Victory in Europe is ours. After more than five and a half years of the bitterest and bloodiest fighting that this continent has ever known, the armed might of Germany, the Wehrmacht and the Nazi party has been defeated—finally and utterly.

Today will be treated officially as VE-Day, it was officially announced last night. There will be broadcasts from the chiefs of state of the Big Three this afternoon at 3 PM, according to Reuter's. King George VI is expected to broadcast to the British and Commonwealth peoples at 9 PM.

As the entire world waited anxiously all day yesterday for the VE-Day proclamation, there were reports, unconfirmed officially by SHAEF, that the Germans had signed an unconditional surrender agreement at 2:41 AM yesterday.

While SHAEF declined to confirm the report of unconditional surrender, the Associated Press carried a report from Rheims, France, where General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters is located, giving details of the signing of the surrender documents.

According to this report, Nazi Germany surrendered unconditionally to the United States, Britain and Russia. The signing took place in the red schoolhouse that has been SHAEF headquarters. General Eisenhower was not present at the signing but immediately afterward met the German delegates.

The report of the signing of the surrender documents at Rheims, however, spread throughout the United Nations, and everywhere there were spontaneous celebrations. In New York ticker tape and torn telephone books were flung from skyscraper windows; traffic stopped on Times Square. In Washington news reporters crowded the White House where President Truman was conferring with high military and diplomatic aides.

In London where there was an air of great expectancy, loudspeakers were set (Continued on page 2)
The War's Over -- Over Here

(Continued from page 1)

up to carry the Prime Minister's announcement. The streets were bedecked with flags. People shouted joyously at each other.

The surrender document, according to AP, was signed for the German Government by Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, new chief of staff. Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff to General Eisenhower, signed for the Allies.

Jodl and his fellow delegate, General Admiral Hans George Freihere, were asked, in the presence of General Eisenhower, whether they understood the surrender terms imposed and whether they would be carried out by Germany. The two German representatives answered, "Yes."

Jodl, after putting his signature to the full surrender, said he wanted to speak. When he was about to do so, he declared, "With this signature, the German people and armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victors' hands."

The Soviet Union's representative who signed the surrender document was Maj. Gen. Ivan Susloparoff, who was formerly in Rome as Russian delegate to the Advisory Board of the Allied Commission. General Francois Seyez signed for France.

Yesterday's final capitulation came after three major battlefield surrenders. On May 2, the German forces in Italy and western Austria laid down their arms. On May 4, enemy forces in The Netherlands, northwest Germany and Denmark gave up. On May 5, the German army group facing the Allied 6th Army Group in southern Germany and Austria capitulated.

But these were not the first surrenders of German troops. Ever since the June 6 landing in Normandy, enemy troops had been surrendering in droves. They surrendered in enormous numbers at Stalingrad early in 1943, and even more gave up to the Allied armies in Tunisia in May, 1943.

There were tension and anxious waiting during the morning and afternoon yesterday as reports and rumors kept pouring in that the V-E Day proclamation would be announced shortly.

Speaking over the radio station at Flensburg, near the Danish border, Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, Foreign Minister in Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz's "government," asked the Germans to lay down their arms everywhere. This broadcast came a little after 2 PM yesterday.

Schwerin von Krosigk said: "German men and women: The High Command of the armed forces has today at the order of Grand Admiral 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. The 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 a cessation of hostilities."

In early days there were reports over the Free Danish radio that all German troops in Norway had surrendered and would probably be interned in Sweden.

An AP report from SHAFF said that the end of hostilities in Europe had apparently come to an end by this morning. For the first time since June, last year not a single field operation of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies was discussed at the regular forenoon press conference at SHAFF.

The entire attitude of every one at headquarters was of confidence and expectancy for the most important development of the war—complete and unconditional surrender in Europe.

Communique No. 394, surely one of the last to be issued, told of the liberation of Prague, Czechoslovak industrial city and home of the Skoda gun factories, by the U. S. 3rd Army. But nobody at SHAFF seemed to care. Nothing mattered except the news of the final surrender.

In Washington, London and Moscow the wires and telephones were kept hot and Churchill presided at a full cabinet meeting. But even as the people of the United States and Britain waited for the biggest news of our generation, they were mindful that in Europe did not mean an end of the bloody carnage in the Pacific fighting.

Early yesterday it was disclosed that Admiral Doenitz had ordered all German U-boats into port—the logical preliminary to a final surrender.

