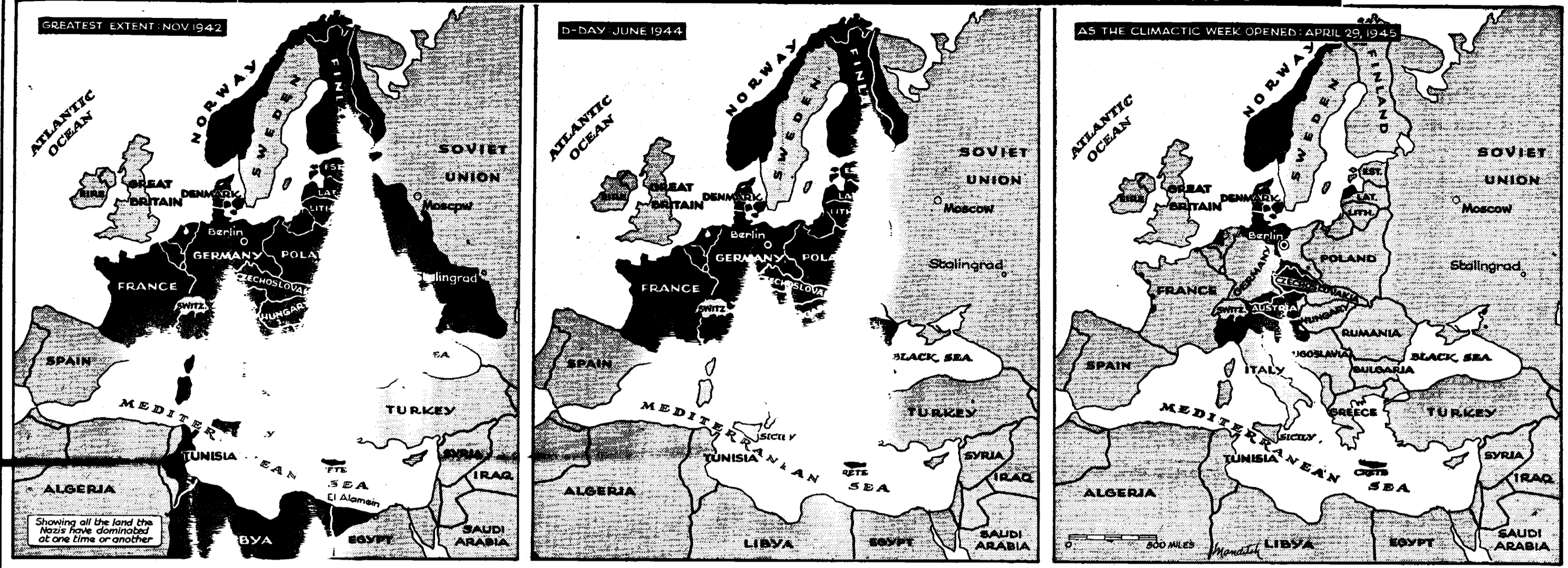


149 war European 1939 cal not a 027-034-012 B5

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



A CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE: 100 OUTSTANDING DATES

- 1939
SEPTEMBER: 1-The German Wehrmacht invades Poland without warning, Danzig is annexed.
2-Britain and France, standing by their treaty obligation to guarantee Polish boundaries, declare war on Germany.
17-Red Army troops occupy eastern Poland, moving to a point roughly equivalent to the Curzon Line.
27-Warsaw surrenders to Germany after a short but bitter siege, marking the collapse of Polish resistance.
NOVEMBER: 30-Red Army troops invade Finland.
DECEMBER: 17-Nazi battleship Graf Spee scuttled by its crew after a battle with British fleet units off Montevideo.
1940
JANUARY: 3-President Roosevelt calls on Congress for a \$2,000,000,000 budget, including a sharply increased appropriation for the national defense program.
MARCH: 12-Soviet-Finnish peace treaty is signed, with the Soviet Union getting the Karelian Isthmus and the naval base at Hangoe.
APRIL: 9-The "Sitzkrieg" ends. German troops occupy Denmark and invade Norway.
MAY: 10-After an eight-month stalemate on Western Front, the Nazis launch a general offensive, invading the neutral Low Countries and France.
11-Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeds Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister of Great Britain.
14-Netherlands armies, overwhelmed by the Wehrmacht, surrender.
28-Belgium's armed forces capitulate to Nazis.
31-Rescued from the beaches of Dunkerque, most of the British Expeditionary Force reaches England.
JUNE: 10-Italy enters the war on the side of the Axis, stabbing France in the back.
13-German troops march into Paris, which had been declared an open city.
22-The French Government of Marshal Pétain signs an armistice with Hitler in Compiègne Forest.
24-France signs an armistice with Italy.
AUGUST: 8-Luftwaffe launches all-out air blitz on England.
20-Churchill announces that Britain has agreed to lease bases to the United States in exchange for fifty over-age American destroyers.
SEPTEMBER: 27-RAF turns the tide in the Battle of Britain by shooting down 185 Nazi planes.
OCTOBER: 16-United States begins drafting men for service in the armed forces; 16,400,000 men register.
28-Italian troops invade Greece.
DECEMBER: 15-British forces drive the Italians out of Egypt, invade Libya.
17-President Roosevelt proposes to lend-lease armaments to Great Britain.
1941
JANUARY: 6-President Roosevelt tells Congress the American people will not acquiesce in an Axis-dictated peace; outlines a peace based on four freedoms.
MARCH: 1-Bulgaria joins the Axis; Sofia is occupied by Nazi troops.
APRIL: 6-Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece.
