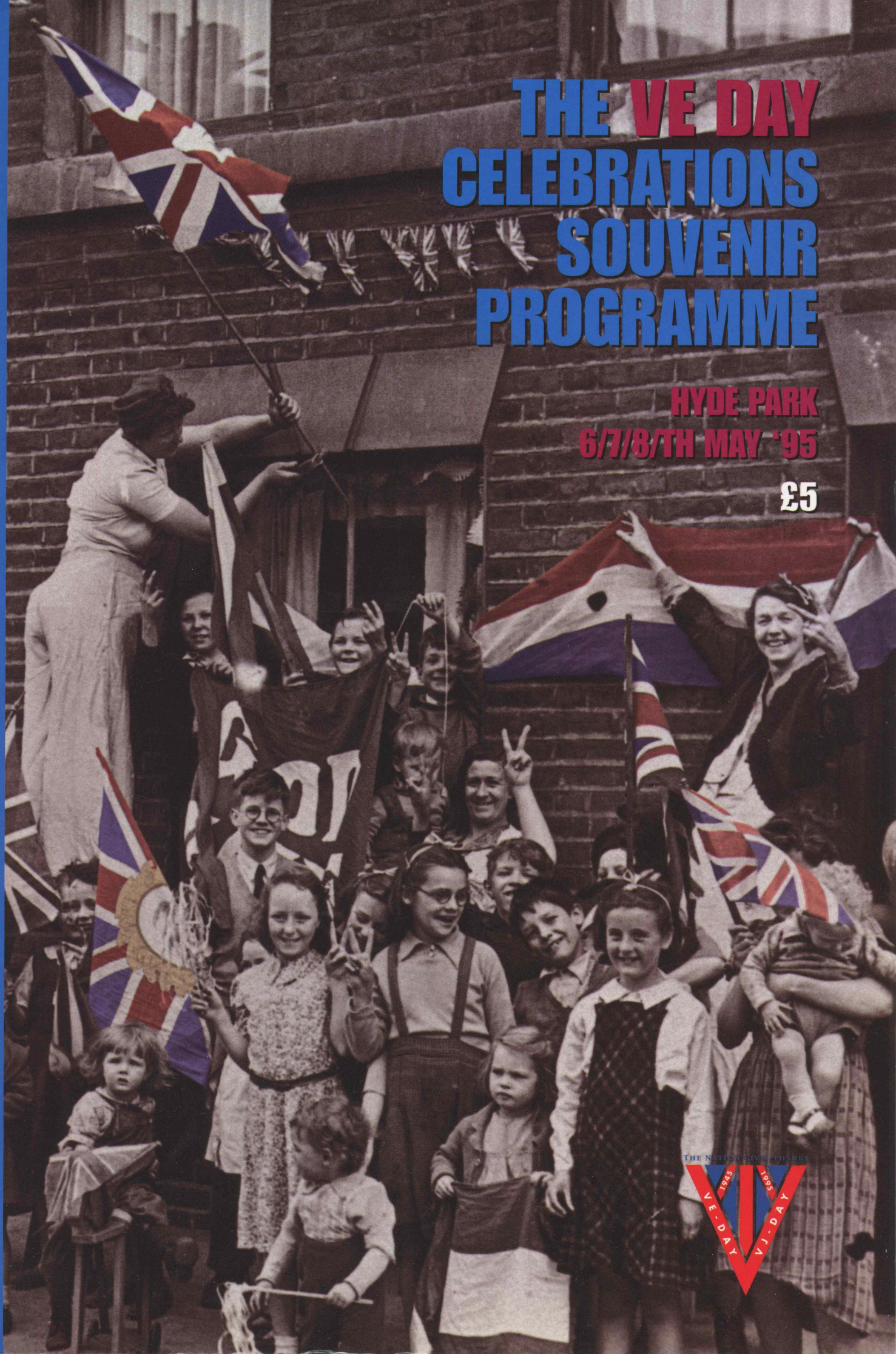


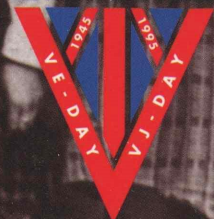
# THE VE DAY CELEBRATIONS SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



Original letter sent to all Sainsbury's staff  
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At this moment of Europe's deliverance it is the spontaneous wish of your colleagues in the business and the Sainsbury Family to send you greeting.

I realise that for many the fight is far from over and that even when all hostilities cease much will remain to be done. To all of you who, wherever you have been called upon to serve, have by your individual exertions and sacrifices made possible the successful conclusion of the first part of the great task, and brought nearer the day of final victory, we send this expression of our deep and lasting gratitude.

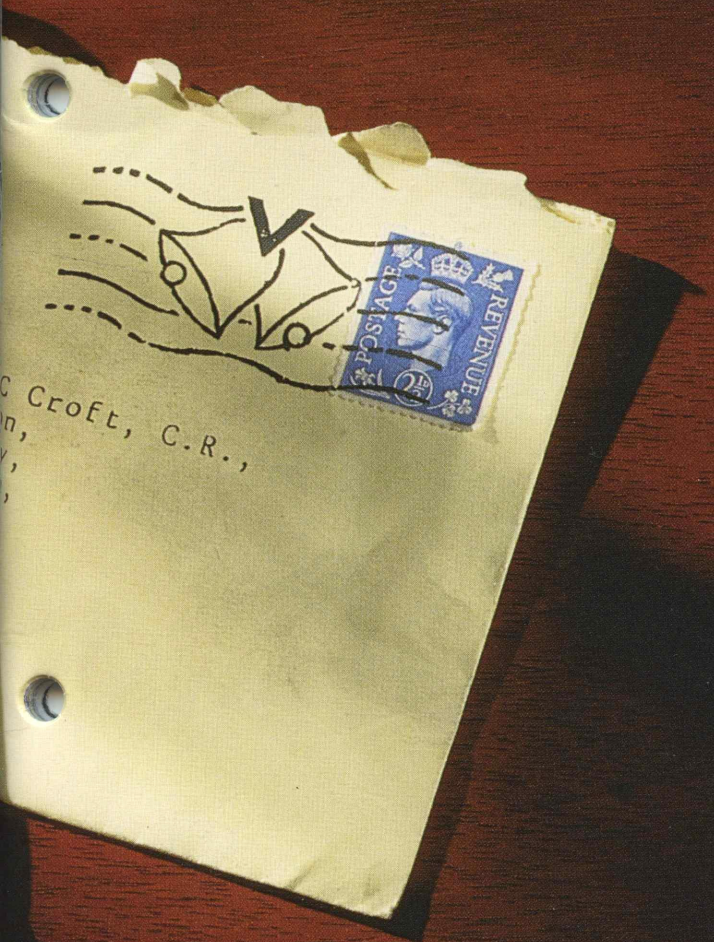
My very best wishes for a safe and speedy return.

*J. Sainsbury.*

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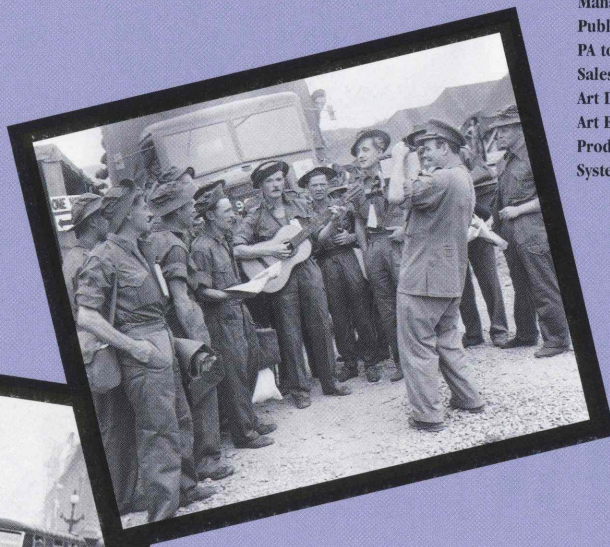


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**BT**  *It's good to talk*

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the country's spirits high  
during the war.**



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RADIO  
AT ITS  
BEST.**



#### MESSAGE FROM HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

The Second World War was the most destructive war in history, but by the summer of 1945 the allies had triumphed over the common enemy. Since our victory we have been able to live in peace for fifty years and have rebuilt a country that was exhausted after nearly six years of dedicated effort.

The events commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the War are important. They provide us with an opportunity to remember what was at stake fifty years ago, to thank those, both military and civilian, who contributed to victory, and to remember those who died and those who have survived maimed in mind and body. Above all they provide an opportunity for us once again to resolve as a nation not to throw away what we preserved through victory in 1945.

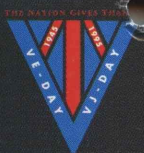
As we look back to those wartime years which so many of us remember so clearly, let us commemorate with dignity those who contributed to the victory, and celebrate with joy what they won. I hope this book will encourage all of you who read it to take part in the events taking place throughout the country in May and August and to make them a national occasion which the veterans in particular will remember for the rest of their lives.

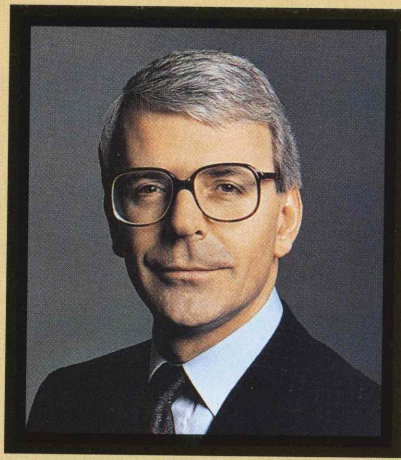
ELIZABETH R

*St Michael*

MARRIOTT  
&  
SPENCER

*'We are proud to be associated  
with this important anniversary.'*





#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

The Second World War was a victory for freedom and for democracy. The nation had to mobilise itself against a regime that was inherently evil. Had we failed, Parliamentary government would have died in this same country which gave it birth.

We would have lost the right of free speech, the right to choose our government and the rule of law. Parliament and the judiciary would have been reduced to ciphers. We would have been occupied by a foreign power.

Had we and the countries of today's Commonwealth not held out after the fall of France, the world we know today could not have existed.

It is a world that has seen huge progress over the fifty years since then. We are more prosperous, we are better educated, we are better housed. We look after the needy better than we did, we give more opportunities to the whole population. Above all, we in Western Europe gained fifty years at peace.

Without the sacrifices of those who endured the Second World War, we could not have achieved these things. We live in an era of rapid technological and social change. Our task is to take advantage of the opportunities of the 1990s and beyond. For the sake of our country's future we must do so. And doing so is also the best way of ensuring that we will continue to build a better world worthy of the memory of those who fought and died half a century ago to give us our freedom.

It is fitting that we should use this fiftieth anniversary of the end of the War to remember and to give thanks, and to resolve that the achievements of our past should continue to inspire our future. I hope you will find this Programme useful in helping you to take part, wherever you live, in our anniversary commemorations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which reads "John Major". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'J'.

May 1995

# a brief history of the second world war

BY CHARLES MESSENGER

**A**T DAWN ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1939 GERMAN GROUND FORCES CROSSED THE EASTERN borders of Germany into Poland, while above them the Luftwaffe struck at Polish airfields. Britain and France, whose policy of appeasement towards Hitler had finally come to an end after the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, immediately issued an ultimatum to withdraw, one that was ignored. Consequently, two days later they were also at war with Germany.

The winter of 1939-40 on the Western Front was one of inactivity. In the air, too, contrary to pre-war fears, there were no massed bomber attacks against cities, apart from Warsaw.

At sea it was different. On 3 September 1939 a German U-boat sank the liner Athenia in the North Atlantic. This was the first blow in what was to be the longest campaign of the Second World War, the Battle of the Atlantic. The pendulum swung one way and then the other as losses on both sides mounted. The major turning point came in May 1943, when Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz was forced to withdraw his U-boats temporarily from the North Atlantic because of rising losses. Effective Allied anti-submarine devices and airpower which could now cover the whole of the North Atlantic, as well as ULTRA, the ability to read the top secret German Enigma codes, were the reasons. Even so, Allied vessels continued to be sunk by U-boats right up until 7 May 1945, the day before VE Day.

Early in 1940 the attention of both sides turned to Scandinavia. The British and French wanted to help the embattled Finns, who had been



**Left:** The Allied command team for D-Day and the Battle of Normandy.

**Right:** Men of Number 45 (RM) Commando in their transit camp before embarking for Normandy.

**Bottom:** Winston Churchill giving his famous Victory Salute.

invaded by the Russians in November 1939.

They also wanted to block the export of Swedish iron-ore to Germany via the northern Norwegian port of Narvik. The Germans, on the other hand, saw Norway as a valuable base from which to wage the war at sea. It was the Germans who moved first, invading Denmark and Norway on 9 April. Anglo-French forces then made a number of landings on the Norwegian coast, but they were poorly organised and could not prevent the Germans from sweeping steadily northwards. This forced the evacuation of all Allied forces by early June. By 10 May 1940, however, the German armies invaded neutral Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg. The northern French armies and the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) reacted by advancing into Belgium where river lines provided more scope for an effective defence. But the main German thrust, spearheaded by tanks, came through the heavily wooded Ardennes region in southern Belgium. Forcing their way across the River Meuse, the Germans thrust for the Channel coast. Faced with a growing threat to their rear the Allied forces in Belgium were forced to withdraw, but it was too late. They found themselves trapped with their backs to the sea. There now began what became known as the Miracle of Dunkirk, when 220,000 British and

120,000 French and Belgian troops were brought back to England during 27 May -4 June. Thereafter the Germans turned south and after another rapid advance forced the French to capitulate on 22 June.

The world was stunned by this latest

example of German Blitzkrieg (literally 'lightning war') and was convinced that Britain, now alone, with her empire, would quickly succumb. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who had taken office on the 10th May, had other ideas. He rejected Hitler's offer of peace negotiations and vowed to fight on. Hitler had meanwhile set in motion preparations for a cross-Channel invasion, but an essential prerequisite for success was gaining air supremacy over the English Channel and southern England. This meant destroying the Royal Air Force.

