

Hitler's Star Fades From Day of French Peace

War of Unprecedented Cruelty Takes Lives of 6,000,000 Men And Costs One Trillion Dollars

Holocaust Breaks Out With New Fury After Winter-Long Delay

Continued from Page 3, Section 2 on Friday morning, Sept. 1, 1939, when German armies invaded Poland.

Despising the Poles too much to declare war formally, Hitler announced only that he was answering "force with force."

With smug conceit he declared, "I am putting on the uniform (the field gray of the German army) and I shall take it off only in victory or death."

POLAND

Hitler planned a blitzkrieg—a lightning war—and probably never expected that England and France would do more than wage a token war when they saw the uselessness of trying to save their ally.

Amazing armored spearheads sliced through the Polish cavalry divisions to Wht Wisla (Vistula) trapped a huge army in the Kutno area west of Warsaw and another at Radom to the south.

In 18 days, Hitler boasted of victory in a speech at Danzig, though it was Sept. 27, 1939, before Warsaw, battered to a pulp, surrendered. Hitler claimed 300,000 prisoners.

Taking cognizance of British predictions of a long war—three years—Hitler declared he was ready for a seven-year war.

The same day Joachim von Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow and two days later concluded with Russia the fourth partition of Poland and an agreement to bring pressure upon Britain and France to make peace.

THE "PHONEY WAR"

Great Britain and France served an ultimatum on Germany on Sept. 1, 1939, and declared war on Sunday, September 3, while London hastily evacuated her children and waited breathlessly for the bombs to fall. None fell. This was the "phony war."

On Sept. 3, the French announced that their army had come "in contact" with the Germans, but the French preferred to have the Germans throw themselves on the Maginot line and struck into German territory only for a few thousand yards near Saarbrücken. Their "offensive" never developed.

The British were dropping leaflets on Germany all winter long as Hitler alternately threatened "total war" and held out hope of peace.

NORWAY AND DENMARK

On April 9, 1940, the war broke out with all its fury. Hitler's troops slipped into Denmark and Norway by sea and air. A few goose-stepping soldiers and a military band marched in and took Oslo. Soldiers hidden in the holds of previously-arrived ships seized Narvik, Bergen, Stavanger, Trondheim and the other coastal points.

The British, caught napping, landed a few thousand Allied troops on both sides of Trondheim and later at Narvik, but were forced to leave. On April 30, Hitler proclaimed a complete victory, and within a short time Allied troops had withdrawn.

BATTLE OF FRANCE

May 10, 1940, the great blow in

BETRAYS NORWAY



QUISLING betrayed Norway and became a puppet dictator in 1940; "quisling" now is a synonym for betrayer.

the west fell on Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. The fate of Germany would be sealed for 1000 years by the outcome, Hitler told his soldiers.

Swarms of parachutists descended on the airports near Rotterdam, The Hague and Amsterdam, seized the bridge at Moerdijk, south of Rotterdam. The vaunted Dutch "water line" proved ineffectual. Holland fell in four days.

The Nazis overwhelmed the Belgian fort, Eben Emael, and rushed their columns across the vaunted Albert canal near Maastricht.

Fire, Terror Spread

In three days, German tanks surprised the French, seized Sedan and were racing for the English channel, with fleets of motorcyclists spreading fire and terror ahead of the armored detachments.

The Germans reached the channel at Abbeville on May 21, 1940, and King Leopold announced the surrender of his 300,000-man Belgian army on May 28.

Dunkerque, the British epic of the war, in which a strange armada of 900 warships, skiffs, tugs and yachts rescued an army of 337,000 men from the beaches, was over by June 4.

For four years, the Kaiser's armies had fought to win control of the channel ports. Hitler got them in less than a month.

Maginot Line Turned

In vain, Gen. Maxime Weygand set "mousetraps" for tanks along the Somme. Turning south on June 6, Hitler brushed aside the vaunted French army. The Maginot line was turned. The French government evacuated Paris June 10, the same day Mussolini committed his "stab in the back" and sent troops into the border area of France, where they dug in without any attempt to help Hitler clean up.

Taking over the French government, Marshal Petain announced on June 17, "with a broken heart," that he had been compelled to ask Hitler, as one soldier to another, for an honorable armistice.

The high point of the war—for Hitler—came at Compiègne on June 21, 1940, in the railway car where Marshal Foch had dictated peace terms to Germany in 1918, and France signed an armistice.

Grandly pleased by this revenge for the "dictates of Ver-

saillies," Hitler visited the tomb of Napoleon.

BATTLE FOR BRITAIN

Most popular song in Germany was "We're Sailing Against England." Britain seemed helpless. She had lost all but a few score guns and tanks. The RAF was outnumbered. She fell back on hastily organized home guards to fight from haystacks and hedgerows.