10-United States takes over the pro-

- tection of Greenland to safeguard northern shipping routes, and forestall a German move toward the Western Hemisphere.
MAY: 1-British announce that 48,000 of 60,000 troops landed in Greece have been evacuated.
10-Rudolph Hess, deputy leader of the Nazi party, flies from Germany, is captured in Scotland.
27-President Roosevelt proclaims an unlimited state of national emergency in the United States.
JUNE: 22-Without warning and in violation of nonaggression pact the German Army invades Russia.
JULY: 2-Premier Stalin calls on the Soviet people to "scorch the earth" as the Nazi armies lance deep into Russia.
AUGUST: 14-President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill announce the Atlantic Charter evolved during a series of meetings aboard war vessels in the Atlantic.
SEPTEMBER: 12-President Roosevelt warns that United States Navy will shoot first at Axis warships sighted in American defense zone.
OCTOBER: 17-Odessa falls to the Germans after a long siege; diplomatic corps and some Government officials evacuated from Moscow to Kuibyshev as German armies drive to within thirty miles of Moscow.
31-American destroyer Reuben James torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic.
NOVEMBER: 1-United States extends \$1 billion in lend-lease aid to the Soviet Union.
29-Red Army recaptures Rostov, launches first general offensive of the war in the Ukraine.
DECEMBER: 7-Japanese planes attack Pearl Harbor without warning, bringing the United States into the war.
11-Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.
1942
JANUARY: 2-Pact of the United Nations is signed; twenty-six nations fight-

- ing the Axis pledge a common victory.
MARCH: 15-Hitler predicts a German victory over Russia by the end of summer.
MAY: 26-Great Britain-Soviet Union sign a twenty-year mutual aid pact.
10-Czech village of Lidice wiped out by the Nazis in reprisal for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Nazi official.
JULY: 1-British Eighth Army stops Rommel at El Alamein.
2-Sevastopol falls to the Germans.
NOVEMBER: 2-British Eighth Army shatters Rommel's line at El Alamein.
8-Allied armies under the command of General Eisenhower land in North Africa.
27-French fleet is scuttled at Toulon by its crews to balk German attempt to seize the fleet.
1943
JANUARY: 27-Roosevelt and Churchill conclude Casablanca Conference, in which they planned the Allied offensives for 1943.
FEBRUARY: 2-The six-month Battle of Stalingrad, high tide of the Nazi advance into the Soviet Union, ends in a Russian victory.
11-Kharkov recaptured by the Red Army.
MARCH: 30-British Eighth Army breaks the German Mareth Line in Tunisia.
APRIL: 8-British and American forces join in Tunisia.
MAY: 13-Mopping-up operations in the

