

3rd Army Tanks Capture Pilsen

Reds Near Prague in New Drive

Russian forces, attacking on a 110-mile front in central Czechoslovakia, were reported yesterday to be driving into the eastern outskirts of Prague.

Broadcasts on one of the Prague radio stations, seized by Czech patriots in an uprising against the German garrison, reported intercepting commands by Russian tank officers as the Soviet column neared the suburbs of the capital.

The battle for Bohemia, the United Press said, was being fought on a horseshoe-shaped front, with the northern prong aimed at the Germans still entrenched in Dresden and at Goerlitz, in the Sudeten range.

A branch of the lower prong, cutting through Moravia, yesterday closed about Krenovice, 29 miles northeast of Brunn.

With no mention of continued fighting in the north, where the German armies have surrendered formally, yesterday's Soviet communiqué merely recorded the occupation of new places in this sector. Marshal Stalin's order of the day from Moscow revealed that Marshal Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army had completed the capture of Rugen Island.

The 1st and 2d White Russian Armies, the UP said, had reduced to 400 square miles each of the last two pockets remaining in Germany. A 15-mile wedge was driven into the pocket southwest of Berlin with the capture of Reets, 19 miles northeast of Dessau.

Allies Liberate Blum, Schussnigg

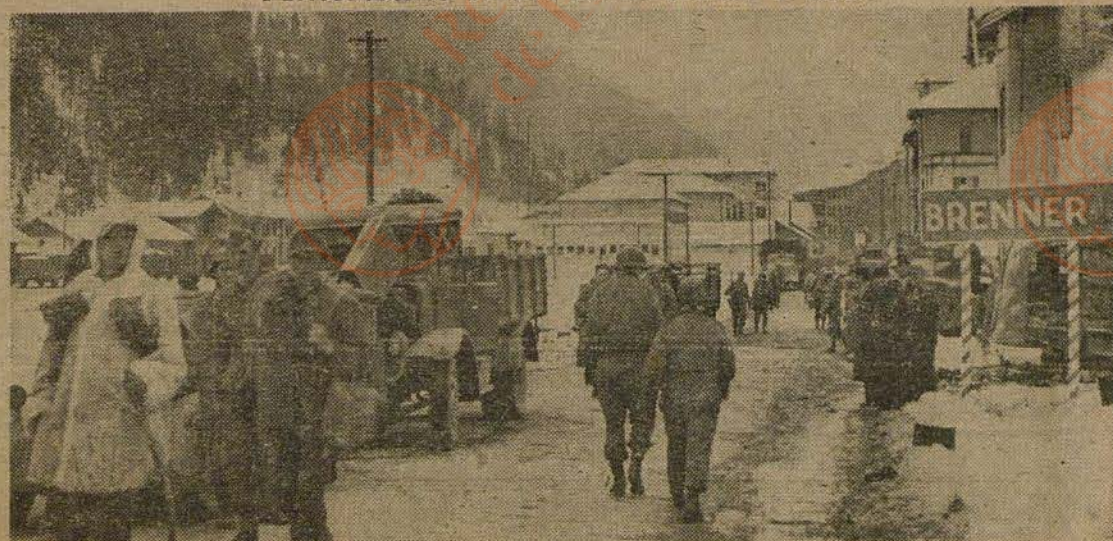
ROME, May 6 (AP)—Leon Blum, former Popular Front Premier of France; Kurt Schussnigg, former Austria Prime Minister, and Pastor Niemoller, who once blasted the Nazis from his German pulpit, are in Allied hands in northwestern Italy, it was disclosed today.

These noted anti-Nazis were among a group which was liberated in the vicinity of Dobbiaco Pass northeast of Bolzano. Blum and Schussnigg were previously reported spirited away from an Austrian Alpine prison camp just before American troops arrived.

No Shots Fired as Seventh Raced South for Linkup

By HOWARD BYRNE
WITH THE 103D DIV., May 4 (Delayed)—The long looked for linkup between the 7th and 5th American Armies came today at 1115 hours when elements of the 103d Div. 7th Army, met a jeep column of the 88th Div., 5th Army, at Colle Sarco, Italy, eight miles below the Italian border.
Innsbruck was scarcely taken last night when the first battalion of the 103d Div. roared out of the

Americans Meet at Brenner Pass



Brennero, the Italian town at the northern gate to the famed Brenner Pass, is occupied by U. S. 7th Army troops from Austria and U. S. 5th Army troops from Italy. It's a strange sight for the German prisoners who used to guard this place where Hitler and Mussolini so often met in their heyday.
—163d Signal Photo by Leibowitz

Complete German Surrender Expected Soon, Reuter Says

LONDON, May 6—The Allied powers are now standing by for the final surrender of Germany, expected "within a very short space of time," according to Reuter's political correspondent.

Reuter said that the surrender announcement would be broadcast simultaneously from London, Washington and Moscow. Britain and the United States will withhold any announcement until confirmation comes from the Soviet Union that she has received the necessary capitulation from troops still facing the Red Army.

It was forecast that the surrender of Germany would be absolute and would include every European port which the German armies have been using—in Norway, the channel islands and French coastal pockets.

There has been no disclosure as to who will make the surrender, but Grand Adm. Doenitz is the probable German spokesman. On the Allied side, the surrender proceedings will probably be entrusted to an Allied general so far not named, but to be nominated by General Eisenhower.

2 GERMAN SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, May 6—British naval aircraft, during an offensive sweep off the coast of northern Norway Friday night and yesterday morning, sank a German submarine tender and a German tanker.

Fights Rage In Prague

Street fighting raged in Prague last night as Partisans strove to wrest the Czechoslovakian capital from the Germans.

Late yesterday afternoon the German radio admitted that Partisans held two of the city's radio stations.

An earlier broadcast from a patriot-controlled Prague radio station saying that the Germans had ceased resistance and had agreed to armistice terms appeared to be premature.

Czech sources in London said that later information indicated that bitter fighting continued in the capital and elsewhere in Bohemia.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Walter Berthch, only German member of the so-called Czech protectorate government, had been arrested by patriots in Prague. As Minister of Labor and Economy, Berthch had been in charge of the program which sent Czech workers to labor camps and war factories in Germany.

Poet Ezra Pound Captured in Italy

MILAN, May 6—Ezra Pound, the American poet who broadcast from Rome under the Fascist regime, has been captured near Genoa.

Pound was one of eight Americans indicted for treason by the United States government in July, 1943. Attorney General Francis Biddle said they would be brought to trial when caught.

Seek News On Arrest Of 16 Poles

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden revealed today that they had asked the Soviet government for a full explanation of the arrest of 16 Polish leaders.

Radio Moscow broadcast the announcement that the 16 Poles had been arrested for "security reasons," and it had been announced previously in the House of Commons that 15 Poles had been taken into custody by the Russians. Moscow identified the leader of the group as "the well known Polish general, Abulicki."

