SPEAKING OF PICTURES...

...THESE REMIND GERMANY OF DEFEAT

Unlike her victorious enemies of the first World War, Germany could erect no triumphal arches, no monuments to heroes fallen in a suc-
cessful cause. Yet Germany had more war dead (1,775,799) than any other nation—friend or foe. Out of the bitterness of defeat, the humiliation of Versailles and the depths of despair that followed the War, she built these all to a lost cause.

The memorials shown here are not familiar to Americans, as are the battle monuments of France or Britain. Nor do they have the same grandeur beauty. They were built with a vengeance—painfully simple in a time of confusion, deliberately unostentatious when little was beautiful, stark as defeat. For materials, Germans turned to strange stone—inventive, black marble—to brick, wood and iron. Most of Germany’s memorials of the first World War were completed under the florid Weimar Republic; a few were revised under the Nazis. One consecrated a hated aftermath of War, the French occupation of the Ruhr, and is named for a German spy shot by the French.

The idea of the Unknown Soldier, so important in all victorious
countries, was rejected by Germany. In a bewildering post-War chaos when all else was uncertain, Germans clung to the known soldier who had lost his life for a defeated Fatherland. Exception is the Tannenberg Memorial, which marks the one great German victory. Here, where the armies of Russia were defeated in 1914, is Germany’s greatest
War memorial, if not the greatest of all time. A place of pilgrimage to all Germans, some of its eight towers serve as Nazi youth hostels. Buried there is Germany’s greatest soldier, the victor of Tannenberg, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, and in its main tower flanking his vault are the tombs of 39 unknown German soldiers of the thousands sacrificed on the battlefield of Tannenberg.

THE TANNEBERG MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF GERMANY’S GREAT GENERAL VON HINDEBURG

STRALSUND: IT’S HEROES “HAY NOT DIE IN VAIN”

EAST VORL: WOODEN CROSS MARKS AN UNKNOWNS GRAVE

LARGE NAVY MEMORIAL IS 20-FEET, BRICK SHIP FROM...
THE FACE OF CIVILIAN POLAND IS TORN TO SHARDS AS GERMAN BOMBER PLANES, 16 AND 20 RIGHT, PASS OVER WARSAW Dropping Death

POLISH CONQUEST

Nobody can add up all the tears and agony and rage that a people feel when the sovereign nations they live under is destroyed by the brute force of an alien power. The unlikable mass of this sorrow cannot be told in headlines. It cannot even be fully read on the distraught faces of the Poles shown above, watching the incoming German planes whose military mission was to destroy Warsaw. Unlike Czechoslovakia, which went down without a struggle, Poland was last week fighting bravely to stave off for a few more days a conquest that seemed inevitable. At week's end Russia drove the knife in Poland's back.

On this and the following pages are the first photographs, flown in the U. S. by transatlantic plane, which show what Adolf Hitler is doing to Poland. On Sept. 3 the first German bombing planes arrived over Warsaw. These caused their bombs to air bases, bridges and strictly military objectives. By Sept. 15 they were coming in fleets of 60 and 70 and they were no longer particular where they dropped their bombs. Many of these bombs had had the benefit of invaluable practice in Spain for two years. Their escort ships had swept the skies practically clean of Polish planes. And Warsaw, standing off German columns on all sides, was a city besiged, a military objective itself.

By that time the Polish Government had deserted its capital. Siege guns pounded the city. Women dug trenches and laid tank mines. Embassy bands set great fires raging. More civilians were killed than soldiers and the streets were cluttered with corpses. Somewhere around Warsaw, the Poles claimed, at first, were 400,000 Polish troops. Many of these presently moved eastward. Meanwhile the German bombers rained death on all the towns and cities of Poland. The systematic destruction by bomb, shell and grenade was described by some observers as greater than the total destruction in France during the entire World War. The world was getting its first real taste of what war, Nazi-style, was like.