Despite the official signing of the German surrender, there was still the danger that some minor mopping up might be needed on the continent. Nazi diehards might refuse to obey Doenitz's orders. The German-controlled Czechoslovak radio broadcast a statement yesterday that the German commander in Czechoslovakia would not recognize a surrender by Doenitz.

Breslau Falls
To Red Army
As War Ends

In what may be Marshal Stalin's last Order of the Day in the Russia, which he announced last night the capture of Breslau, Germany was surrounded and bypassed weeks ago by the forces of General von Raken's. More than 40,000 prisoners were taken.

-An article in Pravda, leading Moscow newspaper today, blamed the "criminal incapacity" of the German people for the war, and added that they were "entirely responsible for the crimes perpetrated by the Hitlerite régime of annihilation camps of Auschwitz. "More than 4,000,000 people were exterminated at Auschwitz," Pravda said. "Among these were Soviet prisoners of war, Poles, French, Dutch, Belgians, and others."

The German port of Rendsburg and seven other cities were occupied among them, as well as the Punjab, India, and are believed to be the last capture this last night, according to a delayed British dispatch. General Erich von Bruneau signed the agreement to surrender. Gen. Cpl. Erich Mollendo, commander of the German 304th division, which surrendered on April 7, was reported to have been killed in a bombing raid on Dresden yesterday. He is reported to have been killed in a bombing raid on Dresden yesterday.

The German general was described as "a mild cooper." He had a second son named Bob, a prestige race car driver, who was killed in a London crash yesterday.

Heinrich Himmler ordered that all Nazi concentration camp guards be freed on April 14. He also ordered that every prisoner be extramurically released rather than allow them to be tried by the victorious Allied hands. In an official statement from the Allied 5th Army Command, it was reported that the camp be turned over to the Allies. Himmler formally surrendered to the Allied forces arrived in time to prevent carrying out of Himmler's orders.

The Nazi V-1 bomb experimental station near Osnabruck was captured yesterday morning by Colonel General Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's army. One captured site was described as a V-1 factory in the German Reich. The site was covered in smoke from a bomb explosion yesterday. The V-1s had a range of 200 to 300 miles from Osnabruck. The German general was described as "a mild cooperator." He had a second son named Bob, a prestige race car driver, who was killed in a London crash yesterday.

As in confirmation of headlines in the British press that V-1s have only 4 hours life expectancy, a report from London said that a number of V-1s were seen over the Embankment with arms linked, that they were a triumph to the dignity of the German armed forces.

AP in Paris is Penalized
For Carrying Big News

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—International News Service and United Press have received dispatches from Paris saying that the filing privileges of the Associated Press bureau had been revoked. An AP spokesman said he heard that the suspension was not stated. Asked if the suspension was over, the American envoy's dispatch from Rhenish, telegraphed last night, said: "I'm sorry the AP has only two minor disputes. We will return to Paris up to 13-30 EST.

Holiday

APRON, May 7: The brave men will be a holiday for all troops in the Mediterranean Theater. It was announced here tonight.
Before the United Nations could destroy Hitler's armies, they first had to reach them, and this was made possible by the air—especially the Combined Bomber Offensive. At the beginning of the European phase of the second great war of the century, a war which is estimated to have cost one trillion dollars and the lives of more than 10,000,000 men, the outcome of the war was in doubt.

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In this war, Hitler had threated, "There will be no victors and no vanquished, but only survivors and annihilated." Accordingly, he set out to conquer the world, to destroy cities, and to overwhelm man. Before his defeat, he had more than once called upon to defend France, and on May 10 in Holland, Belgium. The highly-touted Dutch "water defense" was demolished by the airborne divisions of the Luftwaffe. The Maginot Line was turned. The Battle of Britain turned back, and Hitler was forced to recognize that the war was becoming a war of cities: Stalingrad, Leningrad, Moscow, and Rome were shattered, and the people of all Europe were forced to live in a world of ruins and torrents of debris.

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When casualties figures are com- pared, the war may turn out to be Europe's most deadly and most devastating. At the start, it looked to be the world, grossly underrating German power, and the Allies matched victory after victory, poem to poem, from victory to victory.