(Continued on Page 4)

Yanks On Okinawa Hold Wild Japanese Assault

GUAM, May 6 (ANS)—The Japanese, in one of the wildest battles of the Pacific war, yesterday hurled amphibious forces, the first major tank-led counter-assault of the Okinawa campaign, suicide boats, planes and pilot-guided flying bombs at American forces on the island.

Every attack was broken up, but five light U. S. ships were sunk and others damaged.

Hundreds of a force of 4,000 attacking Japanese were slaughtered in the "best day of Jap killing since the Okinawa campaign began." One hundred fifty-four planes were shot down and 15 explosive-laden speed boats blown up.

Under cover of early morning darkness four Japanese amphibious units totaling about 600 men attempted to land behind the American lines on both coasts. Three assault forces got ashore on the west coast in the rear of the 77th Inf. Div. Hours later they were still there, but they were trapped and being wiped out.

The fourth group of about 200 men

7th Army Still Meets Resistance

Pilsen, armament center and second largest city of Bohemia, fell yesterday to 3d Army armor, attacking along a 110-mile front against the last island of organized German resistance in Central Europe.

With the Austrian front technically eliminated by the surrender of German Army Group G to Gen. Jacob L. Devers' U. S. 6th Army Group, other 3d Army troops, and units of the 7th Army continued to overrun the last remaining enemy pockets in the mountains of Bavaria and the Austrian Tyrol.

At Pilsen, 3d Army troops were 40 miles inside the Bohemian frontier, after a 16-mile gain during the day. The advance placed them within 50 miles of the Czech capital at Prague, already reported liberated by an underground revolt.

Beyond captured Linz and Urfahr, Austrian cities on the Danube, 3d Army units drove east and north to extend the American thrust toward the lines of advancing Russian forces, west of Vienna.

Localized fighting continued on the 7th Army front, in spite of the surrender of the last organized German force in Austria. Blocking tactics were still being encountered in the Austrian Alpine passes, where troops of the 36th, 44th and 103d Divs. were clearing holdout resistance in areas technically yielded to the Allies.

The last recalcitrant enemy groups were being sponged up in lower Germany, in the area below the bend of the Inn River and along the base of the Inn-Isar corridor.

Other units extended the areas of occupation beyond Salzburg and around Berchtesgaden, where doughs of the 3d Div. found Hitler's mountain chalet in flames.

were stranded on a reef off the east coast and was annihilated.

More than 3,000 Nipponese attacked 7th Div. positions on the east flank at dawn behind 20 tanks and under the protection of the campaign's heaviest enemy artillery barrage. Big American guns smashed the tanks and doughboys halted the charge in fierce hand-to-hand battles and grenade duels.

Bombers attacked Yontan airstrip, causing some damage, and joined suicide pilots in raiding the fleet. Some bombers loosed Baka bombs—a glider type bomb guided by suicide pilots. Fifty-four attacking planes and one Baka bomb were shot down by ships' guns. American aircraft shot down 96 more and four others were accounted for in isolated actions.

B-29s Hit Japan

GUAM, May 6 (ANS)—Between 150 and 200 Superforts yesterday made the first B-29 attack of the war on

(Continued on Page 4)



Rape in Germany

I have just read a little item tucked away in a corner of today's paper which calmly states: "Two Soldiers in Germany Must Hang for Rape."

I can't help but wonder, have we fallen for another Nazi trap? I remember reading in this very paper, some time back, that one of the many propaganda methods employed by the fraus and frau-leins was to declare that one of our soldiers had raped them. Have we fallen for another of their underhand methods to demoralize our armies and kill as many of our soldiers as possible by any means?

Now the women of Germany yell rape. They stood by and sanctioned all the heinous crimes perpetrated on the women of Russia, Poland, France, Holland and the others. These same German women were so debased and fanatical as to send their 15-year-old unmarried daughters to Nazi Youth camps to beget children for their Fuehrer. As a reward, these German girls could flaunt before the world their Deutsche Mutter medal with its great big swastika for their children's birthright.

Don't let the Germans take advantage of our sense of justice and right. Let's be sure we're not being duped again before we condemn our soldiers to death for rape.

—Lt. J. S., ANC

Hang On to Records

During the past month and a half there have been some 15 instances of men reporting to this headquarters without either their service records or allied papers. These important papers were in duffle bags, which were lost en route.

You chaps who are on permanent change of station or on any move wherein you have been entrusted with your records or orders: If it is impossible to keep your baggage always within sight, keep those records and papers on your person at all times. You can replace a missing pair of trousers or a shirt, but a permanent set of records is something that money cannot buy.

—Lt. T. E. R., GFTC.

Food for the Foe

I have noticed several units over here that employ German labor feeding employes good American hot meals. This is not in accordance with the rules and regulations set down by SHAEF. The Handbook for Military Government in Germany states:

"Rations, clothing and accommodation will not be supplied to static labor (that which resides in the area) by military authorities except when it is deemed essential to ensure their effective use and then not in excess of that issued to mobile units (organized units under military command moved from place to place)."

—Pfc. L. H. F., Mil. Gov't.

Hubert

By Wingert



Remember, no fraternizing!

Discharge of 2,000,000 Men Planned After V-E Day

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UP)—The Army tentatively plans a gradual discharge of some 2,000,000 men after V-E Day, some members of Congress said yesterday.

However, the Congressmen emphasized that the Army's figures are tentative and depend on final decisions reached for stepping up American offensives in the Pacific. They placed the Army's present strength at 8,300,000 men, and reported that a force in the neighborhood of 6,000,000 troops will be retained to finish the fight against Japan.

Veterans of the European fighting will have no monopoly on discharges. The Army's point system governing discharges will apply to all theaters equally. Men long in the Pacific as well as the few who have been through overseas campaigns and are now stationed in this country, will comprise part of the total.

Of the men now in Europe, more than one-half apparently will remain there as occupation troops with the new U. S. 15th Army. Some of the troops who were in Europe already have started for the Pacific.

Combat troops, for the most part, will have furloughs at home before being sent to the Pacific. Service troops will go directly to the Pacific, in most cases.

No Cut in Army Inductions

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Congressional hopes for a sharp cut in Army inductions after the German surrender have received a jolt from Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall.

Marshall, in a letter to the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said he had been advised by Gen. Eisenhower that no reduction in replacement needs in Europe was anticipated.

—Pfc. Paul Szwczuk

Terry and the Pirates



Europe Facing Dire Shortage of Food

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—A battleground for the past five and a half years, Europe will face immediately after the war the grim spectre of a food shortage. Indications are that it will be more acute and more widespread in the first year of peace than it was in any one winter during the war.

It is not known yet what efforts have been started to alleviate this possibility of famine beyond direct relief measures in the hardest-hit districts. The war continued too far into the spring of 1945 for Europe to feed herself through the coming winter.

There is still some time for planting, and this is being done desperately, with men and women begging for plows and seeds. The yield, though, will be small, since farmlands in many areas are devastated; power and equipment gone, and horses practically vanished.

