

In Helping to Bring About the Allied Victory in Europe



WAR VICTIM IN ITALY—Pfc. William J. Bauer, who lived on a farm near Auburndale, was killed in action in Italy in 1942. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bauer, Sr.



DIED IN GERMANY—Pvt. Glenn Dickson, 23, Pittsville, was killed in action in Germany, March 16, 1945. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dickson, he entered service June 23, 1944.



LOSES LIFE IN GERMANY—Sgt. Douglas A. Conklin, 24, of Vesper, was killed in action March 19, 1945, in Germany. An infantryman in the Seventh Army, he was the son of Mrs. Emma Conklin, Vesper.



KILLED IN EUROPE—Pfc. Richard J. Tjepkema, 22, cousin of Mrs. Harold Sheets, 590 Seventeenth avenue south, was killed in action early in 1945 in the European theater of operations. He formerly lived at Arpin and Vesper.



DIED IN EUROPEAN AREA—S/Sgt. Edward J. Hasenohrl, 23, of Auburndale, died in action in Europe on February 4, 1945. He was a machine gunner in the 28th division of the U. S. First Army.



AUBURNDALE YOUTH KILLED—Pvt. Willard W. Burkhardt, 19, of Auburndale, was killed in action March 15, 1945, in Germany. An infantryman, he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Burkhardt, Route 1, Auburndale.



KILLED IN BELGIUM—Sgt. Keith Warner, 21, of Nekoosa, was killed in action in Belgium, January 15, 1945. He was a member of the U. S. First Army and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Warner, Nekoosa.



KILLED IN ITALIAN THEATER—Pfc. Sedney A. Dye, 27, met death in action in the Italian theater of operations in 1944. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dye, Route 1, Arpin.



PARATROOPER IS KILLED—Pvt. Leland Heller, 23, of Pittsville, was killed in action in Belgium December 26, 1944. A paratrooper, he was the grandson of Mrs. Ida Heller of Marshfield.



KILLED IN BELGIUM—S/Sgt. Edmund Sternot, 27, of Vesper, was killed in action January 13, 1945, in Belgium. He was serving with the glider infantry. His grandfather is Jacob Sternot of Vesper.



KILLED OVER GERMANY—S/Sgt. Norman J. Schiller, Route 1, Vesper, was killed in action while aboard a B-24 Liberator as a tail gunner over Germany January 4, 1944. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schiller.



KILLED IN NORTH AFRICA—Pfc. Alexander M. Hinek, 25, of Milladore, was killed in action in North Africa July 12, 1943. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hinek.



KILLED IN AFRICA—S/Sgt. Anthony Pankratz, 35, Auburndale, was killed in action in November, 1943, during the African campaign. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pankratz, Sr.



SUCCUMBS FROM WOUNDS—T/5 Andrew Linzmeier of Milladore died the day after being wounded in Belgium January 7, 1945. He went overseas in December, 1942. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Linzmeier.



KILLED OVER GERMANY—Second Lt. Orlando A. Krupka, 21, Milladore, was killed in action October 6, 1944, over Germany. A member of the Eighth Air Force, he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Krupka.



SERGEANT KILLED—S/Sgt. Henry A. Moen, 34, of Route 2, Arpin, was killed in action in Germany March 23, 1945. He was the son of Halvor Moen of Marshfield and went to England in September, 1943.

Atlantic Charter Became Rallying Cry As Nations United for World Peace

BY SIGRID ARNE

San Francisco (AP)—In the harassed days of August, 1941—when German wolf packs roamed the north Atlantic, and Allied air superiority was far in the bloody future—the world was electrified to hear that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had met "at sea" in the north Atlantic.

Lend-lease was only a trickle of what it became. We were not in the war. Interventionists and non-interventionists were at each other's throats. This country, if it was to put its full force behind war production, wanted to know what British war policy was.

Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill wrote an eight-point Atlantic charter which became the Allies' rallying cry. The concept of collaboration grew until more than 40 nations signed up for the San Francisco conference to write a plan to secure the peace.

The charter carried only one phrase which threads through subsequent Allied statements: "peace loving peoples." That has become "peace loving states."

But the charter contained many principles which have been more and more defined. It said the U. S. and U. K. "respected" the right of all peoples to choose their governments. On that the Big Three almost came a cropper later over Poland. At the Yalta conference they decided Poland should give up part of her '39 territory to Russia. The principle stayed in as part of the postwar pattern, however, because the Yalta pact undertook to insure "free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people."

It was sometime before the "Big Two" became the "Big Three." Russia continued to run her own show. At Casablanca in January, 1943—16 months after the Atlantic charter—it was still the Big Two. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt met to talk military plans and declare that the axis must accept "unconditional surrender."

August 17, 1943, the Big Two met again at Quebec to lay more military plans, which were communicated to Moscow.

Finally the Big Three nations got together at Moscow November 1, 1943. Their foreign ministers signed the Moscow pact, which first announced to the world that the U. S. S. R. would continue collaboration into the peace.

That pact said the Big Three recognized "the necessity of establishing at the earliest practical date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership of all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of peace and security."

