

Text of Nazi Military Surrender Terms

ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER

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

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

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

4—This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to Germany and to the German armed forces as a whole.

5—In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this act of surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Soviet

High Command, will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

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

On behalf of the German High Command

Jodl

In the presence of
On behalf of the Supreme Commander,
Allied Expeditionary Force

W. B. Smith

On behalf of the Soviet High Command
Ivan Susloparoff

On behalf of the French High Command
F. Sevez

GERMANY EDITION
Volume 1, Number 35
Wednesday, May 9, 1945

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U. S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

War Bond Contest
Privates and generals have
equal chance at prizes.
See page 2.

It's Official Now!

Russians Still Fight

Surrender Without Pomp; Nazi Pleads For Generosity

RHEIMS, May 8 (Reuter)—The scene of the German surrender was almost drab and commonplace, in view of the momentous nature of the occasion.

Allied and German representatives gathered in a room at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters, in the red-brick Industrial College of Rheims, to sign the instrument of surrender early yesterday.

On the walls of the room were military maps on which the Germans could see the hopelessness of their military situation. In the center of the room was a plain, uncovered and cracked table, 20 feet long and eight feet wide, and painted gray.

Gen. Eisenhower did not see the Germans until the surrender ceremony had been completed. Then he asked them if they fully understood the terms and if they were prepared to carry them out. They said they were.

Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, German Chief of Staff and head of the German delegation, said he wished to speak and received permission to do so.

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

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

(Continued on Page 4)

Order Nazi Ships To Allied Ports

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—The British Admiralty today ordered all German and German controlled warships, auxiliaries, merchant ships and other enemy craft at sea to report their positions to the nearest Allied wireless telegraph station. The ships have been ordered to proceed to Allied ports and to remain there pending further orders.

U-boats at sea have been ordered to surface and to fly a black flag or pennant and to proceed to such ports as directed.

No Matter the Time, War's Over Anyway

Because of a one-hour difference between German (Central European) Time and ETO (Double Summer) Time, the cease-firing order is being reported as taking effect at both 2301 Tuesday and 0001 Wednesday.

The German clocks are set one hour behind those of the Allies. According to their calculations, the war was officially over at 2301 last night, and Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz so announced.

But 0001 today, May 9, is V-E minute according to Allied clocks, and that was the time cited by Prime Minister Churchill. In New York, where clocks are six hours behind ETO time, the hour was 1801 Tuesday.

HORROR IN DANZIG

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter)—Delegates to the Polish parliament at Lublin were told today of the discovery at Danzig of a factory where soap was being made of human corpses brought from death camps, Radio Moscow reported.

SHAEF Communique Text

PARIS, May 8 (Reuter)—Following is the text of a special communique issued by SHAEF today.

All German land, sea and air forces in Europe were unconditionally surrendered to the Allied Expeditionary Forces and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command at 0141 hours, Central European Time, 7 May.

The surrender terms, which will become effective at 2301 hours, Central European Time, 8 May, were signed by an officer of the German High Command.

The Allied Expeditionary Forces have been ordered to cease offensive operations, but will maintain their present positions until the surrender becomes effective.

Nazis Continuing Battle; Lose City Of Olomuc

While leaders of the U.S., Great Britain and France proclaimed the end of the European war yesterday afternoon, the only announcement from Moscow, at the same time, was a Russian communique summarizing another day of fighting between Soviet and German forces.

It had been generally assumed that Marshal Stalin would make an announcement of V-E Day to coincide with the statements of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. de Gaulle.

Marshal Stalin's order of the day reported that "troops of the Fourth Ukrainian Command, continuing their offensive after stiff fighting today (May 8), occupied the large town and railway junction of Olomuc, an important bastion in the German defenses on the Moravia river line."

A communique from the German High Command confirmed the continuance of fighting in Moravia and in the north.

Reuter reports from London speculated that the Soviet government might have decided to postpone the announcement until after the confirmation of the surrender agreement by Marshal Zhukov in Berlin. This was to have occurred yesterday afternoon.

Truman Makes Victory Speech

President Harry S. Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday broadcast the official word to their nations that all German land, sea and air forces had unconditionally surrendered simultaneously to the Allied Expeditionary Force and the Soviet High Command at 0241 hours Monday (ETO time).

