

NAZIS QUIT

HUNS SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY

Heavy Sacrifices Will Be Demanded, Says Enemy Radio

Broadcast Says Germans Must Be Ready For Harsh Terms to Come From Allies

London, May 7.—(CP)—A broadcast on the Flensburg wave length to-day said Germany had capitulated unconditionally. Admiral Karl Doenitz has "ordered the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops," the broadcast said.

NO CONFIRMATION

The broadcast was recorded by the British Ministry of Information.

There was no Allied confirmation.

"After almost six years' struggle we have succumbed," the Krosigk broadcast said.

"Our sympathy firstly goes out to our soldiers. Nobody must deceive himself on the harshness of the terms which our enemies have imposed on the German people.

HEAVY SACRIFICES

"Nobody must have any doubt that heavy sacrifices will be demanded from us in all spheres of life.

"We must take them upon us and stand loyally to our obligations.

"On the other hand," the broadcast continued, "we must not despair. From the collapse in the past we must keep in mind one thing: The idea of our unity, the idea of front comradeship, the idea of assistance to each other."

The Von Krosigk broadcast said that "as leading minister of the Reich Government," Doenitz had appointed him for the purpose of "winding up all military tasks."

NEAR DANISH BORDER

The "Flensburg radio" has been used for several days for the issuance of German communiques and official German orders.

Flensburg is just south of the German-Danish border in an area surrendered last week to Field Marshal Montgomery.

London authorities said it seemed unlikely that Montgomery had permitted the Germans to continue broadcasting from there, but there was no official explanation.

Radio monitors here said the station, if not actually located at Flensburg, was certainly in that area.

TRAGIC MOMENT

Following is the text of Von Krosigk's broadcast as recorded by the Ministry of Information:

"German men and women! The high command of the armed forces has to-day at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops.

"As the leading minister of the Reich Government which the admiral of the fleet (Doenitz) has appointed for the winding up of all military 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 a 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 the cessation of hostilities.

"It was the noblest task of Government of the fleet and of the Government supporting him—after the terrible sacrifices which the war demanded—to save in the last phase of the war the lives of a maximum number of fellow countrymen.

"That the war was not ended immediately, simultaneously in the west and in the east, is to be explained by this reason alone.

"We end this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich.

HOW IN REVERENCE

"In this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich, we bow in deep reverence before the dead of this war.

"Their sacrifices place the highest obligations on us. Our sympathy goes out above all to the wounded, the bereaved and to all on whom this struggle has inflicted blows.

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

"We must now face our fate squarely and unquestionably.

"Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us and will exact sacrifices from us in every sphere of life.

AVOID DESPAIR

"We must accept this burden and stand loyally by the obligations we have undertaken. But we must not despair and fall into mute resignation.

"Once again we must set ourselves to stride along a path through the dark future.

"From the collapse of the past let us preserve and have one thing: unity in the ideas of the national community, which, in the years of the war have found their highest expression in the spirit of comradeship at the front and readiness to help one another in all the distress which has afflicted the homeland.

MUST RECOGNIZE LAW

"In our nation justice shall be the supreme law and the guiding principle.

"We must also recognize law as the basis of all relations between the nations. We must recognize it and respect it from inner conviction.

"Respect for treaties will be as sacred as the aim of our nation to belong to the European family of nations as a member of which we want to mobilize all human, moral and material forces in order to heal the dreadful wounds which the war has caused.

"Then we may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which to-day surrounds Germany all over the world will give place to a spirit of reconciliation among the nations without which the world cannot recover."

Jodl New German Chief of Staff

(By The Canadian Press) Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl, who signed the unconditional surrender for Germany, apparently is the same as Gen. Alfred Jodl who was wounded last July 20 in the attempted assassination of Adolf Hitler.

The surrender dispatch said Jodl was the new German army chief of staff.

When he became chief of staff was not clear. Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian had occupied that position until the closing days of the siege of Berlin.

His fate and whereabouts has not been reported since Berlin fell.

On March 17, Jodl inspected the Bavarian redoubt where the Nazis had hoped to make their last stand. In 1942, Jodl was reported to have been Hitler's personal aide.

He attended many of the Hitler-Mussolini conferences early in the war and was mentioned late in 1942 as a possible successor to Marshal Von Brauchitsch, commander of the German armies. He was chief of the German armed services guidance staff early in 1943 and the following year assumed a command on the Russian front.

ALLIED LEADER IS NOT PRESENT FOR SURRENDER

Chief of Staff Signs With Russ, French Officers

Reims, France, May 7.—(AP)—Germany surrendered unconditionally to the western Allies and Russia at 2.41 a.m. French time to-day.

Early Sunday Evening (This was at 8.41 p.m. E.D.T. Sunday.)

The surrender took place at a school house which is the headquarters of Gen. Eisenhower after five years, eight months and six days of bloodshed and destruction.

Germany was signed for by Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl.

Jodl is the new chief of staff of the German army.

Eisenhower Absent

It was signed for the Allied supreme command by Lieut.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff for Gen. Eisenhower.

It was also signed by Gen. Ivan Susloparoff for Russia and by Gen. Francois Sevez for France.

Gen. Eisenhower was not present for the signing, but immediately afterward Jodl and his fellow delegate, Gen. Admiral Hans Georg Friedburg, were received by the supreme commander.

They were asked if they understood the surrender terms imposed upon Germany and if they would be carried out by Germany.

They answered yes.

Germany, which began the war with a ruthless attack upon Poland followed by successive aggressions and brutality in internment camps, surrendered with an appeal to the victors for mercy toward the German people and armed forces.

After signing the full surrender, Jodl said he wanted to speak and was given leave to do so.

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

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

Democracy Depends on Fundamentals

San Francisco, May 7.—(CP)—Democracy must be made effective in terms of jobs, groceries, health, housing and education.

M. J. Coldwell, national leader of the C.C.F. party, said Saturday night in an address heard in Canada over C.B.C. facilities. Mr. Coldwell is attending the San Francisco Conference as a member of the Canadian delegation.

EUROPEAN WAR ENDS IN GREAT VICTORY FOR UNITED NATIONS OVER BRUTAL FOE, ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT DECLARES

Surrender Made 8.41 p.m., Sunday

(By The Canadian Press)

Unconditional surrender of Germany was announced by the western Allies and Russia to-day.

Germany surrendered at 2.41 a.m. French time to-day (8.41 p.m. E.D.T., Sunday), bringing to an end the titanic conflict which began September 1, 1939, when German legions marched into Poland.

Surrender was made at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims, France, by Col.-Gen. Jodl, chief of staff of the German army.

A few minutes before the announcement Count Von Krosigk, German foreign minister, said in a broadcast over the Flensburg wavelength that Germany had surrendered unconditionally.

Peace Comes at Historic Reims With All German Troops and U-Boats Giving Up; End Is Reached After 5 Years, 8 Months, 6 Days of Bloodiest Battles in History; Forces Opposing Russians Lay Down Arms—Germany Declares "We Have Succumbed"

London, May 7.—(CP)—The greatest war in history ended to-day with the unconditional surrender of Germany.

The surrender of the Third Reich to the western Allies and Russia was made at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Reims, France, by Col.-Gen. Jodl, chief of staff for the German army.

This was announced officially after German broadcasts told the German people that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered the capitulation of all fighting forces, and called off the U-boat war.

LOSSES ARE 40,000,000

Joy at the news was tempered only by the realization that the war against Japan remains to be resolved, with many casualties still ahead.

The end of the European warfare, greatest, bloodiest and costliest war in human history—it has claimed at least 40,000,000 casualties on both sides in killed, wounded and captured—came after five years, eight months and six days of strife that overspread the globe.

Arrogant German armies invaded Poland September 1, 1939, beginning the agony that convulsed the world for 2,319 days.

Unconditional surrender of the beaten remnants of Hitler's legions first was announced by the Germans.

WE HAVE SUCCUMBED

The historic news began breaking with a Danish broadcast that Norway had been surrendered unconditionally by its conquerors. Then the new German Foreign Minister, Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, announced to the German people, shortly after 2 p.m. (8 a.m., E.D.T.), that "after almost six years' struggle we have succumbed."

Von Krosigk announced Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had "ordered the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops."

FLASH FROM REIMS

The world waited tensely. Then at 9.35 a.m. (E.D.T.), came the Associated Press flash from Reims, France, telling of the signing at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters of the unconditional surrender at 2.41 a.m. French time (8.41 a.m., E.D.T., Sunday). Germany had given up to the western Allies and to Russia.

London went wild at the news. Crowds jammed Piccadilly Circus. Smiling throngs poured out of subways and lined the streets.

(Cheers went up in New York, too, and papers showed down from skyscrapers.)

WILL FIGHT ON

A discordant note came from the German-controlled radio at Prague. A broadcast monitored by the Czechoslovak Government offices in London said the German commander in Czechoslovakia did not recognize the surrender of Admiral Doenitz and would fight on until his forces "have secured free passage for German troops out of the country." But the Prague radio earlier announced the capitulation of Breslau, long besieged by Russian forces. The B.B.C. said telephone conversations were going on between London, Washington and Moscow in order to fix the exact hour of the V-E day announcement by Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman and Premier Stalin.

U-BOATS HALTED

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in an order broadcast to-day ordered all his Nazi U-boats to cease hostilities, a move which might be preliminary to final surrender, and reports from Stockholm said V-E day might be proclaimed without a battle for Norway. The Flensburg radio broadcast a three-day-old order of the day by Doenitz to his submarine crews telling them:

"Crushing superiority has compressed us into a very

(Continued on page 2)

And Now, Thanks Be to God, These Dark Hours Are Ended



"... we shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, would carry on the struggle, until in God's good time, the new world, with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old."—The Dunkirk speech, June 4, 1940.

Photos Recall Memorable Phases of Long Struggle



Incidents in the great five-year World War precipitated by Hitler when his legions marched into Poland in 1939 are portrayed on these two pages. They are not a comprehensive picture of the long struggle, the dark days which slowly turned to triumph as the Allies gained overpowering strength. Rather they spot the highlights of the long, tragic picture—incidents which will remain indelibly imprinted on the memories of those who lived through these chaotic years. Picture (1) shows German soldiers quelling resistance of loyal Poles in a suburb of Warsaw in the first days of the war. (2) Upper photo depicts the Athenia, British passenger vessel sunk off the Hebrides with heavy casualties among her 1,400 passengers. She was torpedoed by a German submarine on September 4, the day after Britain declared hostilities. The lower photo shows weeping survivors being landed. (3) The Graf Spee, German pocket battleship scuttled by her crew off Montevideo after a beating by smaller British vessels. (4) Dunkirk—British troops line the beaches awaiting transport home after the fall of France. A scene from the Battle of Britain is shown in (5), firemen fighting flames from incendiary bombs in the streets of an English city. After the German