- Tunisian campaign are completed with the capture of 150,000 prisoners, vast quantities of material.
JUNE: 12-Island of Pantelleria, off Sicily, surrenders to the Allies after an intense, two-week aerial bombardment.
JULY: 10-American, British and Canadian troops invade Sicily, last stepping stone on route to Italy.
28-Mussolini is ousted as Italian Premier; King Victor Emmanuel names Marshal Badoglio to succeed him.
SEPTEMBER: 2-Allied armies hurdle the Straits of Messina, begin the invasion of southern Italy.
9-Italy's unconditional surrender, after an armistice signed on Sept. 3, is announced; Germans in Italy continue fighting.
OCTOBER: 2-Allied armies capture the Italian port of Naples, one of the greatest in the world.
NOVEMBER: 6-Red Army liberates Kiev in the midst of a great winter offensive in the Ukraine.
DECEMBER: 7-Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, conclude a conference at Tehran, announce that they have reached a complete agreement "as to the scope and timing of operations" to knock Germany out of the war.
1944
JANUARY: 16-General Eisenhower arrives in England to assume command of the Allied forces preparing to invade Europe from the west.
20-Twenty-nine-month-long siege of the city of Leningrad by German and Finnish troops is lifted by the Red Army.
FEBRUARY: 12-Great Allied offensive against Germany's industrial resources reaches a peak as strategic air forces shower 17,000 tons of bombs on Germany in one week.
JUNE: 4-American Fifth Army liberates Rome, the Italian capital; drive Germans northward.
6-D-day; Allied armies from England land on the French coast in Normandy, breach Hitler's vaunted Atlantic Wall.

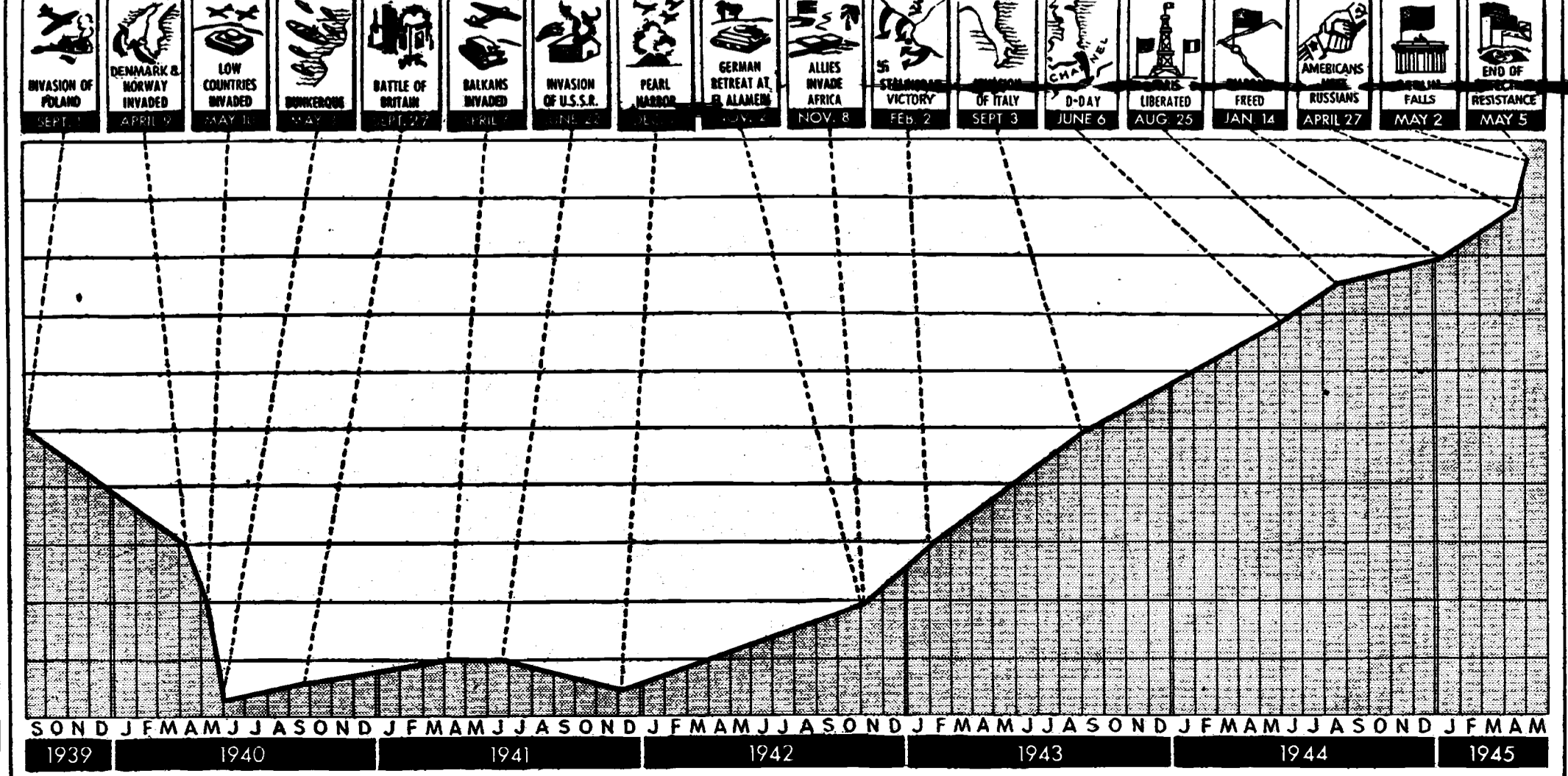
- 15-First German robot bombs begin falling on England.
20-Nazis report that an attempt has been made on Hitler's life by a group of generals; report punishment of those responsible.
27-American forces in Normandy break the German defense line at Avranches, begin pursuit of the Germans across France.
AUGUST: 15-Allied armies from Italy and Africa invade southern France.
25-Paris is liberated.
SEPTEMBER: 4-Finland signs an armistice with the Soviet Union, leaves the war.
9-Iron Guard Government overthrown in Bulgaria as that country signs an armistice with the Allies and quits the war.
12-Invasion of Germany from the west begins as American First Army troops cross the German border just east of Aachen.
17-Allied airborne landings at Arnhem, seeking to secure Rhine River crossings in the north, are repelled by the Nazis.
DECEMBER: 16-German Army stops month-old Allied winter offensive by counter-attacking through the Ardennes Forest.
28-German attack on Western Front is contained; Allied counter-attack, which wiped out the German bulge after six weeks of fighting, is launched by Gen. Eisenhower.
1945
JANUARY: 14-Warsaw is liberated as a great Red Army winter offensive clears the Germans from Poland, carries deep into Germany.
FEBRUARY: 8-Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Yalta, to coordinate the final blows against Germany and lay plans for the peace.
18-Budapest falls to Red Army.
23-American First and Ninth Armies breach the Germans' Roer River Line protecting the Cologne Plain.
MARCH: 2-Allied troops sweeping north over the Cologne Plain reach the Rhine opposite Duesseldorf.
5-Cologne falls to American First Army troops.
7-First Allied crossing of the Rhine is made at Remagen.
16-American Third and Seventh Army troops begin attack which secures the vital Saar basin in