Marshal Josef Stalin had made no victory speech by the time this edition went to press and both Moscow and the German High Command reported that stiff fighting continued yesterday in Moravia. It appeared likely that the Russian leader had decided to delay his V-Day address to the Soviet Union until the last German pocket should be subdued.

The Allied leaders and a special SHAEF communique stated that the surrender terms would become effective at one minute past midnight this morning (Wednesday).

"My only wish," said President Truman in his address, "is that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day."

Declaring that "this is a solemn but glorious hour," the President nevertheless reminded the nation that "our blows will continue until the Japanese lay down their arms in unconditional surrender."

Promises "To Devote All Strength"

Mr. Churchill also promised to "devote all our strength and resources" to the defeat of Japan. He stated that the surrender terms signed at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Rheims headquarters would be ratified and confirmed at Berlin.

Air Chief Marshal Tedder, deputy supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, and Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny will sign on behalf of Gen. Eisenhower, he said. Marshal Zhukov will sign on behalf of the Soviet High Command. German representatives will be Field Marshal Keitel, chief of the High Command, and commanders of the German Army, Navy and Air Force."

Prime Minister Churchill, in what appeared to be a reference to the situation in Czechoslovakia, said that the "Germans are still, in places, resisting Russian troops." He averred that, should they continue to fight after midnight, they "will be attacked from all quarters by Allied troops."

(Continued on Page 4)



Toast to the WCTU

Having just read the article on the WCTU prexy's statement that the War Department is the "world's greatest bootlegger," we have this to say to Mrs. Colvin:

Upon what do you base all your knowledge? Have you actually "hit" the bottle to gain first-hand information or did you just smell the bottle and read the label? We have had some experience with the 3.2 beer you dislike; it takes a full case to make a man feel good—if he can hold it.

That suffices for PX beer. We are now in the ETO—Germany! Perhaps you've read about the place. We seem to have weathered the effects you claim beer should have produced. In Germany, you may have heard, the Yank has no opportunity to associate with members of the fair sex for relaxation, nor can he visit towns. Consequently, during time off he writes home, gets into a poker game or a bull session. To help the game—and relaxing—cigarettes and a glass or two of good wine (when it can be had) are a help. I suppose you'd have the Army take this away from a man. Well, lady, that would make you even more popular with the GI than you are now.

Yes, beer, wine and cigarettes are really bad for our health—just about as bad as Nazi shells and bullets—so next time we run across a champagne cellar we shall raise our glasses in toast to you: Long may your work endure—on Mars.

—T-Sgt. and Three Cpl.

United Nations Uniform

Many psychologic weapons have been devised for use in the occupation of Germany. Here is a suggestion to impress on the German people that the United Nations are here to stay: Adopt a single uniform for all occupation forces, to be agreed on by the participating nations. On the sleeve of each shoulder should appear: United Nations Army of Occupation, and the country to which the soldier belongs.

—T-5 Milton Ecker

A Note for Frisco

April 25, 1945, will undoubtedly be recorded in history. Men representing the races, countries and religious beliefs of the United Nations have gathered to establish a program for everlasting world peace.

The entire world is very tired of war; most soldiers are thinking of discharges and home. Few people understand the high ideals and fine principles involved in carefully prepared radio speeches and newspaper editorials. Less are aware of dealings made in back rooms. With Russia and England bickering for more votes, the outlook is grim.

The primary purpose of that select body is to prevent millions

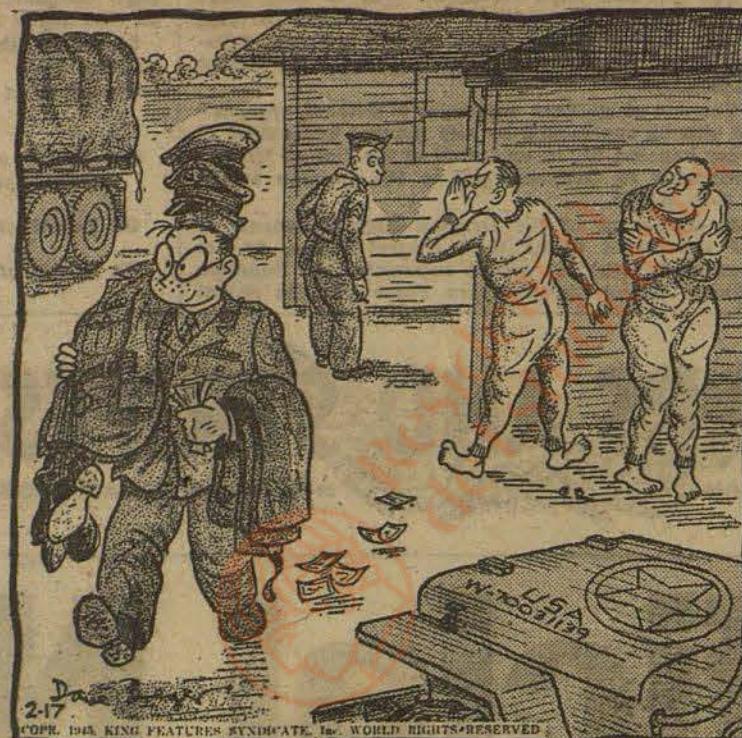
The Stars and Stripes
GERMANY EDITION

Vol. 1, No. 35, Wed., May 9, 1945

Published at the auxiliary plant of the Frankfurter Zeitung, Fabrik Strasse, Flugstadt, Hessen, Germany, for the U. S. armed forces under the auspices of the Information and Education Division, ETOUSA. Other editions in London, Paris and Nice. New York office, 205 East 42d St.

Contents passed by U. S. Army and Navy censors. Entered as second class matter March 15, 1943, at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1938.

Private Breger Abroad By Breger



"Corporal, run over to Headquarters and find out if there isn't some regulation against enlisted men gambling with officers!"

of dead from having died in vain. They were betrayed once—don't let it happen a second time.

—Pfc. H. J. Henryk

Voice Recordings

In regard to Capt. Green's and Cpl. Johnson's idea of having recordings made and sent home, I thought it was a good idea also. In January while on pass in Holland I had a record made. The battery CO censored it, but it was sent back to me because the division APO said there was nothing in the mailing regulations that allowed records to be sent. I still have mine. I'm saving it so I can take it home with me. Perhaps the captain and the corporal will have better luck with their APOs.

—T-4 Frank Gard, F.A.

Melting Pot Germans

In the name of thousands of ex-Germans now in the services, who emigrated to the United States after 1917-18 and many of whom have given their lives for their adopted country, I demand that Cpl. Dearing withdraw and apologize for his vicious slander of their honesty, loyalty and patriotism. Any officer having men of German birth serving under him will agree that they are as loyal as any other members of his command. Many ex-Germans are engaged in duties which carry great responsibility and are acquitting themselves well.

"All Germans, be they Nazi or anti-Nazi, hate Americans" is a lie. I don't know how Cpl. Dearing has formed his opinions, but I feel he cannot have met the German who travelled clear across Germany (having escaped from a concentration camp) without papers and partly in prison uniform (across German lines as well as ours while the lines were in France) to tell us about a secret factory then in operation. Or the many other Germans, anti-Nazi or merely war-weary, who similarly have helped us in order that their war lords may be defeated. The only hate in their hearts was for their bosses.

Whether or not the German of today should be permitted to emigrate to the United States after peace is made is a question which a future Congress will decide on a basis other than that put forth by Cpl. Dearing. The German element has made as great a contribution to our national life as any other nationality which has been absorbed in the American melting pot.

—Peter K. Sturm, Capt., A. C.

Puptent Poets

Rare Birds

A goose once laid a golden egg. Her fame has never died—Revered she was by king and yegg Across the countryside. There lives another wondrous fowl (Beyond the public ken)—A guarded, pampered, precious soul Is this productive hen. The War Department's treasured find,

She makes herself worthwhile; For she's the sole existent source Of guano, Army style.

—Pfc. H. J. Miller, 178 Engrs.

Laundrymen's Lament

Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to wash and dry.

—Lt. J. Taubman

It's the Truth

I miss the girl who used to wear High French heel and eye mascara;

She surely looked entrancing in A bareback gown so feminine; And gone, too, is the soft allure Of scented perfumes for a woo-er.

Yet I will never be so lax As to overlook her in slacks, For though a pair of trouser pants Are not conducive to romance, She manages to dress like a him And still come through with vim and limb!

—Cpl. Jonas Clifton



S-Sgt. John D. McGrath, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Doris Denise, April 29; Cpl. Edward A. Wojciak, Buffalo—girl, March 1; Sgt. Harold Vanek, Wallington, N. J.—boy, May 1; Major E. J. White, Enid, Okla.—Doris Jean, April 29; Pfc. Lawrence Roe Hancock, Glenham, N. Y.—Margaret Lynn, May 2; Sgt. Earl E. Rifer, Saxon, Pa.—Ronald Wayne, April 23; Pvt. Joseph R. Projetti, West New York—Vincent Joseph, April 2; Pvt. Robert E. Phillips, Los Angeles—Dian Hilary, May 3; T-5 Lester J. Strong, Bronx—Leslie Harter and Edward Wade, April 25; Lt. Carl A. Siegel, Brightwaters, L. I.—Jane, May 2.

T-4 Michael T. Griffin, Miami—Evelyn Nan, April 25; Pvt. Archie R. Maust, Gettysburg, Pa.—girl, May 3; Capt. Raymond F. Walters, Oak Park, Ill.—David Moore, May 4; Pfc. Robert J. Guerman, Bronx—boy, May 3; Capt. W. E. Morrow, Chicago—Margaret, Jean, May 2; Sgt. George R. Preude, Sulphur Springs, Tex.—Michael Ray, May 2.

Some WD Facts and Figures
On Discharges, Furloughs

By DAVE A. GORDON, Staff Correspondent

The Army will release 2,000,000 soldiers—mostly enlisted men—in the next 12 months while it deploys its forces against Japan in "the greatest transportation problem that has ever been undertaken in war," the War Department in Washington announced yesterday in an official statement on deployment and discharge of troops.

Of the 1,300,000 able-bodied men who make up the 2,000,000 total, together with those scheduled to be discharged because of age, wounds and sickness, half will come from the ETO, the announcement said, one-third will come from the Pacific, and most of the remainder will be released in the U. S., where they are now serving under the rotation plan after completing foreign duty.

Because of the necessity of first priority for troops assigned to the Pacific and the huge problem in general of transporting millions of men thousands of miles, it will take at least a year to bring home all the troops to be discharged from Europe, the Department said.

Many Transport Means

Every means of transportation will be used, including the transportation of 50,000 men a month by air, the use of converted cargo and grain ships which can bring home nearly 500,000 men by the end of 1945, and the operation of such liners as the Queen Mary, the Queen Elizabeth and the Aquitania.

The War Department, stressing the need to move troops first to the Pacific, declared: "We will not ask any soldier to lay down his life in order that another American soldier may return home a few days sooner."

Many troops in Europe will go directly to the Pacific. Many of the service troops "will have to go direct to the Pacific to prepare the way for full application of our ground and air strength," the War Department continued, but about two-thirds of the combat units will be staged through the U. S. The combat units staged in the U. S. will have furloughs.

Touching upon the troops who remain in the ETO, for occupational service the War Department said that "the number of men assigned to this duty and the length of time they will be needed will depend upon the situation in Europe and the nature of our international commitments."

Four Million Yanks in ETO

The announcement revealed that there are nearly 4,000,000 American soldiers in the ETO, and pointed out that in the last war, it took a year to bring back 2,000,000 men in the A.E.F., "with no problem to meet in the Pacific, save for a small force in Siberia."

Reviewing the size of the Army, the statement said that it now had reached 8,300,000, and that the last division to arrive in Europe went into action in April. The War Department aims now at an army strength of 6,968,000 to be reached in a year.

An army of 6,968,000 is believed sufficient to conduct the war against Japan, "meet our occupational responsibilities in Europe" and maintain a training and supply force in the U. S.

"The whole aim of the system that has been developed is to insure that those men who have been overseas the longest and have fought hardest and those who have children get first consideration in demobilization," the statement declared.

All but two percent of the men to be released will be men who have served overseas and "these two percent will be fathers who have been in the Army a long time."

Japs Have 4,000,000 Men

The Army estimates that the Japanese have a force of more than

4,000,000 men "and many millions more men who can be utilized for service forces or for combat, if need be."

"The number we can deploy in the Pacific, a limitation of shipping and base facilities would not appear, on the face of it, sufficient to insure that preponderance which brings victory and with low casualties," the statement said, but added that "the Japanese forces are divided."

As a result of this division—garrisons scattered in many parts of the Pacific and East Indies—and American control of the sea and air, the U. S. is able to "keep these forces apart and to choose the time and place of our attacks."

The statement pointed out that the distances involved in shifting troops are "tremendous," with a 14,000-mile voyage from Europe to Manila by way of Panama, and a 6,771-mile voyage from San Francisco to Manila. It added that vast stores of equipment must be transported both from Europe and from the U. S. for the Pacific war.

"Lines to the Orient are so long that it takes three cargo ships to do the work one was able to do in supplying our troops in Europe," the statement said. "... it takes 15 Liberty ships to move the equipment of a single armored division; it takes 75 trains to move it to a port."

Furloughs in U. S.

The statement did not preclude the possibility of other troops, in addition to combat units, getting furloughs while in the U. S. It said: "As many as can be taken through the U. S. without reducing our pressure on the enemy will be brought through this country and given furloughs en route."

The War Department is now sending to the Pacific every replacement "for whom shipping space can be found," so that a surplus of replacements is being piled up to enable men of long service to return to their homes. It warned that no man can be released from the Pacific theater until another is available to take his place.

The statement did not announce details of the point system for discharge beyond the reference to the men who had served longest overseas and those who had children.

Rules Made Fair to All

Rules of The Stars and Stripes war bond letter-writing contest were drawn as they are to make the competition as fair and as democratic as possible, according to Col. J. H. Fulton, the contest chairman.

Under the rules, a contestant need list his Army rank only if he wants. "This is in keeping with the spirit of the contest," it was explained. "A private's letter and a general's letter will receive exactly the same treatment and consideration." The panel of contest judges is now being drawn and will include both enlisted men and officers from as many units as possible.

Contest planners, Fulton said, were unanimous in agreeing that the rules state specifically that literary style, punctuation, spelling and the kind of writing materials used would not be considered. The idea is what counts in the letters, of from 50 to 250 words, on "My Savings and Postwar Plans."

ETO War Ended Officially at 0001

(Continued from Page 1)

The Prime Minister pointed out that it was not surprising that orders of the German High Command were not always immediately obeyed, in view of the length of the front and the disorder of the enemy.

The situation in Czechoslovakia may have been cleared up, judging from a broadcast yesterday from the now presumably Czech-controlled Prague radio. The broadcast said that German resistance had ended. German broadcasts from Prague Monday had denied the authenticity of the general surrender and had declared that German troops in Bohemia would continue to fight the Russians.

General Eisenhower at 0500 hours Monday telephoned Gen. Omar N. Bradley to inform the 12th Army Group commander that the surrender terms had been signed. Bradley immediately contacted his field commanders, informing them to stand fast and avoid exposing their troops to further danger.

Premature Press Release

Although yesterday's speeches by the leaders of the Allied nations were formal and official declaration of war's end, the Allied world as a whole began celebrating the event as early as Monday afternoon ETO time (mid-morning in New York). Basis for the slightly premature exuberance was a pair of Associated Press and Reuter dispatches which jumped the gun on the release time established for the surrender story.

However, all statements in the two dispatches, even down to the naming of the signers and the location and time of the ceremony were borne out by the official announcements made yesterday, which will be recognized as V-E Day in the textbooks.

Teamwork Won — Ike

RHEIMS, May 8 (Reuter)—In a victory address following the German surrender, delivered in the room in which the capitulation took place, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower credited the triumph to "teamwork" among the U. S., Britain, and "elements from almost every oppressed country in Europe."

"In January, 1943," he said, "the late President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill pronounced the formula of unconditional surrender for the Axis powers. That formula has now been fulfilled. Allied forces which invaded Europe on June 6th last have with their great Russian ally utterly defeated Germany by land, sea, and air.

"From the beginning, the bulk of the forces which carried out this invasion have been supplied by Great Britain and the United States, but we have had elements from almost every oppressed country in Europe. . . . This unconditional surrender has been achieved by teamwork."

Nazis Out, Doenitz Declares

Notification to Germans everywhere that "from midnight on May 8, guns will be silent" was made by Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz over the Flensburg Radio at 1230 yesterday, the Associated Press reported.

In what the AP said was "probably his last broadcast as head of the German government," Doenitz said the Nazi party had been "severed from the German state" and that the party had "left the scene of its activities."

"In my first speech to the German people on May 1," the Chief of State said, "I declared it was my task to save German lives. I cannot tell you whether I shall be able to help the German people. We must face the hard facts of the present situation.

"The Nazi party has disappeared. There is no longer unity between the State and the party. The foundations on which the German Reich was built have gone.

Up to Conquerors

"With the occupation of Germany, power has passed to the hands of the occupying troops. It depends upon them whether I and the Reich government which I appointed can stay in action or not.

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

"We bow in respect to their gallantry which they have proven a thousand times. We remember the fallen and the prisoners. I promised our brave men, women, and children I would provide them with endurable living conditions so far as it was in my power in the coming difficult times. I do not know what I shall be able to do. We must face facts."

Doenitz also called upon the German people to "walk dignified, disciplined, and courageous in the hope that our children may one day have a free and secure existence."

DAMAGE TO RUSSIA

MOSCOW, May 8—The Army newspaper Red Star said today that the material damage suffered by Russia in the war exceeds by many times the combined losses of all the other countries of Europe, according to Reuter.

Surrender Without Pomp; Nazi Asks for Generous Treatment

(Continued from Page 1)

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

There was no reply to Gen. Jodl's remarks, and he left the room.

The Allied delegation at the ceremony, headed by Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff to Gen. Eisenhower, included Gen. Carl Spaatz, top U. S. air commander in Europe.

The bare setting of the surrender was brightened only by the blazing

lights used by photographers. Each delegate had a pencil and pad of paper before him. There were china ashtrays at each place, but no one smoked.

There was little unnecessary conversation. The French and Russian delegates did not speak at all. Gen. Jodl delivered his brief speech in German.

There were four copies of the surrender document, in plain manila envelopes without ribbons or seals. The actual signing was done with two gold-tipped fountain pens

Truman Proclaims May 14 Day of Prayer for Dead

President Harry S. Truman yesterday broadcast to the United States a proclamation naming May 14, Mothers' Day, a day of prayer and asking its dedication "to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory."

In a radio address announcing the Nazi surrender, Truman reminded the U. S. that the war was "but half won: the West is free, but the East is still in bondage to the treacherous tyranny of the Japanese."

"This is a solemn but glorious hour," he said. "My only wish is that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day . . . Flags of freedom fly all over Europe."

Excerpts of the President's proclamation, follow:

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

Victory Must Be Won in East

"Much remains to be done. Victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed. United peace-loving nations have demonstrated in the West that their arms are stronger by far than the might of dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak. The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be demonstrated in the Pacific as it has been proved in Europe."

"Now therefore I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint May 14, 1945 to be a day of prayer."

Churchill Reminds World Japan Yet To Be Licked

Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday linked his BBC radio announcement of the war's end with a call to the British people to "devote all our strength and resources" to the subduing of Japan in "all her treachery and greed."

Foreseeing the possibility that German forces isolated in Czechoslovakia might continue to resist the Russians after 0001 hours Wednesday, V-E minute, Churchill said the Nazis would thereby "of course deprive themselves of the protection of the laws of war" and would be attacked from all quarters by Allied troops."

Agreement Will Be Confirmed in Berlin

The Prime Minister disclosed that the agreement signed in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's red schoolhouse headquarters in Rheims "at 0241 hours" May 7 would be ratified and confirmed at Berlin.

"We may allow ourselves a brief period of rejoicing," the British chief said in his reference to Japan, "but let us not forget for a moment the toil and efforts that lie ahead."

