Martin Falconer had one big anxiety: would they let him fly again? Grounded in England at the beginning of 1918, it was a struggle, for escaped prisoners of war weren’t generally allowed to return to the front, but Martin pestered the authorities and, at last, found himself back in France. But the character of the war was changing. The Victors Project. Johanna Mason: “Well, I think it’s a wonderful idea,” says Annie. “He told me there were books on every subject hidden away in there. It shouldn’t be hard to get in there and find some on the history of Panem and the start of the Games. Some of the old Victors even had their old journals stuck in there after they died, according to him.” I glare at my fellow district Victor. “Aren’t you supposed to be dead?” I ask. Book Summary. The Victors tells how citizens became soldiers in the best army in the world. Ambrose draws on thousands of interviews and oral histories from government and private archives. From America’s preeminent military historian, Stephen E. Ambrose, comes a brilliant telling of the war in Europe, from D-Day, June 6, 1944, to the end, eleven months later, on May 7, 1945. In his review of “The Victors,” by Stephen E. Ambrose (Nov. 22), Nathaniel Tripp makes two seriously wrong or, at least, misleading judgments that diminish the power of this book. The first follows from what he terms the generation gap. Although he is only 10 years younger than Ambrose, he was leading a platoon in Vietnam (the bad war) when Ambrose was working as a historian of World War II (the good war).