defeat in the Battle of Britain, the scene of hostilities shifted to North Africa, where British tanks on the desert are shown in (6). The battle of the seas was a protracted warfare, with British eventually proving their mastery of the waves by overcoming the U-boat menace. Dropping a depth charge against a submarine and the explosion from such a charge are shown in (7) and (8). Next the scene shifted north in the Mediterranean, disastrously at first, with the fall of Crete to Hun paratroops. Evacuees are seen in (9) arriving in Egypt. The Libyan campaign was turned by Wavell's army from defeat into victory, and Italian prisoners are shown in (10). Russia's change from a neutral to an ally brought the great eastern front into the war picture in 1941, and (11) depicts a German hurling a grenade at a Russian hideout—a grenade which was to bounce back with dire repercussions in 1944. A Russian is shown surrendering in photo (12). Malta, British bastion in the Mediterranean, bravely survived a terrific pounding by German air power and photo (13) shows a statue of Queen Victoria, unharmed, placidly surveying the surrounding wreckage. The glorious defence of Malta won for her citizens as a body the coveted George Cross.

Allies' Devotion Turns Disaster to Final Triumph



This second page of World war incidents carries on from the African campaign, where Field Marshal (then Lieut-General) Sir Bernard Montgomery's heroic Eighth Army turned the bend in Allied fortunes and paved the way for Victory, snatched from the jaws of defeat. (1) The proud Union Jack is raised at the North African port of Tobruk on Friday, November 13, 1942, after the British 8th Army had broken through the El Alamein line, a triumphant assault that was not to lag until the Hun was driven from Africa back to Europe. (2) Dead German troops lie on the western desert after their vain effort to hold Montgomery's power drive. (3) A white-garbed German commander hoists the white flag of surrender at Stalingrad to mark the apex of the German conquest in Russia, a surrender which military experts heralded as the beginning of the end. (4) After their defeat in Africa the Afrika Korps retreated to Sicily, but their stay was short. Shown is the havoc caused in the chief port of Messina by R.A.F. bombers. Visible is the funnel of a blasted Axis vessel. (5) On June 4, 1944, the Allied 5th Army, 12 days after opening an attack from the Anzio beachhead, marched into the Eternal City, long-held by the Hun despite the fact that Italy had dropped out of the war. Shown is part of the crowd in the square outside the Palazzo Venezia; dominating the background is the Victor Emmanuel memorial. (6) The great day for which the world had been waiting dawned on June 6, when the grey waters of the Channel swarmed with thousands of Allied ships bearing the invasion forces toward their date with the enemy. Here the invasion coast is barely visible in the background. (7) Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British forces in France, is shown as he inspected one of the first French ports captured in the invasion. (8) On August 26, 1944, Paris fell and it became apparent that the end of the war was not far off. Units of the liberating armies marched through the Arc de Triomphe, shown in this photo, and brought memories of that dark day in 1940 when German invading armies goose-stepped through the same arch. (9) Parisians celebrate in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville the triumphant entry of General Charles de Gaulle with Allied liberators.

British Dominions Have Proud Part in Allied Victory



In the long fight for freedom, British dominions and British colonies rallied to the Mother Country's side and played a foremost part in providing men, arms and money to defeat Hitler. On this page are shown some scenes from the Empire's war effort. Photo (1) shows young Canadian naval officers receiving training aboard a British destroyer. The arrival of the first contingent of Canadian troops in England in December, 1939, is pictured in (2). The Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which provided thousands of pilots to defeat Hitler's Luftwaffe, made the Harvard trainers shown in (3) a familiar sight for Canadians from coast to coast. Canadian women did their part in making the munitions of war in Canada's factories, as shown in (4). Canadian pilots, who made a glorious name for the R.C.A.F., are seen in photo (5). Australia, one of Canada's sister dominions, played an important role and won distinction in the Libyan campaign, where Aussies are shown in photo (6) directing captive Italians unloading supplies.

India became a great arsenal, and natives are seen in photo (7) at work building a tank. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Rt. Hon. John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia; Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, are shown in (8), (9), (10), (11) and (12), respectively. South African troops fought with bravery in the African campaign, and photo (13) shows them receiving the surrender of a Nazi general. New Zealand soldiers were distinguished on the same battlefield, and two of them are seen inspecting a derelict German tank in photo (14). In (15) are pictured an anti-aircraft gunner of the Royal Indian Navy (upper) and trainees in the Royal Indian Air Force (lower). Indian troops at ancient Cyrene, in Libya, are seen in (16), while (17) shows tank troops guarding an outpost of Empire, the Khyber Pass. —Photo of Prime Minister King by Karsh.

World Is Freed From Threat of German Domination



HITLER'S GERMANY SMASHED — NAZIS' BRUTALITIES ARE ENDED — The once-mighty war machine built by Hitler and his Nazi thugs is smashed for all time, and no more will there be scenes like those shown on this page, pictures of the Nazis' infamous reign. In photo (1), members of "Adolf Hitler Stauffel" of the S.S. guard goosestep past Hitler on his birthday in 1939; (2) Hitler takes the salute during a parade of police in 1937; (3) first German troops in Vienna parade before General Von Bock in 1938; (4) Dr. Joseph Goebbels, propaganda chief; (5) Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief; (6) Field Marshal Goering, who created the Luftwaffe; (7) Rudolf Hess, long imprisoned in Britain after his sensational flight to Scotland; (8) the fanatical Fuehrer himself; (9) German infantry-advancing on a Russian village in 1941; (10) a blazing Polish village, typical of the Nazis' warfare; (11) a hotel in London, smashed by German bombs during the big blitz of 1940; (12) civilians in Gdynia being searched by the Germans for arms; (13) Nazis destroying a captured Russian machine-gun; (14) a Ukrainian woman salvages a sack of grain from a flaming granary, fired by retreating Germans in 1941; (15) frozen corpses of German soldiers dotted the area about Stalingrad after the Russian offensive lifted the siege of this city in 1943; (16) German barbarity in captured enemy territory — five peaceful Soviet civilians hanged; (17) the horrors and tragedies of German-made war are clearly revealed in the faces of these Polish women, victims of German barbarity.

