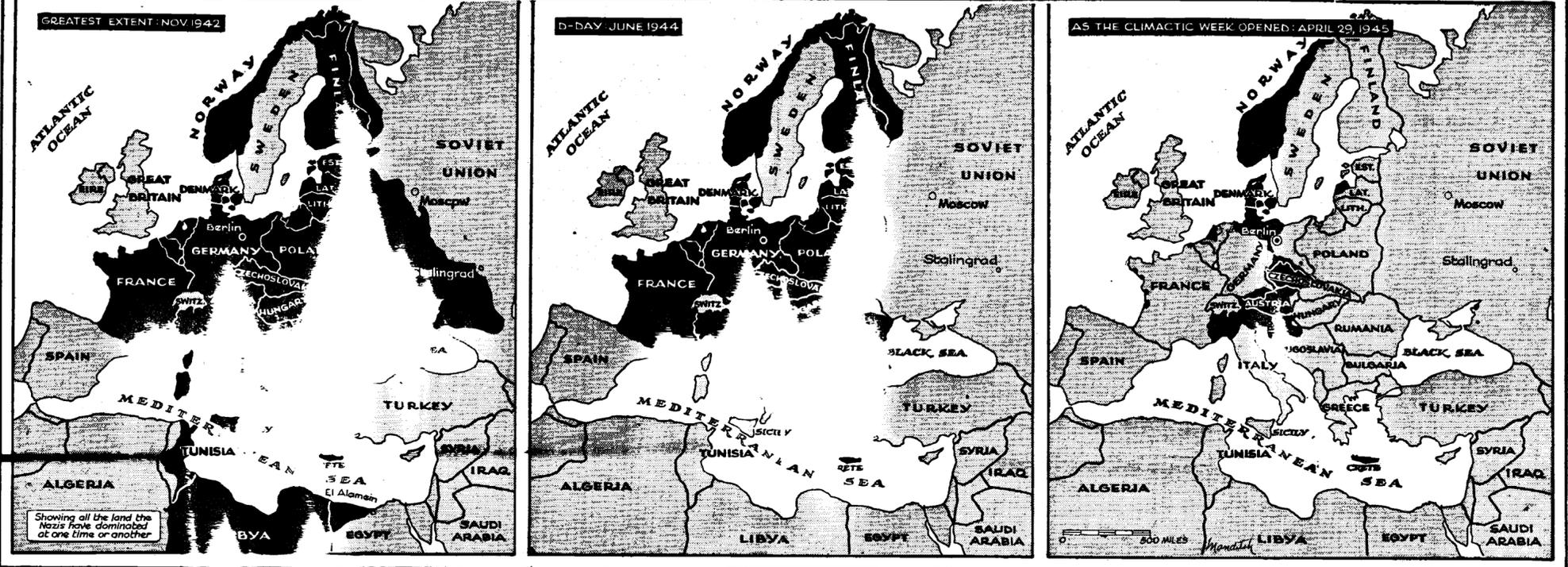


THE RISE AND FALL OF HITLER'S REICH: THREE MOMENTOUS PHASES



A CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE: 100 OUTSTANDING DATES

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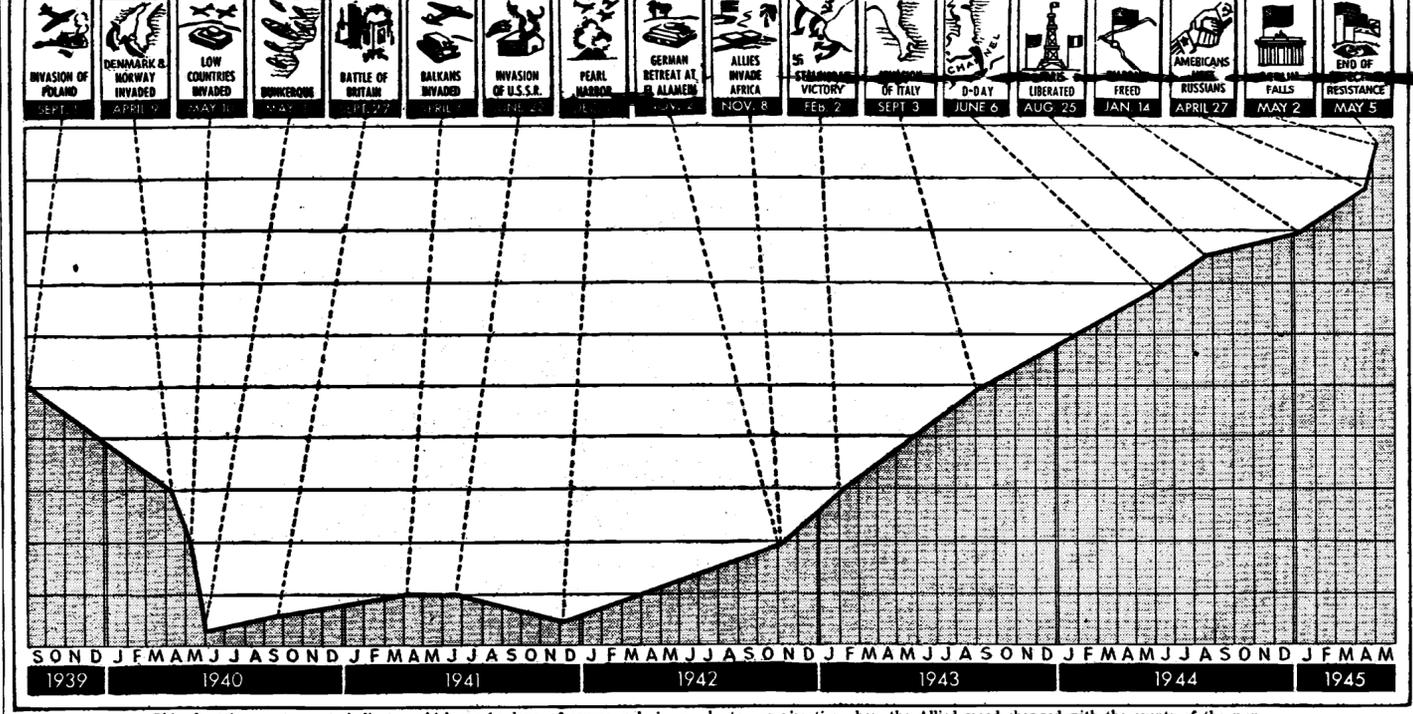
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THE WAR YEARS IN THE WORDS OF THE BIG THREE

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ROOSEVELT: "When peace has been broken anywhere, the peace . . . everywhere is in danger."—Sept. 3.
CHURCHILL: "We are fighting to save the world from the pestilence of Nazi tyranny."—Sept. 3.
1940
CHURCHILL: "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, . . . in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."—June 4, after evacuation from Dunkerque.
ROOSEVELT: "We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation."—June 10.
1941
ROOSEVELT: "Our country is going to be what our people have proclaimed it must be—the arsenal of democracy."—March 15.
CHURCHILL: "This morning Hitler invaded Russia. . . . We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime. . . . Any man or State who fights . . . Nazism will have our aid. Any man or State who marches with Hitler is our foe."—June 22.
STALIN: "The German invaders wish to have a war of extermination against the peoples of the Soviet Union. Well, if the Germans wish this to be a war of extermination, they will get it!"—Nov. 7.
1942
STALIN: "Any Red Army man can proudly say he is waging a just war, a war for freedom."—Feb. 23.
ROOSEVELT: "Only total victory can reward the champions of tolerance, and decency, and freedom, and faith."—Oct. 12.
CHURCHILL: "This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning."—After the invasion of North Africa, Nov. 10.
