World's Safest Investment WAR BONDS

THE CLINTON HERALD

Buy more War Bonds now for Future security, too!

VOL. LXXVI CLINTON, IOWA, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1945—SECOND SECTION. NO. 108

VICTORY IN EUROPE—HIGHLIGHTS OF WORLD WAR II

HITLER—HIS HATE KINDLED A WORLD CONFLAGRATION

SEPT. 1, 1939—Adolf Hitler sent his panzers hurtling across the border into Poland and into Pomerania, Silesia, and East Prussia. Two days later, on Sept. 3, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the British Parliament a state of war existed between Great Britain and Germany. France lined up with Britain. Europe was ablaze. April 8, 1940—Germany invaded Norway and Denmark. Norway declared war on the Reich.

DUNKIRK WAS A DARK HOUR FOR THE MEN OF BRITAIN

MAY 17—German troops in Belgium captured Brussels. Other Nazi armored forces knifed through openings in the Maginot Line in northern France. The next day, May 18, the Germans, with a force of more than 2,000 tanks, reached the Aisne River. May 28—King Leopold of Belgium surrendered his army to the Nazis. The world learned the meaning of blitzkrieg. May 29—The British began to withdraw to Dunkirk . . .

LONDON REELED UNDER THE BLITZ, CAME UP FIGHTING

JUNE 9—Norway surrendered to the Germans. The next day, June 10, Mussolini climbed aboard Hitler's juggernaut and put Italy into the war. June 14—The Germans entered Paris. A day later, Nazi troops cut off the Maginot Line, occupied Verdun. June 17—Marshal Petain asked Hitler for an armistice. Sept. 15—The Battle of Britain reached its climax with 187 Nazi planes downed. Oct. 28—Italian planes hit Greece . . .

PEARL HARBOR! IT PLUNGED THE U. S. INTO THE WAR

APRIL 6, 1941—Germany invaded Greece and Yugoslavia. May 12—Rudolf Hess, the Nazi's No. 3 man, parachuted into Scotland. June 22—Hitler scrapped his non-aggression pact with Stalin and sent his armored divisions across the Russian border. Oct. 16—The Germans captured Odessa, raced toward Moscow. Dec. 7—Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. The United States at war. Dec. 10—Jap troops invaded Philippines.

MASS ALLIED RAIDS FORESHADOWED THINGS TO COME

Jan. 26, 1942—Arrival of U. S. troops in northern Ireland was announced by the War Department. May 22—The first of the Latin-American nations, Mexico, declared war on the Axis. May 28—Russian troops evacuated the Kerch Peninsula as the German drive continued with unabated fury. May 31—The RAF hurled 1,130 planes against Cologne. June 5—The U. S. declared war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania . . .

STUKAS CARVED A PATH FOR NAZI GAINS IN AFRICA

JUNE 21—General Rommel, the "Desert Fox," captured the Libyan port of Tobruk. A month later, Hitler was able to boast of another victory, capture of the key Russian city of Rostov. Aug. 19—Combined Allied forces made their first landing across the channel, launching a nine-hour attack on Dieppe. Nov. 7—American troops began landing in North Africa. The tide of war was turning at last.

STALINGRAD—MEN AND STEEL STOPPED THE WEHRMACHT

DEC. 24—Admiral Darlan assassinated in Algiers. Jan. 18, 1943—Russian troops, smashing back at the Nazis, lifted the 17-month siege of Leningrad. Jan. 27—U. S. bombers launched their first attack on Germany, lashing out at the naval base at Wilhelmshaven and other targets. Feb. 2—The turning point of the war in the east arrived. Russian defenders of Stalingrad announced complete victory, the capture of 91,000 Nazis.

EX-SUPERMEN: THE BATTLE TIDE TURNED IN THE EAST

MAY 9—Germany reached ebb tide in North Africa. Six Nazi commanders surrendered 25,000 men in the Bizerte area. Three days later, on May 12, Allied headquarters in North Africa announced organized resistance had ceased. By June 11, Allied forces were beginning the drive across the Mediterranean to Italy. First step was capture of the island of Pantelleria. July 11—Pozzallo, on the south coast of Sicily, fell.

EISENHOWER SPARKED THE PLANS FOR THE INVASION

JULY 25—Mussolini resigned as Premier of Italy. Badoglio was named as his successor. Sept. 3—The Allies invaded the Italian mainland. Sept. 8—The Badoglio Government in Italy surrendered. Sept. 12—German paratroopers kidnaped Mussolini, took him to the Reich. A month later, on Oct. 13, Italy declared war on its ex-ally, Germany. Dec. 25—Gen. Eisenhower was Supreme Commander of Allied invasion forces . . .

GERMAN HOPES—AND MEN—DIED IN RUSSIAN SNOW

JAN. 2, 1944—RAF planes dropped 1,120 tons of bombs on Berlin. Jan. 4—Russian troops, plunging ahead in a great winter offensive, crossed the 1939 border between Russia and Poland. Jan. 14—U. S. and British planes began mass attacks on the French invasion coast. Jan. 18—Russian forces opened new drive on Leningrad front, blasting through Nazi lines. Feb. 3—More than 1,100 U. S. planes hit Wilhelmshaven.

TIRED, BATTERED NAZIS STAGGERED BACK IN RETREAT

FEB. 17—Russian troops, continuing their winter offensive, annihilated a huge German force trapped in the Dnieper Bend. March 16—The Germans were in retreat in Russia on all fronts except around Prokurov and Tarnopol. March 20—With Hitler's satellites showing signs of collapse, Nazi troops began occupation of Hungary. March 24—Germany occupied Rumania. Two days later, Reds reached Rumanian frontier.

D-DAY! HITLER FACED THE NIGHTMARE OF TWO FRONTS

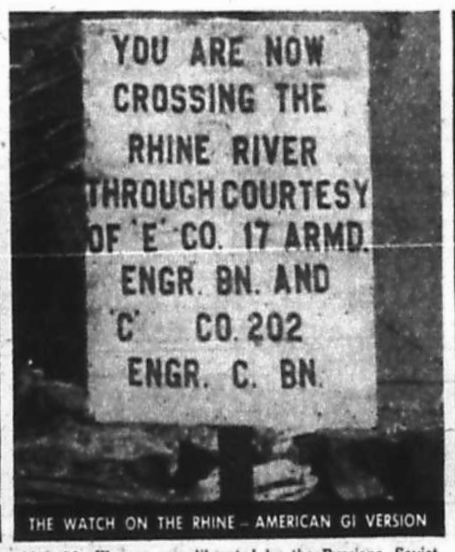
MAY 9—Sevastapol was recaptured by the Russians. May 10—Military targets in France and Belgium were hit by 4,250 Allied planes. June 4—The Allies occupied Rome. June 6—'D-Day' Allied invasion of Europe began. June 18—U. S. troops cut off 25,000 Nazis in Cherbourg area. July 20—Hitler escaped assassins. Aug. 1—Fanning out in Normandy, U. S. troops enter Brittany. Aug. 15—Allies invade south France.

ALLIED ENTRY INTO PARIS—BEGINNING OF THE END

AUG. 25—U. S. and French troops marched triumphantly into Paris. Sept. 2—American troops crossed into Belgium. Sept. 6—Allied patrols made their first crossing of the German frontier. One week later, on Sept. 13, U. S. troops rolled into Aachen. Nov. 25—Allied forces smashed through to the Cologne Plain. Dec. 3—Gen. Patton's tanks crossed the Saar. Dec. 18—The Nazis launched first offensive since D-Day . . .

THE "BELGIAN BULGE," A LAST, FRANTIC NAZI DRIVE

DEC. 25—The German breakthrough was halted in East Belgium. Dec. 31—Gen. Eisenhower's counter-offensive regained one-third of the ground lost in the "Belgian Bulge." Jan. 3, 1945—The U. S. 8th Air Force set a new winter record of 12 consecutive days of bombing German communications. Jan. 9—Allied troops whittled down Nazi gains in the Ardennes and Alsace. Jan. 15—The Russians opened three new drives.



THE WATCH ON THE RHINE—AMERICAN GI VERSION

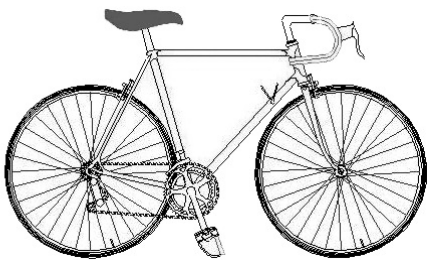
JAN. 18—Warsaw was liberated by the Russians. Soviet forces crashed onto German soil in Silesia. Feb. 2—U. S. troops cut into the Siegfried Line. Feb. 6—The Russian Army, on the Oder River, reached Zellin, 33 miles from Berlin. Feb. 15—The U. S. 3rd Army breached the main Siegfried Line defenses. Feb. 25—The U. S. drive toward the Rhine pushed beyond the Roer River. March 6—U. S. troops entered Cologne.

VICTORY IN EUROPE, END OF HITLER'S MAD DREAM

MARCH 9—The U. S. First Army captured the Remagen Bridge and crossed the Rhine, Germany's last major water barrier. March 20—French troops drove the Nazis off the last French soil, crossed into Germany. And by mid-April Allied armies were pounding hammer blows from the west and east, filling disaster after disaster on the reeling Wehrmacht. As the Allied pincers closed, Hitler's doom was sealed.

Central Press Association. All rights reserved.

The BICYCLE Station



218 Main Ave, Clinton, IA
(563) 242-1712
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday - 9am to 5pm
Wednesday - 9am to 4pm
Established in 1948