Hastily importing hunting rifles, old tanks and World war guns from America, Prime Minister Churchill hunched his head down between his great shoulders and declared, "We will fight on the beaches and the landing grounds, in the fields, in the streets, on the hills. We will never surrender."

It was Britain's time for blood, and sweat, and tears.

50,000 Britons Die

Grimly, 700 Spitfires and Hurricanes opposed the entire German airforce. British fighting planes mounting eight guns, and radar, which gave warning of coming raids, probably saved the British in the aerial battle that lasted from August through May. But 50,000 Britons died from bombs.

September 15, 1940, when the Germans lost 185 planes and were forced to switch to night bombing, has been called one of the decisive battles of the war—a Waterloo or Trafalgar.

In September and October, the Germans were assembling their invasion fleet of 3000 barges and 4,000,000 tons of ships. Not until 1944 did Churchill disclose the reason why the Germans never invaded England—the invasion fleet was smashed by the RAF bombing command before it could leave port.

THE BALKANS

Mussolini believed the Greek generals had been bought off and invaded Greece from Albania on October 28, 1940, three hours after a 3 a. m. ultimatum, and thereupon came one of the big surprises of the war.

Instead of witting, the Greeks fought. Not merely did they ambush and slaughter thousands of Italians a few miles inside Greek territory, but they captured Coriza and other strongholds in a counter-invasion.

Hitler, who had not been informed of Mussolini's plans, let his partner sweat in his trouble through the winter. One by one, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria had fallen into the Hitler lineup—Romania on October 8, 1940, when German troops moved in following the iron guard's ouster on November 20 when she joined the

SYMBOL OF LIBERTY



DeGAULLE, a minor general in 1940, rallied war-scattered Frenchmen and grew in stature to be Free France symbol.

axis alliance, and Bulgaria on March 1, 1941, when she signed the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact. Now the screws were put on Yugoslavia.

Belgrade Bombed

But an uprising upset the Yugoslavia pact with Hitler, and on Sunday morning, April 6, the German dictator launched his Balkan campaign with a ferocious bombing of Belgrade.

Striking from Bulgaria, the Germans in three days had broken across the Vardar valley, severing the links between Greece and Yugoslavia, and had reached the Aegean, seizing Salonika. In vain a tiny British force which had been rushed in from Africa made a stand at Thermopylae.

The Nazi mechanized divisions marched into Athens on April 27 and again the British carried out a costly evacuation, this time from the Peloponnese.

The swastika had floated over the Acropolis only about three weeks when Hitler struck his most audacious air-borne blow, invading Crete on May 20, 1941. Ten days later the British admitted the loss of the island.

AFRICA

The battle of Africa really started in the tragic event of July 3, 1940, when the British attacked the French fleet at Mers-el-Kebir to prevent warships of their former allies from falling into enemy hands.

Six times the battle swept back and forth across the rim of north Africa, but in the end the Germans could not win because they

did not control the Mediterranean. The Italian fleet soon was driven into hiding.

Marshal Rudolfo Graziani began an attack on Egypt August 6, 1940, simultaneously with an invasion of British Somaliland. He got no farther than Sidi Barrani, where the British under Wavell started a lightning comeback in December which reached beyond Bengasi.

Fall Back in Spring

But the British fell back even faster in the spring when they were forced to send troops to Greece. Again in November, 1941, the British launched an offensive which relieved Tobruk shortly before the last Italian stronghold in Ethiopia surrendered.

Not long thereafter came Pearl Harbor, and Hitler declared war on the United States. His ultimate extinction began to loom on the horizon then, for he had turned the spigot which was to produce a flood of allied war material and men.

But there still were black days in store for the allies, and Sunday, June 21, 1942, ranks with the blackest of them all.

Rommel Takes Tobruk

On that day, Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa corps took Tobruk in a surprise thrust which carried him to within 60 miles of Alexandria. A junction of German and Japanese forces on the shores of the Indian ocean was threatened. The Germans were preparing the summer offensive which might break the Soviet Union and which was to take them from Kharkov to Stalingrad.

The allies had lost Singapore, the Philippines, Burma, the Dutch East Indies and parts of the Aleutians. Australia still was menaced, despite two Japanese air-sea defeats in the Coral sea and at Midway in May and June.

1000 Bombers in Raid

Almost the brightest spot in the allied picture was that only three weeks before the British had carried out their first 1000-bomber raid against Cologne.

Air and tank forces rushed to Africa eventually turned the tide, permitting Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army to score its great victory at El Alamein in Egypt on October 23, 1942, and begin its march to meet the American and British forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower which landed in Morocco and Algeria on November 7.

Trapped on Cape Bon in Tunisia, the Germans and Italians finally surrendered on May 12, 1943, ending the battle of Africa, and the stage was set for the invasion of Italy. Axis casualties in Tunisia were placed at 341,000.