1943
CHURCHILL: "We have strong armies in Great Britain, and it is the assembly base for the United States Armies. . . . We must prepare for the time . . . when the bulk of these armies will have advanced across the seas into deadly grapple on the Continent."—May 14.
STALIN: "Now it is clear that Germany and her vassals won't get the cakes and the buns and instead the Allies reserve for them the bumps and the bruises."—Nov. 6.
ROOSEVELT: "It has been our steady policy—and it is certainly a common-sense policy—that the right of each nation to freedom must be measured by the willingness of that nation to fight for freedom."—Dec. 24.
1944
CHURCHILL: "The long and terrible march . . . is being accomplished stage by stage. . . . We shall reach the end of our journey in good order."—March 26.
ROOSEVELT: "These men . . . fight not for the lust of conquest, but to end conquest. They fight to let justice arise and for tolerance and good-will."—D-day prayer, June 6.
STALIN: "There is no need to doubt that if the fighting alliance of the democratic powers has stood the trial of war (thus far), the more so will the alliance stand the trials of the concluding stage of the war."—Nov. 7.
1945
CHURCHILL: "The United Nations are an unchallengeable power to lead the world to prosperity, freedom and happiness."—Feb. 27.
ROOSEVELT: "I am confident that the Congress and the American people will accept the results of this conference (San Francisco) as the beginning of a permanent structure of peace."—March 1.
STALIN: "The United Nations will destroy fascism and German militarism and will sternly punish war criminals and will compel the Germans to make good the losses they have inflicted upon other nations."—May 1.