These phrases showed up almost two years later in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for a world security organization.

The Moscow pact also introduced for the first time the idea that war criminals must pay the price and that nations (in this case Italy) must erase all Fascist ideas to join the community of nations. Directly after the Moscow pact was announced, Mr. Roosevelt,

"Big 3" as They Planned Victory



"BIG 3" AS THEY PLANNED VICTORY—Here are the war's victorious "Big Three"—Marshal Stalin, the late President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill. They are shown at their conference at Yalta in February, 1945, where they mapped strategy that defeated Germany.

Churchill and Chiang Kai-Shek of China (his first conference appearance) met at Cairo November 22, 1943, to announce the first terms for Japan. They included stripping her of all land acquired by aggression and independence "in due time" for Korea.

Four days later Mr. Roosevelt, Churchill and Marshal Stalin of Russia met at Tehran to agree on second front plans for Europe and to start plans for post-armistice Germany.

Half a year passed and the Big Four met at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D. C., in August, 1944, to draft proposals for an international organization. These were mulled over by the other United Nations in preparation for the full dress charter writing conference at San Francisco.

The proposals written at Dumbarton Oaks were for a security council of 11 nations to have the responsibility for stopping disputes before they get to the battle stage, and the right to use armies if they do. They proposed to obligate members to pledge forces in advance. And to tie the nations together to find solutions for the world's economic and social ills.

How Reich Paid Debt After 1918

(By the Associated Press) The reparations commission after World War I fixed Germany's debt to the allied nations at 132,000,000,000 gold marks (about \$52,000,000,000 at normal exchange rates). At the end of five years (1924) when the Dawes plan for stabilizing Germany's currency went into effect, the Reich had paid 8,405,000,000 marks in gold and products. The Young plan in 1929 adjusted the debt into 59 annual payments, running to 1988, and totaling 36,996,000,000 marks.

universal approval on broad principles. But there were a good many suggestions for changes.

Principally, the Dumbarton Oaks plan failed to say how the security council would vote on whether to move armies.

So the Big Three met at Yalta on February 4, 1945. They issued elaborate and concrete post-armistice proposals.

They promised to erase the German military and reiterated doom for war criminals. They visited France in as one of the occupying

nations, and recommended a fusion government in Yugoslavia.

They announced a voting formula for the security council which partly removed the sting of the veto power which Russia was demanding—that is, the right of any big power to stop action by the security council.

Through the conferences run two main threads: the military job and the peace-time job of cementing peace and democratic life. Yalta probably concluded the big conferences on military plans for Europe.

American Soldiers Unmoved By Vicious Nazi Propaganda

Apparently German propaganda did not have much effect on our troops in Europe. A local serviceman, stationed at a naval hospital in Colorado, sent home a photostatic copy of a propaganda leaflet which had been sent from the European theater by a friend of one of the convalescents there. The leaflet combines a crude attempt at humor, "disturbing" articles intended to excite racial prejudice and friction between British and American troops and optimistic messages from American prisoners of war.

These messages and accompanying pictures would indicate at first glance that the Americans were not only being treated well but were glad to have been captured.

How seriously the American troops take these leaflets is evidenced in the cutting editorial in the hospital paper which reflects the remarks of servicemen who served on the European battlefield.

"For the real American, such propaganda is ineffective, because the real American knows what he is fighting, and what he is fighting for. He knows the battle will not be easy. And he is unmoved by appeals to race prejudice. He knows that whatever race prejudice exists in America is not to be compared with that in Germany which has sanctioned mass executions in Lublin, and untold cruelty of persecution and exile; nor does America condone it within her own borders. The American remembers the slave labor of nazism, the Nazi dream of world conquest and her boast of race superiority, 'A state which in the epoch of race poisoning dedicates itself to the cherishing of its best radical elements must someday be master of the world—All that is not race in trash.' These are Hitler's own words written before he came to power in the Nazi bible, 'Mein Kampf.' Frankly there is not one thing in the entire sheet that would appeal to the real American. The whole thing is

a not too cleverly written figment of fact and fancy inextricably intertwined—mostly fancy."

This was the answer, a fighting American answer to enemy propaganda, which was made the subject of ridicule and humor.

Allies at Low At Dunkerque

New York (AP)—The greatest withdrawal by sea in the history of armed conflict—that was Dunkerque.

It came at a time of the greatest Allied despair and brought some cheer to sympathetic nations which watched the German juggernaut smash Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France.

From May 30 to June 4, 1940, Britain evacuated 335,000 British and some French and Belgian troops with 222 naval vessels, 665 other craft and the help of French naval and merchant ships.

Fog for two days held back the Luftwaffe, but the rest of the time it was bombing and shooting up the beaches.

The British admitted 30,000 of their soldiers were killed, wounded or missing, conceded the loss of 1,000 guns and all the transport and armored vehicles of the army in the north.

The Germans said Dunkerque yielded 40,000 British prisoners.

Brownout Will Be Lifted Immediately

Washington (AP)—The war production board has announced the brownout will be lifted immediately.