Moreover, with eight to ten million displaced persons still in Germany, this manpower has been freed from battlefields and prison camps too late to be of any use in their own homelands.

Europe has never been able to feed herself entirely by herself and, on the basis of current crops and limitations in manpower and equipment, it is regarded as unlikely by relief and rehabilitation officials here that this year's yield will be more than 50 percent of normal.

Even now, well into the spring, there is little meat, butter and milk, and holders of ration tickets are seldom able to get groceries. France is getting back her millions of deportees and liberated prisoners too weak and sick to help get the crops adequately underway.

Patterson Lauds American Armies

WITH THE 9TH ARMY, May 6 (UP)—The American armies in Europe were described by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson today as "the finest fighting force our nation ever produced."

Following a tour of what once was the Western Front, Patterson said that he was impressed by the devastation of Germany's key industrial area while unimportant villages in the countryside appeared to have escaped unnecessary damage.

Paris Asks Spain For Laval's Return

PARIS, May 6—France has asked the Spanish government for the extradition of Pierre Laval, Vichy collaborator now interned in Barcelona, Pierre-Henri Teitgen, French Minister of Information, disclosed yesterday.

In French official circles there was no doubt that Spain would agree to return Laval. It was indicated the former French Premier would be sent back as soon as details of his return can be settled.

Contest Mail Is Set Aside By APO 887

Letters entered in the Stars and Stripes War Bond Contest are receiving special treatment at APO 887 in order to expedite their delivery to contest committee headquarters.

"GIs who enter this worthy contest need have no fear that their letter won't reach its mark," said T-5 Walter E. Lawing of Fayetteville, N. C., clerk in charge of operations at APO 887. "We handle hundreds of thousands of pieces of mail here each day, but with the special receiving box set aside for the contest, there is absolutely no chance of a letter of entry going astray."

Just from observing the return addresses, Lawing estimates that of the hundreds of contest letters that have passed through the post office thus far, 65 percent were from combat and forward echelon troops, while the remainder were from Army personnel stationed in the Paris area. Three enlisted men have been assigned to handle the contest mail.

APO officers offered two pointers to contestants:

1. In compliance with Army regulations, make sure your name and serial number in the return address and the word "free" in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope appear in your own handwriting.

2. Don't waste your money on airmail envelopes, since there is no airmail service on the continent.

The postal officer of APO 887 stated: "APO 887 is most happy to cooperate in this worthwhile contest. We feel that from it will come many ideas to benefit not only the members of the Army themselves but the United States as well."

The contest is open to all Army personnel, male and female, in the ETO, who have a Class B allotment or have purchased a war bond since May 1, when the competition began. All that is required is a letter of from 50 to 250 words on the subject "my savings and postwar plans." Ten first prizes of Chevrolet automobiles or trucks are being offered, with Frigidaires as the award for the 10 next best letters.

MILAN FASCISTS SHOT

MILAN, May 6 (Reuter)—About a thousand Fascists have been executed in Milan since April 25, it was estimated here today, by order of irregular tribunals. In addition, several hundred others have been executed by tribunals set up in outlying factory districts.

By Milt Caniff

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It Happened at Home

U.S. Feels War Will Come Despite Parley at Frisco

The Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau

NEW YORK, May 6—America read and heard this week of some progress being made by the United Nations Conference at San Francisco to establish an international organization for peace, yet a poll by Denver University's National Opinion Research Center showed that six out of every 10 Americans believe the United States will have to fight another war within 50 years; more than half of these expect it within 25 years.

Americans also learned this week that the Nazis had surrendered in Italy and Austria, Holland, Northern Germany and Denmark. There were no celebrations and people asked each other: "When do you think we'll have a V-E Day?"

Mrs. Roosevelt and Hitler

The Nation was told that Hitler was dead. The general reaction was typified by the comment of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, writing in her newspaper column:

"Until I actually see a photograph of Hitler dead I shall feel rather skeptical."

The former First Lady explained her suspicions thus: "The horror of Mussolini's death would, I think, make any of the German officials do everything possible to escape a like fate. It has often been said that Hitler had a double. Unless one really saw his body and it was identified by people who knew him but who were not his close associates, I think one would be justified in wondering if he had not killed his substitute and tried to escape himself."

"It may be that escape is impossible but one cannot help feeling that these men made their plans long in advance. That they will make every effort to escape seems a foregone conclusion."

THIS was a week of so many sensations that one excited radio announcer interrupted a flash with a flash. He broke into a musical program to tell of a report by a captured Nazi officer that Adm. Doenitz had instructed the German armed forces not to fight the Americans and the British, halfway through that bulletin he interrupted himself to flash the fall of Berlin.

Otis M. Bailey, of Bristol, R.I., 69-year-old grandfather, building inspector, Sunday school superintendent and retired shipbuilder, plans to make a good living for himself with no visible means of support. In other words, Bailey has invented a wire gadget that holds up strapless bathing suits, evening gowns, aprons, etc., and

after the war he intends to put it into mass production. Bailey, who had retired and was dabbling in his many hobbies when the war came, worked in a war plant for three years. Students at the Rhode Island School of Design have okayed his wire bodice and also a strapless gown he has designed.

Majority Still Favor Compulsory Training

The week's Gallup Poll indicated that the current debate over the question of postwar universal training has not changed public sentiment. Nearly five months ago a survey showed 70 percent of the nation approving compulsory training; a survey just completed finds the idea still favored by 70 percent.

USO Camp Shows, Inc. is planning an entertainment program in the ETO for six months after V-E Day which will cost 2,500,000 dollars over and above its normal expenditures, which run 500,000 dollars monthly for all overseas activities, according to Variety, theatrical trade weekly. This sum represents the cash outlay for six to eight musical shows, 20 to 35 legitimate plays and 10 additional concert units. The big entertainment program is designed to help uphold morale for troops in Europe when the fighting stops.

SHOCKING Signal Corps films of Nazi prison camps at Buchenwald, Ohrdruf, Hadamar and Nordhausen were released by major news-reel films this week and were shown in all their horror to movie audiences throughout the country. In New York all first-run houses exhibited the films except the Radio City Music Hall, whose manager explained that he considered the shots unfit for audiences of women and children.

Reports of U.S. editors who visited the prison camps at Gen. Eisenhower's invitation were widely published in America this week and commanded considerable attention. Typical of these was a story by Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who said he had gone to Europe in a skeptical frame of mind, expecting to find many of the terrible reports already relayed by war correspondents exaggerations and largely propaganda.

"It is my grim duty to report," he wrote, "that the descriptions of the horrors of this camp (Buchenwald), one of many which have been and will be uncovered by Allied armies, have given less than the whole truth. The fiendishness of these operations defies description."

Li'l Abner



Great Sport



When not earning his keep as a member of the Brooklyn Dodgers', Frenchy Bordagary passes time doing a bit of crocheting while his attractive wife, Vicki, stands by to pick up the dropped stitches.