The result was the Battle of Britain, which was waged in the skies above southern England from mid-July until the end of October 1940. By early September, however, Hitler had become discouraged about the prospects of a successful invasion and had begun to turn his eyes elsewhere. At the same time the German bombers, which had suffered increasingly heavy casualties by day, switched to attacks by night. Now began the Blitz, Hitler's attempt to bomb Britain into submission. While London took the brunt of these attacks, other towns and cities, even as far north as



*Left:* German troops enter Czechoslovakia.

Glasgow, suffered. Yet the bombing did not break the will of the British people, as Hitler had hoped, and in mid-May 1941 the Blitz came to an end.

Continental western Europe had come under the thrall of German occupation. Some people, through political conviction or for selfish ends, actively collaborated with the Nazis. Others were determined to resist, but the vast majority of people simply had to get on with living even if this meant a degree of passive collaboration. Many, however, were forced to work for the occupying power, with a large number being transported to Germany itself for this purpose.

For the Jews of Occupied Europe, life became a nightmare. The pre-war Nazi campaign against German Jews was quickly extended and soon Jews were either being forced to live in ghettos and gradually starved or they were sent to concentration camps. From early 1942, a policy of wholesale extermination was introduced and special camps were constructed for this purpose, mainly in Poland.

Those who were determined to fight on did so in two ways. Many escaped to Britain, where governments-in-exile were established, and joined the British armed and equipped Free Forces of their countries. Others waged war within Occupied Europe and to this end secret Resistance movements were formed within each country. Churchill formed the Special Operations Executive (SOE) in summer 1940 to support them and SOE agents, were inserted into Continental Europe to liaise with the Resistance and to arrange arms drops and act as conduits for information on German deployments and strengths. Later, the Americans would form a similar organisation the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).

While Churchill never wavered from the belief that Britain and the Empire could hold out against the Axis powers, he knew that victory required active American involvement. President Franklin Roosevelt accepted that his country would eventually be drawn into the conflict and strove to prepare the US people for it, however, he had to proceed slowly.

Initially he instituted the policy of LendLease, whereby America, as the 'arsenal for democracy', would supply Britain and China, with weapons to be paid for after the war was over.

In June 1940, just before the fall of France, Mussolini had finally brought Italy into the war on the German side. This opened up a new theatre of war, in the Mediterranean and North Africa. Mussolini was determined to destroy the Royal Navy. The result was a prolonged naval campaign, which included a spectacular attack by carrier-borne Swordfish aircraft against Italian ships at Taranto in November 1940 and the Royal Navy's largest fleet action since Jutland in 1916, at Cape Matapan at the end of March 1941.

On land British forces in Egypt, Palestine, and East Africa faced vastly numerically superior Italian forces. These quickly overran British Somaliland and made incursions into Sudan in August 1940. The following month more Italian troops crossed into Egypt from Libya, but halted after advancing 60 miles. Mussolini then turned his attention to the Balkans. At the end of October he invaded Greece but his troops were quickly driven back. Then, in December, the British counter-attacked in Egypt and advanced deep into Libya.

Hitler now decided that he must bail his ally out and in February 1941 sent a small battle hardened force under Erwin Rommel to Libya. At the same time the British forces in North Africa were weakened by a requirement to deploy some of them to Greece. Rommel quickly struck at the British in Libya and drove them back into Egypt. Simultaneously, in April 1941, Hitler advanced into the Balkans in order to secure his southern flank for his imminent attack on Russia. Yugoslavia and then Greece were rapidly overwhelmed and in May came the daring German airborne assault on Crete. Malta, the one British toehold in the central Mediterranean, was also now under siege and subjected to constant Axis air attack. Yet, there were some bright spots in this otherwise grim time. A pro-Axis revolt in Iraq was successfully crushed and fears of German forces deploying to Vichy French Syria and Lebanon removed by a successful invasion of the mandate in June. Furthermore the Italian colonies in East Africa were overrun and Emperor Haile Selassie restored to his Abyssinian throne.

The war, however, took on a gigantic new dimension on 22 June 1941 when Hitler attacked his erstwhile ally the Soviet Union. Stalin had refused to listen to warnings from the British and his defences were caught unprepared, especially since his armed forces were still undergoing a massive reorganisation as a result of their poor showing against the Finns. Before long the German Panzers were thrusting deep into western Russia and the Ukraine, leaving literally hundreds of thousands of dazed Soviet troops in their wake.

The British naturally welcomed the fact that they were now no longer alone, but were in no position to take much of the increasing German pressure off their new ally. Indeed, all they could do was to maintain their bombing raids on Germany and provide some munitions, as did the USA under LendLease.

Four factors served to save the Russians. The high tempo of operations provoked increasing wear and tear on German troops and vehicles. Many Russians overrun by the Germans initially welcomed them as liberators, little appreciating that Nazi racial theories viewed the Slavs as an inferior

# WE'LL EAT AGAIN

One of the most lasting memories of the War years was our daily dose of cod liver oil. Rich in vitamins A and D, cod liver oil supplementation was recommended by the Government as a protection against rickets which affected up to 50% of British children in the 1930s. In fact, during the War the Government established a scheme for free distribution of cod liver oil to children under 5 and pregnant and nursing mothers - a scheme that continued long after VE Day. My daughter, born in 1943, was a true War baby and I am convinced

that her daily spoonful of cod liver oil contributed greatly to her snuffle-free childhood.

Cod liver oil has been used for centuries as a treatment for muscular aches and pains, for general health and to ward off infections. Over 200 years ago, Dr Samuel Kay of Manchester recorded dispensing over 50 gallons of the original cod liver oil to those with 'almost every lameness' - in truth a variety of bone diseases, arthritis, rheumatism and other diseases associated with malnutrition. Surprisingly enough, though, it was



During the War Marguerite worked for the Ministry of Food as a cookery advisor and broadcaster. She has written over 160 books including 'We'll Eat Again' and 'Victory Cook Book'.

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how they  
grow!**



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not until recently that research was carried out on the active constituents of this natural substance.

In 1956, Professor Fraser from the University of Birmingham initiated an in depth research programme into the benefits of the oil. It was already known that cod liver oil was a rich source of Vitamins A and D, but its other active components appeared to have medicinal properties offering new applications for the product. Subsequent studies have revealed that cod liver oil is a rich source of the long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids that reduce blood triglyceride levels thus helping to maintain a healthy heart. These fatty acids also have an anti-inflammatory effect which explains why cod liver oil is so effective in relieving the pain associated with arthritis and joint stiffness.

Today, cod liver oil is taken by over 8 million people every day and both my husband and I have rediscovered its benefits in recent years. We both suffer from arthritis and find that cod liver oil helps considerably with our mobility. In fact, my doctor suggested some years ago that I might have to have a hip replacement operation. However, since taking cod liver oil regularly, I have found that I am able to move about without too much trouble - a definite plus, as I plan to lead an active life well into my 80's.

*Marguerite Patten*



race. Once they realised this, some formed partisan bands which would increasingly make themselves felt on the long German lines of communication. Hitler also interfered in the conduct of operations, even going so far as substituting Russia's granary, the Ukraine, for Moscow as the main objective and then changing his mind. The redeployments of forces inherent in this meant that valuable time was wasted. The Russian climate also played its part in slowing the German advance. This bought valuable time in which to deploy reserve forces from Siberia and to prepare defences in front of Moscow. By early December the German advance had literally frozen to a halt just 20 miles from the Soviet capital and the Russians began to counter-attack.

At the same time, many hundreds of miles to the south the British had launched a counter-offensive against the Axis forces in North Africa. Its primary objective was to relieve Tobruk, a crucial port in eastern Libya to which the British had clung after Rommel's spring Blitzkrieg. After days of fluid but fierce and costly fighting, Tobruk was relieved and Rommel withdrew the Axis forces out of harm's way.

On the 7th December the American Pacific Fleet base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was subjected to a devastating surprise attack by Japanese

carrier-based aircraft.

Thus the United States was finally in the war, but America's entry did not mean an upturn in Allied fortunes. Indeed, the reverse happened. In the Pacific the Japanese rapidly swept all before them. Hong Kong, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and Burma quickly fell and the Japanese were knocking at the gates of India and Australia. In the Atlantic there was a resurgence of the U-boat threat and Allied shipping losses rose sharply. In North Africa Rommel launched a two phase offensive which drove the British back almost to the Suez Canal by the end of June. The Soviet Union also came under renewed pressure. Hitler, foiled in front of Moscow the previous December, now turned his attention to the oil-rich Caucasus and launched a massive offensive southwards.

Moscow pleaded with the Western Allies to open an immediate Second Front. The Americans were tempted, but the British feared that an amphibious assault against Occupied Europe would fail, and used the Canadian sacrifice at Dieppe in August 1942 as proof. Rather they wanted first to clear the Axis from North Africa and then knock Italy out of the war. The Americans were eventually won round and a combined attack on French North-West Africa was agreed. In the meantime the Allies



**Left:** German soldiers at the Gates of Brest-Litovsk.

**Right:** Hitler salutes his rejoicing public.

By now the Germans and their allies had suffered another serious reverse, on the Eastern Front. During the late summer 1942 Hitler became mesmerised by Stalingrad which stands on the River Volga. But Stalin, too, was determined that the city should not fall to the Germans. After months of bitter fighting the German Sixth Army was cut off in the city, but Hitler forbade it to break out and it was forced to surrender at the end of January 1943. Few of its members saw their homeland again.

The Russians capitalised on their victory and launched a series of offensives, creating a vast salient based on the city of Kursk. Hitler was determined to eradicate this and, after a number of delays, attacked on 5 July 1943. The Russians were ready for him and after eight days of intense fighting Hitler was forced to halt his attacks.

Hitler's decision was also influenced by the Allied invasion of Sicily on 10th July, 1943. This signalled the beginning of the assault on Europe and meant that Hitler was forced to pay more attention to the West. It also, within

two months, brought about the Italian surrender.

continued to supply munitions to Russia, but those sent by sea to the northern Russian ports of Archangel and Murmansk had to run the gauntlet of German aircraft, U-boats, and warships based in Norway and many merchant vessels were sunk during summer 1942.

Signs that the tide was beginning to turn did, however, emerge, especially in the Pacific. In May 1942 the US Navy thwarted a Japanese attempt to capture Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea and the following month inflicted a decisive defeat on the Japanese Navy at the Battle of Midway. What was significant about these battles was that they confirmed that the aircraft carrier had taken over from the battleship as the principal naval weapon.

In Egypt the British Eighth Army managed to frustrate Rommel's efforts to reach the Suez Canal and then, in late October and under the command of General Bernard Montgomery, struck the Axis defences at El Alamein. After ten days of desperate fighting Rommel was forced to withdraw. It was the last victory of the war by British arms alone. Thereafter Montgomery pursued his adversary westwards through Libya. At the same time the Anglo-US landings in French North-West Africa under the overall command of American General Dwight Eisenhower took place on 8 November, with the French forces offering little more than token resistance. Thereafter they joined the Allies, but efforts to secure Tunisia quickly failed and a drawn out campaign in the mountains resulted. Not until May 1943 did the Axis forces finally surrender.

two months, brought about the Italian surrender.

But Italy was never to be the Western Allies' main theatre of operations. Indeed, its main purpose was to draw off the maximum German forces from the main target, northern France.

A cross-Channel invasion in spring 1944 had been confirmed at the Anglo-US strategic conference held at Casablanca in January 1943.

But much preparation was needed before this took place. First the Allied military strength in Britain, which was to be the mounting base, had to be increased. The scourge of the U-boat in the Atlantic had to be overcome in order to ensure the safe passage of US forces and material. Germany's ability to wage war had also to be significantly reduced, both materially and morally. This was to be the task of the Anglo-US strategic bombing forces in Britain. They developed the concept of 'round the clock' bombing, whereby the Americans attacked industrial targets by day while the RAF struck at cities by night. The detailed planning for OVERLORD, as the cross-Channel invasion was finally codenamed, began in earnest in early summer 1943 and Normandy was quickly identified as the best landing area.

1943 in the Pacific witnessed encouraging progress for the Allies. Guadalcanal was finally secured in February, and General Douglas MacArthur carried out further landings in the Solomons and New Guinea designed eventually to isolate the main Japanese base at Rabaul on New Britain. In the northern Pacific other Allied forces succeeded in clearing



*Above:* St Pauls Cathedral, which has stood through generations, also withstood the devastating air raids on the British capital.

the Japanese from the Aleutians, which they had occupied the previous year. Furthermore, another drive was launched by Admiral Chester Nimitz in the central Pacific, with the Gilbert Islands being recaptured by the end of the year. In Burma the British launched what proved to be an abortive offensive in the malaria-ridden coastal Arakan region at the end of 1942, but during the following summer the Chindits penetrated deep behind the Japanese lines in central Burma and proved that Allied troops could operate effectively in the jungle.

The Russians were quick to take advantage of the German failure at Kursk and during autumn 1943 launched a series of rolling counter-offensives which regained a significant amount of their territory. The climax came at the end of January 1944 when Leningrad (now St Petersburg), which had been under siege for 900 days, was liberated.

June 1944 was to be a momentous month for the Allies. In Italy the winter months had been ones of frustration. A landing in January at Anzio behind the formidable German Gustav Line had become stalled. Bitter fighting ensued, especially for Monte Cassino with its famous monastery. Not until May was the deadlock broken and on 4 June the US Fifth Army finally entered Rome.

On the Eastern Front the Russians had launched an offensive in the Ukraine in March which brought them to the Romanian border. This was followed in June by an even larger attack mounted further to the north. This literally tore the heart out of the German Army Group Centre and by the end of July the Russians were closing on the River Vistula and Warsaw. Believing that the hour of liberation had arrived, the underground Polish Home Army rose against the Germans on 1 August. It was to be in vain

since the Russians decided that their offensive had run out of steam and remained on the east bank of the Vistula, leaving the Poles to fight on their own until they were eventually forced to surrender.

