is hard to see how Russia could have withstood Germany's attack from the west or how an inadequately armed Britain could have prevented a German drive to the Pacific across India.

Fortunately the gossamer web

VICTORY
The vampire and the dragon have so long Torn the afflicted peoples, and the dark Castle of throned treason and ravenous wrong So long prevailed in its appalling stark Steely-walled labyrinth above the bones Of martyrs and sad Europe's ravined grace; Destined to be eternal seem'st its stones, And it grew dreadful as a demon's face.

But in the sky we heard the silver horn Of the Archangel sound o'er land and sea; The thunders and the furies we had borne Came back into our hands: Europe is free.

We have scourged with fire the citadel of the beast; The gates are open and the prisoners run Forth to the sweetness of white Freedom's feast, And those that sat in darkness see the sun.

Therefore we praise our warriors who have sped Into Hell's very mouth to break the jaws Of the black dragon, to bring back from the dead The reign of gentleness and equal laws.

To bring again the Kingdom of the Star, And build in sacred loving brotherhood A new world rising from the wreck of war, Jerusalem redeemed by much heroic blood...

Northerner II
WILFRED CHILDE

THIS WORLD OF OURS

A Muddling Finish
WHAT a pity we did not get a clear-cut announcement of the end! Excitement yesterday trailed off into an anti-climax. The Allied delay, though no doubt unavoidable, in announcing Germany's surrender under the definite statement by German radio caused considerable uncertainty and inconvenience. The arrangements for VE-Day involve for many people a good deal of organisation. Those responsible for official celebrations, for instance, were kept in a state of suspense until they were told by the Ministry of Information that the simultaneous Allied declaration was to be withheld until this afternoon. Anyone concerned with transport services or businesses with special plans for VE-Day was also for a time on tenterhooks.

The public, so far as I could gather, made up their minds in good time. Theirs not to worry about such trifles as official confirmation. This was particularly noticeable in some of the humbler residential areas. One rather grey little street through which I passed was changing its complexion from moment to moment as exuberant ladies thrust out Union Jacks and assisted each other to hang such festoons of bunting as I have not seen for many years.

Domestic and National

THERE was a pleasant air of improvisation about the decorations in one area, where the good news had coincided with the local washing-day. This resulted in a cheerful and unusual display on a clothes-line, which bore, in this order, the following articles:
1. A pair of pyjama trousers.
2. The Stars and Stripes.
3. A pillowcase.
4. The Union Jack.
5. Something pink in lingerie, which I did not attempt to identify.
6. The Red Flag.

It was in this same district that I noticed one of those large and bulbous vehicles whose function is to clear sumps by means of a suction pump. Such an engine, belonging to a local authority, should presumably have waited for official sanction

Musical Intuition
AN example of his extraordinary perceptiveness was given when Sir Hubert Parry produced, without comment, an "Overture to an Unwritten Tragedy," first played, I believe, at Worcester in 1883. Dr. Thompson guessed, in spite of its title, that the overture was really inspired by the story of "Othello," and in a letter Parry told him that he had guessed rightly.

"It's wonderful how you manage to spy out so much of the construction and material of a new work at one hearing," Parry wrote, "and it's flattering to my vanity that you hit so exactly on my intentions in the chief subjects. It's not only 'near the mark,' but right on it."

Tribute from Abroad

IF any unobtrusive Briton thinks we should not blow our own trumpet even on VE-Day, he may be interested in a cable message which I saw the other day. It was sent by a Swiss business man to a friend in Leeds, and shows that there are other people who think pretty well of us. The cable reads:

In your darkest days, never lost faith in your country. Humbly rejoicing your greatest victory. As in the past you have won the last battle, glory to you all. I bow before your heroes dead and alive. Without the spirit of your Empire Europe would be one big concentration camp. The highest morale has won over the greatest barbarism. Thank you, Britannia.

Adult Education

THE other day I told a story in this column about an incident at what I incautiously called an "elementary" school. This indiscretion has brought me the following metrical rebuke from a reader—

Northerner Two,
I'm surprised at you,
You ought to be more wary.