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF LIFE was designed by the editors to be a permanent memorial for readers of the news of this war world. In it, besides the latest pictures and reports from the war front, you will find in pages 9 and 10 a page of historical, descriptive and biographical backgrounds of the second World War.

GERMAN BOMBERS RAIN DEATH AND DESTRUCTION ON WARSAW
GERMANY LEAVES ITS MARK

Polish citizens of Varian stand around the ruins of one of the few German planes shot down by Varian's Meager Anti-Aircraft defense units.

A German bomb digs a hole in a vacant lot in Varian's Home District.

Close-up of the apartment-house windows blown out by the same bomb.

A modern Varian apartment building is pierced like a sponge cake.

The people clean up their ruined city for next German bombing.
GERMAN TANKS, LIGHT AND MEDIUM, THRUST RECKLESSLY FORWARD INTO POLAND

GERMAN INFANTRY WALKING UP WHILE ONE OF THEIR PEASANTEES GOES HOME

GERMAN CAVALRY RIDES OFF FROM A GREAT PARK IN POLAND PAST STAFF HEADQUARTERS. HEADQUARTERS STANDARD-BEARER IS AT BOTTOM LEFT. NOTICE DIRT ROAD
THE SECOND WORLD WAR
ITS SECOND WEEK FINDS THE GERMAN ARMY OVERRUNNING POLAND

By Major George Fielding Elliot

LONDON, SEPT. 20 (7y 2046)

On basis of information available in London during the week of Sept. 6-13 the Polish Armies, with one exception, could be considered as reduced to the line of the Narevo-Rad-Vistula-Sar-River, from this line and especially in the vicinity of Warsaw, Polish resistance stiffened. The Polish Army, retiring from a position on the Vistula south west of Torun, accompanied by small forces which had been operating in the province of Poznan, moved southwest of the Vistula toward Warsaw. This retiring Polish Army then took the offensive and began countermarching southwest, evacuating Warsaw with the idea of cutting off German elements pushed up in support of their armored forces. The situation at week's end is that severe fighting still proceeds in this pocket area with the issue in doubt.

North of Warsaw, the Germans claim to have encountered the fortress of Modlin. Still further northeast the Germans have crossed the river Narew and mechanized spearheads have reached Brest-Litovsk. Another German thrust has pushed Kamyszyn, east of Warsaw. This point the Poles claim to have retained.

On the middle Vistula the situation was unchanged. In the south the Germans are making a determined effort to reach Warsaw and cut the main Polish-Romanian rail line, the principal Polish supply line open to the outside world. This again appears to be a drive conducted by armored troops supported by air. In fact the Germans now, as always through their operations in Poland, are using their armored and light divisions for a series of long-distance attacks through the sparsely defended Polish countryside and are claiming to have taken places which these mobs have reached but cannot always hold.

The German Army is trying something radically new in modern warfare. Confident of the superior striking power, it is pushing its main effort in the center and volume as fast as and as far as it can go. Apparently forgotten are liaison communications, bases and concentration of counterattacking forces, General von Reichenau, an able officer, pushed on past Radom and a strong Polish force, Sunny Weather Lord Hitler was reported on the outskirts of Lodz. Spectacular example of a Polish failure of what columns had been left behind were five Polish divisions and two cavalry brigades around Lodz, in the pocket west of Warsaw. Perhaps two German divisions under General Blaskovitch were assigned to destroy them. Even Germany admitted these Polish were putting up a staunch fight, though they had no place to tell them where their enemies were.

At week's end the Warsaw radio announced that the "Red Army" had been driven out of Poland, having crossed the borders of Russia and Romania. French observers at first admitted that Poland "there is no front any more." Later they decided that perhaps this was a good sign. The Germans on the whole were clashing to their favorite double envelopment on the Schlieffen model. It is quite possible that their two wings may come together from the north and south in East Poland if infantry divisions are available to back up the armored troops.