- 23-American Third Army crosses the Rhine in force just above Mannheim to threaten south-central Germany.
24-British and American forces cross the Rhine in the north, drive on the Ruhr.
APRIL: 8-Ruhr is cut off from the rest of Germany by a linking of American patrols at Paderborn.
11-American troops reach the Elbe at Magdeburg; Coblenz and Esen fall to the Allies.
13-Vienna falls to Red Army columns advancing along the Danube River.
21-The Red Army thrusts into Berlin from its bridgeheads west of the Oder River.
25-American and Soviet Armies link their fronts at Torgau, below Berlin, cutting Germany in two.
MAY: 1-The Nazi radio announces the death of Hitler; Admiral Karl Doenitz named as his successor.
2-Marshal Stalin announces that the Red Army has completed the conquest of Berlin with the surrender of the last 70,000 defenders.
2-Allies announce the unconditional surrender-negotiated April 29-of Nazi troops in Italy, southern and western Austria.
6-Germans in Holland Denmark northern Germany surrender.

THE WAR YEARS IN THE WORDS OF THE BIG THREE

1939
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.

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 retraining, 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.

AS THE FOCUS OF THE WAR SHIFTED TO THE PACIFIC



Last week Japan (1) felt the siege ring around her grow tighter. In the Philippines (2) the Japanese were pushed back in heavy fighting. In the Philippines (3) Davao, key city on Mindanao, was captured by American forces. Off Borneo (4) the island of Tarakan was invaded by Australian troops under General MacArthur. And in Burma (5) Rangoon, the capital, was recaptured after three years.

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,

MORALE

This redeployment program now starting, is, as can be seen, a tremendous administrative and transportation problem. But it is also the greatest morale problem the Army and the nation have ever faced.

