



★ VICTORY ★

A
PORTFOLIO OF
REPRODUCTIONS
OF THE
DOCUMENTS OF
SURRENDER





December 10th, 1945

Mr. L.T. Bradley,
General Manager,
The Beaver Wood Fibre Co. Ltd.,
Thorold, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bradley:

Management and employees can take lasting pride in the contribution made to our wartime savings programme by the Payroll Savings Plan.

As Minister of Finance, I wish to thank you and your associates for the leadership and direction you have given to Victory Loan and War Savings Certificate campaigns. The time and effort you have devoted to this work has brought great benefits to Canada and to your employees.

I wish also to thank your Victory Loan Committee and War Finance Workers for the special wartime service they have rendered to their country. A message of thanks, in poster form, is enclosed. I would greatly appreciate the display of this poster to your entire personnel.

Yours very truly,

*A PORTFOLIO OF
REPRODUCTIONS OF THE
DOCUMENTS OF SURRENDER*

★ *SURRENDER AT LÜNEBERG*
MAY 4, 1945

★ *SURRENDER AT RHEIMS*
MAY 7, 1945

★ *SURRENDER AT BERLIN*
MAY 8, 1945

★ *SURRENDER AT TOKYO*
SEPT. 2, 1945

Presented by the National War Finance Committee

to **L. I. Bradley**
on the occasion of Canada's Ninth Victory Loan

SIGNING AT LÜNEBERG...



HOSTILITIES ENDED for the Canadian Army fighting in Holland and for the British 2nd Army, when articles of unconditional surrender were signed at Field Marshal Sir Bernard Law Montgomery's headquarters near Lüneberg, Germany, at 6.25 p.m. Friday, May 4th, 1945. More than one million Germans laid down their arms—the largest mass surrender of German forces since the armistice of 1918.

SIGNATORIES: For Germany, GENERAL-ADMIRAL HANS GEORG VON FRIEDBERG, commander-in-chief of the Navy; GENERAL KINZEL, chief of staff of the German Army in the North; REAR-ADMIRAL WAGNER, staff officer to VON FRIEDBERG; and two other staff officers.
For the Allies, FIELD MARCHAL SIR BERNARD LAW MONTGOMERY.

Instrument of Surrender

of

All German armed forces in HOLLAND, in
northwest Germany including all islands,
and in DENMARK.

1. The German Command agrees to the surrender of all German armed forces in HOLLAND, in northwest GERMANY including the FRISIAN ISLANDS and HELIGOLAND and all other islands, in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, and in DENMARK, to the C.-in-C. 21 Army Group.
This to include all naval ships in these areas.
These forces to lay down their arms and to surrender unconditionally.
2. All hostilities on land, on sea, or in the air by German forces in the above areas to cease at 0800 hrs. British Double Summer Time on Saturday 5 May 1945.
3. The German command to carry out at once, and without argument or comment, all further orders that will be issued by the Allied Powers on any subject.
4. Disobedience of orders, or failure to comply with them, will be regarded as a breach of these surrender terms and will be dealt with by the Allied Powers in accordance with the accepted laws and usages of war.
5. This instrument of surrender is independent of, without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by or on behalf of the Allied Powers and applicable to Germany and the German armed forces as a whole.
6. This instrument of surrender is written in English and in German.
The English version is the authentic text.
7. The decision of the Allied Powers will be final if any doubt or dispute arises as to the meaning or interpretation of the surrender terms.

*B. L. Montgomery
Field-Marshal*

*4 May 1945
1830 hrs.*

*H. Friedberg
Kinzel
Wagner
Dewitz
Mahl*

SIGNING AT RHEIMS..



ON A plain wooden table in a map-lined room at Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, unconditional surrender of Germany's land, sea and air forces was signed at Rheims, France, at 2.41 a.m. on Monday, May 7th, 1945. Thus ended ingloriously Germany's dream of world conquest. For the victors, the signing marked the finish of the long, bitter, uphill fight in Europe.

SIGNATORIES:

Signing for Germany, with written authorization from GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, was the German Army's Chief of Staff, COLONEL-GENERAL GUSTAV JOUL.

For the Allies, LIEUT.-GENERAL WALTER BEDDLE SMITH, Chief of Staff to GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, signed on behalf of GENERAL EISENHOWER while MAJOR-GENERAL IVAN SOULLOPAROV, Chief of Staff of the Russian mission to SHAEP, signed on behalf of the Soviet High Command.

As witness, MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS SEVEZ of the French Army, signed on behalf of GENERAL ALPHONSE-PIERRE JUIN, commander of the French forces in the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Only this text in English is authoritative

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 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 0241* on the *7th* day of May, 1945.
France

On behalf of the German High Command.

IN THE PRESENCE OF

On behalf of the Supreme Commander,
Allied Expeditionary Force.

On behalf of the Soviet
High Command.

Major General, French Army
(Witness)

FINAL SIGNING AT BERLIN...



*L*ÜNEBERG . . . RHEIMS . . . BERLIN . . . No weighty parchments are these pieces of paper which record the defeat of the oppressor and the coming of freedom for countless millions who had lived for years in the shadow of Nazi brutality and domination. Simple in phraseology . . . direct in purpose . . . the documents ending World War II in the European theatre marked the turning of one of history's bloodiest and costliest pages.

The signing of the Act of Military Surrender at Berlin was a formal ratification of the surrender at Rheims. The ceremony took place at midnight Tuesday, May 8th, 1945, at Russian headquarters in Karlhorst, a suburb of Berlin.

SIGNATORIES:

For Germany, FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL WILHELM KEITEL, chief of the High Command and commander-in-chief of the Wehrmacht; GENERAL-ADMIRAL HANS GEORG VON FRIEDENBURG, commander-in-chief of the Navy and GENERAL HANS JURGEN STUMPF, commander-in-chief of the Air Force.

For the Allies the signing was witnessed by AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM TEDDER, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander; MARSHAL GEORGI K. ZHUKOV, Deputy Commander of the Red Army of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; GENERAL CARL A. SPAATZ, Commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces and LIEUT.-GENERAL JEAN DE LATTRE-TASSIGNY, Commander of the First French Army.

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 Supreme High Command of the Red Army all forces on land, at 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 8th May 1945, to remain in the positions occupied at that time and to disarm completely, handing over their weapons and equipment to the local allied commanders or officers designated by Representatives of the Allied Supreme Commands. No ship, vessel, or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinery or equipment, and also to machines of all kinds, armament, apparatus, and all the technical means of prosecution of war in general.

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 Supreme High Command of the Red Army.

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 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 Supreme High Command of the Red Army will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

6. This Act is drawn up in the English,
Russian and German languages. The English and
Russian are the only authentic texts.

Signed at *Berlin* on the *8* day of May, 1945

W. Keitel
On behalf of the German High Command

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

A. Wainwright
On behalf of the
Supreme Commander
Allied Expeditionary Force

On behalf of the
Supreme High Command of the
Red Army *M. Malinovsky*

At the signing also were present as witnesses:

J. de Lattre de Tassigny
General Commanding in Chief
First French Army

Carl Spaatz
General, Commanding
United States Strategic Air Forces

SURRENDER AT TOKYO...



WORLD WAR II officially ended when the land, sea and air forces of Japan were committed to unconditional surrender in a dramatic ceremony on board the U.S.S. Missouri at 9.08 a.m., Sunday, September 2nd, 1945. General Douglas MacArthur personally acted as master of ceremonies. Present at the signing were General Jonathan Wainwright who surrendered Corregidor to the Japanese and General Arthur E. Percival who was in command when Singapore was captured.

SIGNATORIES: For Japan, MAHORO SHIGEMITSU, Japanese Foreign Minister and GENERAL YOSHISIRO UMEZU, Japanese Imperial General Chief of Staff.

For the Allies, GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces; ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, U.S. Commander of the Pacific Fleet for the United States; GENERAL HUI YUNG-CHIANG for China; ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE FRASER for the United Kingdom; LIEUT.-GENERAL KUZMA DREBYVANSKI for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; GENERAL SIR THOMAS BLAMEY for the Commonwealth of Australia; COLONEL L. MOORE COGRAY for the Dominion of Canada; GENERAL JACQUES-PIERRE LECLERC (COUNT PHILIPPE DE HAUTECLOQUE) for France; VICE-ADMIRAL CONRAD E. L. HELFRICH for the Netherlands and AIR VICE MARSHAL LEONARD M. BRYT for the Dominion of New Zealand.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE...

THIS IS THE proclamation of the Emperor of Japan commanding the Japanese people to lay down their arms and cease hostilities. This document is signed by Emperor Hirohito; by the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet. The character 大 which appears in each signature means "Great". The character 皇 immediately beneath, means "Not so great compared to the greatness of the Emperor". In the signature of Prince Konoe, the character 壽 — blank in other signatures — signifies "of royal birth". Translation of this document appears below.

PROCLAMATION
Accepting the terms set forth in Declaration signed by the heads of the governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26th, 1945...

昭和二十年七月二十六日米英支各
國政府、首班カボツダムニ於テ發シ後ニ
蘇聯邦カ参加シタル宣言ノ揚アル諸
條項ヲ受諾シ帝國政府及大本營ニ
對シ聯合國最高司令官カ提示シタ
ル降伏文書ニ朕ニ代リ署名ス且聯合
國最高司令官ノ指示ニ基キ陸海
軍ニ對スル一般命令ヲ發ス...

昭和二十年九月二日
内閣總理大臣 近衛文麿
外務大臣 重光葵
海軍大臣 山本五十六
陸軍大臣 杉山元
農林大臣 磯谷廉介
司法大臣 高橋武英
文部大臣 高橋是清
厚生大臣 松本重治
商工大臣 中島今朝吾
陸軍大臣 小畑敏四郎
海軍大臣 末次信正

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN AUTHORIZES THE SURRENDER SIGNING...

THE DOCUMENT reproduced on this page is the Emperor Hirohito's authority to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mamoru Shigemitsu, to sign the instrument of surrender. A similar document, countersigned by the Chiefs of the General Staff of the Japanese Army and Navy, carried the Emperor's authority for General Yoshijiro Umezumi also to sign. The characters in the Seal read "Big Nippon Empire Seal."

PROCLAMATION
By the Order of His Majesty, Emperor of Japan, issued on the Throne occupied by the said Majesty throughout through ages eternal. To all to whom these Proclama shall come, Greeting!

天祐ヲ保有シ萬世一系ノ皇祚ヲ踐メル
大日本帝國天皇裕仁此ノ書ヲ見ル有
衆ニ宣示ス
朕茲聯合國最高司令官ヨリ署名ノ要
請アリタル降伏文書ニ朕及朕ノ政府ノ命ニ
依リ且朕及朕ノ政府ニ代リ署名スルノ權限ヲ
正三位勳一等重光葵ニ付與ス
神武天皇即位紀元二千六百五十年昭和二十年
九月一日東京宮城ニ於テ親ラ名ヲ署シ璽ヲ
鈐セシム
裕仁
内閣總理大臣 稔彦王



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