—Associated Press Photographs.

Make Great Contribution to United Nations' Victory



LEADERS OF U.S. BATTLE FORCES — Some of the men responsible for the mighty American part in the triumph of Allied forces in Europe are shown above. (1) Lt. Gen. J. L. Devers, officer commanding U.S. armoured forces; (2) Gen. G. S. Patton; (3) Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of all U.S. air forces; (4) Admiral E. J. King, commander-in-chief U.S. navy; (5) Lt. Gen. A. M. Patch; (6) Gen. Omar N. Bradley; (7) Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff; (8) the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt; (9) Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of all Allied armies; (10) President Truman; (11) Lt. Gen. C. H. Hodges. Pictures 12, 13 and 14 show batteries along the Rhine, the famous Remagen bridge on the Rhine, captured to start Allied rush across the historic German defence line, and rubble in the city of Rees, which collapsed before the Allied might. Other outstanding American leaders have made notable contributions in Italy, Africa and in the Pacific.

CATHOLIC BISHOP SEES IN VICTORY REPLY TO PRAYER

Celebration Must Be in Terms of Religious Joy, Most Rev. J. F. Ryan Says

"The day of victory, so earnestly sought from God, will bring the deepest joy to all our people. Peace has been the burden of our prayers, and implied in that prayer of peace has been our commitment that with victory delivered, justice and charity shall be made to prevail," said Most Rev. J. F. Ryan, D.D., J.C.D., Bishop of Hamilton, when the announcement was read that hostilities had ceased in Europe.

"In our whole thoughts concerning the war and its aftermath God has had the central place. In peace God must continue to hold the supreme place or all our efforts shall have been in vain. V-day will be the least of the sincerity of our confidence in God. This celebration in all its phases shall have with it a deep underlying note of religious fervour. Our celebration must be in terms of religious joy and hope for the future of our country and all mankind."

"Would Be Denied"

"The celebration of V-day on a lesser standard than this would be to deny the great principles for which we fought and to repudiate the sacrifice of those who gave their lives for its attainment. In this religious spirit we face a God-given victory and the way in which we manifest our joy will be the proof of our knowledge in what victory involves. No one surely then will celebrate V-day on a plane lower than indicated by the greatness of the principles involved.

"I direct, therefore, that on V-day there be, in every parish church of the diocese, and in every convent and hospital chapel, a holy hour of thanksgiving; if school is in session on V-day that the children be gathered together for benediction and an explanation of the meaning of this day and their manner of sharing it be expressed.

On the morning following V-day there be a solemn Votive Mass of thanksgiving "Pro gratiarum actione." The sermon at the evening holy hour should tell the meaning of victory as a guarantee of the world founded on peace with justice.

"May I urge all our people to celebrate V-day in the spirit of a great gift from God to be preserved by the thoughtful action of people who know the price that has been paid for victory."

Port of Lake Erie For Bombing Range

Erieau, Ont., May 7.—(CP)—Shipping officials at this Kent county port on the northwest shore of Lake Erie said yesterday they have been informed the United States navy is preparing a 30-mile aerial bombing range in Lake Erie which may restrict shipping movement to and from the port.

Must Continue Freedom Fight

Winnipeg, May 7.—The fight for freedom must go on long after the guns cease firing in Europe, John Bracken, national leader of the Progressive Conservative party, said here Saturday night in a Victory loan broadcast.

"When the war with Germany is over, Japan remains our powerful enemy—whatever the methods, whatever form our contributions take, they are certain to involve the spending of large sums of money," he said.

He spoke over a C.B.C. network during free time designated for party leaders, but did not discuss politics.

Mr. Bracken said Canadians could not afford to let the coming federal election divert them from the war and Canada's part in the peace.

Canadians should unite to make the Victory Loan "a truly living symbol of our faith in the future. The most practical demonstration is to be found in our united determination to invest in victory by the purchase of Victory bonds."

He said the war program and the immediate post-war program, from a financial point of view, could not be separated. . . . There must be opportunity to rebuild and re-establish liberty on firm foundation.

Bill of Rights Is Given Spain

Madrid, May 7.—(AP)—Six years after Spain's civil war, Spaniards were notified yesterday that Gen. Franco had given them a "bill of rights."

It allows the Spaniards freedom of speech, as long as they do not criticize the "fundamental principles" of the Falangist state.

It grants freedom of assembly, for "lawful purposes."

It accords freedom of "religious belief," but bars all religious ceremonies except Catholic.

It sets up a form of habeas corpus.

It cannot become law until approved by the Cortes (Parliament), which will consider it May 14.