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 near-by 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.

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.

In any case, the job of getting enough supply troops and planes, and landing craft and bases and the thousands of items needed for large amphibious operations to the

OUR MEN AND THE RUSSIANS SHARE LITTLE NO MAN'S LAND

Contact Between the Two Armies Has Thus Far Been Friendly and Profitable

By HAROLD DENNY

WITH THE FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY, in Germany, May 5—A strip of No Man's Land running through the heart of Germany has become for the moment a new international boundary and at the same time a zone of unity between the United States and Soviet Russia.

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.

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 before their lines and have asked Americans to refrain. In accord

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. Then a small Russian party headed by a major accompanied Robertson and his patrol back across the Mulde River to the American division headquarters for a conference, which grew into a party lasting much of the night.

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 grooming and in general appeared to have good discipline.

ADVERTISMENT



PUMPS
Just Happened
TO US

People sometimes ask us, "How on earth did a con man make brake shoes ever get into the pump business?" It would be fine to be able to say we planned it that way, but Brake Shoe didn't. Nobody charted a course and years later said "now's the time for American Manganese Steel Division to get into the pump business." But what did happen was...

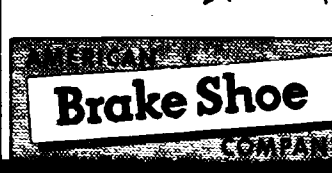
"Punished Parts" Come First
Amisco began years ago, making some replacement parts for other people's dredge pumps. They were made from manganese steel—and they could take more punishment. They outlasted the other parts of the pumps. Soon, Amisco found itself with requests from dredgers to make these other parts too. Amisco engineers even helped redesign certain parts so they could stand up as long as the parts they originally made.

A Family Affair

Today, pumps are made of all kinds of material. Knowing the best material for the job is what counts. Actually pump building is a Brake Shoe family affair. Iron parts for pumps are made by Brake Shoe and Castings Division. A-B-K alloy, non-metallic bearing material, brass, bronze and chromium alloys go from other divisions into Amisco pumps.

What helps Brake Shoe's divisions work together is the pumping of ideas from the bottom-up, the feeling of freedom to try. We call it "Bottom-Up Management." It's a good thing to have when you're as extensive an organization as ours, trying to make so many diversified things better for industry.

Wm. B. Givan, Jr.



"THE NEXT BIG LINK-UP"

Carmack In The Christian Science Monitor

American New Industrial Frontier

Don Ponce De Leon Found Quite A Place Here!

Florida has come a long way. Proud as a kid with new red boots, Florida in the midst of war and progress, tomorrow (March 3) celebrates its 100th anniversary as a state. If not altogether a happy birthday, it is an impressive one and one which calls for reflection.

The immediate thought is that Florida surely has come a long way and that is a correct thought. It is, however, inadequate to stop here. What Florida has had in the past is interesting. What it has in the future is important.

Florida, most Floridians agree—and it is a view shared by much of the Nation—has the brightest future of any state in the Union. It has its own unmatched climate, which will increase in appreciation as the years go on. It has built fine and attractive and prosperous cities. It has brought forward, developed and expanded its unique and still yet hardly touched natural resources still untapped.

Certainly Florida has come a long way but it has a long way to go. To attain its possibilities, its true position of greatness, it must realize that so far as actual accomplishments are measured it is still at the beginning. The first 100 years, in this instance, are nowise the hardest.

Florida is just at the beginning. People are only now beginning to know how to travel, and to have the fast and desired means to do it. Science has just started to learn what to do with the State's citrus and agricultural products.

Today, war prevents the usual centennial celebration for Florida. It does not, however, obscure what the State has done or what the State may do.

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

SERVING AMERICA'S NEW FRONTIER

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

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

AS THE FOCUS OF THE WAR SHIFTED TO THE PACIFIC



Last week Japan (1) felt the siege ring around her grow tighter. In the battle on Okinawa (2) the Japanese were pushed back in heavy fighting. In the Philippines (3) Davao, key city on Mindanao, was captured by American forces. Off Borneo (4) the island of Tarakan was invaded by Australian troops under General MacArthur. And in Burma (5) Rangoon, the capital, was recaptured after three years.

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.

MORALE

This redeployment program now starting, is, as can be seen, a tremendous administrative and transportation problem. But it is also the greatest morale problem the Army and the nation have ever faced.