Grid Coach Accused of Star-Stealing

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6 (ANS)—Carroll Widdoes, Ohio State football coach, charged yesterday that Lt. Paul E. Brown, who is under contract to coach the Cleveland Club in the proposed postwar All-America Football League, has approached Ohio State players for his professional team.

"Brown is signing or trying to sign players from our 1942 freshman team who now are in the service," said Widdoes, "and has approached some of the varsity players."

"When he was here, I heard him in all of his speeches advise the boys to get their college education first and then sign professional contracts," continued Widdoes. "Now that he is in the pro game, he is doing an about face."

Widdoes, who succeeded Brown as head football coach at Ohio State, referred specifically to Lou Groza of Martins Ferry, Ohio, and Joe Whisler, of Willard, Ohio, who wrote they had received contracts to play, pro football.

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—Lt. Paul E. Brown denied having discussed professional contracts with Ohio State University players when informed of charges by Carroll Widdoes.

"My attitude toward boys getting their education first hasn't anything to do with contracts being handled by John Brickles, acting manager of the Cleveland team, in my absence. I don't know anything about men being approached with contracts. I haven't talked to any of them."

Pieretti Beats A's After Shaky Start

Chick Pieretti, rookie Washington pitcher, showed he had the balance for big league hurling when he settled down after a mean start to whip the Philadelphia Athletics, 5-4, in the only big league game not postponed by inclement weather.

The former Pacific Coast League star who won 26 games for Ports-



land last year, gave up four runs and four hits in the first inning. Thereafter, he was in complete command while the Nats were pecking away at three Athletic hurlers for nine hits and a victory in their first night game of the season.

Bingo Binks and Harland Clift wielded the big sticks for Washington, each sending two runs across the plate with their hitting.

YANKS RELEASE PAUL WANER

NEW YORK, May 6—The New York Yankees announced they had given Paul Waner, veteran major league outfielder, his unconditional release. Waner is the only active player with 3,000 hits.

PA. TURF BILL VETOED

HARRISBURG, May 6 (ANS)—A fourth bill to legalize betting on horse racing in Pennsylvania was defeated by the House by a vote of 98 to 87. A total of 105 votes are necessary to pass the bill. A measure was proposed to establish a racing commission with authority to locate three major race tracks in areas where local opinion favored the sport.

Words Without Music

ST. LOUIS, May 6 (ANS)—There are many stories making the rounds concerning Pete Gray, the Browns' one-armed outfielder, but the favorite yarn goes back to last season when Gray played with Memphis of the Southern Association.

It was a hot Sunday afternoon and after the game Pete was accosted by a loquacious matron as he trudged to the clubhouse. "My poor dear boy," cooed the matron, "to have you out there in the hot sun while men with two arms throw the ball at you and other with two arms hit at you! They should be ashamed. Tell me, how did you lose your arm?"

Pete gave her an icy stare and said sharply, "A woman in Brooklyn talked it off."

By Al Capp



Hitler Hero Myth Finds Few Takers

The following dispatch was written by Edward W. Beattie Jr., United Press correspondent, following his release from a German PW camp.

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE Jr.
United Press War Correspondent

PARIS, May 6—Hitler died sometime between July 20 of last year and the end of April—more discredited in the minds of his own people than the democracy he destroyed or the Jews against whom he had incited half the western world.

It is a safe bet that, outside of a chosen few, nobody inside Germany's tattered remnants tonight knows when or how he died. What is important is that nobody believes the "hero's death" story and that with the exception of a few fanatics who will fight on underground for years, nobody cares how he died.

A good proportion of Germany from the frontline troops to the village butchers and big city housewives has believed, since the time of my capture on Sept. 12, that Hitler died in the July 20, 1944, bomb attempt, and a group headed by the universally hated Himmler has been goading the nation to ruin ever since. The remainder presumably accepted the divine miracle story because they professed blind faith in the leader and his plans for a triumphal conclusion to the war.

Followed Nazi Collapse

Because I spoke German and because the German authorities, until the end of January, kept me segregated in a small camp near Berlin instead of in the American officers' camp, where I would have had no chance to talk to Germans, I have been able since February to follow the German collapse—a debacle so complete that nobody not just rescued from it could possibly comprehend it—and the Fuehrer's personal fortunes in the eyes of the people he was convinced were the master race.

In September the fighting troops from the Channel coast to the Vosges, where I was captured, knew Germany was licked militarily unless Hitler could contrive to hold the Allies off long enough to enable him to beat the Red Army. Some of these men were already talking about the bankruptcy of their leadership.

The people behind the lines in Alsace and along the Rhine and in Berlin had no conception of the defeat they had suffered in France and believed the Allies would be permanently halted at the Vistula and the West Wall, and that in due course the overstrained Red Army would be cut to bits and the Western Powers forced to compromise.

Underestimated Russians

Almost without exception they were beginning to blame Hitler for the woes which afflicted Germany—to the extent that they would say, "We are all victims of our leadership, aren't we?" They made three fundamental errors, however.

In the first place they totally underestimated the Russians' armed strength. In a three-hour talk last November Herr Doktor Schmidt, a confidant of Ribbentrop's and the press chief of the foreign office, told me that Germany could not drive the Western Allies out of France, but that through the winter she could keep them out of Germany and that by spring she could unleash such an offensive against the Russians along the entire Eastern Front that she would "shatter their propaganda frontline and roll up their last-ditch army and force England and the United States into a compromise peace."

This absurd delusion persisted up to the great Russian break-

through in January which threw all eastern Germany into chaos and even persisted thereafter, in a desperate effort to propagate the story that Timoshenko had revolted against Stalin and occupied Smolensk on March 1—thus hamstringing all the supplies for the northern half of the Eastern Front.

The second fallacy was the conviction that every Britisher and American at heart likes all Germans and that that wedge could be driven between them and Soviet Russia. A special SS captain—a Swiss named Doktor Georg Lindt—tried on numerous occasions up to three weeks ago, when he prudently disappeared from Luckenwalde, to put over this idea and even to recruit British and Americans into a round robin letter protesting the Red evil which was about to blast Europe.

The third great fallacy was the naive belief in a secret weapon which would decide the war in one stroke. I never yet have succeeded in convincing any German that the V-1, which I observed for three weeks in London, was just a nuisance as far as total war was concerned. The few who doubted its effect were certain that an indefinite series of V-weapons were to come.

In other words, the Fuehrer was still Germany's great driving force last September even though many Germans believed him dead and even though professional soldiers were nauseated at SS excesses and even though they were furious over the slap in the face the Nazis gave the army in hanging the traitors of the July putsch.

7th Raced Into Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

as the eight-mile-long column of armor and other vehicles rolled across five bridges which lie between Innsbruck and Brenner Pass, none of which had been demolished.