The Polish Army is still fighting well, except for the troops west of Warsaw, who are in contact with their own forces but extended too far westward, have a much shorter line than originally held. The fact remains that something like 75-80% of the German Army is deep in Poland, that it is mining there at least in some parts, which will turn the months into more bogholes, that the extended German thrusts must be backed up by more reserves. In short, the German decision for liquidating the Polish war becomes more acute with each passing day. Hence the systematic endeavors of the Germans to picture their mobs as captives, to claim prematurely the occupation of such places as Warsaw, Modlin and Brest-Litovsk. Hence also the renewal of the terrific air attacks on Polish towns and cities with perhaps somewhat less care than was shown in the original series of attacks as to military objectives.

In fact, the German air force has been one of the very best and most successful elements of the German offensive against Poland. Correcting a statement made last week on the basis of better information, it now appears that in the first few days of the war something like 90% of the whole first-line German air force was used over Poland, attacking railways, roads, concentration areas, bridges and seriously impeding the movement of Polish mobilization and movement to concentration areas. Also some of the Polish plans which had not yet been moved from peace bases to secret war bases were bombèd and destroyed on the ground by sudden attacks. An overwhelming superiority in one to one at the beginning—tends to grow as the opposing air force is rapidly depleted. Hence the importance now attached by the Poles to British-French air support either by way of direct reinforcement or attack on German communications. Attacks on communications it is an operation of doubtful success and utility. Direct reinforcement would have enormous moral value, probably sufficient to overcome the risks and difficulties. A small Allied air force might be wiped out and lost getting there, once in Poland, it would be almost impossible to service the planes without British and French parts and ground crews.

It is hard to exaggerate the enormous advantage which air superiority has given the Germans and the troubles which it has imposed on the Poles.

To sum up, the case of the Polish Army as it stands is bad but not wholly desperate. Its first great ally, General Mud, appears on the way. Incidentally, rains will make of the Polish rivers far more formidable obstacles than now. If General Mud can hold Germany up till Poland's second ally, General Winter arrives, Germans will not be in a good spot, especially if by that time the French and British have broken through in the west and are flooding into the Rhineland. Remember that the Germans have almost no general reserves and that every division which reinforces the western front must come from Poland.

One great question rests in Russia. Here there are certain signs of partial mobilization in the west, complaints in the press suddenly about Polish oppression of the Russian Ukrainian minority and Polish airplanes violating the frontier. There is the most ominous impression in East European diplomatic circles is that the Russo-German pact is a real military alliance. Very likely in case of a Polish collapse Russia will endeavor to get the Polish Ukraine and perhaps the Baltic States on the ground of military security without consulting herself too far.

If the eastern front collapses, leaving Germany able to get Russian supplies, the British blockade is surely countered and the situation becomes tremendously difficult. Note the German drive on Lodz as an attempt to cut off the Polish Army from Russia and drive them back against the Pripet Marshes, dividing them or compelling them to abandon great areas on the Russian frontier.
German infantry, carrying Masher rifles, gas masks and blanket rolls, pass a half-ruined bridge "somewhere in Poland." At the side stand the Army Engineers, called Pioneers in the German Army, who rebuild the bridge. The cart drawn by four horses is the usual heavy machine-gun cart used by infantry, but the guns are not visible.

The road is the usual churned-up Polish dirt road, difficult for tanks. At the upper right-hand corner of the photograph appears to be the corner of a Polish annuity.
From the plains of eastern Poland, the retreating Polish Army sent a desperate call to England and France to help before it was too late. In London little Lord Balfour's great. Evening Standard impatiently hinted: “What kind of war is this?”

To military observers it was clear that if the Allies meant to strike on the western front, they had better strike fast while there was still a French Army to engage the German Army on the eastern front.

Meanwhile, in the Saar valley between the Meuse River and Vosges Mountains, the French Army was countering with small-unit actions. In Mobiles Corn and the Westwall, the French fortified it and had steel rails in concrete to trap tanks. General Gamelin, the Allied supreme commander, was getting his forces set to spring. Before they could do so, the Germans took the offensive on Sept. 16, “went over the top” of the Westwall. At week’s end “hundreds of thousands” of troops were fighting in the Nica’s front between the two fortified lines.

On their scarp’s care, the other side appear the oppressor, the bicycle, were making a play for American favor. Germany was apparently planning to finish with Poland and then make a peace offer to England and France before sending her air force to bomb London or Paris. England and France likewise kept their airplanes grounded, waiting for Germany to make the offensive.

**Russia’s Case.** Josef V. Stalin last week sent a long letter to the President of the world’s statesmen. The letter to the President of the United States, who was addressed to the President of the United States, opened with the following:

In the space of three weeks, he had moved from a position in which she faced a war in both Europe and Asia in a position in which, of all world powers, including the United States, she apparently had the best chance of remaining at peace. This did not necessitate, as the disinterested liberals of the world made out, that Josef Stalin had become an ideological bogy of Adolf Hitler. It might not have been true, Stalin’s Russia had given up for good the evangelical faith of Lenin’s Russia.

Nothing could save the world for pure Marxist Communism like a war which left the capitalist states, democratic and fascist, in exhaustion.

In America, lights burned all night in Secretary of State’s office, President Roosevelt was awakened in bed by a near important bulletin, and all Washington was on the alert. The President received his news of a year ago that under the Monroe Doc
tureen in the U. S. would defend it against the world, and his countrymen, the British, were waiting for the New Deal. The new faces turned up daily among the President’s ad
turers, most of them businessmen or laborers. The President declared he was giving all political ac
tivity and speeches, and laughed off his old brain trust in “a bunch.”

But the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt faced on the domestic front, the lines were drawn for a battle over his foreign policy. While the President called Con
gress for Sept. 16 to reverse the neutrality law, Senator Borah called the Isolationists to defeat it. Revision, however, seems to have a majority in both Senate and House. Another champion of Isolationism is the former of Col. Charles D. Linderberg, who made his first radio speech in eight years over all the U. S. networks.

Col. Lindberg, whose Congressmen-father braved bitterness and anger opposing America’s entry in
to the war, made an excellent, stirring speech.

**Windstream Back.** Nine lines in the London Times announced the return falling, land of its former King, the Duke of Windsor, and his Duchess. They found an England relieved under the severe restrictions of night flights and without any of the usual press, bands, or cheering of other wars. The Duke, who was complained of that as Prince of Wales he was “kept in action” during the last War, was eager for active duty. He was believed to have dropped his demand that the Duchess be accredited the title of Royal Hafiness.

**Wien Distress.** As the President went to work on a great State paper, dealing with American neutrality, the previous State papers were facing, badly. Random House, the President’s publisher, sold a soon-to-be-released volume of 1,000,000 of the manuscript, and a thousand sets of The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt,
WHAT AMERICA THINKS ABOUT THE WAR...

Who do you want to win the War?

Allies........... 83%
Germany......... 1%
Neither Side—or don’t know .... 16%

What should the U. S. do?

Fight with Allies now .... 3%
Fight with Allies if they are losing 13.5%
Send supplies to Allies but not Germany 20%
Sell to both sides cash and carry .... 29%
No aid to either ........ 25%
Help Germany .... 1/10 of 1%
Don’t know and others .... 9%

For details of this new Fortune poll see opposite page
LIFE Presents a Special Issue on

THE WAR WORLD

The second World War became inevitable when Adolf Hitler sent his bombing planes roaring through the Polish skies on Sept. 1. But it was not in fact a World War for 32 hours thereafter, until in London at 11:45 a.m. on Sunday, Sept. 3, an obscure British civil servant named H. Doulton, head of the treaty department of the British Foreign Office, stepped aboard a German Embassy on Carlton House Terrace and handed the Chargé d'Affaires a note that Great Britain was now at war with his country. In that moment, as mightily Britain whirled into action with her globe-girdling dominions outlining behind her as surely as a battle-ship's convoy of destroyers, the news world became a war world whose changed circumstances the remotest sheepherder on the plains of Mongolia or Montana was eventually certain to feel.

To see why this is so, why neither America nor any other nation can remain unaffected by the war, turn to the map of the world's trade arteries on pages 66-67, to the discussion of sea power on pages 54-55, to the brief history of the British Empire on pages 76-77, and finally to the photographic essay on pages 74-81 which traces what happened to America the last time Britain rose to meet the challenge of a ruthless rival imperialism.

But the Empire is only half the basic story of the new war. The other half is the man— the tyrant, fan and murderer who loosed the forces of destruction on the world. The war is this man vs. the Empire. Almost inevitably one or the other must go down. LIFE presents a Close-up of the man on pages 80-81. And, to complete the record, it also prints on pages 78-79 the story of the money and men which sustained him.

The war world is a world of shadows and darkness, of rumor, lies, and half-truths. The field of action is shrouded in censorship, its full story known only to the generals and the propaganda (pp. 82-83), and the leaders (pp. 84-85) who in every warring nation have taken over the full authority of statesmanship.

New weapons make the exact nature of the new war unpredictable. Turn to pages 86-87 for two-color maps which illustrate how bombing airplanes may change the face of Europe. But military experts still believe that the basic and probably decisive fighting of the war will be done, as it has been done in all wars of the past, by the little man on foot, the infantryman—manoeuvring in the mud in small, mobile groups with rifles and machine guns as he appears in the German picture on the opposite page. The great fortres-like lines of the western front (p. 86) have only served to increase his importance. On pages 86-88 LIFE provides an illustrated dictionary of modern warfare, showing infantry, its equipment, its own weapons and its supporting artillery. This catalog is followed by pictures of the effects of war on the man who does the fighting.

For a Rand McNally map showing the war fronts of Central Europe which you may detach and use (with colored pins) to follow the day-to-day movements of the armies, turn the page,
GRAND STRATEGY

Germany and the Allies feel for openings

If Poland crumbles entirely, and the western front on the Franco-German border deadlocks, the opposing general staffs will be certain to look for new moves in unexpected places. Some possibilities are suggested on maps in these pages. They must all be examined and considered in terms of the entire map of Europe. The war might move north to Belgium or the Netherlands, or south to the Swiss border. If Italy enters the war, it might move still further south to the Alpine passes. Britain might get tired of watching Swedish iron ore from the Kiruna mine, and Russian supplies from Leningrad enter Germany. In certain circumstances it is not entirely fanciful that a British expeditionary force might cross northern Norway and Sweden or land on Denmark or southern Sweden. More probable is a German conquest of Denmark to protect the Baltic. The extreme difficulties of a naval entrance into the Baltic are shown in the map at right.

The situation at Poland’s “back door” is dark and complex. Last week Russia closed the door by marching into Poland. To the north, England has allies in Turkey, Greece, and Rumania. In the East, France has great military and naval establishments in the Near East. But Russia’s and Italy’s part in events are uncertain and the Balkans are far from England. Though their forces conquered the Balkans in 1912, the Allies must now move slowly and cautiously in this troubled area. On the map below, the principal naval bases are indicated by battleships.

THE WESTERN FRONT

The crack French Army pushed west pressing Germany’s Westwall at the only possible points of attack. The frontier is the elbow formed by the Meuse and Rhine Rivers. Southwest Germany and France are linked by a series of fortresses and camps, backed on the German side by the Black Forest and on the French side by the Vosges Mountains. Presently the crack German Army too may crumple into the little western area, after it has finished off Poland. Stalemate here means that the war would spread. The Germans may well try to go through the Netherlands and invade Belgium. Or they may take one of the four main routes through Belgium, threatening the key Channel ports. These are the traditional routes for invading armies. Or the Allies may take the same routes the other way. Or both sides may envelop Switzerland and try to outflank the opposition fortifications via Belgium. Yawning in Italy’s face are the French passes into Italy, discouraging Italy from fighting beside Germany.
Entrance to Baltic: escaping to Britain, Navy, is even more than it looks. Battleships draw 30 ft. The Sound, 40 ft. deep, can pass only vessels, Great Belt is in range of German guns. Britain might have to land on Sweden. Meanwhile, German nation might slip out.

BACK DOOR TO POLAND

The traditional British strategy of attacking the enemy’s flank may well lead Britain eventually to the map shown above. By week’s end Poland (now beyond much help and the German armies were near Łódź. Germany’s next move might be into Romania, Britain’s ally, toward the oil wells of Ploiești. From 1913 to 1917, German armies made key in this area with the Serb and Romanian armies, though they were eventually driven back. A catastrophic development at week’s end was expected—Russia’s seizure of part of the land lost to Poland after 1917. Russia also overtakes territories in Romania, best that the Allies can do right away is to send supplies the 9,000 miles from Marseille to the Romanian port of Constanta or the Greek port of Salonika where they fought in the World War. The excellent little army of Turkey, which is simultaneously the ally of both Britain and Russia, could hold the Bulgars in check. Russian armies from Arabia might be another matter. But British and French armies are based nearby in Palestine and Syria.
SEA POWER

BRITISH BATTLESHIP

The 31,000-ton Warspite, shown above in detail and at sea (foot, opposite page), is one of Britain’s 15 capital ships. Her destructive ability lies in her eight 15-in. guns which can hurl 35 tons of shell a minute. Around her hovers a busy swarm of air-planes and destroyers to ward off torpedo attack. Life aboard her, with hot food and dry beds, is relatively comfortable.

Backbone of British sea power—“those far-distant storm-beaten ships”—as Admiral Maha: called them—battleships provide England with a Magnificent Line that no other nation can break. Too valuable to be risked in close-in blockade work, whereby Britain hopes to starve the German people down, she food at all on their new food chart, these floating fortresses cruise the North Sea, ready to annihilate the German Navy if it so much as shows a tugboat.
BRITISH DESTROYER Like the 1,400-ton leader Wallace (below), destroyers are more active than any other surface craft. They are a navy’s fastest ships, some capable of 44 knots, and its best anti-submarine weapon. Besides convoying merchantmen, they screen the big ships from attack, and torpedo the enemy.

In far-off, cold and lonely waters the British destroyer becomes the quivering nerve of British sea power. On her racing zig-zag course she rolls and pitches like a thing possessed and life aboard her, with one deck quarters and seep swept decks, is one long misery for her crew. She helps mount the first line of the British blockade against Germany and if Great Britain tries to reach Poland through the German-controlled Baltic, she and her fierce little sisters would form the advance guard of the perilous attack. (For a table of New Power see page 98.)
WHO'S WHO IN
THE WAR WORLD

POLAND

President Leosy Moczik, 39, comes from a family of patricians but is better at science than politics. Pilsudski made him president in 1926, when he was head of the Chemical Research Institute at Poznans, Switzerland. He holds 600 patents for electrochemical inventions.

 Marshal Edward Rowna-Birda, 35, the boss of Poland, was a commanding general and philosophy student in Russia before he joined the Polish Legion in the War to fight Russia, Germany and their Soviet Russia. Today his army is insufficiently equipped to stop the Germans.

Foreign Minister Jozef Beck, 44, is Poland's No. 1 man, once a WapLenkom. He was a virtual government official. For years one of the keenest diplomats in Europe, he tried to hold on to good terms with both Russia and Germany. Now he has no excuse to yield against them.