SALIENT DATES OF BATTLE FOR EUROPE

- 1939**
- Sept. 1—Germany invaded Poland.
 - Sept. 3—Britain and France declared war on Germany.
 - Sept. 10—Canada declared war on Germany.
 - Sept. 28—Germany and Russia partitioned Poland.
- 1940**
- April 9—Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.
 - April 15—British and French troops landed in Norway.
 - May 2—Germany invaded the Low Countries.
 - May 30—British evacuated Dunkerque.
 - June 10—Canada declared war on Italy.
 - June 22—German-French armistice agreement signed.
 - Aug. 6—Italians began offensive in Egypt.
 - Aug. 15—Germany attacked Britain with 1,000 planes.
 - Sept. 18—R.A.F. repelled German air blitz of Britain, destroying at least 185 planes in day's operations.
 - Oct. 18—British announced R.A.F. foiled German attempt to invade Britain September 16.
 - Dec. 9—British started attack in western Egypt.
- 1941**
- Jan. 22—British captured Tobruk, Libya, taking 25,000 prisoners.
 - March 10—British troops embarked from Alexandria for Greece.
 - March 24—Axis forces started counter-offensive in Libya.
 - April 6—Germany attacked Yugoslavia and Greece.
 - April 13—Axis forces recaptured Bardia, Libya.
 - May 20—Germany attacked Crete in first airborne action.
 - May 31—British evacuated Crete.
 - July 7—Germany, Italy and Romania declared war on Russia.
 - July 17—U.S. naval forces landed in Iceland.
 - July 12—Britain and Russia signed agreement for joint action against Germany.
 - Nov. 18—British resumed offensive in Libya.
 - Dec. 7—Pearl Harbor; U.S. declares war on Japan and Germany.
- 1942**
- Jan. 13—Retreating Axis armies made stand near Gulf of Sirte.
 - Jan. 27—First American troops arrived in Northern Ireland.
 - Jan. 28—Axis forces recaptured Benghazi.
 - May 30—More than 1,000 Canadians participated in 1,000-plane raid on Cologne.
 - June 21—Axis forces recaptured Tobruk.
 - June 29—Axis forces captured Mersa Matruh, Egypt.
 - July 1—Germans captured Sevastopol.
 - Aug. 19—Canadians led attack on Dieppe.
 - Sept. 6—Axis eastward drive stopped at El Alamein.
 - Oct. 24—British 8th Army started offensive at El Alamein.
 - Nov. 7—American expeditionary force landed in French North Africa.
 - Nov. 11—Germans occupied all France.
 - Nov. 13—British 8th Army recaptured Tobruk.
 - Dec. 13—Axis forces retreated from El Aghella.
- 1943**
- Jan. 18—Seventeen-month siege of Stalingrad broken.
 - Jan. 23—British 8th Army occupied Tripoli.
 - March 28—British 8th Army crushed Mareth line in Tunisia.
 - May 7—Tunis and Bizerte fell.
 - May 13—Axis resistance in Africa ended.
 - July 10—Canadian, British and American troops invaded Sicily.
 - July 25—Mussolini resigned and Marshal Pietro Badoglio installed as head of military government.
 - Aug. 17—Conquest of Sicily completed.
 - Sept. 3—Canadians landed on Italian mainland.
 - Sept. 8—Italy surrendered unconditionally.
 - Sept. 9—Allied 5th Army established beachhead at Salerno.
 - Sept. 10—Germans abandoned Smolensk.
 - Oct. 1—Allied 5th Army occupied Naples.
 - Oct. 1—General D. D. Eisenhower appointed to direct Allied invasion of Europe from the west.
 - Dec. 24—Germans evacuated Rome.
- 1944**
- Jan. 4—Soviet army crossed Polish line.
 - Jan. 22—8th Army established Anzio beachhead.
 - March 20—Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar succeeded Lt. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton as commander of 1st Canadian Army.
 - March 22—Mass escape and execution of 44 R.A.F. and 6 R.C.A.F. officers, prisoners of war in Germany.
 - April 2—Russians invaded Romania.
 - April 30—Canadian destroyer Athabaskan sunk in English Channel; 107 missing.
 - May 10—Red army captured Sevastopol.
 - May 11—Prime Minister Mackenzie King addressed British Parliament. Allies began great new offensive in Italy.
 - May 17—British Commonwealth Prime Ministers at London urged post-war United Nations body to stop aggression.
 - May 18—Cassino, Italy, fell to British and Polish troops.
 - June 4—Allies captured Rome.
 - June 6—Invasion of Europe started with Allied landings in Normandy.
 - June 15—Germans started rocket bombing of England.
 - June 23—Russians started new offensive in White Russia.
 - June 27—Americans captured Cherbourg.
 - July 3—Russians captured Minsk, last major German-held Russian city.
 - July 9—Canadian and British tanks and infantry captured Caen.
 - July 21—Hitler injured in assassination attempt.
 - July 28—Red army captured Brest-Litovsk.
 - July 31—Americans broke out of Normandy peninsula and into Brittany.
 - Aug. 2—Turkey broke diplomatic relations with Germany.
 - Aug. 6—Americans turned east towards Paris.
 - Aug. 7—Announced list: Canadian Army holding eastern end of Normandy line, opening for the first time in history as separate army formation in the field.
 - Aug. 14—German 7th Army in full retreat in Normandy toward Seine.
 - Aug. 15—Allies invaded southern France.
 - Aug. 16—Canadians entered Falaise.
 - Aug. 23—Gen. De Gaulle announced liberation of Paris. Romania capitulated.
 - Aug. 24—Germans repudiated Paris armistice; resistance continued.
 - Aug. 25—General De Gaulle entered Paris as resistance virtually ended.
 - Aug. 27—Canadian Army thrust toward Rouen.
 - Aug. 29—American forces crossed Marne river, reaching Chateau-Thierry.
 - Aug. 29—Americans crossed first Great War battlefields in Ardennes to points 50 miles from Belgian border; Russians captured Constanta, Romanian Black sea port.
 - Aug. 31—Amiens falls; Somme line broken.
 - Sept. 1—Aachen surrenders unconditionally.
 - Sept. 2—Allies reach German border.
 - Sept. 5—Russia declares war on Bulgaria; Allies enter Netherlands.
 - Oct. 21—Aachen surrenders unconditionally.
 - Nov. 2—Battle for Antwerp.
 - Nov. 13—Attack on Metz begins.
 - Nov. 15—Russians storm Budapest.
 - Nov. 30—German lines around Cologne crack.
 - Dec. 16—Germans surge forward in counter-drive in Belgium.
 - Dec. 23—U.S. troops contain German drive.
 - Dec. 26—Attempt on life of Churchill at Athens.
 - Dec. 27—German attacks are frustrated.
- 1945**
- Jan. 7—Montgomery announces "Germans halted, sealed off."
 - Jan. 12—Russian winter offensive begins.
 - Jan. 21—Russians capture Tannenberg.
 - Jan. 28—Red army invades northeastern Germany.
 - Feb. 7—Germans blow up Roon dams.
 - Feb. 13—Resistance in Budapest ends. Canadians clear whole of Reichswald.
 - Feb. 16—Bataan and Corregidor captured. Tokyo bombed in daylight.
 - Feb. 19—Goch taken by Canadians.
 - Feb. 24—Occupation of Manila completed.
 - March 3—U.S. troops cross Rhine at Neuss.
 - March 7—U.S. troops cross at Remagen.
 - March 23—British and Canadians cross Rhine.
 - March 30—Russians capture Danzig.
 - April 2—Canadians near Zunder Zee.
 - April 7—German gold reserve found in salt mine.
 - April 12—Franklin D. Roosevelt dies.
 - April 11—U.S. armies take Essen and Gelsenkirchen.
 - April 15—Canadians reach North sea coast.
 - April 19—Red armies capture Vienna.
 - April 22—Red army fighting within Berlin.
 - April 25—U.S. and Red armies link up.
 - April 26—Bremen falls to British.
 - April 28—U.S. armies enter Munich.
 - April 30—Mussolini killed by Italian partisans.
 - May 1—Hitler dead; Goebbels a suicide.
 - May 2—Berlin falls.