THE PULSE OF THE WAR: A CHART SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS OF ALLIED HOPES FOR VICTORY



This chart is an attempt to indicate—which can be done, of course, only in roughest approximation—how the Allied mood changed with the events of the war.

ARMY SHIFT TO PACIFIC NEXT BIG WAR PROBLEM

Turning Our Forces Against Japan Is Question of Logistics and Morale

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

With the collapse of German resistance, the spotlight of war shifts to the Pacific and American authorities begin the immense task of redeploying our forces for the war against Japan.

The mop-up in Europe was not finished at the week-end, but already thousands of G.I.'s, resting on their rifles, had ceased firing and had marked the end of the war against Germany with one pungent personal comment of relief: "I made it."

And already the immense task of restocking, sorting out, partially re-equipping and transporting millions of men and millions of tons of supplies 14,000 miles to the Pacific war is starting.

The job of redeployment is in some ways the biggest logistical

problem of the war, bigger even than the original task of transporting some 4,000,000 men to Europe. The distances involved are far greater, the bases, ports and land areas available in the Pacific are less extensive and less developed; and the time available is far shorter. The redeployment must be done with the greatest possible speed to avoid any delay in Far Eastern operations.

But the immense logistical problem is in some sense dwarfed by the magnitude of the morale problem involved; indeed, the two are inseparable. Both problems can be best posed by summarizing the Army's plans.

LOGISTICS

Of the approximately 8,050,000 enlisted men now in service, a minority will be discharged. Exactly how many will be released has not been made clear, but the number is expected to total about 1,000,000 or perhaps double that figure. The men who are to be discharged will be chosen impartially from all theatres on the basis of "adjusted service rating cards" which will be issued to all enlisted men in the Army after V-E Day.

Four factors on that card will be used as yardsticks in determining the priority of separation. These are (1) "service credit," or the number of months in the Army since Sept. 16, 1940; (2) "overseas credit," the number of months served overseas; (3) "combat credit" based upon medals and awards received for courage in action; (4) "parenthood credit," assigned for each dependent child.

These combat units will then be taken in convoy from ports like Rangoon, Singapore, and other bases on a trip which may take from five to seven weeks to Far Eastern staging bases. Most of them probably will pass through the Panama Canal.

But the greater bulk of the army in Europe will probably first be brought home before being sent to the Pacific. Those units that break their journey in the United States will grant their men a leave period, probably of at least twenty-one days, and there will be a further period in various camps, where the units are reorganized and perhaps given some refresher training, new equipment, etc. It will be some time, therefore, after the first of our combat units gets back from Europe before the troop trains start to converge on San Francisco, Los Angeles and other West Coast ports. At the height of the flow to the Pacific, East Coast ports also will be used for embarkation for the Pacific as well as debarkation from Europe.

Naval Redeployment

Such is the Army's problem. It is not paralleled by the Navy's, which already has announced there will be no naval demobilization following V-E Day. There will however, be naval redeployment though it will be nowhere near as difficult a task as the Army's. Many destroyers and anti-submarine craft in the Atlantic or de-commissioned and their crews shifted, if needed, to other duties. Armed guard gun crews on merchant ships, already cut in size, can be still more reduced. The size of some naval bases in the Pacific will have to be increased.

ent of the area we are required to occupy (probably part of Austria, as well as southern Germany) and upon the hostility or cooperation of the population.

Movement of Troops

The four other American armies in Europe and the American part of the First Allied Airborne Army and of the Fifth Army in Italy, and their supporting supply services, will be available, less the minority to be discharged, for "redeployment" in the Pacific.

This will be done in two ways. Some troops, chiefly supply troops who are badly needed in the Pacific today, engineer and construction units, ground units of the Air Forces, will receive priority of transportation direct to the Far East from Europe. Indeed, some small units already have started. These forces will prepare camps, installations and air fields for the combat forces that will follow hard upon their heels. Some combat units, particularly of the Air Force, will also be shifted directly from Europe to the Far East, after a pause at rest centers on the Continent for sitting out the men selected for discharge, for regrouping, and for rest.

While these combat troops are resting at such places as the French Riviera all of their equipment that is suitable for use in the Pacific—and that is estimated at about 70 per cent of the whole—will be overhauled and crated and packed for the long convoy trip to the Far East.

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But the net reduction in the Navy's strength is not expected to be large, if, indeed, perceptible, and the naval redeployment problem, because ships are mobile and more or less self-sustaining, is a more or less simple one.

Thus, the gigantic problem of moving millions of men across half the world is matched by the equally gigantic problem of keeping the spirits of those men up, of maintaining war resolve and war urgency here at home and in the Pacific.