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.

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 adjustment and establishment of a civilian career.

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 adjustment and establishment of a civilian career.

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 adjustment and establishment of a civilian career.

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 adjustment and establishment of a civilian career.

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 of

venting any let-down hampering the development of our war against Japan or the successful completion of it.

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 liberal leave periods in near-by 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 clear the Singapore Straits, another 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.

In any case, the job of getting enough supply troops and planes, and landing craft and bases and the thousands of items needed for large amphibious operations to the

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

will be felt in the Far East.

will be felt in the Far East.

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 clasping 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.

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 lines and have asked

Americans to remain in accordance with their lines and have asked

OUR MEN AND THE RUSSIANS SHARE LITTLE NO MAN'S LAND

Contact Between the Two Armies Has Thus Far Been Friendly and Profitable

By HAROLD DENNY

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WITH THE FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY, in Germany, May 5—a strip of No Man's Land running through the heart of Germany has become for the moment a new international boundary and at the same time a zone of unity between the United States and Soviet Russia.

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

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

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES

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 peoples, 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.

Then a small Russian party headed by a major accompanied Robertson and his patrol back across the Mulde River to the American division headquarters for a conference, which grew into a party lasting much of the night.

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 saluting and in general appeared

ADVERTISMENT



PUMPS Just Happened TO US

People sometimes ask us, "How on earth did a concern making brake shoes ever get into the pump business?" It would be fine to be able to say we planned it that way, but Brake Shoe didn't. Nobody charted a course and years later said "now's the time for American Manganese Steel Division to get into the pump business." But what did happen was...

"Pushed Parts" Come First

Amasco began years ago, making some replacement parts for other people's dredge pumps. They were made from manganese steel—and they could take more punishment. They outlasted the other parts of the pumps. Soon, Amasco found itself with requests from dredgers to make these other parts too. Amasco engineers even helped redesign certain parts so they could stand up as long as the parts they originally made.

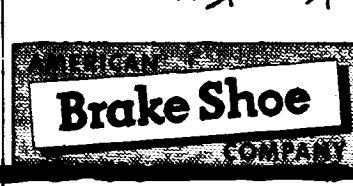
Then they were designing entire pump assemblies. Finally (actually it seemed suddenly) Amasco was in the pump business, designing and manufacturing pumps to do the tough jobs.

A Family Affair

Today, pumps are made of all kinds of material. Knowing the best material for the job is what counts. Actually pump building is a Brake Shoe family affair. Iron parts for pumps are made by Brake Shoe and Castings Division. A-B-K alloy, non-metallic bearing material, brass, bronze and chromium alloys go from other divisions into Amasco pumps.

What helps Brake Shoe's divisions work together is the pumping of ideas from the bottom-up, the feeling of freedom to try. We call it "Bottom-Up Management." It's a good thing to have when you're as extensive an organization as ours, trying to make so many diversified things better for industry.

Wm. R. Givens, Jr.



America's New Industrial Frontier

Don Ponce De Leon Found Quite A Place Here!

Florida has come a long way. Proud as a kid with new red boots, Florida in the midst of war and progress, tomorrow (March 3) celebrates its 100th anniversary as a state. If not altogether a happy birthday, it is an impressive one and one which calls for reflection.

The immediate thought is that Florida surely has come a long way and that is a correct thought. It is, however, inadequate to stop here. What Florida has had in the past is interesting. What it has in the future is important.

Florida, most Floridians agree—and it is a view shared by much of the Nation—has the brightest future of any state in the Union. It has its own unmatched climate, which will increase in appreciation as the years go on. It has built fine and attractive and prosperous cities. It has brought forward, developed and expanded its unique and still yet hardly touched natural resources.

Certainly Florida has come a long way but it has a long way to go. To attain its possibilities, its true position of greatness, it must realize that so far as actual accomplishments are measured it is still at the beginning. The first 100 years, in this instance, are nowise the hardest.

Florida is just at the beginning. People are only now beginning to know how to travel, and to have the fast and desired means to do it. Science has just started to learn what to do with the State's citrus and agricultural products.

Today, war prevents the usual centennial celebration for Florida. It does not, however, obscure what the State has done or what the State may do.

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

SEEKING AMERICA'S NEW FRONTIER

"THE NEXT BIG LINK-UP"



Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor