

Soviet Riches Lure Fuehrer To Ruination

(By United Press)

"If I had the Ural mountains with their incalculable store of treasures in raw materials, Siberia with its endless forests, and the Ukraine with its tremendous wheat fields, Germany and the national socialist leadership would swim in plenty."

That was Adolf Hitler's dream as early as the Nuremberg Nazi party conference of 1936. He also may have been thinking of the oil of the Caucasus and the Donets basin coal.

But with his fateful non-aggression treaty with Russia in August, 1939, Der Fuehrer seemed to have jettisoned this long-standing goal. Hand-in-hand, it appeared, Germany and Russia were planning to conquer Europe together. Happily, events proved this alliance not to be what it looked.

For by the spring of 1941, the Nazi machine, victorious on many fronts, still had a long way to go. Russia's resources again looked very sweet. Moreover, the long-cherished German "drive to the east" must remain a blueprint so long as such a dangerous threat stood poised on the Nazi flank.

Nazi Estimate: Four Months
In any event, Hitler turned the whole tremendous weight of his military machine against Russia in June, 1941. The entire job, the Nazi generals figured, would take at most four months. What they had done before in Poland and France, they simply would do again on a larger scale: chop up the Soviet lines, annihilate the Red Army, parade into Moscow and write the peace in the Kremlin.

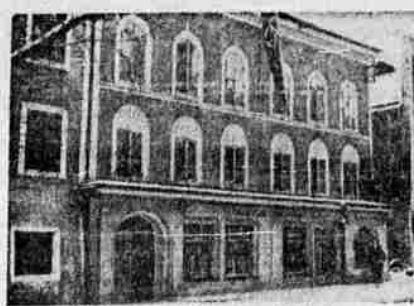
Accordingly, the Wehrmacht plunged forward June 22 in four major drives. Covering a 1,000-mile front stretching from the Baltic south to the Black sea, the Nazi offensives were aimed toward (1) Leningrad, the old Czarist capital in the north; (2) Moscow, in the north center; (3) Kiev, the Ukrainian metropolis on the upper Dnepr, and (4) Rostov, gateway to the Caucasus at the mouth of the Don.

Through the end of June, July and into August, the campaign seemed to go substantially as the Germans had planned. The Russians resisted heroically and scorched the earth as they retreated, but still they retreated. To the outside world, it seemed that literally thousands of towns and villages were being overrun and put to the torch by the invaders, their populations massacred.

The advance threatened Leningrad almost immediately from two sides. One German-Finnish army drove down the Karelian Isthmus toward the city from the north, while a German force under Gen. Franz von Leeb raced through the Baltic states from the west. On Aug. 13, von Leeb's columns entered Novgorod, 100 miles below the ancient capital, and two weeks later the historic siege of Leningrad began.

Drive Started
The drive on Moscow started almost as fast. From East Prussia, a German spearhead under Gen. Feodor von Bock swept through Poland and past Minsk, just inside Russia, within a week. By mid-July armored vanguards had smashed through the rail center of Smolensk and were driving on Moscow, 230 miles beyond.

The push into the Ukraine followed a parallel course and went even farther. Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt's panzers ground



Birthplace at Braunau, Austria.



As a baby.



In World War I.

On release from prison, in 1924.

THE HOUSE PAINTER (1889-1924): The turbulent life of Adolf Hitler had its humble beginning at Braunau, Austria, where the "little man with big ideas" was born April 20, 1889, the son of a drunken petty official. Hitler's early life was an unhappy one, both at home and later in Vienna and Munich, where he went as a youth to work as a common laborer, house painter, and newspaper sketch artist.

Serving as a corporal in the Bavarian Army during World War I, Hitler was wounded, gassed, and later decorated. After the war he joined with a group of six men, the original National Socialist German Labor Party. In 1923 came the Munich "beer hall revolution," when Hitler led an uprising against the government and proclaimed himself dictator.

Sentenced to jail for five years (he served only eight months), he spent his prison time writing "Mein Kampf," wherein a portent of things to come was set forth as "A state which, in an age of racial pollution, devotes itself to cultivation of its best racial elements, must some day become master of the earth."



GERMANS PROTEST VERSAILLES TREATY



REVOLUTION AND UNREST STIR NATION



HALF-STARVING GERMANS RIOT FOR FOOD, FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY RUHR INDUSTRIES

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.

through the former Polish metropolis of Lwow and burst westward onto the rolling plains and fat farmlands of the upper Ukraine in 13 days. By July 13, their advance had engulfed the manufacturing city of Zhitomir, 90 miles into Russia, and was menacing the tanning town of Berdichev, 80 miles southwest of their goal at Kiev.

The Ukrainian advance went more slowly from there, but on Aug. 22, the retreating Russians were forced to give their most dramatic demonstration of the Soviet scorched earth policy, blowing up their giant \$110,000,000 dam across the Dnepr at Dnepropetrovsk, 250 miles below Kiev. Von Rundstedt claimed the cap-

ture of Kiev, Russia's third city, three weeks later.

On the long fourth front down along the Black sea, Col. Gen. Ewald von Kleist's German and Romanian armies tared equally well at first. Inexorably, they drove from Romania across Bessarabia and into southern Russia to surround Odessa, the Soviet's second port, late in July. From there, they battered their way on to occupy successively the manufacturing city of Nikolayev, Kherston at the mouth of the Dnepr, the iron mining center of Krivoy Rog, and the manganese city of Nikopol in the Dnepr bend.