At 1000 hours today Col. Yeuell received orders to proceed southward from Brenner as far into Italy as necessary to link up with the 5th Army. At 1040 four jeeps, two of which were loaded with press men, and two tanks and one armored car moved southward through heavily falling snow and drove eight miles below the Italian border to Colle Sarco when two jeeps from the 5th Army were sighted. The jeeps proved to be from the 88th Div. and in them were Lt. Col. Haines, executive officer of the 349th Regt. and Orland, Fla., Maj. Gerald Munn, of Akron, Ohio, and Pfc. Barney Beadle of Weathersford, Tex.

The first representatives of the 5th and 7th Armies to meet were Sgt. John Lovold of Kansas City, Kan., and Lt. Col. Haines. Sgt. Lovold jammed on the brakes as the vehicles touched noses and leaped out and embraced the colonel. The colonel didn't seem to give a tinker's damn that the sergeant hadn't saluted.

To Liberated PWs

In order that permanent records can be established, officers and enlisted men freed from German PW camps are urged to forward their official PW educational records to the War Prisoners' Branch of the U. S. Armed Forces Institute at Geneva, Switzerland.

Danes Fight Germans in Copenhagen

Street fighting flared yesterday in Copenhagen and elsewhere in Denmark between Danish patriots and members of the German garrisons, as the first British troops crossed the border from Germany to enforce the liberation of the country already yielded by the terms of Nazi surrender in the north.

The British troops arrived in Copenhagen late yesterday.

One hundred German ships which were not able to get out of Copenhagen before the capitulation of the Wehrmacht in Denmark have fallen into Danish hands, it was reported by Reuters.

German warships were reported from Stockholm to have shelled Copenhagen yesterday morning. Clashes of Danes and Nazi police occurred around the bridge which links the capital with the city of Christianhaven. Fires were said to have broken out in the harbor, as the Danes crowded the streets in celebration.

Jens Moeller, former chief of the Danish Nazi party and Copenhagen "fuehrer," was reported arrested. Fritz Clausen, another high Nazi official in Denmark, was said to have fled into German territory.

In London, the Danish National Council met to consider the situation arising from the Nazi capitulation. Christian Moeller, who presided over the Council and who is to be minister of foreign affairs in the new Danish government, is expected to proceed to Copenhagen within a few days.

An official of the Danish Council said volunteers are ready to take part in the war against Japan, if the Allies permit. Four thousand Danes have been trained in Sweden, it was stated, and these would be distributed among British fighting units as the nucleus of a Danish force in the Pacific.

Radio Link Reopened

LONDON, May 6 (UP)—The Great Northern Telegraph Co. announced yesterday that it has re-established direct commercial radio transmission between London and Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark.

French Would Require Nazis to De-Mine Land

Raoul Dautry, French Minister of Reconstruction, yesterday asked that German surrender terms include the obligation that Germans should pick up all mines which are still in French soil.

Dautry said, "During March and April this year 194 children were killed by mines, and our people will be for ten years by mines left by the enemy if he is not compelled to remove them."

Dutch Celebrate Liberation After 5 Years Under Nazis

EINDHOVEN, Holland, May 6—Spontaneous celebrations were staged throughout the Netherlands yesterday in celebration of the country's complete liberation after five years, minus five days, of German occupation.

The major ceremony took place in an unspecified Dutch town, where Queen Wilhelmina and the Princess Juliana heard the news of the Wehrmacht's surrender over the radio. Residents of the town flocked to the country house where the queen was staying, and there, from a flight of steps, she addressed her subjects as the head-

Bloody Battlefield



News of a furious Japanese air-land-sea attack against Americans on Okinawa came yesterday as another reminder of tough fighting still ahead in the Pacific.

Yanks Hold Jap Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

the Hiro naval aircraft factory on the Japanese island of Honshu.

Singapore Road Open

The road to Singapore now is open and the total elimination of the Japanese in southeast Asia is possible within a measurable time as a result of the Allied victory in Burma.

Reopening of the port of Rangoon will mean that supplies which had to be flown hundreds of miles across the Arakan Mountains can be brought direct to the 14th Army by sea.

The 14th Army's 700-mile drive through central Burma was the first time in history that an entire army received all of its supplies by air while on the march.

16 Poles

(Continued from Page 1)

The Russian charge against the Poles was that they had taken part in "diversionary activities against the Red Army." Moscow said that Abulicki was "guilty of the preparation and carrying out of effective sabotage in the rear of the Red Army, to which more than 100 Red Army officers have fallen victim."

Eden and Stettinius immediately expressed grave concern to Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and asked him to obtain full explanation on the arrest of the Poles with a complete list of their names and information on their present whereabouts.

Stettinius said that further discussion of the critical Polish issue "must await a reply." Presumably Stettinius meant that further negotiations toward fulfilling the Crimea agreement and broadening the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw government were stalled until the Russians explained the arrests.

U.S. Losses On Italian Front Told

WASHINGTON, May 6 (ANS)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported that the conquest of Italy from the time of Allied Landings on September 8, 1943, until April 28, 1945, cost the U. S. 5th Army 109,163 casualties. That included 21,577 killed, 77,248 wounded and 10,338 missing.

Stimson said that the unconditional surrender of the German armies in Italy had brought complete victory in "a long and arduous" campaign which knocked Italy out of the war, gave Allied forces a foothold on the continent, opened the Mediterranean and provided additional bases for aerial assaults against the Luftwaffe and German-held territory.

"In the last year," Stimson said, "there were times when it seemed to some people that this [Italian Front] was being forgotten. But its effect of draining Germany's strength was always operating, and pride in our troops and their accomplishments was never lacking."

Seek New Government

ROME, May 6—Both Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Italian government and the National Liberation Committee for North Italy were moving yesterday to reach agreement on establishment of a permanent government for the entire country.

Bonomi's government, established when north Italy was still in German hands, is considered far too conservative by northern partisans who played a major role in freeing their land. The partisans are expected to call for complete abolition of the monarchy and the lieutenantcy of the Realm, at present held by Prince Umberto.

Umberto has promised to resign as soon as all the country was liberated and representatives from Milan arrived in Rome yesterday, reportedly to ask his resignation.

Technically, the northern provinces of Italy are still under foreign control—the Allied Military Government.

Ike Honors Ammo Man

A series of heroic deeds performed by an ammunition handler was brought to light yesterday with Gen. Eisenhower's recommendation to the War Department that the soldier be awarded a suitable medal for gallantry.

Here, chronologically, is the combat record chalked up on Dec. 18, 1944, by Pvt. Gregory Sarmanian, of Troop E, 18th Cav. Recon. Sq., Mech.

1—Although knocked down by the blast of shells which fell within 50 yards, he made his way 900 yards over an open slope north of Poteau, Belgium, to determine whether a stalled tank still was occupied.

2—Painfully wounded and exposed to heavy artillery and small-arms fire, he delivered a message from his CP to American gun positions.

3—He gave first aid to wounded soldiers in the face of intense fire from 120 mm. mortars, high-velocity SP guns, bazookas, machine guns and countless small arms.