Pacific seems so considerable that no invasion of Japan proper seems likely until late summer or fall at the earliest. For it will probably be two to seven months after V-E Day before the weight of our forces, re-deployed from Europe,

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There is already tremendous pressure on the part of war-weary G.I.'s in Europe (and among the veterans of the Pacific) to get home. The let-down after V-E Day may be pronounced. Those who are to be shipped directly to the Pacific will not relish the thought. They have fought one war; they think their job is done. Those who are to come home first and to get leave may have an even greater morale problem, and will create one in this country. For it will be a great wrench, indeed, to any family and to any soldier to end one war with a happy homecoming after months or years away, and to start another one with a dismal leave-taking twenty-one days later.

Those who are to be discharged after V-E Day will not get priority of transportation; some of them may be in Europe many months after hostilities have ceased.

Some of our units—even some slated for the Pacific—may not get away from Europe for twelve to eighteen months after V-E Day. And in the Navy, there will be heart-burnings, particularly among older men, who see Army veterans being discharged, and who realize that the longer they stay in the service the more difficult and delayed their chances of economic readjustment and establishment of a civilian career.

To meet this problem, the Army is planning for that long and dangerous period in Europe after the end of hostilities a vast program of rest camps, recreation, study, extension courses, athletics, lectures and training, with some limited leave periods in nearby metropolitan centers. The Navy will try to get its men and ships back from Europe (except for the small squadrons to be left in the Mediterranean and western Europe) as quickly as possible, so that the men can be given leave at home.

Far East Plan

Personnel is the major, though only one, of the problems. There must be staging bases, docks, bases, camps and airfields in the Pacific and Far East to receive the flow from Europe. Some of these already have been built; construction battalions now are building others. The program is hampered by the fact that there will be few such developed ports available in the Far East as there were in Europe.

The areas that will receive our men and equipment in the Pacific are the Hawaiian Islands, the Marianas, the Philippines, and eventually Okinawa. In time coastal bases in China might be prepared, but that will depend upon the development of our strategy. In India, Calcutta and Bombay are ports of debarkation, and great airfields are already established in this area through which supplies to China are funneled. In time, if the British clean the Bay of Bengal, an other sea approach to the Far Western Pacific, and perhaps to Chinese ports, will be available for the latter stages of re-deployment.

Few Months' Lull

All this sounds like a gigantic problem. It is. It probably means that a relative lull in the Pacific may follow Okinawa. For some few months we are not likely to be ready to undertake anything as big as the invasion of Japan (though local operations elsewhere could well be undertaken). But that period will not be wasted. It will be signalized by an intensive bombardment and blockade of Japan; the encirclement of the enemy—which conceivably might lead to capitulation without invasion—will begin. When this period will end, and the big D-day of the Pacific—the invasion of Japan—will come, will depend in major part upon Japanese reaction to our "softening-up" process, and upon the judgment of our military leaders as to whether it is better to prolong the bombardment and blockade phase, losing fewer men over a longer time, or to enter the assault phase, losing more men over a shorter time.

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Here in front of our First Army, it lies between the Elbe River and the Mulde, the next river further west, two swift-flowing, sizable streams.

This is not necessarily a permanent zone of demarcation. Final positions of the eastern and western Allies are yet to be announced. But just now it is the place where troops of our First Army, which has fought its way 700 miles from the Normandy beaches, are at last taking life easy alongside Russian soldiers who also are relaxing after battling 1,400 miles from Stalingrad where they gave the war its first turn toward victory. Now they have time to wash clothes, refurbish equipment, write letters—and visit with one another.

Joint Occupation

For this No Man's Land is partly occupied now by patrols and outposts of both countries. In at least one town there are both American and Russian command posts. Such mingling of troops of different countries, with different customs and speaking different languages, might be expected to cause difficulties. Thus far it has produced only friendliness on both sides. Leaders of both armies, of course, are hoping it will remain that way.

At Torgau, where the first contact with the Russians was made by an American patrol on April 25, an American sentry stands beside a cartoon painted by some GI representing an American soldier and a Red Army man clapping hands, their boots trampling the Swastika underfoot.

In this zone, west and east truly met with a closing of the gap between our two conquering armies and bisecting of Germany's carcass. Thus far it has been exceptionally warm rapprochement.

ance with their request, General Hodges has issued orders to all First Army personnel and war correspondents forbidding unauthorized visits into the Russian lines. They have invited us, however, to official meetings such as the recent call of General Hodges on the Russian Army commander at headquarters across the Elbe though at the same time making it clear we were not to take advantage of this invitation for any individual wandering.