With revocation of the order, said Chairman J. A. Krug, restrictions on the use of electric power for advertising, promotional, decorative, ornamental and sign lighting will be eliminated all over the country.

Soviets Can Claim Bulk Of Credit to Whip Reich

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

(Former Chief of Associated Press Moscow Bureau)

The Russians can claim, with scant fear of contradiction, that they did the most to win the war in Europe.

Theirs have been the greatest glories—the battle of Moscow, first major Allied defensive victory; the battle of Stalingrad, turning-point of the war, and all the series of offensive thrusts that carried them from the center of Russia to the heart of Germany.

Theirs, too, has been the greatest grief—more than 600,000 square miles of home territory occupied by the Germans; cities like Leningrad, Kharkov and Sevastopol bombed, shelled and burned; principal industries evacuated and richest agricultural areas devastated.

Theirs have been the heaviest losses—by their own count, more than 5,000,000 men killed, captured or missing; by German count, more than 32,000,000 killed, wounded or captured; by outside estimate, more than 20,000,000 casualties, including civilians.

Paradoxically, the war on their front, the largest land struggle in history, was the least publicized. No foreign correspondents were ever accredited to the Red Army. Soviet correspondents wrote voluniously, but little of their material was printed.

The rest was put in archives for an eventual official Soviet history of the war. Only when that has been published will the full story, or at least a substantial part, of Russia's contribution to the war be known.

Even during the war the Russians have recognized the material aid of American lend-lease, conspicuously particularly in providing the Red Army with more than half its transportation. They have acknowledged the useful effect of Allied strategic bombing in western Europe, and registered appreciation of the diversions of German forces from their front by the Allied campaign in Africa and the "second front" in Europe.

Throughout, however, they have insisted that the "main burden" of the European war was on their shoulders, and who could deny it? Germany Invades Russia

Their share of the war began on that apparently tranquil Sunday of June 22, 1941, when the Germans invaded Russia at dawn without declaration of war or denunciation of the 1939 non-aggression pact.

The Russians eventually acknowledged that they were taken by surprise—not by the attack, but by its timing and overwhelming power.

Three huge but clumsy Russian fronts, or army groups, the northwestern under Marshal Voroshilov, the western under Marshal Timoshenko and the southwestern under Marshal Budenny, were able to contend immediately with the German striking power.

By autumn of 1941 the Germans had advanced to the gates of Leningrad in the north, the approaches to Moscow in the center and to the Don river in the south. Along that line the Red Army defenses stiffened.

the man who was to become the outstanding Russian soldier of the war, took command. Two German general offensives raged close to the Soviet capital, reaching within five miles of the city in November. In December the Red Army finally halted the enemy on the snow-blanketed battlefields and threw them back to a winter line.

Sevastopol Falls The Germans devoted the spring of 1942 to reducing the Black sea fortress of Sevastopol. The Russians finally took down their flag July 3 after a 250-day epic siege. The city was destroyed but more than 30 enemy divisions were smashed.

Throughout the war the Russians willingly sacrificed cities for time. Odessa was the scene of the first great siege, holding out for 80 days in the autumn of 1941, but pinning down 18 enemy divisions.

The next great campaign began in June, 1942, when the Germans launched a general offensive from the Ukraine toward the Volga. They reached that river in August and there, around Stalingrad, developed the decisive battle of the war.

With their backs to the Volga, the Russians succeeded first in checking the Germans and then, by a brilliant counter-offensive, in encircling and smashing the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad. The battle ended February 2, 1943, with the surrender of Field Marshal von Paulus.

Russians Take Initiative From then on the Germans were never again able to mount a successful major offensive in the east. The Russians were able to take the initiative. They started in January, 1943, by breaking the siege of Leningrad, opening a corridor from that encircled second city of Russia to the east.

Following the spring stalemate customary on the eastern front, the Germans lashed out from their "Orel bulge" towards the Russian-held Kursk salient in July, 1943. They were beaten back, and the Russians started their westward march.

Orel, Kharkov, Smolensk and a mass of lesser cities fell to the Red Army in the summer of 1943. Relentlessly, the Russians drove forward that autumn and winter, entering pre-war Poland in January, 1944, and completely liberating Leningrad during the same month.

Sevastopol was freed May 8, 1944, after a swift Red Army spring campaign in the Crimea.

At Gates of Warsaw After another brief spring lull in the center of the front, the Russians sprang into action in June with a general offensive that carried them to the Vistula river and the gates of Warsaw. They were checked there in August but switched their drive into the Balkans, forcing Romania to sign an armistice September 12, 1944. Bulgaria followed suit October 28. Finland gave up that September 19.

The greatest of all the Red Army offensives was launched January 12, 1945, with a tremendous rush against the German lines in Poland. Warsaw was captured January 17, and the Russians smashed rapidly forward, isolating East Prussia and piercing Germany proper.

Russia's "hour of retribution" had come.



YANKS IN LIBERATED PARIS—With the Arc de Triomphe behind them, American soldiers parade down Champs Elysees on August 26 to celebrate liberation of the French capital. French civilians welcomed the Yanks with flowers, fruit and wine.