

Supreme Allied Chief



GENERAL IKE EISENHOWER

"Big Three" Who Guided Allied Arms To Victory



THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL



MARSHAL JOSEF STALIN



ENGINEER BIG JOB—General Bernard Montgomery, left, and General Dwight Eisenhower, respectively British and allied supreme commanders of the allied forces on the Western front.

Birth and Growth of Nazism--Disastrous Political Monster



GERMANS PROTEST VERSAILLES TREATY



REVOLUTION AND UNREST STIR NATION



MUNICH: NAZISM IS BORN



GERMANS REOCCUPY RUHR



MAY DAY COMMUNIST RIOT



HALF-STARVING GERMANS RIOT FOR FOOD



FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY RUHR INDUSTRIES



INFLATION BREEDS PANIC, DISUNITY



RED VOTE BEATS HITLER



TROOPS CURB UPRISING

1919-23: World War I armistice terms were delivered to a resentful, impoverished, war-weary, leaderless Germany, devoid of national unity or purpose. The Republic was unable to cope with the political and social conflicts among Communists, Monarchists, Socialists and Republicans. Bloody riots and revolts rocked the country. Loss of colonies, Lorraine, the Saar and Silesia, left German industry on the verge of collapse. Unemployment was widespread, there was a serious food shortage and currency was almost worthless. After a succession of chancellors and cabinets, German industry and agriculture were still floundering desperately. Unable to meet war reparations, the nation considered it insult added to injury when, in 1923, French troops crossed the Rhine and entered the German coal and iron region of the Ruhr valley. German political soil was awaiting seeds of dictatorship.

1923-32: Discontent and disunity created those seeds, which sprouted as Adolf Hitler's National Socialist party, founded in Munich in 1920. His 1923 Beer Hall Putsch failed and Hitler retired to lick his wounds; Van Hindenburg's presidency started in 1925. Conflicting political groups held armed truce. Strengthened German troops marched back into the Ruhr, and the nation bought five years of prosperity with money borrowed from U. S. and Britain. But as depression hit the world, inflation spiraled upward, soup kitchens appeared and worker-Communists broke out into open bloody revolt. Elections became open warfare between the increasingly strong Communist and Nazi parties. The Reds had their biggest—and last—victory when Hitler was defeated in the 1932 elections, while the fearful government vainly tried to stop the revolutionary tide with martial law.



HITLER IN AS CHANCELLOR



NAZI POMP AND RITUAL APPEALS TO GERMAN PEOPLE



Poles weep as Hitler and Hitler's invade in 1939.



Hitler streets war with Russia.



JEWS PERSECUTED



COMMUNISTS HUNTED



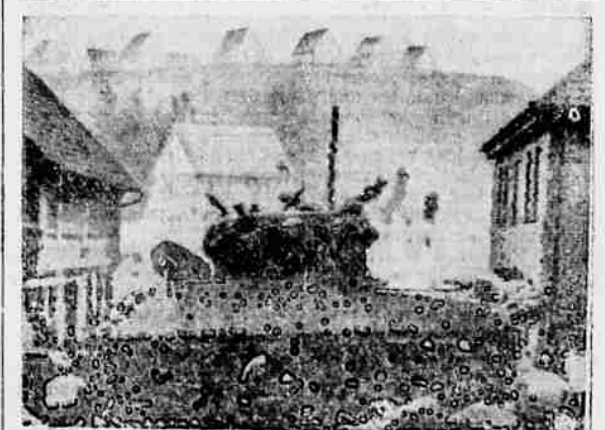
NAZIS BURN "ANTI-GERMAN" BOOKS

1933-35: Hitler forced the aged and sick Von Hindenburg to appoint him chancellor. Free elections vanished and the Reichstag lost all power, but the German people—entranced by the self-glorification of Nazi symbolism and ritualistic splendor—sately joined the Fuehrer's march towards a "glorified German empire." Nation-wide persecution of Jews began; Communists were hunted down and exterminated by the Gestapo. Nazification worked on the home, the school, the business world, and failing to swing the church into line too, gradually exiled it. Withdrawing from the League of Nations, Hitler "purged" his own party ranks, and his dream of a completely rationalized and goose-stepping German nation began to come true. Labor codes were established, wage scales were fixed, unions abolished. With the nation healing internally Germans turned towards lost possessions, and in 1935 the Nazi-dominated Saar plebiscite brought the coal-rich territory back into the Reich.

WORLD WAR II (1939-44): After signing a non-aggression pact with Russia in 1939, Hitler's troops invaded Poland. England and France declared war on Germany, and Hitler answered them in 1940 with invasions of Denmark, Norway, the Low Countries and France. Significant were the 1940 meetings of Hitler and Japan's Kuroda, for a year later the Pearl Harbor attack came. Hitler erred gravely in 1941 when, after swallowing the Balkans, he invaded vast Russia. Early successes were followed by increasing retreats here and in North Africa after U. S. entered the war. By the end of 1943 Germany had also lost Sicily and part of Italy. Allied invasion of France in June of 1944 forced a three-front war on Germany already reeling in Italy and Russia. Revolt of his army officers and attempted assassination brought on a "purge" of Nazi officers, as the Fuehrer dodged blame for military disasters. Faced with humiliating army retreats and continual air bombardment, Hitler crouched in his ever-shrinking "Fortress" and desperately told his people that "Victory will one day compensate



AIR TEAM OVER RHINE—Key figures in the Allied drive across the Rhine were Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, left, of the U. S. Army, and British Maj. Gen. Richard M. Gale, his deputy, who directed operations of the airborne army which was landed behind the German lines during the initial blows at the heartland of the Reich.



TANK BECOMES A FORT FOR DOUGHBOYS—From the house in the background of photo above, German snipers were popping off Yanks of the first army's famed 1st infantry division as they fought through St. Andreasburg, Germany. So up rolls a tank, swung broadside across the narrow street, and makes a nice little "fort" behind which G. I.'s take cover, while the tank's cannon blasts away at the super-infested houses.

FLARES FOR FLYERS (hand-held flares) have been ordered by the government, according to R. C. Taylor, vice president of the American Can Co., which developed the item. A flyer forced into the water can release a colored smoke signal by pulling a ring in the top of the