In the Pacific, too, there was rapid progress. Nimitz's central Pacific drive had secured the Marshalls and then the Marianas. In June the US Navy broke the back of Japanese naval air power in the Battle of the Philippine Sea. MacArthur, too, had continued his 'island hopping' in the Solomons, as well as numerous landings on the New Guinea coast. These served to isolate Rabaul totally by early summer 1944. In Burma, too, the tide finally began to turn. In March 1944 the Japanese attempted to invade India, but Slim's Fourteenth Army was ready for them and, after some fierce fighting the Japanese were forced onto the defensive.

For the Western Allies and the peoples of Occupied Western Europe the Normandy invasion of 6 June was the most momentous event of that action packed month. Yet, once ashore, the Allies found themselves enmeshed in a bitter struggle to consolidate and expand their beachhead and it was not until the end of July that they were able to break out. There then followed a heady and lightning advance across northern and central France, with Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, entering his capital in triumph on 26 August. At the same time the Allies landed further forces on the French Riviera and these began to advance rapidly northwards.

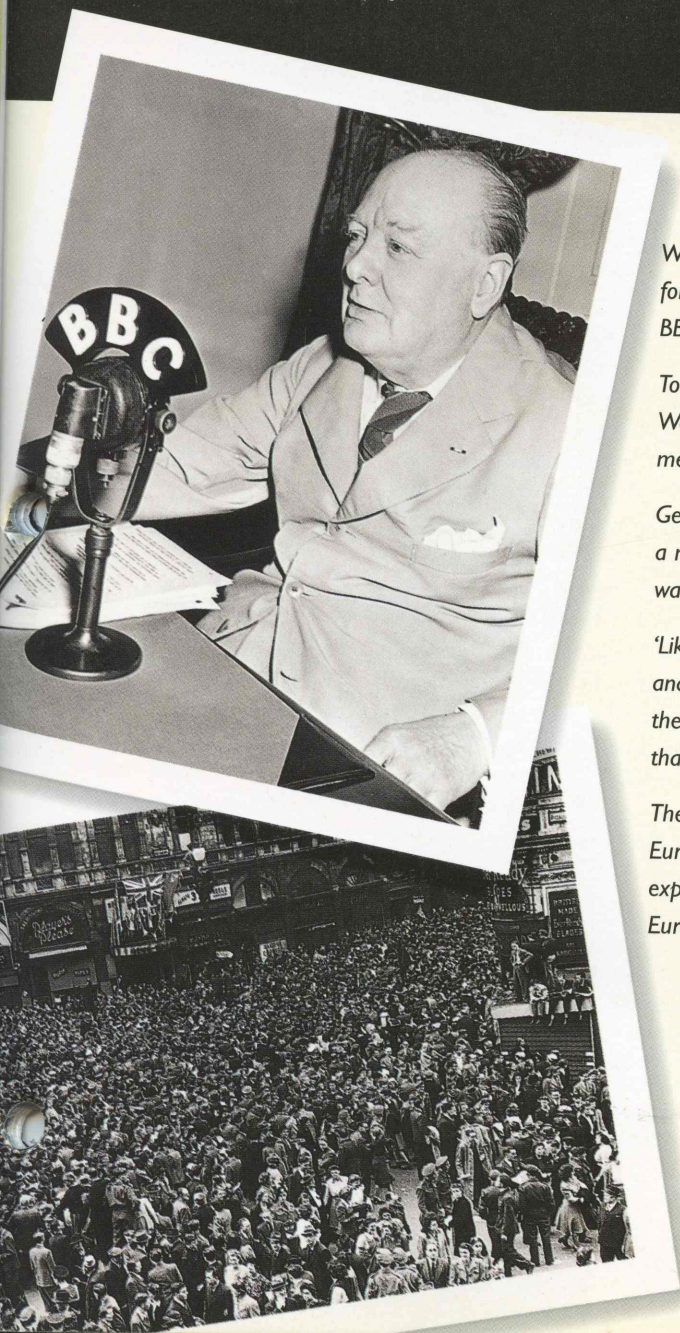
Hopes grew that the war in Europe might end before the end of the year, but Hitler's insistence that northern French ports be held until the last meant that the Allied supplies were still having to be landed in Normandy and logistics were stretched to breaking point. Eventually, in early September, after the liberation of Brussels, the advance ground to a

*"An official announcement will be broadcasted by the Prime Minister at 3 o'clock tomorrow, Tuesday afternoon, the 8th of May. In view of this fact, tomorrow will be treated as Victory in Europe Day."*

*John Snagge, BBC Newsreader*

# BBC RADIO

## VE-DAY



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*'Like a compass to the sailor, the wireless was to them the guide and the assurance which, at the height of the tempest, saved them from despair. It is partly due to you, dear familiar voices, that our minds stayed free while our limbs were bound.'*

*The war inextricably linked the BBC with Europe. Today, as Europe's largest production house and biggest programme exporter, the BBC is forging a role as a major player in the European audiovisual industry of the 21st century.*

**BBC**

halt. This gave the Germans the chance to recover. Montgomery now proposed an ambitious airborne operation designed to outflank the Germans by seizing bridges over the Dutch waterways. Mounted on 17th September, it almost succeeded, but the failure to secure the bridge over the Lower Rhine at Arnhem committed the Allies to a frustrating autumn.

In Italy, too, the Allies found themselves confronted by further formidable German defences, the Gothic Line, north of Rome. At the end of the year, now totally exhausted, they called a halt to offensive operations until the spring. More progress was, however, made on the flanks of the Eastern Front. On 2nd September Finland, which had allied herself with Germany in June 1941 in order to regain territory lost the previous year, found herself isolated by the Russian summer 1944 offensive, and declared herself neutral. Other German allies, Romania and Bulgaria, also surrendered. Fearful of being cut off, the German forces in the Balkans began to withdraw from Greece. At the same time Tito's partisans combined with Russians advanced from the north to liberate Yugoslavia.

In Burma the Chinese had been advancing steadily from the north and had managed to reopen the Burma Road, the one land link between Burma and China that had been closed since early 1942. At the beginning of December the Fourteenth Army took to the offensive, its initial objectives being Meiktila and Mandalay, and also began to attack once more in the Arakan.

In October 1944 the Americans landed on the island of Leyte in the Philippines, enabling MacArthur to fulfill his vow made in the dark days of 1942 that he would return. The Japanese Navy tried to frustrate the landings with a two-pronged attack on the amphibious shipping, but lost their remaining carriers in the Battle of Leyte Gulf. In November B-29 bombers began to deploy to the Marianas and to strike at the Japanese mainland. Autumn 1944 also saw the climax of a two year campaign by US submarines against the Japanese sea lanes to South East Asia. They throttled the vital imports of raw materials, thus succeeding where the U-boats had failed in the Atlantic.

On 16 December 1944 the Western Allies, who had been pushing slowly towards the German border, were surprised by a sudden German offensive in the Ardennes. Aided by fog the attack initially made rapid progress, but once the skies cleared and Allied air power could be unleashed it began to slow. Shortage of fuel was also a problem and in time the Allies were able to halt the offensive and drive the Germans back. The Russians also launched another offensive in January 1945 crossing the Vistula, finally liberating Warsaw, and closing up to the River Oder. Hungary, too, was virtually overrun.

During March 1945 the Western Allies made a number of crossings of western Germany's last natural defence line, the River Rhine. By this stage, though, there was a debate raging as to what to do next. The British wanted to strike direct for Berlin, but Eisenhower, opted for a broad front advance, allowing the Russians to take the German capital.

In Italy the final Allied offensive opened on 9 April and soon broke through the Gothic Line and advanced rapidly northwards towards the Alps. Mussolini and his mistress were captured by partisans and executed on 28 April. Next day, without Berlin's permission, the German forces in Italy surrendered.

As the Western Allies began to sweep eastwards through Germany, the Russians prepared for the final assault on Berlin, which opened on 16 April. The Germans defended bitterly but gradually the Russians cleared the suburbs and began to close in on the city centre. On 23 April Hitler, who had been running operations for the past few months from his bunker close to the Chancellery, declared that he would remain in Berlin, although he allowed many of the Nazi hierarchy to leave. Two days later the Russians met American troops at Torgau on the River Elbe, thus cutting

Germany in two. The destruction of Berlin continued as the Russians inched their way closer to the city's heart. On 30 April Hitler and Eva Braun committed suicide, passing on his mantle to Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who had set up his headquarters close to the Danish border. Two days later Berlin surrendered.

Squeezed into a narrow north-south running corridor the remaining German forces were now concerned to surrender to the Western Allies rather than the Russians. The first overture was made to Montgomery on 3 May. Next day he accepted the surrender of just those forces opposing him in north-west Germany, northern Holland (which had been bypassed during the Allied advance), and Denmark. On 5 May Eisenhower turned down a request that all German forces surrender to him and at a ceremony at his headquarters at Reims two days later the Germans unconditionally surrendered to the Allies as a whole. The Russians, however, insisted that a repeat surrender was made in Berlin, and this was held on 8 May, VE Day. In Czechoslovakia, however, fighting continued for another two days and not until 14 May did the remaining German forces in Yugoslavia lay down their arms to Tito.

The celebrations to mark the end of the war in Europe were tempered by the knowledge that the war against Japan continued. True, in Burma Slim won his race against the oncoming monsoon to reach the capital Rangoon on 3 May, but three months' mopping up were needed before serious preparation for the next major objective, Malaya, could begin.

In the Pacific attention was becoming ever more concentrated on mainland Japan, now under concentrated bomber attack. Two final stepping stones had first to be secured. Iwo Jima was captured, after a fanatical Japanese defence, in mid-March. Then came the landings on and battle for Okinawa in the Ryukus, which began in April and lasted three months.

Japanese fanaticism made US planners fearful of the Allied casualties that the invasion of Japan itself might bring. The dilemma, however, was solved by the successful testing of an atomic bomb in the New Mexico desert on 16 July 1945, the culmination of a development programme which had continued throughout the war.

Japan was given an ultimatum on 28 July from the last Allied wartime strategic conference of the war, held at Potsdam south of Berlin. Tokyo ignored it on the grounds that no mention was made of the future of the Emperor, who was regarded as a god in Japan. Consequently, on 6 August came the dropping of the first A-bomb, on Hiroshima, followed three days later by one on Nagasaki. On that same day Russian forces invaded Manchuria to honour a pledge made some time before to the Western Allies. It was the Emperor Hirohito himself who decided that his people had suffered enough, and on 15 August the Japanese finally surrendered. The Second World War had cost the lives of some 40 million people, two thirds of them civilian, and this may be much higher if recently revised Russian casualty figures are accepted. It was vastly more total in its nature than the Great War of 25 years earlier in both disruption and destruction. Out of it, too, were born new causes of unrest which were to plague the world thereafter.



**Right:** Montgomery dictates surrender terms for the German forces in Northern Germany, Holland and Denmark on the 4th May 1945.

TIME  
WARNER  
SPORTS  
MERCHANDISING

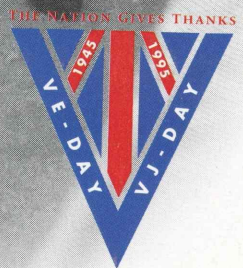
Time Warner Sports  
Merchandising has  
been appointed the  
official product  
licensor of the

# VE-Day

and is proud to be  
associated with this  
historic event.



# celebrations



# Songs for Buckingham Palace

## “ROLL OUT THE BARREL”

Roll out the barrel  
We'll have a barrel of fun  
Roll out the barrel  
We've got the blues on the run.

Zing boom tatarrel  
Ring out a song of good cheer  
Now's the time to roll over barrel  
for the gang's all here.

## “NOW IS THE HOUR”

Now is the hour  
When we must say good-bye  
Soon you'll be sailing  
Far across the sea.  
While you're away  
Oh, then remember me  
When you return,  
You'll find me waiting here.

## “WE'LL KEEP A WELCOME”

We'll keep a welcome in the hillsides  
We'll keep a welcome in the vales  
This land you knew will still be singing  
When you come home again to Wales  
This land of ours will keep a welcome  
And with a love that never fails  
We'll kiss away each hour of Hiraeth  
When you come again  
To Wales.

## “SUMMER HOLIDAY”

We're all going on a summer holiday  
No more working for a week or two  
Fun and laughter on our summer holiday  
No more worries for me or you  
For a week or two.

We're going where the sun shines brightly  
We're going where the sea is blue  
Seen it in the movies  
Now let's see if it's true.  
Everybody has a summer holiday  
Doin' things they always wanted to  
So we're goin' on a summer holiday  
To make our dreams come true  
For me and you.

## “AMAZING GRACE”

Amazing Grace  
How sweet the sound  
That saved a wretch  
Like me.....

I once was lost  
But now I'm Found  
'Twas Blind  
But now I see.....

## “LILLIE MARLENE”

Underneath the lantern by the barrack gate,  
Darling I remember the way you used to wait;  
'Twas There that you whispered tenderly,  
That you lov'd me  
You'd always be,

My Lillie of the lamp-light,  
My own Lillie Marlene.

Orders came for sailing somewhere over these,  
All confined to barracks was more than I could bear;  
I knew you were waiting in the street,  
I heard your feet,  
But could not meet;

My Lillie of the lamp-light,  
My own Lillie Marlene.

Resting in a billet just behind the line,  
Even tho' we're parted your lips are close to mine;  
You wait where the lantern softly gleams.  
Your sweet face seems,  
To haunt my dreams,

My Lillie of the lamp-light,  
My own Lillie Marlene.

# *Best of British*



The Virgin Cola Company Limited  
5 Princes Gate  
London SW7 1QJ  
tel: +44 (0)171 581 3535  
fax: + 44 (0)171 581 0303

### "IF I RULED THE WORLD"

If I ruled the world  
Every day would be the first day of spring  
Every heart would have a new song to sing  
And we sing of the joy every morning would bring

If I ruled the world  
Every man would be as free as a bird  
Every voice should be a voice to be heard  
Take my word  
we would treasure each day that occurred

My world would be a beautiful place,  
Where we would weave such wonderful dreams  
My world would wear a smile on its face  
Like the man in the moon has when the moon beams

If I ruled the world  
Every man would say the world was his friend  
there'd be happiness that no man could end.

no my friend,  
Not if I ruled the world.  
Every head would be held up high  
There'd be sunshine in everyone's sky  
If the day ever dawned when I ruled the world

### "BLESS 'EM ALL"

Bless 'em all!  
Bless 'em all!  
The long and the short and the tall;  
Bless all the sergeants and double-u o ones,  
Bless all the corp'rals and their blink-in' sons,  
'Cos we're saying good-bye to them all.  
As back to their billets they crawl,  
You'll get no promotion this side of the ocean,  
So cheer up,  
my lads,  
Bless 'em all!  
Nobody knows what a twirp you've been,  
So cheer up, my lads,  
Bless 'em all!

