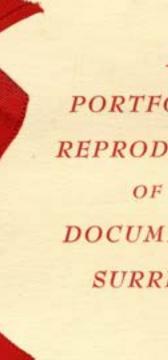
### \* VICTORY \*



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.T.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 Luneberg, 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-Adminal Hans Georg von Friedrich, commander-in-chief of the Navy; General Kinzel, chief of staff of the German Army in the North; Rear-Adminal Wagner, staff officer to you Friedrich, and two other staff officers.

For the Allies, FIELD MARRIAL SIR BERNARD LAW MONTHOMERY.

### Instrument of Surrender

of

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

 The German Command agrees to the surrender of all German ermed 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 wichede all maral ships in these areas.

These forces to lay down their arms and to surrender unconditionally.

- F. 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.
- 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 end 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.
- 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 finel if any doubt or dispute arises as to the meaning or interpretation of the surrender terms.

B. L. Monlyomery Field-Marshal

> # Play 1945 1830 las.

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Average
Junte

### 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 Jool.

For the Allies, Lieut.-General Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff to General Dwight D. Emenhower, signed on behalf of General Emenhower while Major-General Ivan Soulloparov, Chief of Staff of the Russian mission to SHAEF, signed on behalf of the Soviet High Command.

As witness, Major-General Francois Sevez of the French Army, signed on behalf of General Alphonse-Pierre Jun, 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 250 hours Gentral European time on & May and to remain in the positions occupied at that time. No ship, vessel, or aircraft is to be souttled, 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.

### RHEIMS SURRENDER DOCUMENT (PAGE TWO)

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 et Chima of 0.24/ on the 7 th day of May, 1945.

On behalf of the German High Command.

Jour

### IN THE PRESENCE OF

On behalf of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Mr. B. Swith

On behelf of the Soviet High Commend.

Saylopwor.

Major General, French Army

Major General, French Army (Witness)

### FINAL SIGNING AT BERLIN...



LUNEBERG...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, Pield Marshal General Wilhelm Kritel, chief of the High Command and commander-in-chief of the Wehrmacht; General-Admiral Hans George von Friederurg, commander-in-chief of the Navy and General Hans Juegoen Stumppy, commander-in-chief of the Air Force.

For the Allies the signing was witnessed by Air Chief Marshal Str Arthur William Tedder, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander; Marshal Grorge K. Zhukov, Değuty 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 Lieux-General Jean de Lattre-Tarigny, Commander of the First French Army.

### AUT OF MILITARY SURFENDER

- 1. We the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Porce 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 souttled, 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 Porce 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.

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

Signed at Bowe won the 8.

8 . day of May, 19

, de de bring

On behalf of the German High Command

IN THE PRESENCE OF

On behalf of the Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force

On behalf of the Supreme High Command of the Red Army

At the signing also were present as witnesses:

General Commanding in Chief First French Army

meral, 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, Manone Smornerse, Japanese Foreign Minister and General Yosupuso Unezu, Japanese Imperial General Chief of Staff.

For the Allies, General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces; Admiral Cherter W. Nightz, U.S. Commander of the Pacific Fleet for the United States; General Heu Yuwo-Chang for China; Admiral Sis Bruce France for the United Kingdom; Lieut-General Kuzma Derevyanko for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; General Six Thomas Blamey for the Commonwealth of Australia; Colonel L. Moore Cosgrave for the Dominion of Canada; General Jaques-Pierre Leclerc (Count Phillippe de Hauteclocque) for France; Vice-Admiral Comrad E. L. Helfreich for the Netherlands and Are Vice Marshal Leonard M. Isitt for the Dominion of New Zealand.

### INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

e, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions sel forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hastilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Patsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian interness now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The outhority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

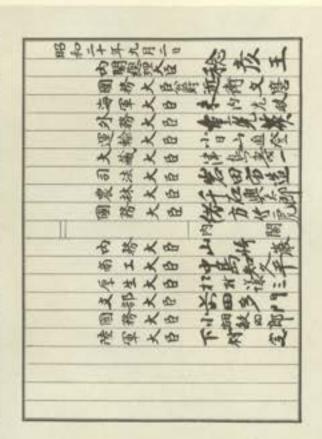
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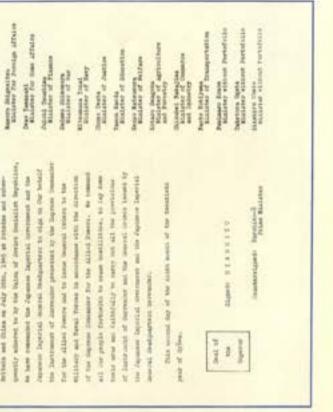
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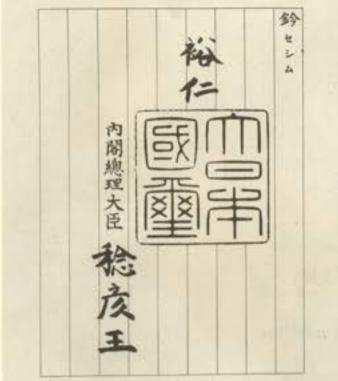
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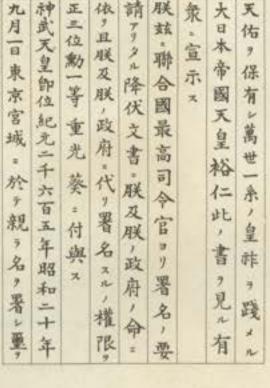
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### THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN AUTHORIZES THE SURRENDER SIGNING ...

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 Umezu also to sign. The characters in the Seal read "Big Nippon Empire Seal."

SIRCULTS.

by the Brace of Sewmen, Separar of Japan, seated on

biomeans six imaged and fifth year from the assessing

State KINGSITS

Descripted Paradici-T

This Portfolio
is No. 880 of

a limited edition presented by

National War Finance Committee

Province of

Costario

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