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Strategic Geography
Set Pattern Of Victory

United Nations Succeeded
In Preventing Junction
Of Nazis and Japs

Alamein Marked Start
Of Germany’s Defeat

The beginning of Adolf Hitler’s
defeat can be traced to August, 1942, when the
raided Alein force failed to
reach the British Army
in Egypt. Montgomery’s
counteroffensive two
months later
marked the end of the
Axis crisis in the
Mediterranean Theater. More significant, the
intensified air-raid on that point sounder and for
the time that time until their final defeat,
point of患本战线的前提. And from that time
Hitler’s best terrors never stopped shrinking.

The fateful Separation of the Axis

The main geographical disadvantage confronting Germany and Japan was their separation by
these two massive land barriers—another extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea and
America’s breakaway blocking an Axis junction from the other direction. The battle in North Africa was essentially a struggle for the two
main Soviet Union and the Romanians, Germany in 1942 very nearly
pressed the canal from a junction with the Japs on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Secret Battles And Weapons
Helped Chuck Hilfer’s Drive

(Continued from page 3)

Hilfer’s Strong-Arm Boys

began an attack against Egypt on
August 3, 1942, and continued with
an invasion of British Romalad. He
had no further to go. In December, reaching beyond his
limits, the Brits fell back even
further than the enemy had expected them to.

By Aug. 3, 1942, with over 300,000 men
and over 10,000,000 tons of shipping—But the British fell back even
further than the enemy had expected them to.

The Allies in the Pacific

The stars and stripes
Yes. so cuanto for trésse s tood two: much larger army or

The Allied invasion of Europe

The invasion of Britain’s
Romalad and Germany
was the world’s greatest military
adventure. The invasion of
France, which had been
planned for June 15, 1942, was
abandoned.

The Allied forces landed on
the beaches of Normandy
on June 6, 1944. By the end of
the war, nearly 40,000,000 Allied
men had been killed or
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Top Nazis As Neurotic As Hitler Himself

Fuehrer Liked To Provoke Feuds Among Subordinates

Adolf Hitler surrounded himself with a fantastic array of men who envied him, feared him, and as neurotic as the Fuehrer himself. No top Nazi was psychologically normal or serene. They were all driven, unpredictable, and ruthless. And frequently, they would rise to prominence as Nazis, they had been failures or misfits.

One education minister, Bernard Rust, for example, was fired from his teaching job because he was incompetent. His director was a cripple with a malignant eye, and his father, who died in 1930, was the Goebbels-Rosenberg feud was no more than a flying officer in the Luftwaffe. One son was Ridiculous, the other goaded reason, the other son was a terror of later years. He was the first to enter the Nazi party. He and his brother were honored secretaries in Hitler's household.

Inspissable Hess

The story of Joseph Hess was one of the war's most fascinating. Although definitely not brilliant, he seemed nevertheless to be a steady, sober character.

Born in Alexandria, Egypt, he had left his eye on the Mediterranean as a likely spot for Nazi penetration. He was the Fuehrer's personal interpreter, a 63-year-old boy of the Nazi party. He was depressed and worried, and the Fuehrer's closest confidence.

Hess helped Hitler write "Mein Kampf." He was always the closest to Hitler, serving him the honest devotion to his leader. He used to eat hot dogs, driving what he heard from Hitler.

After Hess had made one of the biggest news stories of the war. The Englishman remarked, without batting an eye, "Ah, a mildewed cesspool, perhaps.

Man Of Words

Probably the most important of them all was Joseph Goebbels. He was a born orator, a talented voice artist and a man who could command attention with a single word, or an eloquent speech. His speeches were of the highest quality, and he was considered one of the greatest orators of the time. He was an accomplished politician, and his speeches were often filled with passion and emotion.

Hitler's family was deposed. Goebbels held a galaxy of orators alongside him, and he was the most talented of them all. His speeches were often filled with passion and emotion.

Bibbentrop

Winston Churchill and other British leaders were afraid of him. They knew that he was a man of great influence, and that he could sway public opinion with his speeches. He was a master of propaganda, and his speeches were often filled with passion and emotion.

A Money Vizier

One of the richest Nazis was his financial minister, who was the father, who greatly admired the Fuehrer. He was a man of great influence, and his speeches were often filled with passion and emotion.

Schacht

Schacht entered the Nazi party in 1927, when he was 46. He was the Fuehrer's closest confidence. He was the head of the Reichsbank, and the financial minister of the Third Reich. He was a man of great influence, and his speeches were often filled with passion and emotion.

Schacht was the wizard who controlled the economy of the Third Reich. He was a man of great influence, and his speeches were often filled with passion and emotion.
The Belgians' surrender on May 28, 1940, left the British Expeditionary Force stranded in Flanders, forcing the British to leave the Continent and abandon tremendous stores of equipment. The heroic evacuation of 300,000 troops from Dunkirk was one of the epics of the war. While the vastly outnumbered RAF prevented the Luftwaffe from cutting these vulnerable, disarmed troops to ribbons, the men sweated out their transportation to England aboard every conceivable kind of vessel which could be mustered in that critical emergency—a curiously assorted armada of 900 warships, skiffs, tugs and yachts.

These sorry-looking specimens of Nazi supermen were among the few left alive at Stalingrad, where the German 6th Army was wiped out in the historic Soviet counteroffensive which began Nov. 22, 1942, and never stopped rolling afterward.

Miraculously unharmed during the blitz of London, the twin spires of St. Paul's Cathedral still stand, the spiritual heart of England and the Empire. The Battle of Britain cost the lives of 50,000 Britons from August, 1940, until May, 1941, when the RAF won uncontested control of the air.

Gloating Nazi chieftains gave history a tail twisting on June 22, 1940, when they compelled representatives of a beaten France to accept their severe Armistice terms in a French railway car in the Compiegne Forest—the same one in which the 1918 Armistice was signed.

American landings in North Africa on Nov. 8, 1942, brought new pressure on the Afrika Korps, this time from the west. Here Yanks clean out snipers in Algiers soon after their landing.

This Belgian mother and her youngsters, bewildered but unbowed after a brutally indiscriminate Luftwaffe raid wrecked their home in May, 1940, typify the fate of Europe's children—one of the greater tragedies of the war.
Records Shattered
As N. O. Pelicans Top Nashville, 32-0

NEW ORLEANS, May 7 (AP)—The New Orleans Pelicans performed a major supernatural on the Southern American’s record books yesterday when they defeated Nashville, 32-0, in a doubleheader. The Pelicans, who are the only team in the world to score 32 points in a single game, set a new record for the season with 28 hits, including a home run by Peanut Lewis. The Pelicans also had a record-breaking 28 runs in the second game, a record that stood for 28 years. The Pelicans’ victory over Nashville was their 32nd of the season, tying the team’s previous record. The Pelicans’ victory also tied them for first place in the Southern American League with the Nashville Vultures. The Pelicans will play their next game against the St. Louis Browns on May 10. The game will be held at the new stadium in downtown New Orleans, which was opened to the public last week.

By COULD

Dick Tracy

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 6-1
Brooklyn 3-6
St. Louis 1-6
Philadelphia 1-6
Chicago 1-6

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 6-1
Chicago 3-6
Philadelphia 1-6
Boston 1-6
Mound

St. Louis 1-6

Champions

New York
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St. Louis

By COULD
Blum, Schuschnigg Found
In Group of 133 Prisoners

By Sgt. Stan Swinton
Staff Correspondent

AT LAGO DI BRAIES IN THE "Eishorn" a fortnight before I had
even been tried, Blum reported.

"I was treated correctly," the former Austrian premier
"Never did they touch me but for
perhaps a few centimeters. Never did I say a single word.
"It is a question of their conscience. The Nazis approached
me a few times—very solemn and very
cautious attempts to make me join the
party. I refused."}

Yanks Rescue Famed Enemies Of Hitler

Three Men Who Defied Adolf Hitler

Leon Blum, with his famous husky mustache, powdery cheeks and wife in the Alpine concentra-
tion camp where Allied armies freed him. The one-time British premier of France shook
hands energetically with his liberators.

Kurt von Schuschnigg, who defied Adolf Hitler's demand for Anschluss in Austria in 1938,
talks to the press in the concentration camp in the Alps after his release. For seven years,
Schuschnigg talked only to his family.

Thick and wan after long months of solitary confinement,
Blum told of how he had been freed by the 85th Division. famous Lutheran minister
Pastor Niemoller, who defied Hitler at his parish of Dahlem in Berlin, greeted him as he landed.
"I was treated correctly," the former Austrian premier
"Never did they touch me but for
perhaps a few centimeters. Never did I say a single word.
"It is a question of their conscience. The Nazis approached
me a few times—very solemn and very
cautious attempts to make me join the
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