

portable repair shops and huge stores of spare parts. Next, they must be fed, housed, clothed, which means a thousand and one other things. They must have water, fuel, and land transportation, which means pipelines, storage facilities, jeeps, trucks. They must have recreation and medical care, which adds up to movie theaters, libraries, sports equipment, medicine, bandages, hospitals. And, just in case they should be cut off from the home base, each outfit must have reserves and repair facilities, and that means construction materials for warehouses, roads and docks.

Largest consumer of shipping space is fuel. Practically every drop of oil used in the Pacific has had to come from the U. S. The modern war machine uses up vast amounts of fuel oil, Diesel oil, truck and aviation fuel.

You may get some idea of the job ahead from these figures which were gathered by the Associated Press from War Department sources:

- It takes 75 trains, totaling 2,700 passengers and freight cars, to move a full armored division with its 10,000 men and 3,700 vehicles.
- It takes 29 passenger trains and four freight trains to move the 15,000 men of an infantry division.
- It takes 15 Liberty ships to transport merely the equipment of an armored division.
- It takes about five troop transports to haul an infantry division. (Of course, luxury liners like the *Queen Mary* can carry 15,000 men on a trip, but how many *Queen Marys* are there?)

These figures do not by any manner of means begin to tell the full story of the Navy's job in the big double play: Europe to America to Japan. After getting the men to the Pacific, the Navy then has got to advance them up to the assault beaches . . . and support them there.

Fleet Admiral King has said:

"There are times in the Pacific when troops get beyond the range of naval gun support, but much of the fighting has been, is now and will continue for some time to be on beaches where Army and Navy combine in amphibious operations. Therefore, the essential element of our dominance over the Japanese has been the strength of our fleet. The ability to move troops from island to island, and to put them ashore against opposition is due to the fact that our command of the sea is spreading as Japanese naval strength withers."

The function of the Navy, Fleet Admiral King explains, falls into four main phases during an amphibious operation.

One-Two-Three Punch

"During the 'approach' phase," the Commander-in-Chief says, "the Navy commands passage to the area of landings for the invasion forces, bombards shore batteries, landing beaches and supporting areas, conducts mine-sweeping operations and removes beach obstacles. Frequently the bombing of landing beaches and shore defenses is a joint function of Army and Navy aircraft. In the 'landing' phase, the Navy, by employment of special landing craft, puts the invasion forces and all their equipment

OUR VICTORY IS BUT HALF WON

Following is the text of President Truman's victory announcement as broadcast from the White House at 0900 Washington time, 8 May:

THIS is a solemn but a glorious hour. I only wish that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day. General Eisenhower informs me that the forces of Germany have surrendered to the United Nations. The flags of freedom fly all over Europe.

For this victory we join in offering our thanks to the Providence which has guided and sustained us through the dark days of adversity.

Our rejoicing is sobered and subdued by a supreme consciousness of the terrible price we have paid to rid the world of Hitler and his evil band. Let us not forget, my fellow Americans, the sorrow and the heartache which today abide in the homes of so many of our neighbors—neighbors whose most priceless possession has been rendered as a sacrifice to redeem our liberty.

We can repay the debt which we owe to our God, to our dead and to our children only by work—by ceaseless devotion to the responsibilities which lie ahead of us. If I could give you a single watchword for the coming months, that word is—work, work, and more work.

We must work to finish the war. Our victory is but half won. The West is free, but the East is still in bondage to the treacherous tyranny of the Japanese. When the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally, then only will our fighting job be done.

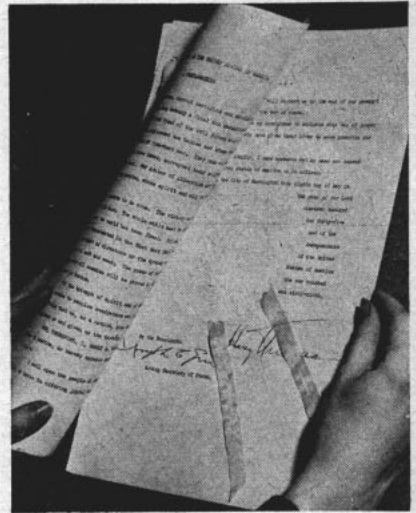
We must work to bind up the wounds of a suffering world—to build an abiding peace, a peace rooted in justice and in law. We can build such a peace only by hard, toil-some, painstaking work—by understanding and working with our Allies in peace as we have in war.

The job ahead is no less important, no less urgent, no less difficult than the task which now happily is done.

I call upon every American to stick to his post until the last battle is won. Until that day, let no man abandon his post or slacken his effort.

And now, I want to read to you my formal proclamation of this occasion:
**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION**

The Allied armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God's help, have won from Germany a 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 free-born 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,



Photograph from Press Association, Inc.

The President's proclamation.

whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave.

Much remains to be done. The 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, the 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 proved in the Pacific as it has been proved in Europe.

For the triumph of spirit and of arms which we have won, and for its promise to peoples everywhere who join us in the love of freedom, it is fitting that we, as a nation, give thanks to Almighty God, who has strengthened us and given us the victory.

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday, May 13, 1945, to be a day of prayer.

I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the way of peace.

I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord 1945, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 169th.

HARRY S. TRUMAN