Losses in Millions
But spectacular as all these gains were, they were less than the German timetable required. As the summer wore on, the fact that Hitler had made a monumental blunder became pleasantly clear to the allied world. The Red armies were neither clumsy nor disorganized, as he had supposed. Soundly equipped and smartly led, they waged a new and devastating variety of defensive war, and they waged it with growing confidence as they tasted success.

The resulting battles now dwarfed everything that had gone before. Losses to both sides were counted in the millions. In key areas—Leningrad; Orel and Bryansk, below Moscow; Poltava, east of Kiev, and Odessa—struggles of immense proportions swayed back and forth. More and more frequently the Russians' "defense in depth" tactic succeeded in swallowing up and destroying the Wehrmacht's thrusts. Rarely did the Soviets permit themselves to be trapped by the speedy blitz. A stalemate threatened as the Russian leaves turned to brown and time began to desert the Nazis.

On Oct. 2, Hitler announced an all-out drive to capture Moscow and end the war before snowfall. By Oct. 13, a desperate German charge had reached the rail hub of Vyazma, 130 miles west of the capital. By mid-November, the Red armies were driven back within 50 miles of the city. Two weeks later, the thunder of the German big guns could be heard in the Kremlin.

That was as close as Hitler got. The Soviets counterattacked furiously to stall the Nazi push. For safety, the Russians moved their capital to Kulbyshchev, 600 miles to the east on the Volga. But they might as well have saved them-

selves the trouble. This time the blitz was bogged down for good.

The Germans also stepped up their attacks on the other three fronts in October. They met with varying success. At Leningrad, von Leeb's forces made a determined but futile effort to reduce

the beleaguered city. West of captured Kiev, von Bock's armies pressed 250 miles across the Ukraine to seize the industrial center of Kharkov, but were halted sharply there.

Red Army Intact
Along the Black sea salt marshes, von Kleist's armies hammered home a two-pronged offensive. One army finally entered Odessa Oct. 16 and then swung southward onto the Crimea to open the long siege of Sevastopol. Another smashed along the Sea of Azov to take the steel city of Stalino and the port of Taganrog by storm.

It was this second army which

closed late in October on von Kleist's major objective—Rostov, perched high on the bank of the Don, 1,000 miles inside the Russian border. Four weeks later, just as the earliest and bitterest winter in years descended on the battle fronts, the battered but victorious Nazis ran up the swastika over Rostov's ruined city hall.

That hard-won victory was the high-water mark of the German advance for the year. It seemed impressive, yet none of Hitler's principal goals had been gained. The Wehrmacht had battered its way through an area four times the size of England. Yet the Red army still stood and the major

Soviet resources remained untapped. The Soviet Union still loomed a powerful figure in both Europe and the East in December, 1941, and until she was defeated, Hitler was obliged to forego all other plans.

USES LINCOLN'S RAZOR
Barre, Vt. (UP)—Abe Lincoln's razor is in good shaving condition, to which Judge Herbert D. Mason will attest. The judge has shaved with it on every Lincoln's birthday since 1927, when he bought it for \$5 at a Springfield, Ill., hotel before it was discovered that it was a Lincolnian relic.

WANTS LANDLORD EVICTED
Medford, Mass. (UP)—William Kellier felt sorry for his roomless landlord, Angelo Franze, and rented him a bedroom. However, shortly afterward, Kellier accused him of disturbing the peace and petitioned the court to have him evicted.

'SABOTAGE' AT FOX HUNTS
Adrian, Mich. (UP)—The newly organized Britton Fox Hunting club reports very good hunting—for someone else. Club members say their dogs usually manage to flush a fox, but that some alert individual is shooting the foxes a mile ahead of the dogs.

WE'RE COUNTING ON YOU!
...just as desperately as you are counting on us!

This is another Zero Hour in the history of America—Civilization's Zero Hour! The job is only half done . . . but we will continue until Total Victory! You are counting on us to do the job. But remember, we are counting on you to do yours . . . to dig down deep . . . to dig out those dollars in your pockets and buy Bonds. And don't for a minute slacken on the job. Don't let us down in this fateful hour when the war is only half won.



THE DECKS Are Cleared FOR ACTION . . . JAPAN — HERE WE COME!



War Bonds and more War Bonds are needed to back our men in their final drive for complete Victory. Hold those you have and buy more!

The Germans can't stop us now! Their torn and battered army is defeated! Their little mustached leader no longer threatens the world with his fanatical dreams of power. Now, Yellow Man, all our guns are to be trained on you! Our planes loaded with guns and bombs are turned toward Tokio and the mighty Allied fleet is headed for Japan. Behold and tremble, Jap, for the gigantic forces of the United Nations are marching forward to crush your little island under tons of bombs and ammunition and the heels of a million fighting men.

BOND STREET FOOD MARKET

Economy Market

The Dairy Store

Gohrkes Meat Market



There's Only One Way to Celebrate Germany's Defeat

and that's by buying more War Bonds! Let's not forget the grim struggle ahead for the defeat of Japan . . . beating them calls for the same "blood, sweat and tears" that was shed to crush the Nazi oppressor. It's a fight to the finish from here on . . . we can't fail now . . . WAR BONDS are the only answer!

Consumers Gas

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