4—With his hunting knife, Sarmanian amputated the almost-severed leg of a wounded man.

5—Recovering an abandoned half-track, he evacuated several wounded soldiers and reported to his CP for orders.

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THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U. S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

EXTRA

NAZIS QUIT!

Doenitz Gives Order

Unconditional surrender of all German forces was announced yesterday by the German radio at Flensburg.

Grand Adm. Doenitz, successor to Hitler, ordered the surrender and the German High Command declared it effective, the German announcement said.

There was no immediate announcement from the capitals of the Allied powers, but Associated Press and Reuter correspondents assigned to SHAEF stated unofficially that the Germans had surrendered unconditionally to the western Allies and Russia at 0241 Monday (ETO time).

High German officers formally surrendered the German forces at a meeting in the big red schoolhouse which is Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters, the AP and Reuter reported.

Although there was no Allied announcement, the British Ministry of Information said that today (Tuesday) would be considered as V-E Day.

Not waiting for formal confirmation of the peace news, New York and battered London, beflagged as never before, began celebrations.

(Continued on Page 4)

S AND S VICTORY SUPPLEMENT

War Cost Over 6 Million Lives

46 Nations Fought; Rhine Offensive Broke Foe's Back

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

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

The war that engulfed 46 nations and three continents opened Sept. 1, 1939, with a razzle-dazzle of propaganda, secret weapons, armored spearheads, bombing armadas, parachute troops, fifth columnists and political sleight-of-hand.

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

Hitler Sets Pace

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

Shortly before dawn on Friday, Sept. 1, 1939, the Wehrmacht smashed into Poland. Two days later at 11 a.m.—the same hour another war ended—Neville Chamberlain announced that Great Britain, abiding by her pledge to Poland, had declared war on Germany. A few hours later France followed suit.

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

Blitzkrieg and Foxholes

The global conflict became:

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

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

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

4. A war of cities—Stalingrad, Leningrad, Odessa, Sebastopol, Casablanca, Berlin—whose streets and houses were turned into trenches and forts. London was blitzed and Berlin shattered as the capitals of great nations were marked for methodical destruction for the first time in modern war.

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

By RICHARD LEWIS
Staff Correspondent

THE West Front offensive which finished off the Nazis kicked off at 9 p.m. March 23, when Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's British 2d Army crossed the Rhine. The 2d Army quickly established bridgeheads at Xanten, Wesel and Rees along the elbow of the river as it swings westward into Holland.

At 2 o'clock the next morning, artillery of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U.S. 9th Army began the greatest artillery barrage in history, in the Rhine sector just south of the British. At 3 a.m. the 9th crossed the Rhine and immediately established three bridgeheads north of Duisburg.

Navies Help Crossing

Moving swiftly under the protecting canopy of artillery, both British and American troops were expedited in crossing the Rhine by the first inland naval operation of the war. Naval landing craft of both the Royal and U.S. Navies had been moved overland to the Rhine and were used to ferry troops across the river and to evacuate casualties.

Coinciding with the over-water attack, two airborne divisions and their equipment were landed east of the Rhine in one of the most successful airborne operations of the war. Ground forces linked up with them so fast that air supply of the two divisions was unnecessary.

Patton Crosses Below Mainz

While Germans that night massed what troops they had left to meet the weight of the Allied crossing in the north, Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. 3d Army pushed across the Rhine south of Mainz.

With two armies across the river on his left flank, and one on his right, Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U.S. 1st Army smashed out of the Remagen bridgehead, exploiting in its true proportions the one unscheduled accomplishment of the

S&SVictory Supplement Comes in Installments

Limited space and mechanical facilities have drastically curtailed the amount of victory supplement material we'd like to give you. Since we can't publish eight pages daily, we're presenting this material in a series of installments which will run about a week.

These two pages are the first. Others will present a complete history of the war, with chronology, analyses of Allied and enemy strategy, maps, pictures, etc. If mechanical facilities eventually permit and if there's a demand for it, S & S will reprint the supplement in a special souvenir edition.

The Big Three — Their Plans Pay Off



The three titans who frustrated Hitler's dream of conquering the world. President Roosevelt died April 12, just when victory was in our grasp. Photo taken at Yalta in January. —Signal Corps Photo

Rhine campaign. Capture of the Ludendorff bridge at Remagen two weeks before had enabled armor and infantry of the 1st Army to cross the Rhine and establish troops on the east side of the Rhine far in advance of planes.

Enemy Defenses Thinned

This surprise move forced the Germans to concentrate troops in this single sector and thereby thinned out the defenses to the north and south along the river.

Now the river crossings by the British and the 9th and 3d American Armies enabled Hodges to break out of the bridgehead.

The Germans figured Hodges would attack to the northeast. Hodges struck southeast. Four days later 1st Army armor broke through Nazi defenses and made its historic 100-mile dash in two days to outflank the Ruhr.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U.S. 7th Army attacked at 2:30 a.m. March 26 south of Worms. The 7th Army met heavy resistance, but forged a wide bridgehead and contacted Patton's right flank. In three days spearheads shot 35 miles to the northeast and Mannheim surrendered.

The five allied armies, attacking on a 250-mile front, passed 58 divisions over the Rhine in nine days, advanced 120 miles into the heart of Germany and encircled 150,000 Nazis in the Ruhr—a maneuver which assured the rapid defeat of Germany by isolating its last and much battered industrial area.

Enemy Decimated

In those nine days which broke the back of German resistance east of the Rhine, the enemy lost 200,000 prisoners, 50,000 killed and wounded and a major part of what remained of his troops in the west in the Ruhr.

The Ruhr encirclement was made by the 1st and 9th Armies. Hodges' men, after driving 100 miles eastward, turned north. On April 1, they reached Lipstadt after a 70-mile advance and made contact with 9th Army tanks which had rolled 40 miles to meet them.

Long armored thrusts—the 3d entered Czechoslovakia and Austria while the 7th entered Austria—were climaxed April 25 by the historic junction of 1st Army troops with the Russians at Torgau, on the Elbe River.

What Now for the ETO Soldier?

Some Going to Pacific, Some Home, Others Stay

By DAVE GORDON, Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Now that the European shooting is over, and countless gallons of questionable cognac and schnapps, half-passable wine and anemic beer have been swallowed in celebration of the event, what lies ahead for the soldiers in the ETO?

The first idea which soldiers might well throttle in their nogginns is a return, tout de suite, to their homes. It will be a slow process, brother—not because the War Department wishes to slow the deal, but because of the necessity of finishing the war against Japan. As a result, there will be a need for certain soldiers in the Pacific, and there will also be a dearth of available shipping space for demobilization purposes.

Three Tasks Ahead

The Army has several immediate tasks:

1. The occupation of an allotted zone in Germany.
2. The transfer of many troops to the Pacific theater.
3. The selection of soldiers, on the basis of the point system, for discharge.