This War—Four Years Ago

(By The Canadian Press)

May 7, 1941.—Commons by 447-3 vote expressed confidence in Prime Minister Churchill, who stated General Wavell had nearly 500,000 men under his command in the Middle East. R.A.F. bombers scored direct hits on the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at Brest.

Canadian Airmen on Way Home

Montreal, May 7.—Repatriated airmen of the R.C.A.F. almost 500 strong, passed through the repatriation depot at nearby Lachine during the week-end, and most of them are en route to their homes in all parts of Canada today.

The draft included Group Capt. Al Avant, D.S.O., D.F.C., 22-year-old resident of Huxton, Sask., who was a high school student when he enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in 1941 and now had finished his second tour of operational flying, has been promoted to group captain, and has served as commanding officer of a heavy conversion unit.

His flying career was ended by a flying accident in which he suffered a broken back in a take-off crash, but he later was able to assume command of the conversion unit.

Wing Cmdr. R. L. Bolduc, of Port Arthur, Ont., commanding officer of the Bison squadron of Halifax bombers, was among those returning. Another was Flt. Lt. Alec Forsyth, of Russell, Ont., one of the few R.C.A.F. radar officers to win the M.B.E. He served 3½ years in India and Burma.

Report Aussie Units in Bitter Fighting

Sydney, Australia, May 7.—(CP Cable)—Australians, proud that their soldiers are once more in the forefront of the Pacific fighting, read in their Sunday newspapers yesterday of the progress made by the Aussies on Tarakan, off Borneo's northeast coast, and saw the first pictures of their troops fighting there.

Newspaper readers noted, too, reports that wide publicity is being given in North America to the stories of the Tarakan landing.

All correspondents agree fighting is bitter. Many commands engaged are veterans of the fighting in Timor.

BISHOP BROUGHALL CALLS ON PEOPLE TO OFFER PRAISE

Victory Over Enemy Time For Proud Thanksgiving, Anglican Leader Says

"The hour for which we have hoped and prayed and worked has come—Almighty God has given victory in Europe to the Allied armies of the free nations," Rt. Rev. L. W. B. Broughall, Bishop of Niagara, said in a Victory day message. "Millions have the light of freedom shining on their tortured path.

"It is a solemn day for thoughtful people. This hour of exultation calls for us to gather before God in our churches and humbly offer our thanksgiving and praise to Him who giveth us the victory. Not unto us, not unto us but unto Thy Name be the praise.

"With proud thanksgiving we should acknowledge before God our debt to the valour, courage and high undimmed purpose of our Canadian forces in their effort and sacrifice. The toll, the sorrow, the sweat and blood the war has cost must not have been in vain.

Must Maintain Peace

"A free world has been bought by the blood of Christ, and the unselfish sacrifice of those who have followed in His train. Mindful of this sacrifice, let us, with the same spirit, have our country take its place in building the peace of the world and maintaining it—great and arduous tasks lie ahead—to face these we must hold fast and strengthen the unity and maintain the high purpose of our beloved Canada by acknowledging God the Righteous and Holy in all our ways, public and private.

"Think of St. Paul's words—Ye are bought with a price, therefore, glorify the Lord God in your body and in your spirit which are God's—Honour all men—love the brotherhood—fear God—honour the King."