### "BACHELOR BOY"

When I was young my father said  
Son I have something to say  
And what he told me I'll never forget  
Until my dyin' day

He said son you are a bachelor boy  
And that's the way you stay  
Son you be a bachelor boy  
Until your dyin' day  
When I was young my father said  
Son I have something to say  
And what he told me I'll never forget  
Until my dyin' day

### "NIGHTINGALE SANG IN BERKELEY SQUARE"

That certain night, the night we met, there was magic abroad in  
the air.  
There were angels dining at the Ritz and a nightingale sang in  
Berkeley Square  
I may be right, I may be wrong, but I'm perfectly willing to swear  
That when you turned and smiled at me, a nightingale sang in  
Berkeley Square  
When dawn came stealing up, all golden blue, To interrupt our  
rendezvous.  
How I remember how you smiled and said, was that a dream or  
was it true?  
Our homeward step was just as light as the tap dancing feet of  
Astaire  
And like an echo far away, a nightingale sang in Berkeley Square.  
I know 'cos I was there, that night in Berkeley Square.

### "WHEN THEY SOUND THE LAST ALL CLEAR"

When they sound the last all clear,  
How happy my darling we'll be,  
When they turn up the lights  
And the dark lone nights,  
Are only a memory,  
Nevermore we'll be apart,  
Always together sweetheart,  
For the peace bells will ring  
And the whole world will sing,  
when they sound the last all clear.

### "CONGRATULATIONS"

Congratulations and celebrations  
When I tell everyone that you're in love with me  
Congratulations and jubilations  
I want the world to know I'm happy as can be  
Who would believe that I could be happy and contented  
I used to think that happiness hadn't been invented  
But that was in the bad old days before I met you  
When I let you walk into my heart

Congratulations and celebrations  
When I tell everyone that you're in love with me  
Congratulations and jubilations  
I want the world to know I'm happy as can be

Congratulations and celebrations  
When I tell everyone that you're in love with me  
Congratulations and jubilations  
I want the world to know I'm happy as can be  
I want the world to know I'm happy as can be

**50 years ago the Second World War came to an end.**

**The British Red Cross was already 75 years old.**



British Red Cross volunteers in a VE Day Parade, 1945

**Now it's our 125th birthday year, and we need your support.**

This year the British Red Cross is celebrating its 125th birthday. For many generations of people in crisis, including those who lived and fought through the Second World War, we have been providing impartial care both at home in the UK, and abroad.

The independence of the Red Cross Movement and the internationally recognised protective status of the red cross emblem allows our delegates to travel to the most defenceless parts of the world, while other volunteers work at the scene of domestic emergencies, most recently the horrendous floods in Central Scotland. But our vital work could not continue without the support of the public - the support of people like yourself.

In 1995, we want to care for even more people in crisis. To do that, we need to recruit and train 62 new Emergency Response Teams serving over 100 local communities; produce the resources to teach life-saving skills to one million people; and support long term education and health projects in countries like Lesotho and Vietnam. We count on your contributions to help us achieve these objectives.

Our work may be serious, but helping the British Red Cross can be fun. We have developed a programme of events to take us right through our birth-

day year. Here in Hyde Park you will find our volunteers at work in the reconstructed Refugee Camp. On May 8th, we are organising a huge children's party in Oxford Street. But the fun won't just be confined to London. On August 4th, the official birthday of the British Red Cross, we will be lighting 125 beacons up and down the country, turning the British Isles into a giant birthday cake. In October, thousands of people will be participating in a nationwide bike ride in support of our work.

It's going to be a very busy year, and there's still time to be a part of the celebrations.

**If you would like to join in at any of our events, want to find out more about volunteering, or simply wish to make a donation, contact John F Gray, Room 521, British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ. Or if you prefer, get in touch with your local British Red Cross Branch, the number of which should be in your telephone directory.**

During its 125 year history, the British Red Cross has provided aid for millions of people. Even today we are involved in helping war victims all over the world. Please help to make sure we are there for the generations yet to come.



**“WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER”**

There'll be Blue birds over the white cliffs of Dover,  
Tomorrow, just you wait and see.  
There'll be love and laughter and peace ever after,  
Tomorrow, when the world is free.  
The shepherd will tend his sheep,  
The valley will bloom again,  
And Jimmy will go to sleep  
In his own little room again  
There'll be Bluebirds over the white cliffs of Dover  
Tomorrow, just you wait and see.

**“COMING IN ON THE WING AND A PRAYER”**

We're coming in on a wing and a prayer  
We're coming in on a wing and a prayer  
Tho' there's one motor gone we will still carry on  
We're coming in on a wing and a prayer  
What a show, what a fight  
Yes we really hit our target for tonight  
How we sing as we fly through the air  
Look below there's a field over there  
With a full crew aboard and our trust in the Lord  
We're coming in on a wing and a prayer

**“RULE BRITANNIA”**

When Britain first ... at heaven's command  
Arose ... from out the azure main  
Arose, arose, arose from out the azure main  
This was the charter, the charter of the land,  
And guardian an... gels sung his strain:  
Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves,  
Britons never never never shall be slaves.  
Rule Britannia, Britannia Rule the waves,  
Britons never never never shall be slaves.

**“LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY”**

Land of Hope and Glory, Mother of the Free,  
How shall we extol thee, who are born of thee?  
Wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set,  
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet  
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet

**“WISH ME LUCK AS YOU WAVE ME GOODBYE”**

Wish me luck as you wave me goodbye  
Cheerio, here I go, on my way  
Wish me luck as you wave me goodbye  
With a cheer, not a tear, make it gay  
Give me a smile I can keep all the while  
In my heart while I'm away  
Till we meet once again you and I  
Wish me luck as you wave me goodbye



FIFTY



YEARS



BIRDS EYE WALL'S

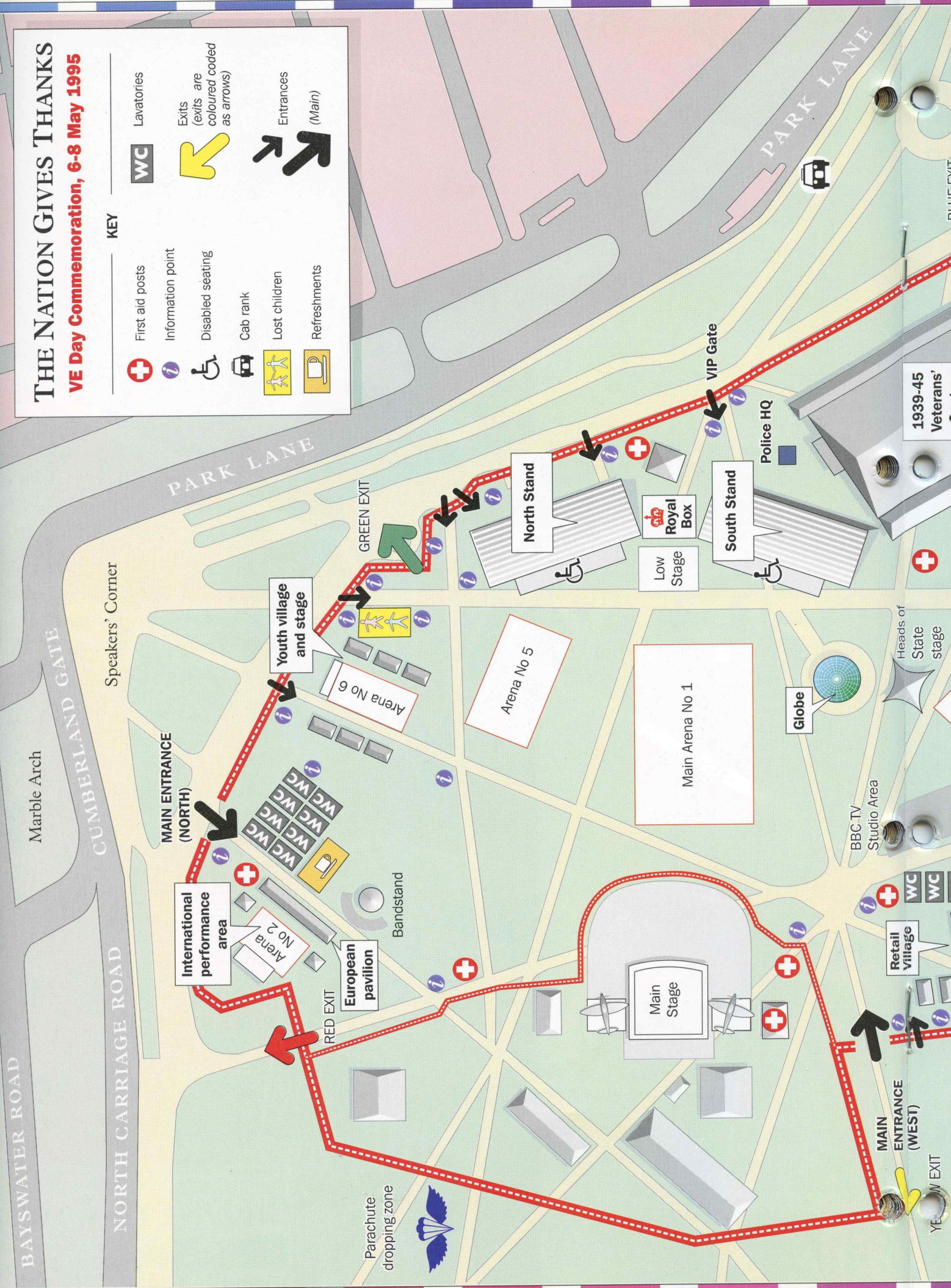
Working Together For The Best

# THE NATION GIVES THANKS

**VE Day Commemoration, 6-8 May 1995**

## KEY

-  First aid posts
-  Information point
-  Disabled seating
-  Cab rank
-  Lost children
-  Refreshments
-  Lavatories
-  Exits (exits are coloured coded as arrows)
-  Entrances (Main)



Marble Arch

CUMBERLAND GATE

Speakers' Corner

MAIN ENTRANCE (NORTH)

International performance area

Arena No 2

European pavilion

RED EXIT

WC WC WC WC WC WC WC WC WC WC WC WC

Bandstand

Youth village and stage

Arena No 6

GREEN EXIT

Arena No 5

North Stand

Main Arena No 1

Low Stage

Royal Box

South Stand

Police HQ

VIP Gate

Globe

BBC-TV Studio Area

Retail Village

MAIN ENTRANCE (WEST)

YELLOW EXIT

Heads of State stage

1939-45 Veterans' Centre

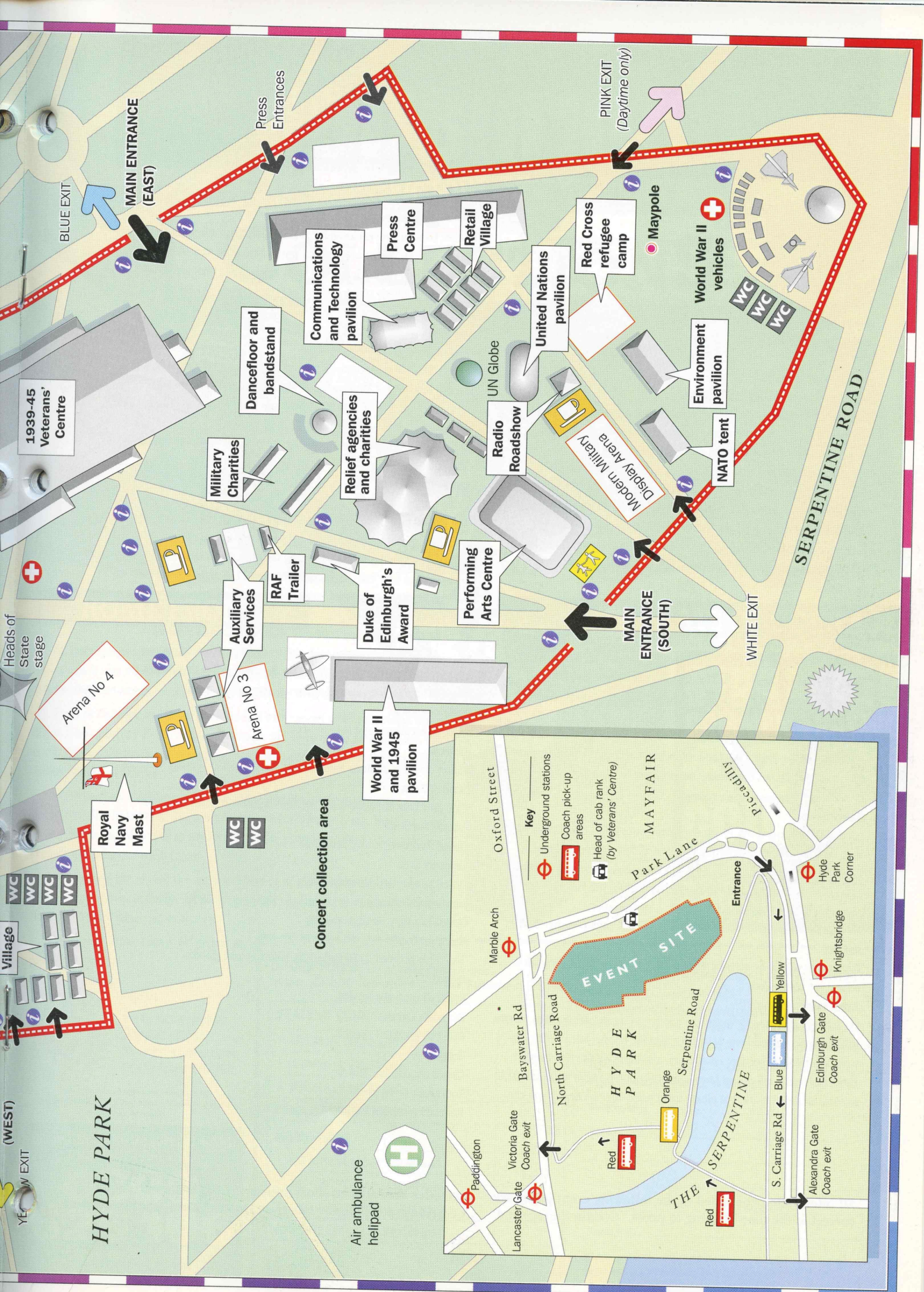
PARK LANE

BLUE EXIT

BAYSWATER ROAD

NORTH CARRIAGE ROAD

Parachute dropping zone



MAIN ENTRANCE (EAST)

