

WAR LOST FOR GERMAN ARMY WHEN BATTLE OF BRITAIN WON

Only Capture and Occupation of Island Could Have Given Nazis Mastery of Europe—War's History Traced

Paris, May 7.—It took three years of Allied victories to beat Germany to her knees. The knockout blow carried the accumulative effect of all these mighty land, sea and air efforts. Once Hitler and the Luftwaffe failed to win the Battle for Britain the war was lost for Germany because only the capture and occupation of Britain could have given the Reich complete mastery of Europe and the ability to establish the so-called new order.

Courage Won Out

The R.A.F. and the courage of England's little man, especially from the east end of London, thwarted and then stymied Germany's plan to conquer and rule Europe and later most of the other parts of the world, especially Africa, Russia and the Middle and Near East.

The United Kingdom was to be cleaned up fast after the fall of France and the Low Countries. Then all efforts were to be turned to the east and Russia.

Hitler believed after Dunkerque that Britain would sue for peace or, failing this, that a blockade by U-boats would force the British to request a negotiated peace, or that the Luftwaffe could bomb the island into submission.

It is now known that Hitler thought any of these methods would achieve the desired results and, certainly, that a combination of two or three of these offensives could not fail.

Without Britain as a fortress and base it would have been virtually impossible to prepare, mount and launch the Anglo-American campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and France. Without England there would not have been air bases to enable the R.A.F. bomber command and the then ever-growing powerful American 8th and 9th Air Forces to bomb, blast and slash the vitals from Germany's war machine and pull much of the Luftwaffe's power off the east front, where Russia needed such relief.

First Big Win

So the first big British and Allied victory was the Battle for Britain.

Shortly thereafter, two vitally important defeats were inflicted on Hitler's legions in the rubble-strewn streets of Stalingrad and the burning, sandy, reaches of El Alamein. Preceding these victories the Russians halted the German drives at the gates of Leningrad and the approaches to Moscow.

The blocking of the German pushes eastward for oil and the envisaged link-up with the Japanese brought abruptly to a close the idea of a joined Axis global warfare.

The entire second World War was not a battle of a single campaign but a series of major offensives designed to capture key bases and pools of raw supplies to en-

able the Axis to continue its world domination program.

The last serious possibility of this frightful junction came when Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's famed Afrika Korps got almost to Suez, but not quite, and the Japanese failed at Ceylon.

At Little Malta

The British 8th Army, the R.A.F. and the Royal Navy, assisted by an increased flow of American supplies, especially Sherman tanks, aeroplanes and raw materials, beat the starch out of Rommel's cocky rampaging forces. This happened as little Malta, key to the Mediterranean after Gibraltar, defied everything Germany and Italy sent against its brave civilians and British military defenders from the air and sea.

Then there came onto the scene Britain's big four outstanding operational leaders of the war in the persons of Field Marshals Sir Harold Alexander and Sir Bernard Montgomery, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham.

On the Easter week-end of 1942 the Japanese made a desperate attempt to assault Ceylon by sea and air in preparation to land troops. This was the dying gasp of master conquest directed from Berlin and Tokyo.

The R.A.F. managed to pull an unexpected number of Hurricane fighters out of the hat. These stout, heavy-firing fighters smashed the Japanese grab at Ceylon. From that hour Nippon fortunes in the Indian ocean, India and Burma sank.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower considers the Japanese defeat at Ceylon one of the most devastating and far-reaching blows delivered against the Axis military machine.

An Axis junction would have enabled not only maximum results from German and Japanese (and at that time Italian) man power, air forces and navies, but also could have enabled the Japs to provide raw materials of the Far East in exchange for part of the industrial and chemical output of German-occupied European countries and Italy. Additionally, Germany would have had oil, gasoline and rubber.

America's Weight

After Stalingrad, El Alamein and Ceylon, America's fighting contributions began to turn the scales, although during three previous years the United States production of war tools, raw materials, food-

the Saar-Moselle triangle and the linking up with the Russians. The numerous crossings of the Rhine really closed the phases of the battle west of the river and opened the ones of the Ruhr. Sweeping through vast sections of Germany and into Austria, the Allies brought to an end history's greatest war, which started September 1, 1939, when Hitler poured his once-proud, powerful legions across the Polish frontier.

sition, suffering great losses of men and materials before retreat. More than 300,000 German troops were captured in the Ruhr and the Reich lost the arsenal which produced up to 80 per cent. of the equipment the Wehrmacht had. The German navy required in many categories. The battle of the Ruhr saw 21 German divisions destroyed as it folded in four stages to achieve difficult double envelopment on a large scale. Ranking in slightly lesser importance were the crossings of the Rhine and Loire rivers, the forcing of the Siegfried line, the destruction of more than 100,000 Nazis in

stuffs and ships already had been enabling Britain to dig in and hold on while converting man power and industry into a military machine. It also helped Russia, while that country fell back fighting to utilize her vast space and man power to stave off defeat.

First America added its sea and air strength to Britain's and Canada's to help beat the Atlantic submarine menace, which Prime Minister Winston Churchill long ranked as the greatest single Allied battle. Then American air forces, commanded by Gen. Carl Spaatz, Major-Gen. Frederick Anderson and Lt.-Gens. Ira C. Eaker and James Doolittle began to blast German strongholds and battle the Luftwaffe.

Finally came the North Africa landings November 8, 1942, with the eventual capture of well over 250,000 Germans as Tunis and Bizerte were liberated and the French North African colonial empire was freed.

Smooth Machine

These victories between November and May welded the British and Americans, assisted by French, Polish, Greek and Yugoslav forces, into a smooth, powerful fighting machine under the supreme command of Eisenhower.

The victories prepared the way for the successful invasions of Sicily and Italy and the clearing of the Mediterranean. The prongs which the Nazis drove into Africa, the Middle East and throughout the Mediterranean were blunted, then clipped off completely. Germany was driven back into Europe.

Following nearly three years of hard work and careful planning, Eisenhower sent his armies—and with them the hopes of the civilized world—onto the beaches of Normandy June 6, 1944.

Before these landings, which he postponed one full month to enable five divisions to make the initial

assault instead of three, many big decisions were made by the supreme command. It decided, in opposition to the British Cabinet, that it would be necessary to bomb the marshalling yards in France despite danger to the civilians.

Major Campaigns

The R.A.F. Bomber Command and the U.S. 8th Air Force carried out three major campaigns against Germany. These great aerial offensives, requiring gigantic efforts and at times heavy sacrifices, made the Normandy landings possible and cut down casualties by tens of thousands.

These campaigns included: First, the destruction of the German air force in the air and on the ground. Once control of the air was won then the other campaigns became possible.

Second, the smashing of refineries and synthetic oil plants to rob the Reich of oil and gasoline necessary to wage a modern war of mobility. Along with this highly successful operation, key industries such as ball-bearing plants, chemical centres, tank and gun arsenals, motor factories and German U-boat bases were heavily hit.

Third, the systematic destruction of German transportation and communications, with emphasis on marshalling yards, electrical installations, rail and road bridges and canal locks.

The aerial batterings softened the opposition to such an extent that one great Allied land sweep after another and their accompanying staggering series of victories came quickly.

Russian Successes

Meanwhile the Russian armies everywhere achieved amazing gains, destroying vast numbers of German troops and quantities of supplies. Simultaneously 20-odd Nazi divisions were pinned down in northern Italy, and everywhere underground armies of daring

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St. Catherine street optician to have eyeglasses fitted and ordered the escort to park the truck around the corner on Stanley street and wait in it with the other three German prisoners of war.

The escort, it was learned, parked the truck as ordered, but instead of remaining in it with the three German officers he went with them to a nearby tavern. The four were drinking in the tavern when cries of "Take them out and lynch them — that's all they deserve! Give them what they are giving our boys!" arose from a crowd which had gathered.

A sergeant from the detention barracks happened to be on the street about this time. Hearing the crowd, he went into the tavern and assisted in rescuing the prisoners of war and their escort. He took them back to the truck, which then went on to Grande Igne.

INGREDIENTS COUNT

Blended by experts from an old English formula containing Virginia, Perique and Latakia tobaccos, Exmoore English pipe mixture from peace's cigar store, 90 James north pleases particular smokers.

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Later these same hellish contraptions were to plague civilians in Belgium, especially Liege and Antwerp, and France and Holland. Now comes the question of which battles since D-day rank at the major turning points. Eisenhower lists the Normandy landings and the battles west of the Rhine and Ruhr. The last victory was really a classic. Just about everything went according to plan—plans which were started to take form in the spring of 1942.

Another Mistake

In the Ruhr the Germans did the same as at Normandy — namely, they foolishly remained too long attempting to hold an impossible

their German oppressors or rose in open revolt. At last the forces for an all-out campaign to crush Germany and Japan were organized and they possessed all the necessary tools of war plus adequately trained man power to make victory certain. As Eisenhower's British, Canadian and American formations landed and swung across France, Belgium, Luxembourg and part of Holland the Russians continued their sensational gains along fronts extending up to 2,000 miles in length. And England again was undergoing new terror from the air—flying bombs and then V-2 rockets.

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