RUSSIA

Until Sunday morning, June 22, 1941, everything went well with Hitler's war. That was the day he loosed his invasion of Russia. Joined by Finland, Romania, Hungary and Italy, Hitler boasted of the greatest front in history—2000 miles from the Arctic to the Black sea. Stories from Berlin said the Nazis believed they would crush Russia in three to six weeks.

Swiftly, the German armies sliced through Russian-annexed territories of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Karelia, Bessarabia; swept across White Russia and the Ukraine.

Moscow Never Falls

Russia "never again will rise," Hitler declared in October, 1941, launching a "final assault" on Moscow. Another final assault was ordered in November. Moscow did not fall. Then, at the right time, the Russian counter-offensive was launched. The Germans were caught in the worst Russian winter in years, and the retreat along the Napoleonic road to disaster was begun.

In August, 1942, the Germans reached their high water mark of conquest at Stalingrad, 1300 miles from Germany's eastern border, 2200 miles from Hitler's western front on the French coast.

The great Red army counter-offensive began on Nov. 22, 1942, at Stalingrad. It has been underway ever since, with pauses.

Official Russian figures place Russian dead, captured and wounded at 5,300,000, German dead and captured at 7,800,000. The Germans have claimed as high as 10,000,000 Russian casualties.

ITALY

The allies' invasion of Europe really began with the attack on Sicily by Gen. Eisenhower's British and American forces on July 10, 1943. Fifteen days later Mussolini was ousted in Rome—the first serious break in the axis structure.

Striking swiftly on September 3, 1943, after completion of a 38-day campaign in Sicily, Gen. Montgomery's troops invaded the toe of Italy. The Fifth army of Gen. Mark Clark landed at Salerno below Naples and, after a bloody battle with the Germans, established a beachhead six days later, almost simultaneously with announcement of the surrender of the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio which had succeeded Mussolini. The first of the big three in the Axis had been knocked out of the war.

Through a bitter winter campaign, the Americans and their allies made but slow progress from Naples, fought the bloody battle of

Cassino, established the beachhead at Anzio below Rome, and finally, on May 11, 1944, launched the offensive which carried them to Rome. On June 4 the Palazzo Venezia, where Mussolini's balcony stands, was turned into a museum.

INVASION

Two days after the first fall of an Axis capital, the greatest am-

phibious invasion force of all time touched land in Normandy. The D-day, for which American factories had been turning out weapons since Dec. 7, 1941, had dawned.

Untried American divisions quickly proved they could beat Hitler's best veterans.

The results were not long in showing in Berlin.



To THOSE WHO SACRIFICED...

Some men are awarded the Purple Heart posthumously. Some live to wear it with pride and memories. Memories of how slim a chance they lived while others died.

The spirit of those who fall and of those who survive is the same. Each hero in battle WOULD give all, with a full understanding that only the perpetuation of freedom is worth such sacrifice.

WE can help the living—and honor our dead heroes, only by doing all we can to shorten the war!



PIGGLY-WIGGLY

SUPER MARKET
N. CAPITOL AND MARKET STS.
SALEM

"WE ARE HERE TO LIBERATE NOT TO SUBJUGATE!"



A large mechanized unit rolls noisily down the cobbled streets of a small town... But its machines and men are not greeted by the sight of barred windows... barricaded doors... or cowering groups of people overwhelmed by the advent of a new terror. They are Allied tanks driven by boys who lived in similar towns half a world away. The loud cry goes up "Americans! Americans!" These tanks of war—designed for fierce fighting—have brought liberation to another town of enslaved people. Citizens gather in the streets to welcome the coming of those they know to be friends in heart and spirit. They do not speak the same language. They do not have the same customs... but they understand each other as only those who have fought the same fiendish enemy can. These people who have lived to see the bonds of tyranny lifted from their town know once more the joy of freedom. They can now realize again the glorious feeling of speaking as they wish, of attending the churches of their faith. Children can see smiles on the faces of parents who have not had reason to smile for a long time. Slowly the ravages of fear are wiped from the hearts of men and women who have lived without hope for so long. Where before they have felt the brutality of the iron whip of Fascism they now feel the kindly helpfulness of democracy. They are once more a free people, instead of a people enslaved by the bonds of fear. The ideals of democracy which live so strongly in the hearts of all Americans, once more bring the light of freedom to a darkened Europe.



Like a bat over the head!... with bullets, bombs and torpedoes from every direction!... until the "Hon." Japs learn the meaning of justice to the tune of Unconditional Surrender! With that as our goal, there's no room for a let-down here at home. Get in with everything you've got... conserve, salvage! Buy More War Bonds!... for Victory!

Radio KSLM Station

"Salem's Own Station"

JOHNSON'S

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