"Japan with all her treachery and greed remains unsubdued. The injuries and barbarities she has inflicted on Great Britain, the United States, and other countries and her detestable cruelties call for justice and retribution."

"We must now devote all our strength and resources to completion of our task both at home and abroad. Advance Britannia! Long live the cause of freedom! God save the King!"

Referring to hostilities in Czechoslovakia, which he said were at the moment still in progress, Churchill declared, "It is not surprising that on such long fronts and in the existing disorder that the enemy's commands should not in every case be obeyed immediately. This fact . . . should not prevent us from celebrating today and tomorrow, Wednesday, as Victory in Europe days."

"Today, perhaps, we shall think mostly of ourselves. Tomorrow we shall pay particular tribute to our Russian comrades, whose prowess in the field has been one of the grand contributions to general victory."

Gen. De Gaulle Hails Victory

Gen. Charles de Gaulle told the French people yesterday that the "war has been won" and paid tribute to "our people, which terrible suffering could neither bend nor deflect from their path."

"Victory is here," he said without reference to the Pacific war. "This is victory for the United Nations — victory for France. The German enemy has just capitulated . . . before Allied armies of the West and East."

The victory, de Gaulle said, was an "honor forever to our armies and their leaders" and to "the United Nations, whose blood was shed with ours."

Yanks Open New Drive On Okinawa

American troops on Okinawa and elsewhere in the Pacific, celebrated the surrender of Germany in battle against the last Axis survivor.

American Army and Marine forces were reported to have resumed a general offensive, after the failure of the weekend counter-attack by Jap troops in the south of the island.

Meanwhile, on Tarakan Island, off the Borneo coast, Australian Air Force engineers were rebuilding the captured airfield as an Allied fighter base, while Jap troops withdrew northward into mountain positions.

In the Philippines, troops of the U. S. 31st Div. closed in on the enemy's large Mindanao air base at Delmonte.

While a communiqué from Adm. Nimitz's headquarters on Guam announced sinking or damage of 20 enemy ships Friday at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, a Japanese broadcast claimed that Iwo-Jima based American fighter planes yesterday had strafed and bombed an airfield on the Bosco peninsula, south of Tokyo.

Superforts Blast Kyushu

GUAM, May 8 (ANS)—About 50 Marianas-based Superforts yesterday hit airfields on Kyushu, the southernmost of the Japanese home islands. It was the 17th attack, since Mar. 27, in a campaign to knock out staging bases for Jap assaults on American positions on Okinawa, 325 miles to the south.

Burma Japs Trapped

ADVANCED HQ., Burma, May 8 (Reuter)—All Japanese east of the Mandalay-Rangoon railway have been trapped by a linkup of British 14th Army troops with units of the XV Indian Corps at Hlegu, 20 miles north of Rangoon, it was reported in today's SEAC communiqué.

China Air Base Attacked

AMERICAN FIELD HQ., South China, May 8 (ANS)—American Air Forces have been co-ordinated with Chinese ground forces in a battle for the defense of the American air base at Chinkiang.

King George Sends Thanks to Eisenhower

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter)—The gratitude of the British people for the "complete and crushing victory" over Germany was expressed by King George in a telegram sent to Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander.

"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," the telegram said.

BELGIAN KING SAFE

PARIS, May 8—King Leopold of Belgium and his family are safe in U. S. 7th Army territory, it was announced by SHAEF today.

that meeting the terms of surrender, was not authorized to sign.

Gen. Jodl arrived for the meeting in a C-47 plane named Mary Lou and flying two stars on a red pennant. His face was expressionless as he strode to the car waiting to take him to headquarters.

There, he and the other Germans could see on one wall a drawing of a thermometer on a swastika background.

This was a chart, showing the mounting millions of German prisoners in Allied hands.

Gen. Smith, at the preliminary meeting, explained to von Friedburg the hopelessness of the German position. Von Friedburg expressed the fear that many German soldiers would be killed by the Red Army unless they were permitted to surrender to the Allied armies in the west.

Gen. Smith showed no sympathy for this suggestion, and declared that the Allies were not prepared to talk about anything but unconditional surrender to all the Allies. Von Friedburg, who received at