PINK EXIT (Daytime only)

MAIN ENTRANCE (SOUTH)

WHITE EXIT

SERPENTINE ROAD

HYDE PARK

EVENT SITE

HYDE PARK

THE SERPENTINE

MAYFAIR

Oxford Street

Marble Arch

North Carriage Road

Serpentine Road

Victoria Gate Coach exit

Lancaster Gate

Peddington

Bayswater Rd

Park Lane

Entrance

S. Carriage Rd

Edinburgh Gate Coach exit

Alexandra Gate Coach exit

Hyde Park Corner

Knightsbridge

Piccadilly

Key

Underground stations

Coach pick-up areas

Head of cab rank (by Veterans' Centre)

1939-45 Veterans' Centre

Heads of State stage

Village

WC

WC

WC

WC

BLUE EXIT

Press Entrances

Military Charities

Auxiliary Services

Arena No 3

Arena No 4

Royal Navy Mast

WC

WC

WC

WC

WC

Dancefloor and bandstand

Communications and Technology pavilion

Relief agencies and charities

Duke of Edinburgh's Award

World War II and 1945 pavilion

Concert collection area

Air ambulance helipad

WC

WC

Press Centre

United Nations pavilion

Red Cross refugee camp

Environment pavilion

NATO tent

Modern Military Display Arena

Radio Roadshow

UN Globe

Retail Village

UN Globe

Performing Arts Centre

Duke of Edinburgh's Award

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World War II and 1945 pavilion

Concert collection area

WC

World War II vehicles

Environment pavilion

NATO tent

Modern Military Display Arena

Radio Roadshow

UN Globe

Performing Arts Centre

Duke of Edinburgh's Award

World War II and 1945 pavilion

Concert collection area

World War II vehicles

Environment pavilion

NATO tent

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World War II vehicles

Environment pavilion

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World War II vehicles

Environment pavilion

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Concert collection area

Environment pavilion

NATO tent

Modern Military Display Arena

Radio Roadshow

UN Globe

Performing Arts Centre

Duke of Edinburgh's Award

World War II and 1945

# information

## RED CROSS MINIBUS SERVICE

A free minibus service will be available to travel around the perimeter of Hyde Park for people with disabilities and the elderly. There will be clearly marked stops at the Queen Mother Gate, North and South Carriage Roads and the Veterans Centre, operated by Red Cross Volunteers who also provide the Transport and Escort Service which helps people who cannot travel unaided to make vital appointments or visits.

## THE LONDON UNDERGROUND

Information from London Underground

Over the VE weekend 6 - 8 May celebrations will attract people from every corner of the country and abroad. Many roads in the capital will be closed for the celebrations and parking will be limited.

The quick, convenient way to visit London events is to travel by Tube. Special Travelcards offer three days travel for the price of two.

London Underground will be running extra trains all weekend and have made special arrangements for visitors attending events at Hyde Park, Buckingham Palace and Oxford Street. To avoid overcrowding, the public will be able to enter but not exit, or exit and not enter, certain stations at busy times.

To ensure everything runs smoothly throughout the weekend, London Underground mobile Control Centre in Hyde Park will be in constant contact with the Metropolitan and British Transport Police. Tube stations may have to close at short notice if there is a risk of overcrowding and trains will run non-stop to the next station. Rest assured that London Underground will make every effort to keep the public informed of any service changes.

### HYDE PARK

If you are visiting Hyde Park London Underground will be broadcasting Underground and bus travel news on large screens and through the public address system.

### EXTRA TRAINS

London Underground will be running many extra trains on all three VE days, with services every 3 to 5 minutes on all lines in central London (Zone 1), except for the Waterloo & City line which closes on Saturday 7 May at 1750. Trains to and from suburban stations will run approximately every 4 to 10 minutes.

On Sunday some Metropolitan Line trains will run slightly earlier than normal.

Extra trains will be on standby and available throughout the network to relieve any congestion.

### LATER TRAINS AT NIGHT

On Saturday and Monday nights the public can travel later by Tube. Trains will run approximately one hour later than the normal late evening service, with frequent services on all lines, and buses on the East London Line. Last trains will depart from central London between 0100 and 0130 to serve all the network, but please try to use earlier services if you can.

## SERVICES NOT RUNNING

The East London Line is closed for refurbishment but a frequent bus service will operate. Other engineering works have been suspended for the weekend, except for track renewal work in the Moor Park area.

On Saturday, Chiltern Line trains will not run between Amersham and Marylebone - please use Metropolitan Line trains instead between Amersham and Baker Street.

## ONE DAY'S FREE TRAVEL

VE Three Day Commemorative Travelcards give you unlimited travel on Saturday, Sunday and Monday 6 to 8 May, by Underground, London Transport Buses, British Rail and Docklands Light Railway services, within the selected zones.

The cards give you three days travel for the price of two - one day's travel is absolutely free!

## STATION INFORMATION

### Marble Arch

- 'Exit' only between 1000 and 1600 Saturday and Monday.
- 'Entry' only between 2130 and 0120 (the next morning) on Saturday and Monday nights. To reach the area, travel by Tube to Lancaster Gate (an 'exit' station only between 2130 and 0120 on Saturday and Monday nights), or Bond Street.

### Hyde Park Corner

- 'Exit' only between 1000 and 1600 Saturday and Monday.
- 'Entry' only between 2130 and 0115 (the next morning) on Saturday and Monday nights. To reach the area, exit at Green Park or Knightsbridge stations instead and walk from there.

### Bank/Monument

Reduced escalators and subway access.

### Barbican

Station closes at 2350 on Saturday and Sunday, 0030 Tuesday morning.

### Camden Town

'Exit' only between 1000 and 1800 on Sunday. No down escalator.

### Cannon Street

Closed Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

### Chancery Lane

Closed Sunday and Monday.

### Kensington (Olympia)

Closed Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

### Lancaster Gate

'Exit' only between 2130 and 0120, Saturday and Monday.

### Oxford Circus

Reduced escalator service.

### Piccadilly Circus

Reduced escalator service.

### Temple

Closed Sunday and Monday.

### Tottenham Court Road

Reduced escalator service.

All information contained in the following event pages are correct at the time of going to press. Certain timings and

activities may alter at short notice. The publishers cannot be held responsible for incorrect information supplied.

VE DAY 50th ANNIVERSARY



# COLLECTIONS



ONLY  
**£12.99** EACH

OR  
**£34.99**

FREE  
POST &  
PACKING



Buy the tapes individually or choose the set in this attractive presentation box.

## HOME FRONT

50 Years ago the greatest war the world had ever seen was entering its final stages. It was a war which had profoundly affected everyone in Britain, whether they had fought for their country or kept the fires burning at home.

*Feats of Courage* and *Home Front* are two very special video collections which tell, in moving British Pathe newsreel footage, the story of the people's war. The former features the memories of the servicemen who gave so much in the three titles, *Soldier*, *Sailor* and *Airman*.

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3. SOLDIER @ £12.99 each		
COMPLETE SET @ £34.99 each		
HOMEFRONT		
1. THE BLITZ YEARS @ £12.99 each		
2. THE LONG YEARS @ £12.99 each		
3. THE VICTORY YEARS @ £12.99 each		
COMPLETE SET @ £34.99 each		
<b>MOPS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	

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H.P.P.



# THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL ARBORETUM APPEAL

Patron: HRH the Duchess of Kent

## REMEMBER A LIFE TO SAVE A LIFE

by having a commemorative tree planted in the  
NATIONAL MEMORIAL ARBORETUM  
as a living tribute to a member of the war-time generation you will also assist  
THE WORLD MEMORIAL FUND  
in its ongoing work of caring for present and future victims  
of war, conflict and disaster

The Appeal to create The National Memorial Arboretum was launched by the Prime Minister in November 1994. The Arboretum is being established on the banks of the River Trent in Staffordshire within the boundaries of The National Forest. Here trees will be planted as a living tribute to the war-time generation and as a gift in their memory for future generations to reflect upon and enjoy.



**THE NATIONAL  
FOREST**



The World Memorial Fund was created by Group Captain Leonard Cheshire VC OM DSO\*\* DFC to be a permanent and practical memorial to the victims of war. The National Memorial Arboretum will form a tangible focus for the Fund's operational work. A part of every donation goes towards bringing aid to those suffering as a result of war.



If you would like to have someone's life commemorated in The National Memorial Arboretum please send their details, along with your donation, made payable to The National Memorial Arboretum, to:

The National Memorial Arboretum  
Europa House, 13/17 Ironmonger Row, London, EC1V 3QN  
Telephone 0171 250 1700

Registered Charity Number 1042992

Dear Dave,

Last week I got well and  
truly plastered.

*I really landed myself in it  
this time. Who'd have thought  
I could break my leg after  
parachuting for ten years?  
Sarge reckons I should join  
the Navy...*

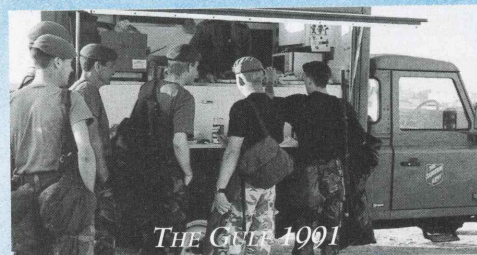


International

AN AIRMAIL LETTER MAKES A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

# THEY ALSO SERVED

Throughout The War, Salvation Army officers were on hand to minister to the physical and spiritual needs of His Majesty's Armed Forces – something they've been doing since 1895.



From visiting the wounded and contacting relatives, to providing food and accommodation, or simply a cup of tea and a comforting word, The Salvation Army reaches out to those in need.

At home and abroad, during peacetime and in war, our officers offer help in the most practical and straightforward ways.

Such work is only possible thanks to those supporters of yesterday who remembered The Salvation Army in their wills. Legacies provide 40% of the income of The Salvation Army and make a vital contribution to our work with servicemen and women and their families. To find out how you can leave a legacy to The Salvation Army

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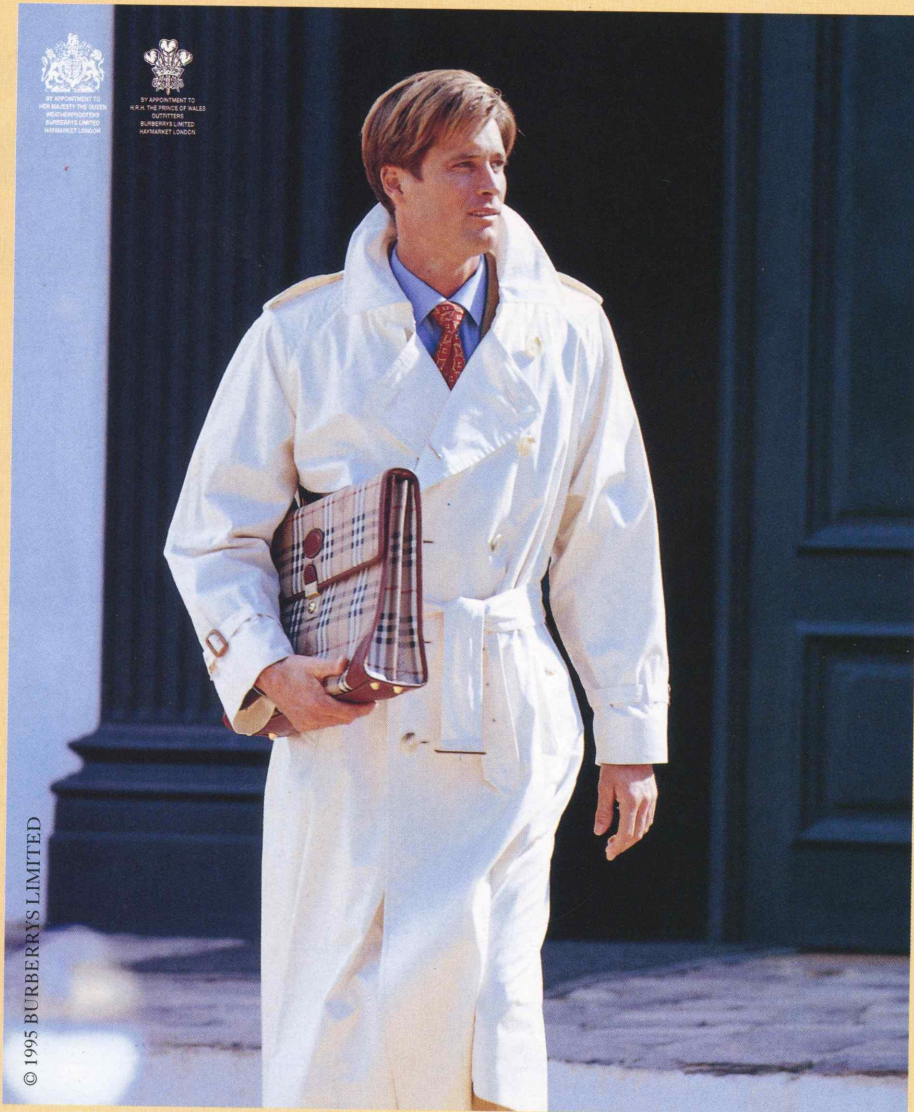
now and ask for our Legacy Promotions Officer, Mrs Lieut.-Colonel Doreen Caffull. Or write to her at: The Salvation Army, FREEPOST KE3466, 101 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4B 4SR.

*Thank you and God bless you.*

The Salvation Army 'A registered charity'.

# THE BURBERRY TRENCHCOAT

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The modern Burberry Trenchcoat owes much of its lasting popularity to the Servicemen who first wore it. From the Boer War and the great War, where it was adapted for the rigours of trench warfare, its unique styling and durability has carried it forward into a fashion classic where it graces the wardrobes of politicians, social dignitaries and stars of the screen. Thanks to the officers who brought it home from the war, the Burberry Trenchcoat has become the world's most famous and enduring weatherproof style.



# saturday 6th may 1995

10.00am

main arena

bandstand 1

bandstand 2  
dance area

bandstand 3

arena 2  
international

arena 3  
auxiliaries

11.00am

11.30 . The arrival of  
Her Majesty  
Queen Elizabeth,  
the Queen Mother

## Opening Ceremony in Main Arena &

12.00pm

Household Cavalry  
Musical Ride

Kings Troop  
Grenadier Guards

Welsh Guards

Central Band of the  
RAF

Pipes & Drums  
1st Scots Guards

Pipes & Drums  
1st Royal Tank  
Regiment

The Marjorie Hawkins  
School of Irish Step  
Dancing

1.00pm

The IMPS  
Motorcycle Display  
Team

Alexander Mezek  
Singer /Songwriter

King George's  
Fund for Sailors  
Flag Display

RAF Squadronnaires

2.00pm

Jitterbug Class .  
Simon Selmon from  
the London Swing  
Dance Society will  
teach Jitterbug from  
the 1940's.  
With The Chestnut  
Grove Lindy Hoppers  
and The Sugar  
Foot Stompers

Croydon & Stanley  
Technical High Schools  
Steel Bands

Pipes & Drums  
1st Royal Tank  
Regiment

3.00pm

RAF Falcons  
Parachute Drop

Veterans Dance

Silver Hawks

Pipes & Drums  
1st Scots Guards

4.00pm

Marjorie Hawkins  
Irish Step Dancers

King George's  
Fund for Sailors  
Flag Display

5.00pm

The organisers wish to thank all participants who generously donated their time and energy

arena 4 with mast	arena 5	arena 6 youth  Recorder Ensemble	performing arts  Youth Symphony Orchestra TSAKALOF from Greece	veterans centre	buckingham palace
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## & International Parachute Jump

Boys Brigade Gymnastics Display  RN Mast Manning Display	Defence Dogs Display Team  Queens Colour Squadron	Pipes and Drums 2nd Royal Canadian Regiment		Jules Ruben Jazz Pianist	
Kangaroos Gymnastic Display  Boys Brigade Marching Band	3rd Davyhulme Scout Band  Silver Hawks Marching Band				
Boys Brigade Gymnastics Display	3rd Davyhulme Scout Band		Hillingdon Youth Concert Band		
Kangaroos Gymnastic Display  Air Cadets Marching display	Defence Dogs Display Team	Let the Children Sing Peace Choir	Lauri Sepp and Madis Kari Keyboard and Saxophone Soft Jazz and Easy Listening	The Utopians	
Air Cadets	Banbury Band St Johns Ambulance Oxford	Pipes and Drums 2nd Royal Canadian Regiment	Natasa Lpovsek and Cihat Askin Violin and Piano		

# The Opening Ceremony

## Saturday 6th May

### 10.45am

Band of HM Royal Marines School of Music  
"Sarie Marais"  
Bands of the Grenadier and Welsh Guards  
"British Grenadiers"  
"The Rising of the Lark"  
Central Band of the Royal Air Force  
"RAF March Past"  
The Pipes and Drums of  
1st Battalion Scots Guards  
1st Battalion Royal Tank Regiment  
2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment  
"The Pibroch of Donald Dubh"  
"Cock o' the North"  
"The Blue Bonnets"  
"The Glendarvel Highlanders"  
The Mounted Bands of the Household Cavalry  
"Preobayanski March"  
Trumpet March from "Aida"

### 10.55am

The Veterans assemble, Representatives from:  
The Royal British Legion  
The Royal Naval Associations  
London Transport  
The Royal Hospital, Chelsea  
The Salvation Army  
The Land Army  
E.A.N.Y  
War Widows  
St. John Ambulance  
Red Cross  
The Royal Air Force Association  
Old Comrades Association  
The Bevin Boys  
The Trades Union Congress  
London Ambulance

### MASSED BANDS:

"Stars and Stripes Forever".....Sousa  
"Marche Lorraine".....Ganne, arr Morelli  
"Cavalry of the Steppes".....Arr Woodfield  
"Blaze Away".....Holzmann  
"Sambre et Meuse".....Rauski  
"Washington Post".....Sousa

### PIPES AND DRUMS:

"Port Askaig"  
"Farewell to the Greeks"  
"Dovecote Park"  
"The Atholl Highlanders"  
"Imperial Echoes".....Safroni

### 11.20am

The Holders of The Victoria Cross and George Cross assemble

### 11.25am

Procession of The Clergy  
The Choir of Westminster Abbey  
The Right Reverend Monseignor S.H.Lowdon VG  
(Principal Roman Catholic Chaplain - Army)  
The Venerable M.W.Bucks QHC BD AKC  
(Director General, Naval Chaplaincy Services and Chaplain of the Fleet)  
The Reverend (Group Captain) J.Shedden QHC BD Dip PSS RAF  
(Principal Chaplain, Church of Scotland and Free Churches RAF)  
Martin Neary (Organist and Master of the Choristers Westminster Abbey)

### ALL PLEASE STAND

### 11.30am

The Arrival of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother accompanied by Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon.

### THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

arr. Gordon Jacob

### ALL PLEASE SIT

An Address of Welcome from The Chief of The Defence Staff  
Field Marshall Sir Peter Inge, GCB

### THE DRUMHEAD SERVICE

The Bidding -  
by The Venerable Michael Bucks QHC BD AKC  
HYMN  
"O Worship the King"  
(Robert Grant 1779-1838)

O Worship the King  
All glorious above;  
O gratefully sing  
His power and his love;  
Our Shield and Defender  
The Ancient of days,  
Pavilioned in splendour,  
And girded with praise.

Frail children of dust,  
And feeble as frail,  
In these do we trust,  
Nor find thee to fail,  
Thy mercies how tender!  
How firm to the end!  
Our Maker, Defender,  
Redeemer, and Friend.

O measureless Might,  
Ineffable Love,  
While angels delight  
To hymn Thee above,  
Thy humbler creation,  
Though feeble their lays,  
With true adoration  
Shall sing to thy praise.

### THE READING

Isaiah 55 Verses 6-13

Prayer: Almighty God, whose will is to restore all things in your beloved Son, the King of all, govern the hearts and minds of those in authority, and bring the families of the nations, divided and torn apart by the ravages of sin, to be subject to His just and gentle rule, who is alive and reigns with the Holy Spirit, one God, now and forever.

Amen

### AN ACT OF REMEMBRANCE

"Pollieti Meliora"  
Read by Calum Dickson

As one who gazing at a vista  
Of beauty, sees the clouds close in,  
And turns his back in sorrow, hearing  
The thunderclouds begin.

So we, whose life was all before us,  
Our hearts with sunlight filled,  
Left in the hills our books and flowers,  
Descended, and were killed.

Write on the stones no words of sadness -  
Only the gladness due,  
That we, who asked the most of living,  
Knew how to give it too.

### PADRE:

We remember before you good Lord, and entrust to your keeping, those who have died in the defence of justice and freedom.

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHOIR

"They Shall Grow Not Old"  
arr Douglas Guest

### LAST POST

by Buglers of Her Majesty's Royal Marines

### 1 MINUTE SILENCE

## REVEILLE

by Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry

Choir and Solo Piper

"Morning Has Broken" arr. Martin Neary  
With Parade of Peace Torches from London,  
Edinburgh, Belfast, and Cardiff

## HYMN

"O God, our help in ages past"  
(Isaac Watts 1674 - 1748)

O God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Our shelter from the stormy blast,  
And our eternal home'

Under the shadow of Thy throne  
Thy saints have dwelt secure,  
Sufficient is thine arm alone,  
And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,  
Or earth received her frame,  
From everlasting thou art God,  
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in thy sight  
Are like an evening gone,  
Short as the watch that ends the night  
Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,  
Bears all its sons away,  
They fly forgotten, as a dream  
Dies at the opening day

O God our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Be Thou our guard while troubles last,  
And our eternal home.

## THE BLESSING

God Holy Trinity make you strong in faith and  
love;

Defend you on every side  
And guide you in truth and peace  
And the Blessing of God Almighty,  
The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit,  
Be upon you and remain with you always.

Amen

## ALL PLEASE SIT

An Address by The Prime Minister  
The Right Honourable John Major, MP

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother

## ALL PLEASE STAND

The assembled company give three cheers  
for Her Majesty

## THE MARCH PAST

The assembled Veterans, led by the Holders of  
The Victoria and George Cross will march past

Music:

"The British Legion March" ....Bridgeford  
"Under the White Ensign" ....Dunn  
"RAF March Past" ....Davies  
"Pack up your Troubles" ....Ord Hume  
"It's a Long Way to Tipperary" ....Douglas

Pipes & Drums:

"The Green Hills of Tyrol"  
"When the Battle's O'er"  
"Lochanside"

Massed Bands:

"Soldiers" ....arr Lane  
"The Army, Navy, and the Air Force" ..arr Wright  
"Ship Ahoy" arr McKenzie  
"There'll Always be an England" ....arr Wright

As the last detachments march past there will be  
tribute from the modern day Armed Forces in  
the form of a Free-Fall Parachute Drop by:

The Falcons Free Fall Display Team of The  
Royal Air Force  
The Red Devils Free Fall Display Team and  
The Parachute Regiment

## PLEASE REMAIN SEATED DURING THE DISPLAY

When the Free-Fall Parachute Jump has taken  
place there will be a programme of  
Entertainment in the Main Arena, directly in  
front of the Stands which will include (ground  
conditions permitting):

The Mounted Bands and Musical Ride of The  
Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment  
The Musical Drive by The Kings Troop Royal  
Horse Artillery

## PARTICIPANTS

The Band of Her Majesty's Royal Marines  
School of Music  
Director of Music:  
Lieutenant-Colonel R A Waterer, LRAM, RM  
Principal Director of Music, Royal Marines

The Mounted Band of The Life Guards  
Director of Music: Major C J Reeves, LTCL, psu

The Mounted Band of The Blues and Royals  
(RHG/D)  
Director of Music: Major C R C Garrity LTCL

A combined band formed by the Grenadier  
Guards and The Welsh Guards  
Director of Music:  
Major S A Watts LRAM Welsh Guards

The Central Band of the Royal Air Force  
Principal Director of Music:  
Wing Commander R E Wilkinson LARM  
ARCM RAF

## PIPES AND DRUMS:

1st Battalion Scots Guards  
Pipe Major I.MacKinnon

1st Royal Tank Regiment  
Pipe Major R.E.Hunter

2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment  
Pipe Major I.A.Ferguson

The Choir of Westminster Abbey  
Organist and Master of the Choristers:  
Martin Neary

## PRODUCTION

Producer: Major Michael Parker CVO MBE  
Military Marshals: Warrant Officers,  
Non-Commissioned Officers and  
Guardsmen of The Household Division.

# sunday 7th may 1995

10.00am

main arena

bandstand 1

USAF Europe Band

bandstand 2  
dance area

Dance School  
of Scotland  
"Drum Session"

bandstand 3

arena 2  
international

Defence Dog Display

arena 3  
auxiliaries

Romford Drum  
& Trumpet

11.00am

USAF Europe Band

Girls Brigade Dance

Scottish Dancers

New Image Majorettes

Renfrewshire  
Dance Project  
"I Am"

Girls Brigade Choir

2204 Squadron Air  
Training Corps  
Drill Display

12.00pm

Jitterbug Class  
Simon Selman of the  
London Swing Dance  
Society will teach  
jitterbug from the  
1940's With The  
Cestnut Grove Lindy  
Hoppers and The  
Sugar Foot Stompers

Let the Children Sing  
for Peace Choir

Highland Dancers

Metropolitan  
Police Choir

Defence Dog Display

New Image Majorettes

2204 Squadron Air  
Training Corps  
Drill Display

1.00pm

Dance School  
of Scotland  
"Drum Session"

Marjorie Hawkins  
Irish Step Dancers

King George  
Fund For Sailors  
Flag Display

The Marching Blues  
Marching Band

Renfrewshire  
Dance Project  
"I Am"

Dunoon Pipe Band

Youth Symphony  
Orchestra TSAKALOF  
from Greece

Girls. Brigade  
Marching Band

2.00pm

Dance Connections

The Wilmcote Band  
(St Johns Ambulance .  
Staffordshire)

Metropolitan  
Police Choir

3.00pm

Her Majesty The  
Queen Arrives

## Heads of State

4.00pm

The Royal Netherlands  
Army Band

Veterans  
Dance with The  
Squadronnaires

Wilmcote Band  
(St Johns Ambulance  
Staffordshire)

Young Indian  
Vegetarians  
Dance Troupe

King George  
Fund For Sailors  
Flag Display

5.00pm

RAF Falcons Free Fall

The organisers wish to thank all participants who generously donated their time and energy

arena 4 mast	arena 5	arena 6 youth	performing arts	veterans centre	buckingham palace
Kangaroos Gymnastic Display		Sea Cadets Band	Collegium Musicum (The Orchestra of the University of Bonn)		
Air Cadets Marching Band					
Kangaroos Gymnastic Display		Young Indian Vegetarians Dance Troupe			
R.B.L. Romford Marching Band		Dance Connections	Sandy Lee's Nostalgic Fashion show		
Air Cadets Marching Band		R.B.L. Wyre Dancing Display			
R.B.L. Wyre Marching Band		Stoke Brunswick School Choir		Gilt and Gaslight	
Sea Cadets Field Gun Display		R.B.L. Wyre Seated Band			
Royal Navy Mast Manning Display				Jules Ruben Jazz Pianist	
Surbiton R.B.L. Romford R.B.L.		Boy's Brigade Gymnastic Display	Sandy Lee's Nostalgic Fashion show		

## Heads of State

Royal Navy Mast Manning Display		Sea Cadets Band	Collegium Musicum (The Orchestra of the University of Bonn)		
Surbiton RBL Marching Band					

# Ceremony of Peace & Reconciliation

## Sunday 7th May

### 2.30pm

Please be seated (and in position)

The Military Bands will play a selection of familiar tunes.

The Veterans and Groups will take up their positions.

### 3.15pm

The Heads of State and Representatives accompanied by members of The Royal Family will start to arrive and be shown to their seats in the Royal Box.

### 3.30pm

The arrival of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Phillip Duke of Edinburgh.

#### "THE NATIONAL ANTHEM"

arranged by Gordon Jacob  
ALL PLEASE SIT

Introduction by **Sir Ian McKellen CBE**

"Fanfare for a Common Man". Copland  
The European Union Youth Orchestra and  
Fanfare Trumpeters  
Conducted by Lt Col. Cliff Ross ARCN FISM

Reading by **Miss Patricia Hodge**

Nation shall not lift up a sword against Nation,  
neither shall they learn war any more. And  
none shall make them afraid, neither shall the  
sword go through their land.

Honour and truth are tied together;  
righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

Truth shall spring out of the earth, and  
righteousness shall look down from heaven.

Open the gates to righteousness, I will go into  
them. Let all the nations be gathered together,  
and let the people be assembled; and let them  
hear, and say, it is the truth  
And it shall come, that I will gather all nations  
and tongues. And they shall come, and see my  
glory And I will set a sign among them, and they  
shall declare my glory amongst nations.

For as the new heavens and the new earth,  
which I will make, shall remain before me so  
shall your seed and your house remain for ever.

Glory to God in the highest - and on earth  
peace, Good will toward men.

#### A MUSICAL TRIBUTE FROM AROUND THE WORLD

Songs of the British Isles -A medley arranged by  
Barry Hingley

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland

"Greensleeves".....Henry VIII

"Men of Harlech".....Traditional Tune

words by Edward Lockfas

"Londonderry air".....Traditional Tune

"The Road to the Isles".....Traditional Tune

The United States Of America

"Candide Overture" -.....Bernstein

The Republic of France

"La Farondole" from "Arlesienne".....Bizet

The Republic of Russia

The Polovtsian Dances from

"Prince Igor".....Borodin

The National Youth Ballet of Great Britain.

"Reconciliation" by Walt Whitman

read by **Sir Ian McKellen CBE**

The Federal Republic of Germany

An extract from the last movement of 9th  
Symphony (The Choral  
Symphony).....Beethoven

Everyone Sang

by Siefried Sassoon

read by **Miss Patricia Hodge**

Everyone suddenly burst out singing;  
and I was filled with such delight  
as prisoned buds must find in freedom  
winging wildly across the white  
orchards and dark-green fields; on; on on; and  
out of sight

Everyone's voice was suddenly lifted,  
and beauty came like the setting sun  
My heart was shaken with tears; and horror

Drifted away.....O but every one  
was a bird; and the song was wordless; the  
singing will never be done.

#### THE INVITATION TO THE HEADS OF STATE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO COMPLETE THE GLOBE OF PEACE.

"Peace Worth Living".....Jo Collins  
words by .....Paul Morrall  
performed in song, dance, and international  
sign language by The Chicken Shed Theatre  
Company

#### THE HEADS OF STATE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES PROCESS TO THE GLOBE LED BY THE CHILDREN.

"One Choice Away".....Howard Goodall  
words by Stephen Clarke  
Performed by the Voices Foundation

When they arrive at the Globe each Head of  
State or Representative will complete - with  
indigenous flowers or plants - their section of  
the Flower Map which will be put in place later.  
They will also sign a symbolic Leaf which will be  
placed by the children in the border surround-  
ing the Map of the World.

"Song for a Better Tomorrow"....Jan Tyszkiewicz

#### AS THE GLOBE IS COMPLETED:-

"Fanfare".....Sir David Willcocks  
"Dona Nobis Pacem".....Bach

#### AS THE HEADS OF STATE OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES PROCESS BACK;-

"Pomp & Circumstance No. 4".....Elgar  
"Nimrod".....Elgar  
"Amazing Grace" with Pipes and Drums  
"An American in Paris".....Gershwin  
"Hallelujah Chorus".....Handel  
"Crown Imperial".....Walton  
Participants

Sir Ian McKellen CBE  
Miss Patricia Hodge

Principal Conductor:  
Sir David Willcocks CBE MC

THE EUROPEAN UNION YOUTH ORCHESTRA  
Secretary General: Mrs Joy Bryer  
General Manager: Helen Shabetai

CHOIRS:

The Bach Choir  
Croydon Philharmonic Choir  
English Baroque Choir  
Goldsmith Choral Union  
Guildford Choral Society  
London Choral Society  
London Welsh Chorale  
National Youth Choir of Great Britain  
Oxford Bach Choir  
The Philharmonia Chorus  
Thames Philharmonic Choirs

CHILDRENS CHOIRS:

The Voices Foundation Children's Chorus  
(Finchley/CBSO Youth Choir/ Scunthorpe),  
directed by Susan Digby  
Co-ordinator and Administrator...Joan Lane

THE NATIONAL YOUTH BALLET OF GREAT BRITAIN;  
Artistic Director Jill Tookey  
Choreography Mikhail Fokine  
Adapted and Staged by Christopher Newton -  
Artistic Co-ordinator, The Royal Ballet  
Ballet Mistress Janet Kinson  
Costumes kindly loaned by The Royal Ballet  
Company  
Additional costumes by Caryl Ray - kindly sponsored by Anderson Business Travel Ltd  
NYB acknowledge the continued support of Angela Mortimer plc

THE CHICKEN SHED THEATRE COMPANY

"Peace Worth Living"

Lyrics Paul Morrall

Music Jo Collins

Arranged by Liz Kitchen & Francis Haines

Staged by Christine Niering & Mary Ward

Sung and danced by The Chicken Shed Theatre,  
Company's Childrens Theatre and Youth  
Theatre.

Played by the Chicken Shed Musicians

Keyboards Dave Carey, Francis Haines

Drums/ Percussion Liz Kitchen

Bass Guitar Iain Whitmore

Guitar Sam Fuster-Burnett

Saxophone Julian Stringle

The Military Musicians

Royal Marines School of Music

Director of Music:

Lieutenant Colonel R.A Waterer LRAM RM

Principal Director of Music Royal Marines

A Combined Band from the Grenadier and  
Welsh Guards

Director of Music: Major S.A.Watts LRAM Welsh  
Guards

Fanfare Trumpeters from the Royal Military  
School of Music, Kneller Hall

Director of Music: Lieutenant Colonel C.J.Ross  
ARCM FISM

The Band of The Royal Air Force Regiment

Director of Music: Flt Lt D.Compton

The Pipes & Drums of:

1st Royal Tank Regiment

1st Battalion Scots Guards

Production Conceived and Produced by:

Major Michael Parker CVO MBE

Choreographer: James Tillitt

MISS PATRICIA HODGE

Miss Hodge most recently appeared in the title  
role in *The Prime Of Miss Jean Brodie*, and in  
*Separate Tables* directed by Sir Peter Hall. Her  
many Television appearances have included  
*Rumpole Of The Bailey*, *Inspector Morse*, and  
*The Life And Loves Of A She Devil*.

SIR IAN MCKELLEN

Sir Ian McKellen made his West End debut in  
1967 in *The Promise*. As well as his vast repertoire  
of classic performances has performed  
most of the major roles in the Shakespeare  
canon, including Zeffirelli's *Much Ado About  
Nothing*. In 1991 Sir Ian was knighted for his  
services to the performing arts.

SIR DAVID WILLCOCKS CBE MC

Sir David Willcocks began his musical training  
as a chorister at Westminster Abbey, later winning  
scholarships to Clifton College and King's  
College Cambridge. After a five-year period of  
war service he was elected a Fellow of King's  
College Cambridge, and appointed Conductor of  
the Cambridge Philharmonic Society. From  
1957 to 1974 he was Director of Music of King's

College Cambridge, Director of the Royal  
College of Music from 1974 to 1984 and has  
been Musical Director of The Bach Choir  
(London) since 1960. He was knighted in the  
1977 Queen's Silver Jubilee Honours List, and  
he holds honorary degrees in the USA and  
Canada as well as at the Universities of  
Bradford, Bristol, Exeter, Leicester and Sussex,  
in England. He recently returned to Hong Kong  
and to New Zealand and Australia for a series of  
concerts with the New Zealand Symphony and  
ABC Orchestras.

JAN TYSZKIEWICZ

"I was 12 years old when the war broke out. In  
1943 the Germans locked me up in the concentration  
camp in Dachau. From 1949 to 1954 I  
studied music at the Royal College of Music in  
London. In 1955 I got a job, at the "Rare"  
Radio Station in Lisbon, where I started writing  
music. In 1961 I moved to Munich and joined  
Radio Free Europe's Polish station as head of  
the Music and Entertainment dept. In 1992 I  
wrote a suite of songs for children in many languages  
called "Song for a Better Tomorrow". Then, together  
with my music partner Franco Taormina we expanded  
it into a work for a full choir and a symphony  
orchestra. In October 1993 the suite was performed  
at a special ceremony in the famous "Mariacki"  
Basilica in Cracow."

HOWARD GOODALL

Was trained as a chorister at New College  
Oxford and later as a Music Scholar at Christ  
Church Oxford where he was awarded a First in  
Music. His theatre work includes the musicals  
*THE HIRED MAN*, which won the Ivor Novello  
Award for Best Musical during its West End run  
in 1984-5. His music drama *SILAS MARNER*  
(1993-4) has recently been produced by  
Graham Vick for the City of Birmingham Touring  
Opera. For the last 18 years he has been  
responsible for all the music of Rowan  
Atkinson's stage and TV work in the UK and  
throughout the world. TV scores and themes  
include *THE BLACK ADDER*, *MR BEAN*, *NOT  
THE NINE O'CLOCK NEWS*, *THE RED DWARF*,  
*THE VICAR OF DIBLEY*, *THE BORROWERS*.  
He is Honorary Professor of The London  
College of Music at Thames Valley University.

# monday 8th may 1995

	main arena	bandstand 1	bandstand 2 dance area	bandstand 3	arena 2 international	arena 3 auxiliaries
<b>10.00am</b>			Renfrewshire Dance Project "I Am"	South Hampstead Big Band		
<b>11.00am</b>	QSC & R.A.F. Band.	Grenadier Guards Concert	Welsh Guards Concert  Young Indian Vegetarians Dance Troupe	R.A.F. Central Band	Pipes & Drums 1st Scots Guards	Pipes & Drums 1st Royal Tank Regiment  2204 Squadron Air Training Corps Drill Display
<b>12.00pm</b>				Metropolitan Police Jazz Band	Youth Symphony Orchestra TSAKALOF from Greece	
<b>1.00pm</b>			Marjorie Hawkins School of Irish Step Dancing  Young Indian Vegetarians Dance Troupe	Metropolitan Police Jazz Band	Highland Dancers	King George's Fund for Sailors Flag Display
<b>2.00pm</b>	Side Saddle Association Display		Jitterbug Class Simon Selman from the London Swing Dance Society will teach Jitterbug from the 1940s with The Chestnut Grove Lindy Hoppers and The Sugar Foot Stompers	Metropolitan Police Jazz Band	Dunoon Pipe Band  Caribbean Folk Cultural Company	2204 Squadron Air Training Corps Drill Display
<b>3.00pm</b>	Pipes & Drums		Veterans Dance hosted by Peggy Spencer	South Hampstead Big Band	Scottish Dancers	King George's Fund for Sailors Flag Display
<b>4.00pm</b>	The Musical Drive of the Kings Troop Royal Horse Artillery The Mounted Band of The Household Cavalry Musical Ride Red Devils - Parachute Drop				Pipes & Drums 1st Scots Guards  Lauri Sepp & Madis Kari Piano and Saxophone Soft Jazz and Easy Listening	Pipes & Drums 1st Royal Tank Regiment
<b>5.00pm</b>						

arena 4 with mast	arena 5	arena 6 youth	performing arts	veterans centre	buckingham palace
Air Cadets Marching Band	Sea Cadet Field Gun Display	Let the Children Sing Peace Choir		Jules Ruben Jazz Pianist	
RN Mast Manning display	Pipes & Drums of the Ontario Legion	Sea Cadets Band	Let the Children Sing Peace Choir		
Air Cadets Marching Band	Talbot Corp of Drums (St John Ambulance Dorset)				You are invited to fol- low the Band leaving from the Pink exit to Buckingham Palace to join the SingAlong and watch the Fly Past & Fireworks
Sea Cadets Marching Band	Church Lads and Lasses Marching Band		Workers Playtime See Seperate Listing	Sandy Lee's Nostalgic Fashion Show	
Royal Navy Mast Manning display team	Church Lads and Lasses Marching Band	South Hampstead High School Singers			
Army Cadets	Sea Cadet Field Gun Display		Sandy Lee's Nostalgic Fashion Show		
Army Cadets	Pipes & Drums of the Ontario Legion  Talbot Corp of Drums (St Johns Ambulance Dorset)	Sea Cadets Band	South Hampstead High School Singers	Hainault Forest Community Centre "Gas Mask on my Shoulder"	

# Other Events

## Monday 8th May

**12.00pm** Follow the band leaving from the Pink exit to Buckingham Palace. There you can join in the singing introduced by Bob Holness with Dame Vera Lynn, Cliff Richard, Harry Secombe and the rest of the crowd.

**12.00** leave Hyde Park

**12.40** the Royal family will appear on the Balcony

**12.55** Fly over of 20 Vintage WWII Aircraft led by the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight of the Spitfire, Hurricane and Lancaster followed by the Red Arrows.

Followed by a daylight Firework Display

### **1.00pm** PERFORMING ARTS TENT WORKERS' PLAYTIME

Re-creating the atmosphere of those famous radio broadcasts.

The cast will include (subject to availability)

The Cox Twins, Celia Lipton, Dennis Lotis

Joan Regan, Jules Ruben, Don Smoothie

Mickie Driver

Colin Devereux, and the Bless 'em all Company -

Carole Doree, Tony Arnold, Laurence Payne (piano)

Directed by James Tillitt

### **7.00pm** VE NIGHT PARTY, CONCERT, & BEACON LIGHTING

As part of the main, ticketed event on the Monday Evening, HM the Queen will light a symbolic Beacon that will start a chain of Beacons throughout the country

### BEACONS, STREET PARTIES AND MAROONS

The Nation is uniting to support the Royal British Legion. Local authorities, Voluntary Organisations, Youth Groups, The Tourist Industry, and Royal British Legion Branches are coming together by holding Street Parties and lighting Beacons and Bonfires across the Country.

The British Government and The Royal British Legion believe that VE Day should be marked by the simultaneous lighting of Beacons as a gesture to commemorate Fifty Years of Peace and Freedom in Europe and also a symbol of reconciliation. As one of the guardians of Remembrance, the Legion is reintroducing the Two Minute Silence, signalled by Maroons, during which the Nation will reflect. At 8.40pm on Monday 8th May 1995 at Hyde Park, the National Beacon will be lit by Her Majesty The Queen together with Miss Emily Macmanus, the twelve year old great granddaughter of Sir Winston Churchill, representing the youth of the Nation, for whom the many veterans gave so much. All other Beacons will take their cue from this and the evening sky will glow with fires across the United Kingdom.

The feeling of reconciliation flows way past the boundaries of the United Kingdom with Her Majesty being joined by Beacon Lighting Ceremonies in other Countries.

The Country is acutely aware of the fact that whilst VE Day marks the 50th Anniversary of the End of the War in Europe, the fighting at this stage still continued in the Pacific, and indeed many Families had little to celebrate due to the tragic sacrifices that individual members had made. The Royal British Legion would like to thank Bruno Peek for his immense hard work in masterminding and organising this event.

### ONE LUCKY GIRL *by Anthony Robbins*



DULWICH SCHOOLGIRL PIA LUCK HAS BEEN CHOSEN TO ESCORT HM THE QUEEN at the Heads of State Ceremony in London's Hyde Park at 3pm on Sunday 7 May.

The ceremony involves the leaders of the countries that participated in the war in Europe. Fifty years on, they come together to remember those who sacrificed so much in the name of peace and

to give thanks for the stability that has endured since 1945.

One of the central themes of the 1995 commemorations is youth and the benefits gained by subsequent generations. In the words of the Prime Minister, John Major: "Young people are the principle beneficiaries; it was for their future that people fought, it is their future that is being built now."

To reflect this, the Government's World War Two Team got together with the children's current affairs programme BBC Newsround and launched a competition to design a 'medallion of peace'. From the best designs one winner was chosen from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland respectively.

Nearly 3,000 young people entered the competition but twelve year-old Pia, a pupil at James Allen's Girls' School in Dulwich, South London, was selected overall winner.

As Pia escorts The Queen at this special ceremony she will be joined by three regional winners: fourteen year-old Christina Davidson from Fraserborough, Scotland; eleven year-old Emma Banfield from Newport, Gwent in Wales; and eleven year-old Sarah Cousins from Lurgan, County Armagh in Northern Ireland.

All four young people must be congratulated on their achievement; because their designs were selected from nearly 3,000 entries. All of the winning entries can be seen in a special exhibition in Hyde Park along with those of some of the runners-up.

As Pia's design is the overall winner it has been struck as a limited edition sterling silver medallion which will be presented to The Queen and to the sixty visiting heads of state attending the Hyde Park commemorations.

The rostrum of the specially-constructed globe in Hyde Park where the ceremony takes place also features Pia's design. The design itself includes various symbols of peace.

As she explains: "I wanted to incorporate the three symbols of the dove, the world and the hands. Four hands are coming from the four corners of the earth. They are the hands of peace keeping the world safe. I studied my own hands and the idea for the design just came together in my imagination."

Since the competition results were announced on BBC Newsround, the story has attracted a steady flow of media interest. Pia must be one of the very few people to have been interviewed while sitting in Winston Churchill's chair, deep in the heart of the wartime Cabinet War Rooms near London's Whitehall.

Pia has many interests but the love of her life is music. She is a member of the Royal School of Church Music and regularly attends the Centre for Young Musicians in Westminster.

She sings soprano in the choir of her local church - St Michael's on Wandsworth Common - and her singing has taken her to some of the county's most famous churches including Westminster Abbey and Southwark Cathedral.

Pia also plays the flute and the piano and is learning to play the Indian sitar. Classical music is Pia's passion but she's also a keen jazz fan - Nina Simone and the saxophonist Sonny Rollins are her favourites.

Sunday 7 May is a very special day for Pia. The heads of state ceremony will be broadcast across the globe. In full view of the world's media, Pia will escort The Queen to the signing of the declaration of peace and will spend over two hours with Her Majesty - quite an undertaking for any young person Pia says: "I am very excited - I've seen people meeting The Queen on television but I've only ever dreamt of meeting her myself." On 7 May 1995 Pia Luck's dream comes true.

# Fly Past Formation



Photo by Cliff Knox



SWORDFISH



AUSTER



HARVARD



FIREFLY



BLENHEIM



CATALINA



DAKOTA



LANCASTER



B17



B25



MOSQUITO



P38



SPIREFIRE



HURRICANE



METEOR



THE RED ARROWS



Photo: The Fighter Collection



# List of Exhibitors

AROUND THE SITE ARE A SERIES OF EXHIBITION PAVILIONS HIGHLIGHTING SOME OF THE EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HAVE HELPED UNDERPIN PEACE BETWEEN THE MAJOR POWERS FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS.

## 1939-1945

Not a history lesson but a vivid evocation, using a host of actors, of British experience of World War II, at home, on land and sea and in the air, culminating in the joyous celebration of a VE Day street party. Thanks to The Constellation Theatre Company, The Kensington Drama Company, The Utopians

## UNITED NATIONS

A challenging exploration of the UN's work in helping to preserve the peace by combating the poverty and ignorance that breed war.

## HUMANITARIAN AID

Live demonstrations of some of the hands-on aid provided, especially by

charities, to relieve human suffering in the wake of disaster, whether man-made or natural.

## COMMUNICATIONS

An involving experience of the technological revolution in communications since 1945 which has done so much to break down the barriers between nations that can result in war.

## THE ENVIRONMENT

Human Beings are slowly learning how to preserve peace amongs ourselves. Can we now learn how to preserve the planet on which we live?

## EUROPEAN PAVILION

Find out what we have made of peace, "Britain in Europe" is all about how you can enjoy, and have a say in, the next 50 years of European co-operation.

## AUXILIARY SERVICES EXHIBITORS

London Ambulance Service  
Metropolitan Police  
London Fire Brigade  
WRVS  
E.A.N.Y.

## MILITARY CHARITIES EXHIBITORS

The Royal British Legion  
The Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association (SSAFA)  
King George's Fund For Sailors  
The Army Benevolent Fund  
BLE SMA  
The Royal Star & Garter Home  
Royal Marines Charitable Fund  
WRNS Benevolent Trust, The Royal Naval Benevolent Trust and WRNS Association  
The Royal Naval Association  
The Burma Star Association  
Royal Air Force Association  
ATS and WRAC Association Benevolent Fund  
St. Dunstan's  
The Gurkha Welfare Trust  
The Spirit of Normandy Trust  
Ex Services Mental Welfare Society (Combat Stress)  
"Not Forgotten" Association  
The Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops  
The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund  
The Disabled Driver's Association

## INTERNATIONAL PERFORMING AREA EXHIBITORS

European Parliament  
Trades Union Congress  
National Army Museum  
Imperial War Museum

## YOUTH EXHIBITORS

London Area Sea Cadet Corps  
The Project Trust

St John Ambulance Youth (Badgers and Cadets)

The Boys Brigade  
Army Cadet Force  
Raleigh International  
Air Training Cadets  
The Royal Tournament  
YWCA  
British Railtrack  
Guide Association  
The Salvation Army

## RELIEF AID AGENCIES EXHIBITORS

Christian Children's Fund of Great Britain  
British Red Cross  
World Memorial Fund  
International Rescue Corps  
Association Of Pioneer Rescue Officers  
Merlin  
Thames Valley Medical Aid and Rescue Unit  
St John Ambulance  
The Missions to Seamen  
Medecins Sans Frontieres  
Concern Worldwide  
Water Aid  
Church Army  
Overseas Development Administration  
Age Concern

## DUKE OF EDINBURGH EXHIBITORS

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award will have over 500 young people performing on their bandstand over the three day: they will demonstrate that the award encourages music, dance and drama as well as outdoor skills. Representatives of many of the 59 countries that operate The International Award for Young People will be present. The Award would not be here without the help of British Airways, TNT, Vauxhall Motors and many other generous supporters

## ENVIRONMENTAL EXHIBITORS

Tree Council  
Green Network  
Tim Ward - Blacksmith Sculptor  
Ramblers Association  
Defence of Britain Project  
Inland Waterways Association  
Alcan  
Cat Survival Trust  
The Earth  
The Mission Rainforest Foundation  
Global Action Plan  
Electric Ford Fiesta - Lynch Motor Co.

## UN PAVILION EXHIBITORS

United Nations 50th Anniversary  
UN Information Centre  
UN High Commissioner For Refugees  
UN Development Programme  
UN Associations - UK

## MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITORS

Defence - Challenges in a Changing World  
BBC Radio 2 Roadshow  
95.8 Capital FM Rig Roadshow

## EUROPEAN PAVILION

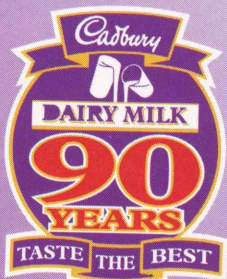
European Parliament  
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British Council  
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European Movement

The Royal Parks Agency

## Retail Village :-

Two Areas have been set aside for the retail of souvenirs to mark this event. A wide range of goods are available at prices to suit all pockets.

# Cadbury's



STILL THE BEST TASTING  
CHOCOLATE



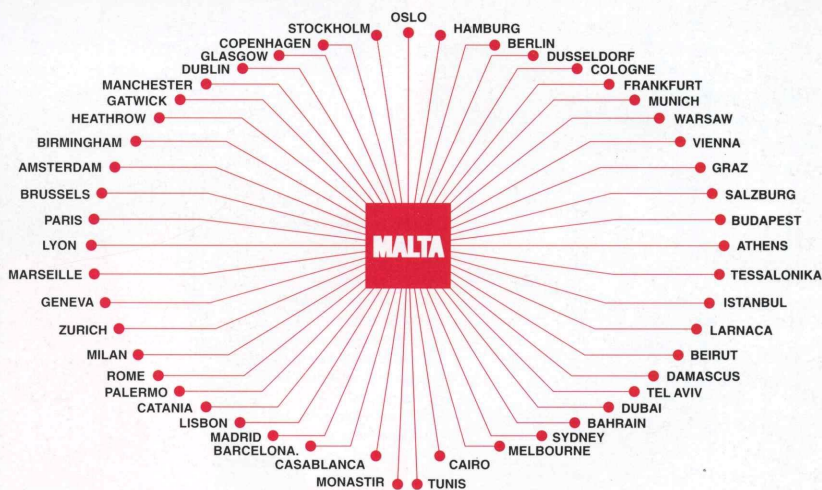
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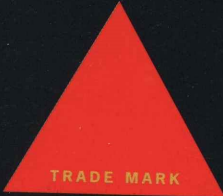
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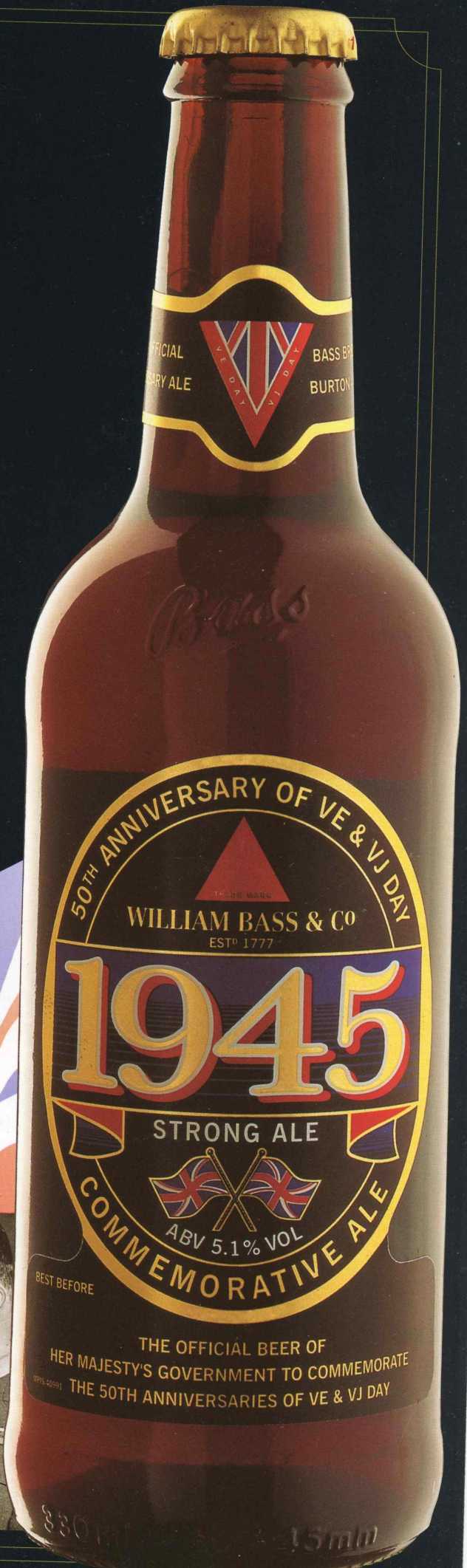


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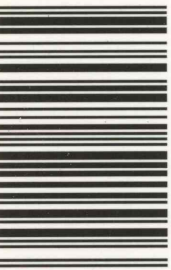
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