Cordial Meetings

That party, centering around the American and Russian army commanders, was the latest in a series of Russo-American meetings which surely have set a new high in cordiality. Both the Russians and the Americans are demonstrative people, and they have certainly been demonstrating on the Elbe. It began on the afternoon of April 25, when young Second Lieut. William D. Robertson of Los Angeles took three men in a jeep across twenty miles of No Man's Land into Torgau and under the protection of an American flag improvised from a bed sheet and colors found in a German drug store made the first contact.

As soon as the Russians on the other side were sure that the members of Lieutenant Robertson's party were really Americans, they scrambled down the broken bridge and met the Americans in the center with hugs and back slaps, and then led them to their bank for a meal of food delicacies.

Favorable Impressions

The Russians have made a good impression on our men of all ranks and the Americans appear to have made a good one on the Russians. The first thing our men noticed was the smart way in which the Russians in the front line were dressed. Their higher officers, and even many junior ones, wore beautifully tailored uniforms. The private soldiers also presented a good appearance, with their boots neatly blacked. Sartorially, the Russians outshone the Americans. The Russians also were meticulous about their hair, and in general appeared to have good discipline.

ADVERTISMENT



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Florida has lifted itself from swamp and slavery to such settings as Coral Gables, the Bok Singing Tower and the Ringling Art Museum. What could be more fitting for this fountain of youth?

—Editorial from THE TAMPA TIMES

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

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ARMY SHIFT TO PACIFIC NEXT BIG WAR PROBLEM

Turning Our Forces Against Japan Is Question of Logistics and Morale

By HANSON W. BALDWIN
With the collapse of German resistance, the spotlight of war shifts to the Pacific and American authorities begin the immense task of redeploying our forces for the war against Japan.

The mop-up in Europe was not finished at the week-end, but already thousands of G.I.'s, resting on their rifles, had ceased firing and had marked the end of the war against Germany with one pungent personal comment of relief: "I made it."

And already the immense task of re-equipping and transporting millions of men and millions of tons of supplies 14,000 miles to the Pacific war is starting.

The job of redeployment is in some ways the biggest logistical

task of the war, bigger even than the original task of transporting some 4,000,000 men to Europe. The distances involved are far greater, the bases, ports and land areas available in the Pacific are less extensive and less developed; and the time available is far shorter. The redeployment must be done with the greatest possible speed to avoid any delay in Far Eastern operations.

But the immense logistical problem is in some sense dwarfed by the magnitude of the morale problem involved; indeed, the two are inseparable. Both problems can be best posed by summarizing the Army's plans.

LOGISTICS

Of the approximately 8,050,000 enlisted men now in service, a minority will be discharged. Exactly how many will be released has not been made clear, but the number is expected to total about 1,000,000 or perhaps double that figure. The men who are to be discharged will be chosen impartially from all theatres on the basis of "adjusted service rating cards" which will be issued to all enlisted men in the Army after V-E Day.

Four factors on that card will be used as yardsticks in determining the priority of separation. These are (1) "service credit," or the number of months in the Army since Sept. 16, 1940; (2) "overseas credit," the number of months served overseas; (3) "combat credit" based upon medals and awards received for courage in action; (4) "parenthood credit," assigned for each dependent child.

Children. So far no "credits" have been awarded for age, though there have been numerous complaints from soldiers over 30 that their chances of getting a renewed start in life are jeopardized by each additional month they are forced to remain in the Army.

The total points awarded on each of these "adjusted service rating cards" will determine priority of discharge, but a high rating does not insure discharge. For, first, theatre commanders must declare that certain numbers of men under their command are "surplus" to the continued needs of that theatre; these men are then, in accordance with the priority determined by their adjusted service rating cards, returned to the United States.

Screening Process

Here there is another screening. The men declared "surplus" by overseas commanders are divided into "essential" and "nonessential" groups. The "nonessential" ones are given their discharges, after being processed through "separation centers," in accordance with the priority given them by their adjusted service rating cards. But a man with a very high priority—if he happened to be an expert photo-interpreter or radar specialist, for instance, and there was a shortage of such specialists at the time—might be declared "essential" in this country, even though he had been declared "surplus" in the theatre from which he came, and retained for further service. There are not expected to be many such cases, but there will be some.

The men to be discharged under

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Thus far, however, physical contacts between both armies have been limited. Only a few troops are involved in these advanced outposts and patrols. The ground behind the Russian lines remains terra incognita to us. The Russians, for good reasons of their own, including security, do not want us running around loose behind their lines and have asked Americans to remain in accordance with their own discipline.

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