Our schools, you see,
Must never be
By you called elementary.

In point of fact
The Butler Act
Insists that they are Primary.

And that, my dear Watson,
Is an elementary fact, my correspondent concluded, "my

PROVED BY THE TEST OF TIME!
GUY'S for life
War time restrictions on new vehicles have not troubled happy GUY users—They KNOW that GUY "built in" quality means unfailing reliability even though the vehicle is ten years old or more!
May we tell YOU about the GUY
Wheatley & Whiteley
99, KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS 3. Tel. 31122 (5 lines)

The Yorkshire Post

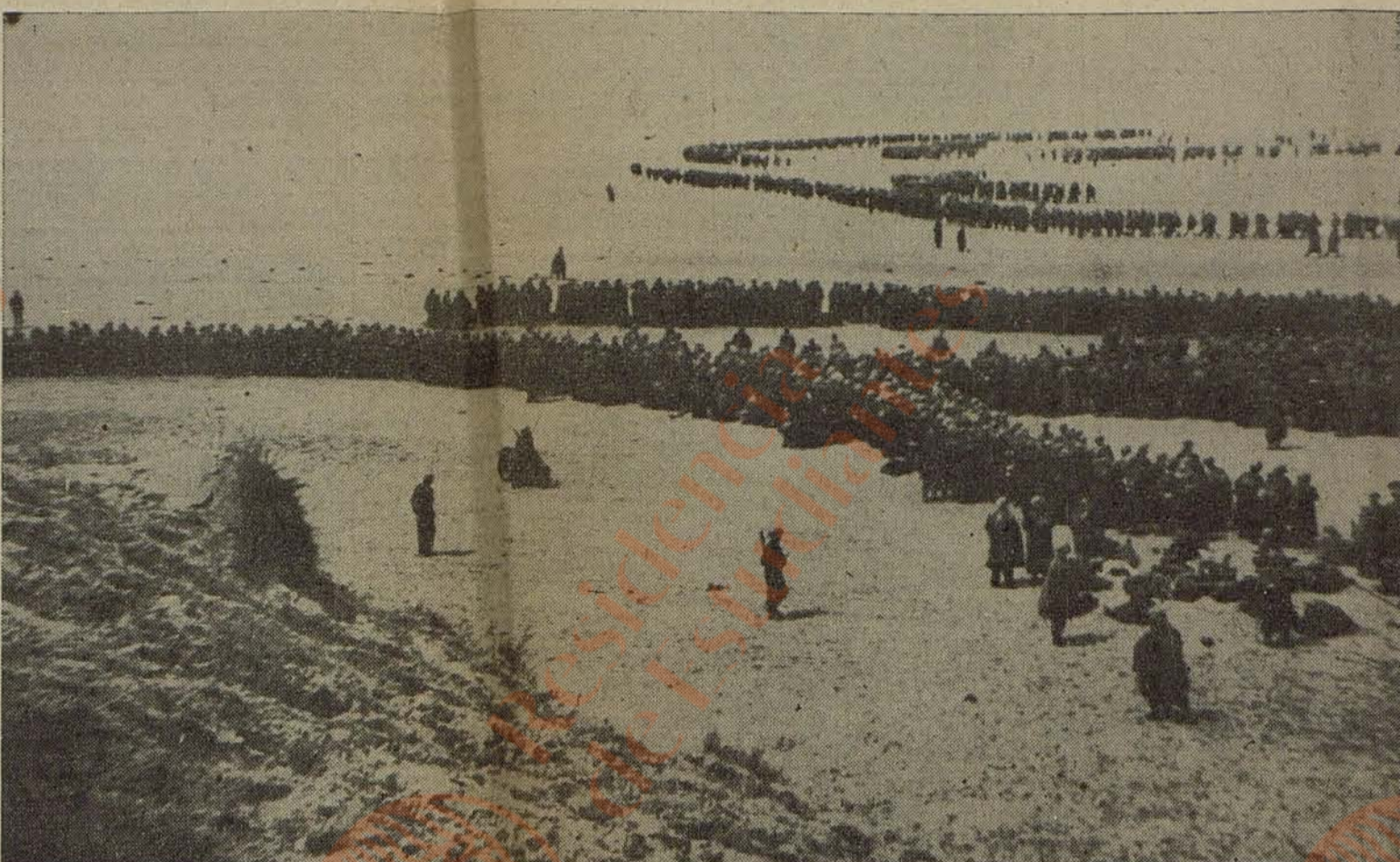
LEEDS, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

KINO'S DARLEY STREET, BRADFORD
NEW SEASON'S
COATS & COSTUMES

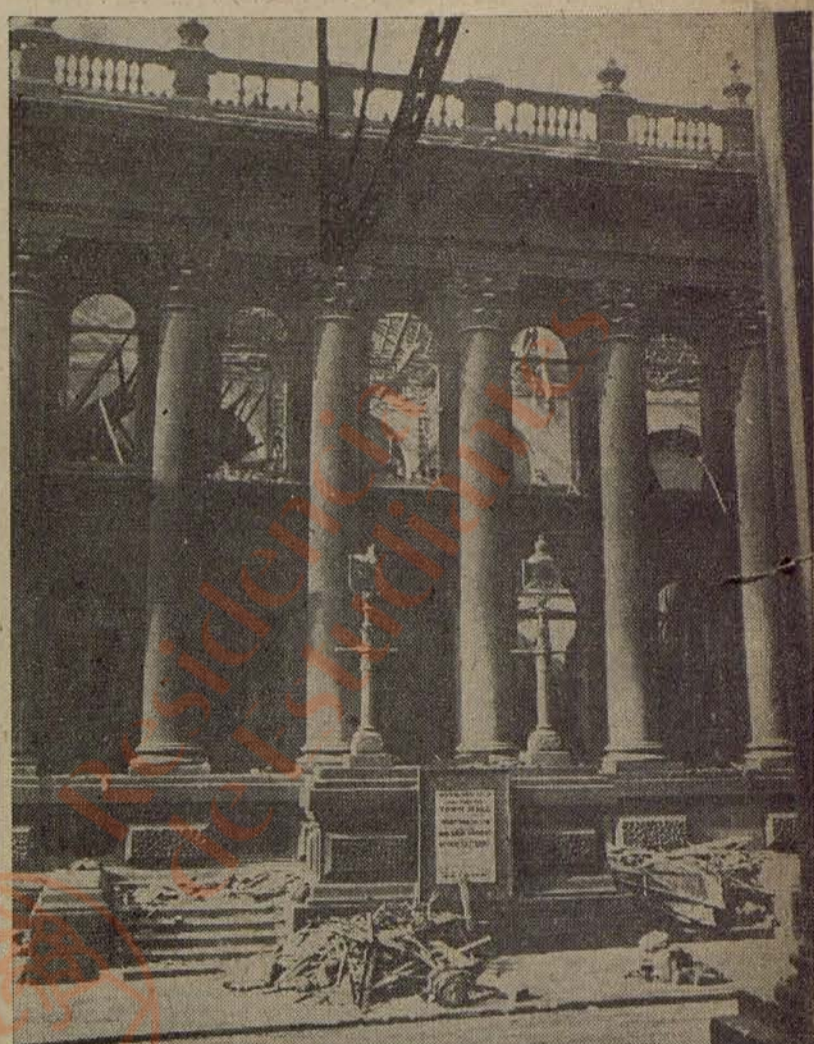
A Pictorial Record of Some of the Memorable Happenings of the War



THE ATTACK ON LONDON. Falling ruins of buildings destroyed by fire bombs near St. Paul's.



THE GREAT WITHDRAWAL FROM DUNKIRK. The remarkable scene on the beach at Dunkirk during the withdrawal of thousands of our soldiers after the German breakthrough in 1940.



LEEDS TOWN HALL, which was hit during a raid on the City in March, 1941.



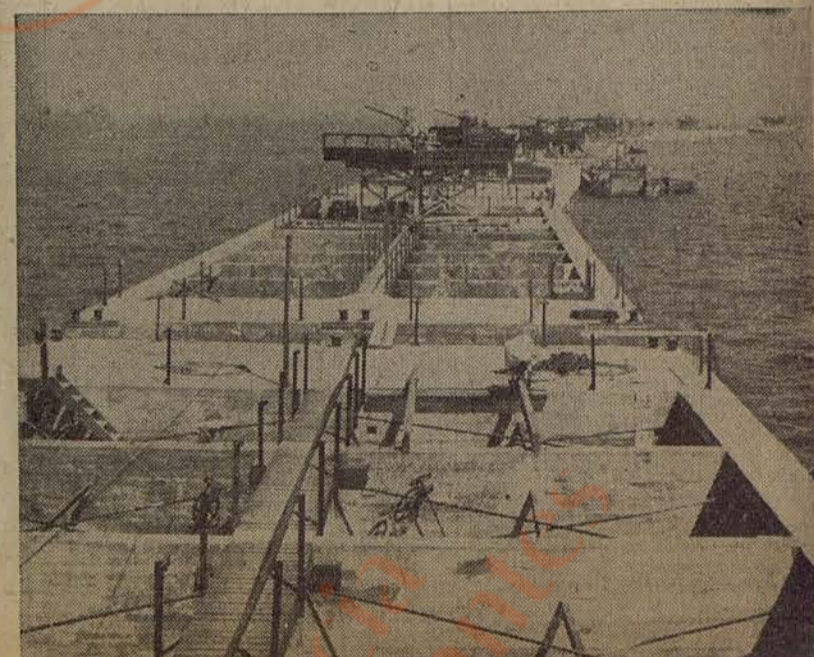
HULL DEVASTATION. Wrecked houses in Hull, which suffered more severely from bombs than any other Yorkshire city.



THE YALTA CONFERENCE. — Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin in happy mood.



D-DAY. Troops, supplies and reinforcements going ashore on D-Day, June 6, 1944.



PREFABRICATED PORTS, built in Britain and towed across the Channel to the Coast of Normandy.

Yorkshire Plans for VE-Day Celebration

Last night's announcement has brought a number of changes in the Leeds programme. At the Civic Hall last night the officials, consulting with the Lord Mayor (Alderman C. V. Walker), made immediate arrangements to adapt the already announced programme to the new conditions.

Mr. Churchill's announcement will be relayed in Victoria Square at 7 p.m. followed by music provided by the band of the R.A.P.C. and the drum and pipe band of A.S.T.U. until 11 p.m. when the Lord Mayor will speak, and the Vicar of Leeds (the Rev. A. S. Reeve) will offer a prayer of thanksgiving. During the service the band of the West Yorkshire Regiment will play and they will continue to play for a short time afterwards. In the evening the West Yorkshire band will play in City Square.

Schools' Holiday
Last night an official of the Education Department told "The Yorkshire Post" that schools will be closed to-day and to-morrow as a holiday. "Arrangements for this were made in case the announcement should be made late on," he said. "Schools will be able to hold services when they meet again."

Here is the rest of the Leeds programme for to-day and to-morrow:

VE-DAY

Parish Church—Festival Evensong, 4.30 p.m. Thanksgiving service, 7 p.m.
Holy Trinity—Short services, lasting 15 minutes, every hour from 11 a.m. until 6 p.m., starting on the hour, with a final service at 10 p.m.
St. Anne's Cathedral—Thanksgiving Services, 4 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Schools—Holiday.

DAY AFTER VE-DAY

United service, Victoria Hall, at noon.
The Vicar of Leeds, the Rev. D. Gordon Wylie (Moderator of the Church Council), the Rev. Isaac Cohen, representing the Hebrew Congregation, and the Salvation Army representative to take part.
Parish Church—Holy Communion, 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m. Festival Evensong, 6.30 p.m.
Schools—Holiday.

Gay Leeds Crowds

Crowds thronged Leeds streets yesterday afternoon in expectation of the great news. But the minutes ticked by and still there was no sign of the great moment; gradually it became an anti-climax. After the dampening announcement by the B.B.C. at 6 o'clock most people

YORK COUNCIL'S DECISION

No Floodlighting for VE-Day

From Our Own Correspondent

Pickering
To-morrow both cinemas at Pickering will give a free show for children, and it is expected that there will be a dance in the Memorial Hall in the evening. The cricket field will be open for games, etc. On Sunday there will be a united service at the Parish Church.

Pudsey

Pudsey is gay with flags and bunting. A number of illuminated devices have been erected on the side of the Town Hall and across the main road, and the Baths building and the Cenotaph will be decorated with flags. On one side of the main entrance to the Town Hall has been picked out a large V sign and an outline of the Prime Minister complete with cigar. On the other side a crown surmounts the war years, 1939-1945. The Cathedral, the War Memorial and Royal Infirmary will be floodlit.

Bradford Illuminations

Bunting and flags began to make their appearance in the centre of Bradford yesterday. The front of the Town Hall and Town Hall Square have been decorated with fairy lights. On one side of the main entrance to the Town Hall has been picked out a large V sign and an outline of the Prime Minister complete with cigar. On the other side a crown surmounts the war years, 1939-1945. The Cathedral, the War Memorial and Royal Infirmary will be floodlit.

Ilkley Grammar School Decision

Ilkley Grammar School governors last night decided not to apply under the new Act for direct grant status. The chairman, Mr. J. C. Findlay, stated that they never applied for direct grant status but merely gave notice that they were considering the possibility. The sub-committee, he added, had recommended them to limit their inquiries to application for voluntary status under the county authority. The result of this would be that parents would not be called upon to pay any fees.

Wakefield Conservative Meeting

At the annual Conservative Association meeting in Wakefield, last night, Major A. N. Braithwaite, M.P., reminded his audience that Britain would have to face for many years to come the heavy financial liabilities incurred in bringing about victory. "As a debtor nation we shall not have to buy where we cannot sell. We can only pay in goods or services, that is why we urgently need a drive in exports once the war is over," he said.

Driffild Wedding

Flying Officer Ronald James Shanks and Miss Margaret Reed, elder twin daughter of Mrs. Reed, of Inverly, Driffild, and the late Mr. J. R. Reed, were married at Driffild Parish Church at a day's notice, the bridegroom being on embarkation leave. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Shanks, of Wealdstone, Harrow. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Ernest Reed, and attended by her twin sister, Miss Marian Reed. Pilot Officer Sigourney was best man.

Scarborough

An hour after the Prime Minister makes his announcement the Mayor of Scarborough, Alderman G. Pinder, there will be children's sports in the Town Hall and read officials to the Town Hall. He will read the announcement from the Town Hall steps, after which there will be a short thank-

FARMERS' WAR ACHIEVEMENT

THE WEST RIDING'S VAST CROPS

From Our Own Correspondent

HARROGATE, Monday
Details of the war effort of farmers and farm workers in the West Riding were given to me to-day by Mr. W. F. Richardson, Chief Executive Officer of the West Riding War Agricultural Executive Committee. The figures, published for the first time, show the huge acreages of land which have been ploughed up, the crops grown, and the work done in the West Riding up to the end of 1944, in comparison with the year before the war.

Outstanding among the figures are those of wheat, the acreage of which is almost doubled; barley, which is more than doubled; and flax, with an increase from 10 acres to 3,314. Mr. Richardson told me that his committee would like to express deep admiration for the work of farmers, farm workers, members of the W.L.A. and others, particularly farmers' wives, who made this work possible. The figures show an increase of 216,107 acres in arable land up to the end of 1944. The peak acreage of arable was reached at the end of 1943 and some of that land had gone back by undersowing and reseeded to grass.

The following table shows West Riding acreages for crops in 1939 and 1944. Before war broke out in 1939 the arable acreage was 291,000.

	1939	1944
Total arable acreage...	291,000	507,107
Wheat...	67,725	108,926
Barley...	15,145	31,314
Oats...	60,195	99,602
Onions...	176	1,228
Potatoes...	25,041	50,316
Sugar beet...	8,105	11,554
Flax...	10	3,314
Brussels sprouts...	210	499
Peas...	10	10
Spreading brocoli...	1,543	2,240
Carrots...	1,022	1,602
Onions...	176	1,228
Lettuce...	176	285
Bare fallow...	11,824	4,159
Temporary leys...	48,489	92,381

There was an increase in the number of head of cattle but a big drop in the number of pigs and poultry, as shown below:

	June 4, 1939	June 4, 1944
Cattle...	505,721	535,319
Sheep...	785,394	605,819
Pigs...	1,496,763	85,748
Poultry over 6 months...	1,394,416	591,500
Poultry under 6 months...	1,741,339	1,067,499

APPOINTMENTS

To-day
North-Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee—Station Hotel, York, 2.15
Bradford City Council, 2
Brigadier K. Hargreaves at Church School, Pool, 3
British Cotton Growing Association—Annual Meeting, Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2.30
Solomon Pianoforte Recital—Leeds Town Hall, 6.50
Harrrogate Shakespearean Festival Society "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Royal Hall

To-morrow

Yorkshire Council for Further Education Annual Convention—Mining and Technical College, Barnsley (continued)
North Riding Farmers' Union—Royal Station Hotel, York, 10.15
Hallifax Board of White Swan Hotel, L. Hallifax Women's Luncheon Club—Philosophical Hall, 1.15
Bradford Doseman May Meeting of Jerusalem and East Mission—Skipton Parish Church, 8

News of the North

DEWSBURY LIBERALS

Mr. H. M. Docton, hon. secretary of the Dewsbury Conservative and Unionist Association, informs us that a small deputation from that Association was elected to meet a deputation of National Liberals, who are to support Mr. Churchill at the next election.

Kirkstall Conservatives

The annual meeting of Kirkstall Conservative Association was held in Burley Club, Leeds, last night. Mr. W. F. Bell presiding. Major Currier Briggs spoke on "International Problems" and the retiring Councillors for the Ward, Messrs. A. C. Scarr and W. F. Bell were adopted as candidates for the coming municipal elections. Mr. R. F. Smith was elected president and Mr. W. F. Bell chairman.

From H.Q. To Ilkley

Brigadier Terry Clarke, prospective Liberal candidate for the Pudsey and Otley Division, is making a special flight from Field-Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters on Thursday to address a meeting at Ilkley.

Leeds Grammar School

It is announced that 83 former students of Leeds Grammar School have been killed or reported missing, and that 36 have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches.

Bradford Fund

At a meeting yesterday in connection with the Lord Mayor of Bradford's £30,000 British Appeal for Ex-Servicemen and Women, it was announced that £229 had so far been received. It was decided that a bring-and-buy sale should be held on July 5, and that on July 7 there should be a flag day.

Horsforth Officer's Promotion

Major A. L. Rathmell (38), youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. Rathmell, of Long Row, Horsforth, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He is serving in India, where he has been stationed for nine years.

Bradford Address

At a meeting of the Independent Traders' Alliance, in Bradford Mechanics' Institute, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Dallas, prospective Conservative candidate for Bradford Central Division, spoke on "Private Enterprise v. Nationalisation."

Horsforth Council Chairman

Mr. A. Jennings, Horsforth (Transport Officer to the Ministry of Food, North-Eastern Division), has been elected chairman of Horsforth Council, on which authority he has served for seven years.

OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE (501)

ACROSS
1. It's a handicap to start this (7).
2. Took steps (5).
3. Still in bed, apparently (5).
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