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

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

Oldtimers to Get Discharges

Press dispatches recently reported that the Army was preparing to release soldiers 42 years of age and over. The Associated Press also said the War Department would try to release men who have been in the service for four or five years, but this was not confirmed.

The number of men to be dis-

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

The 4,000,000 men in the Navy will stick to their ships for the duration. Of more than 8,000,000 in the Army and Air Forces, a possible 2,700,000 will be demobilized but the process may take a year.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson recently said shipping priority would be given to the shifting of men and materials to the Pacific and warned: "It must be done with all possible speed and vigor or we will pay a heavy price in higher casualties of a longer Pacific war."

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

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

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

Eisenhower's Staff an International Team

Ike Called Himself Soldier Working for the People

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

On the northern flank of the 300-mile Western Front was Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadian 1st Army which included British, Polish and Dutch troops. South of the Canadians was Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Christopher Dempsey's British 2d Army.

It was Dempsey who helped reorganize the British Army after Dunkerque. He later commanded the British 8th Army's famous 13th Corps through the North African battles of Mareth and Enfidaville.

Ninth Once a Ghost Army

On Dempsey's right flank was Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. 9th Army, which made a ghostlike crossing of France and Belgium to appear suddenly last fall between the British 2d and U. S. 1st Armies.

Gen. Courtney H. Hodges U. S. 1st Army, which invaded the Continent June 6, joined in a double offensive with the 9th starting in late February.

Hodges' Army and the 3d Army Gen. George S. Patton Jr. had moved up for the St. Lo breakthrough which clinched the Battle of France. As the 3d made its spectacular sweep across France to the Meuse River, the 1st and the British 2d Army pounded the Germans to pieces in the Falaise-Argentan pocket.

Tanker in the Last War

Probably the most colorful personality on the Allied staff, Patton demonstrated his genius at armored warfare. He was one of the members of the U. S. tank corps in the last war and led the 1st Tank Brigade in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battles.

He commanded the Western Desert Force which invaded the North African coast of Africa Nov. 8, 1942, and seized Casablanca three days later. Then he commanded the 1st Armored Corps, which became overnight the U. S. 7th Army—the first American field army to become operational in the Second World War.

After the Sicily campaign, Patton went to England to form the 3d Army, whose sweep across France

is one of the classic military ventures of history.

It was Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch who led the U. S. 7th Army into southern France and swept 600 miles across the Vosges Mountains to capture Strasbourg and reach the German border at the Palatinate. Patch was commander of U. S. forces which occupied New Caledonia. He directed the army force which cleared Guadalcanal.

French on Right Flank

On the Allied right flank was the 1st French Army under Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. It was the 1st French along with the U. S. 21st Corps which performed the amputation on the German bulge in Alsace in one of the war's outstanding maneuvers and hurled the Germans back across the Rhine.

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

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

Army Group Commanders

Co-ordinating these armies under the commander-in-chief were Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who broke the Germans in Africa, 21st Army Group commander; Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley who commanded U. S. ground forces during the breakthrough and the Battle of France, 12th Army Group commander, and Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, formerly commander of the North African Theater of Operations, 6th Army Group commander.

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

Man of the Hour



Dwight David Eisenhower, General of the Army

Nazi Hatchet Men Made It Rough for the Generals

By the Associated Press

Almost from the moment that Allied armies began moving forward in the North African campaign, German generals were "neutralized" in the same way that Japanese admirals were relieved of their commands.

Their departures from the scenes of frustrated Nazi conquest were chronicled variously in such reports as these:

"Killed in action," "captured by the enemy," "replaced by Gen. Soandso," "has left Germany," "died of wounds," "said to be a victim of Hitler's purge," "met a hero's death," "crowned the fight for the Fuehrer with his death."

Many of the moments of dissension which have split the German general staff and resulted in the fall of highly reputed military leaders seem to have been based on Adolf Hitler's conviction that he was a military genius. In conducting the war, as in domestic administration, the Fuehrer operated on an "or else" basis—"you'll do it my way or else heads will roll." It seems apparent that some of the finest military heads in the world "rolled" in preference to accepting Hitler's visionary strategy—or failing to carry it out.

Among them were traditional Prussian warlords and Nazi generals alike. Before war's end these were already out of the picture for various reasons:

Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, captured at Stalingrad with 16 generals in 1943. Von Paulus later joined the Moscow-founded German officers' committee and told the Germans the war was lost.

Marshal Erwin Rommel, officially reported in the Reich as having died of wounds suffered in Normandy in 1944.

Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge, once Western Front supreme commander, reported to have killed himself in remorse over his refusal to join the plot against Hitler, which brought his old comrades to death and torture.

Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, former chief of staff, who reportedly "admitted his guilt by suicide" following the revolt.

Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, reportedly hanged as the chief defendant in the Hitler plot.

Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, former commander-in-chief, and Gen. Franz von Halder, chief of the general staff, liquidated by the Nazi purge after the revolt.

Der Fuehrer undoubtedly aided the Allied cause by removing top-flight military men simply because they could not agree with his amateur strategy. One of these was Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel.

Field Marshal Walther von Model, commander of the northern army group on the Western Front, was reported wounded by a bomb. It was said his injury necessitated the switch of Kesselring from Italy to replace von Rundstedt in France.

Desert Fox



The late Erwin Rommel

U.S. Output Turned Tide Against Foo

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 in the bitter school of military disaster just how wrong their intuitive Fuehrer was when he assured them the United States could never become—as the late 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 has increased the size of its Army 31 times, tripled the surface striking power of what is now an all-ocean navy, and created a combined air force incomparable in the annals of modern war.

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

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

In the years which followed, the United States recruited or drafted 11,300,000 men into its armed forces and gave them the best training and tools of war American fighting men ever had.

Spared No Expense

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-million-dollar "emergency defense bill."

The Army and Navy mushroomed. At the start of the defense program, the Army had 242,000 officers and men, 2,800 aircraft and hardly enough modern weapons to be worth the counting. The Air Corps totaled 57,140 men, of whom 5,000 were pilots.

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

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

At the start of the defense program, the Navy had 178,440 officers and men, including 27,959 Marines; 1,076 vessels of all kinds, including 383 warships, and 1,744 planes.

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

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

This Is How He Wowed 'Em



GERMANS QUIT

Doenitz Orders Fighting to End

(Continued from Page 1)

The surrender, said AP Correspondent Edward Kennedy, was signed for Germany by Col. Gen. Gustaf Jodl, chief of staff of the Wehrmacht. Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff, signed for the Supreme Allied Command; Gen. Ivan Susloparoff signed for Russia and Gen. Francois Sevez signed for France, according to the AP.

Kennedy said that Gen. Eisenhower was not present at the official ceremony, but that the Supreme Allied Commander afterward received Jodl and Gen. Hans George Friedberg.

"They were asked sternly by Eisenhower," said the AP correspondent, "if they fully understood the surrender terms imposed on Germany and if they would be carried out by Germany. They answered yes."

No Official Statement From SHAEF

Late yesterday afternoon, correspondents at Supreme Headquarters in Paris were authorized to state that SHAEF had made no official statement for publication concerning the complete surrender of all German forces in Europe and that no story on the surrender was authorized.

Meanwhile, International News Service and United Press in New York said that they had received Paris dispatches saying that the filing privileges of the Associated Press bureau had been suspended. Reason for the suspension was not stated. After the receipt of Kennedy's dispatch from Rheims, only two minor dispatches were received in New York from Paris up to 1839 ETO time.

Signing of the surrender terms brought to a close the bloodiest, most destructive conflict in history after five years and eight months of fighting. The war began early on the morning of Sept. 1, 1939, with the Germans' unprovoked attack on Poland.

The war saw hundreds of thousands of villages, towns and cities devastated and great civil populations sharing the suffering and bloodshed usually borne in the past solely by soldiers in the field.

The ruthless attack on Poland was followed by a succession of Nazi aggressions and a record of brutality and atrocities which deeply shocked the world.

Public Accepts News Without Confirmation

Although President Truman had declined to comment when asked to confirm the surrender news and Prime Minister Churchill likewise made no statement, the unofficial news that the war was over was generally accepted fact. As the British news agency Reuter put it:

"Although the war is over, it is understood that there will be no official announcement of this until tomorrow afternoon. Delay in announcing V-E Day is occasioned by an agreement which has been reached between Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman and Marshal Stalin that the announcement when it comes shall be made simultaneously in London, Washington and Moscow."

There was considerable confusion as to the status of German troops in Czechoslovakia following a broadcast from the Nazi radio in Prague which stated that the German commander in Czechoslovakia did not recognize the Doenitz surrender.

The Prague radio station, apparently again controlled by the Nazis, said that "the report broadcast at midday today by the enemy station at Flensburg 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 intent on breaking our troops' will to resist."

The broadcast added that Germans in Bohemia will continue to fight until they receive free passage out of the country.

On the basis of this broadcast, it seems possible that one of the reasons for delaying official announcement of V-E Day was that the Allies wish to make sure that Doenitz can enforce his surrender on all German battle groups before telling the world the war is over.

First flash on the war's end came from the German radio at Flensburg, which broadcast an address by Reichminister Count Schwerin von Krosigk. He said:

"German men and women, the High Command of the armed forces has today, at the order of Grand Adm. Doenitz, declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

"As leading minister of the Reich government which the admiral of the fleet has appointed for dealing with war tasks, I turn at this tragic moment of our history to the German nation. After a heroic fight of almost six years of incomparable hardness, Germany has succumbed to the overwhelming power of her enemies."

"To continue the war would only

mean senseless bloodshed and futile disintegration. A government which has a feeling of responsibility for the future of its nation was compelled to act on the collapse of all physical and material forces and to demand of the enemy cessation of hostilities."

The German admission of total defeat was preceded a few minutes by a Danish radio announcement that German forces in Norway, estimated at 300,000 men, had capitulated.

Norway, last subject nation strongly in the grip of Nazi hands, had been invaded on April 9, 1940. Six days later Allied forces landed in northern Norway in a futile attempt to halt the German aggressors. On June 10 they withdrew.



"Put that pin back, Joe... it's over."

White House Is Silent, But New York Celebrates

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Newsmen flocked into the White House today in anticipation of the expected V-E Day announcement only to be told by Jonathan Daniels, presidential press secretary, there was nothing official to be announced "at this time."

Daniels reiterated that when official word did come it would be announced to the nation by President Truman over the radio. Microphones already were set up in the President's office for such an eventuality.

Ticker Tape Snows

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—The traditional storm of ticker tape and shredded telephone books fluttered from skyscrapers shortly after news of the German surrender broadcast was flashed to the United States.

Office workers by the thousands gathered at high windows to heave out handfuls of scrap paper.

Throngs railed in Times Square under a blizzard of red confetti. Joy in London

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Joyous crowds gathered today in Parliament street under the shadow of Westminster Abbey, gazing at the microphone on the balcony of the Ministry Building in hopes that Prime Minister Churchill would formally announce the end of the war.

Later it was revealed that Tuesday would be treated as V-E Day and that Mr. Churchill would broadcast at 1000 hours (GMT).

French Waiting Calmly

PARIS, May 7 (Reuter)—French citizens discounted flamboyant newspaper headlines today after previous premature reports of victory had nearly everyone believed the official victory announcement would come at any hour.

Hopes were being held out that extra rathens would be permitted, as well as an extra pint of wine.

How War Wound Up

Allied armies yesterday were storming the last Nazi stronghold in Central Europe, as the Germans announced unconditional surrender.

Third Army columns, racing through Czechoslovakia after the capture of Pilsen, were within miles of Prague. From the southern lower jaws of a Russian valley clamped into the suburbs of the Czech capital.

On the northern perimeter of the Bohemian pocket, a new Soviet offensive under Marshal Koniev was reported to have crossed the frontier from Saxony at a point 60 to 85 miles north of Prague, while on their east flank, Marshal Yermenko's 4th Ukrainian Army drove south from Moravska-Ostrava.

In Germany, Breslau fell to Marshal Koniev's forces, after an 84-day siege. Other Red Army troops were within 12 miles of Dresden, while in the northwest, Marshal Zhukov's armor cleared the east bank of the Elbe.

HIGH NAZIS SEIZED

U. S. 7th Army units have captured both Wilhelm Frick, former Nazi Minister of Interior and "protector" of Bohemia-Moravia, and SS Obergruppenfuhrer Max Amann, chief of the Nazi party press, publisher of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and a Himmler deputy.

How Doughs Reacted

Here's how some doughs in one U. S. division—the 76th—greeted the news that the war in Europe was over.

"After two and a half years of sweating out Buzz bombs, shells and all sorts of hell, how would you expect a guy to feel?" said Pfc. John E. Sun, of New York City, "If I can get a 30-day furlough to the States, I'll go anywhere—even to the Pacific."

Pfc. Robert A. Wamboldt, of Framingham, Mass., said: "I heard so many rumors I don't know what to believe. After 29 months in this goddam place, I finally get to hear the news I've been waiting for."

The realization that Japan has to be beaten before we can think of that homeward journey seems to

predominate in most cases. "Is the war really over?" asked T-4 Arthur Moesley, of Canaan, Conn. "Well, I'm damn glad to hear that. Guess that means that we go to the Pacific now, huh?"

Pfc. Frank Rosa was writing a letter home when he got the news. "Some guy come in and yelled that the war was over," he said. "I couldn't believe it. If I can get a 21-day furlough, I won't mind going to the Pacific."

"I walked into the aid station and a Joe tells me the war was over," said Pfc. Edward Isabella of Schenectady, N. Y. "I thought the guy was kiddin'. Boy, that's what we've been waiting for a hell of a long time."

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