First Act Curtain Falls on Tragedy

Toronto, May 7.—(CP)—Richard Gustadt, of Chicago, director of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, yesterday told the 21st Canadian conference of B'nai B'rith that victory over Germany means "the curtain will fall on only the first act of a world-shaking tragedy." He added that whether the curtain will go up for the second act depends on what the nations do at San Francisco.

Great Warriors Lead Russia to Overwhelming Victory Over Germany



In Russia's military history some of the names to be inscribed in blazing letters will be those of the army commanders shown in this group. All these and scores of others have fought a great fight. They have more than earned the right to be classed with the great military men of all time. In the group are (1) Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, whose gallant defences against the first surges of German might overshadow, perhaps, his later brilliant achievements; (2) the late Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, who led the Russians in the recapture of Kiev and other great successes; (3) Marshal G. Zhukov, defender of Moscow and later leader in devastating offensives leading into Germany; (4) the late Gen.

Ivan Cherniakhovskiy, captor of Minsk and other strongpoints and leader in the final advance; (5) General Rodion Y. Malinovsky, who followed up mighty feats in 1941-42 with a big part in the climactic drive; (6) Gen. K. Rokossovsky, one of the youngest of the leaders, whose successes throughout the entire war were outstanding; (7) Gen. Ivan Petrov, whose leadership of the 4th Ukrainian Army was responsible for a great measure of the Soviet success; (8) Marshal Ivan S. Konev, with the Red Army since its formation in 1918, who hurled mighty concluding blows at the German armies to hasten the downfall of the Reich. In the centre is the chief himself, Josef Stalin, acclaimed as the genius behind Russia's unforgettable defence and her spectacular and crushing triumphs.

Houde Sees Canadians Fighting Allies Soon

Quebec, May 7.—Mayor Camille Houde, of Montreal, acting leader of the Bloc Populaire in the June 11 federal general elections, said yesterday that he would "not be surprised" if Canadians tomorrow were asked "to fight our Allies of to-day."

Mr. Houde was speaking in a small public hall of upper town Palais Montcalm.

"I would not be surprised if, tomorrow, we are asked to fight against Allies of to-day," he said. "I would not be surprised if Canada's armed forces are obliged to stay in Europe to fight to-day's Allies after V-E day."

Free Lindsay Man

Lindsay, May 7.—Sgt. Edward Francis Morrin, of Lindsay, has been released from Stalag 7A at Mossburg, Bavaria, and has been in England since May 1, according to word received by his wife. A veteran of the Aleutian raid and a member of the 1st Special Service Force of Canadian and American troops, Sgt. Morrin was captured in Italy almost a year ago.

Czechs Decorate Four Canadians

Ottawa, May 7.—Defence headquarters yesterday announced the award of decorations by the Government of Czechoslovakia to four officers, including a nursing sister, serving overseas with the Canadian army.

The Order of the White Lion, third class, was granted to Brig. James F. A. Lister, 38, of Victoria; Col. George A. Beaman, 37, of Ottawa, and Col. John F. Hazarek, 52, of Kimberley, B.C., and Vancouver. The Military Medal of Merit, first class, has been awarded Lieut. (Nursing Sister) Judy Ann Horvorka, of Kamask, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man.

Stork Derby Ends

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., May 7.—A stork derby, one of the main events of boys' and girls' week, closed here yesterday with the announcement that Nicholas James Bugyra, nine-pound son of Pte. and Mrs. N. Bugyra, was the declared winner. He was the first baby boy born after midnight, April 27. He was awarded a new blue stroller.

Paul Martin Outlines Canadian War Effort

Windsor, May 7.—Secretary of State Paul Martin, in a radio address given in Windsor Saturday, said that "we all, as Canadians, must be increasingly proud of the part Canada is playing in winning the war."

"From being primarily an agricultural country in 1939, Canada had reached a point where her industry had produced over ten billions of dollars in war materials and war plants; the ranks of her industrial workers have increased by over 1,000,000 men and women, at the same time nearly doubling her agricultural production."

"Canada is now fourth in air power, third in sea power, the second exporting nation of the United Nations and one of the leading industrial countries of the world."

Dies of Exposure

Timmins, May 7.—Les Stickle, 26, of Timmins, died of exposure Wednesday. It is learned here, after clinging three hours to his overturned motor boat in Watawasag lake, 40 miles south of here. He died after being brought ashore by rescuers.

Montgomery Proud Canucks Fought Under His Command

Ottawa, May 7.—Field Marshal Montgomery in a message to Prime Minister Mackenzie King Saturday praised the Canadian forces which had fought under his command.

Earlier Saturday Mr. King had sent the field marshal a message congratulating him and his forces on their defeat of the German forces in Holland, Northern Germany and Denmark.

The field marshal replied: "I thank you for your very kind message. It has been a privilege and an honour to have the splendid fighting men of Canada serving under my command in this war."

With Field Marshal Montgomery's reply the Prime Minister's office also released the text of a message from Mr. King to Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.

The message: "All Canada is sharing in the rejoicing of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, your Royal Highness and other members of the Royal Family

and with the people of Holland in their deliverance to-day from the evil forces of Nazi Germany. We are very proud of the part which Canadians have taken in this great deliverance."

Also released was a message of congratulations from the Prime Minister to Defence Minister McNaughton.

This message read: "I am sharing with you the pride you must be feeling to-day in the achievements of the Canadian army of which you were the builder and first commander and for which, in this hour of final triumph, you have had the responsibility as Minister of National Defence. Please accept my warmest congratulations."

Kitchen Mishap

Port Hope, May 7.—Mrs. George Kernan was taken to Port Hope Hospital during the week-end as the result of falling and breaking her hip. Mrs. Kernan fell while working in her kitchen.

Previous Service Said No Guarantee

Ottawa, May 7.—Personnel of the Canadian armed forces who after their discharge take up residence in the United States are not relieved from liability to induction in the United States army, defence headquarters said Saturday.

Officers concerned with the retirement or discharge of American citizens, Canadians returning to homes in the United States or others affected by this ruling have been instructed to advise such personnel, prior to their discharge, of the possibility they may be called up under existing United States military laws.

Heads Presbytery

St. Thomas, May 7.—Rev. Edgar J. Roulston, pastor of Central United Church in this city, has been elected chairman of the Elgin Presbytery for 1945-46, announcement was made Saturday. He succeeds Rev. C. W. Down, of Sparta. Rev. G. S. Hammond, Port Stanley, was re-elected secretary, and Leo N. Lane, St. Thomas, treasurer.

Steel Production Record Broken

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., May 7.—The railmill department of the Algoma Steel Corporation has again exceeded all past records for tonnage in eight hours. The department broke all past records on ship channels two weeks ago and this week broke all records in the manufacture of shells. As a result the boys in the mills have through the Algoma Steel Corporation handed over a cheque for \$200 to the Algoma Cigarette Club of the Canadian Legion which will purchase 80,000 cigarettes for the boys of the Sault and district in the armed forces overseas.

Telephone Pioneers

Montreal, May 7.—Zina J. Joyce, of Toronto, was elected vice-president of the Charles Fleetford Sise Chapter, Telephone Pioneers of America, at the annual meeting here Saturday. Torontonians elected to the executive committee were F. S. Routley and Miss Laura Smith. More than 400 Ontario and Quebec telephone workers with at least 21 years' service are members of the Pioneers.

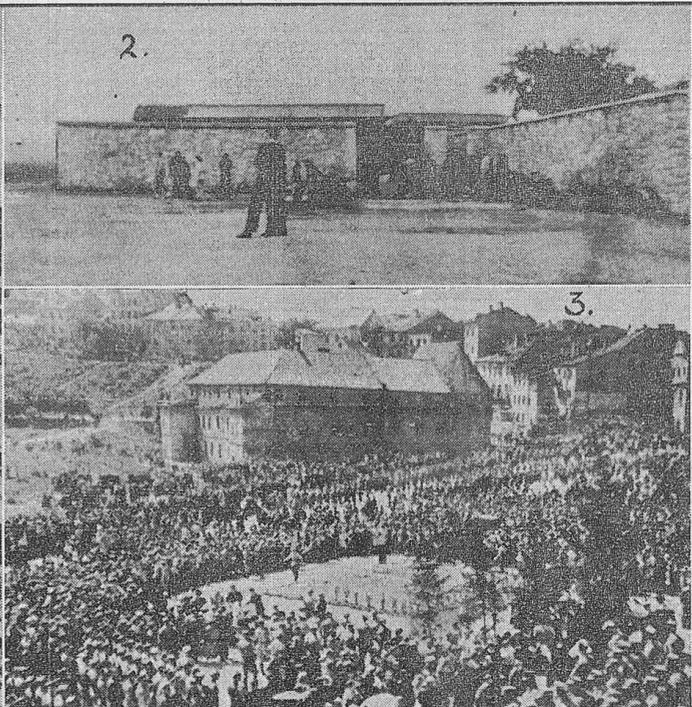
Gainful Employment For Vets Promised

Ridgetown, Ont., May 7.—(CP)—Liberal Leader Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, in an address Saturday to an election meeting in Kent East provincial riding, said if a Liberal Government is elected June 4 its first duty would be to assure gainful employment for veterans of this war.

Referring to proposals he said had been made by Premier George Drew to encourage post-war immigration from Britain, Mr. Hepburn said war veterans should have priority on jobs over "boatloads of immigrants."

C.C.F. Will Reveal Ontario Platform

Toronto, May 7.—(CP)—The Ontario C.C.F. party's program for the provincial election June 4 will be announced by E. B. Jolliffe, provincial leader of the party, in a radio address over three C.B.C. networks to-night, it was announced last night following week-end conference of C.C.F. provincial candidates and delegates from constituency organizations.



HUN ATROCITIES RIVAL DREAM OF HORRORS—Discovery of Nazi "death factory" at Lublin, in old Poland, was the first of an awful series of revelations of what occurred in German concentration camps, where thousands of persecuted, helpless people were put to death. Photo (1) shows cremation ovens built by Germans in Lublin, where bodies of persons tortured to death were burned. Those who survived torture were burned alive. The victims included all nationalities—Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, and others. Photo (2) shows a Nazi torture chamber for the French underground forces. Here patriots were burned alive or shot. The building, formerly a rifle range, is in the rear of the

French Ministry of Aviation in Paris. Photo (3) shows a public service being held for victims of German atrocities in Lublin. Thousands are gathered beside the common grave of the victims beside the Lublin castle. Photo (4) shows people of Lublin standing beside a pit filled with the bodies of those slain by the Germans in their massacres. In photo (5) German prisoners dig for the bodies of Frenchmen killed by the Gestapo and buried in an old bomb crater in the French town of Grenoble. Sign in foreground, translated by U.S. Signal Corps, says: "To the victims of the Gestapo."

—Photographs from Govfoto, Russian picture agency, and AP wirephotos from Signal Corps radiophotos.