GERMANY

Field Marshal Hermann Goering, 46, leads the Air Force and is Hitler's chosen successor. A daring War Ace and post-War commercial pilot, he joined Nazi party early and is considered a "patriot." He is noted for his burning energy and flair for gorish uniforms.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, 46, was a wealthy champagne-sipping noblemen. Before Hitler made him Ambassador to Britain in 1938, he was the Nazi Commissar of War. His single-minded anti-communism (1938) was noted last August when England would not fight.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army is General Wolters von Brauchitsch, 49, who commands the main German forces. His ability to make military plans where others fail were his deciding merit in the Wehrmacht.

Admiral Erich Rechardt, 45, heads the German Navy which has been his life's work. He is the son of a school principal and a B.D. In War he was an Admiralty staff, fought at Jutland. After unemployment, he fumbled his hair, reportedly refused to let sailors toss his races back there.

FRANCE

President Albert Lebrun, 48, is the second Frenchman to be re-elected President. Of peasant stock, his career began as a shipping boy in the port of Calais. The son of one of the youngest men ever to be a cabinet minister, he fought in Verdun. He is noted for his cool head, studied clothes.

Premier Edouard Daladier, 55, War Minister and Foreign Min- ister, was a banker's son. His faith in the war led by war, in which he won this criticism for bravery. He is close to the army politically, opposed every one after Munich by becoming a truly popular "youths man."

General Marie-Gustave Gallieni, 47, is generalissimo of Brit- ish-French armies. His family has fought Germans since Napoléon's day. He stopped the war that won the Marne. In peace his interest is to philos- ophy. He is probably finest professional soldier in Europe.

Chief of Staff General Alphonse Georges, 46, is Gallieni's right- hand man. He distinguished himself as a member of Eich's War-time staff. He almost killed himself in 1938. He is said to have survived the war as a member of King Alexander of Yugoslavia's staff in his home. He is said to have been an admirer of the First World War.

Admiral François Darlan, 38, leads the navy which he served as a young man. In War he commanded naval batteries at Verdun and was chief of staff of Far Eastern fleet. He is the first man in the history of the Third French Republic to hold the 1344 Admirals of the Fleet.
UNITED STATES

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 67, comes from a famous political family. A former Assistant Secretary of War, he served in World War I and is a graduate of Princeton University. Roosevelt was motivated by the desire to build a better world through international cooperation. He is married to the former Eleanor Roosevelt, who is a leader in the field of human rights.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, 70, achieved fame as the leading statesman of the United States during the 1930s. He is an expert in international law and has been a key figure in negotiations with the United Nations. Hull is married to the former Alice Roosevelt Longworth, the daughter of Theodore Roosevelt.

Chief of Staff General George Marshall, 70, is a former Secretary of State and has been instrumental in shaping the foreign policy of the United States. He is married to the former Elizabeth Marshall, a prominent socialite and philanthropist.

PRIME MINISTER PER ALBIN RANNA, 62, is a believer in the Concert of Europe and is determined to keep neutrality in Europe. He has been a strong advocate for international cooperation and has been a key figure in the League of Nations.

PRIME MINISTER JOHAN NYGREN, 60, is a former journalist and is known for his supportive role in the Swedish economy. He is married to the former Elsa Nygren, a leading figure in Swedish culture.

ITALY

King-Viceroy Victor Emmanuel III, 60, was a decorated soldier and has been a key figure in Italian politics. He is married to the former Queen Maria of Italy, a member of the Savoy family.

Premier Benito Mussolini, 60, is a former teacher and journalist. He has been in power since 1922 and is known for his authoritarian policies.

Chief of Staff General Albertini, 60, is the former minister of war and has been a key figure in Italian military strategy. He is married to the former Maria Albertini, a prominent socialite.

PRIME MINISTER THORDUR STUNDING, 62, is a former journalist and is known for his support of the European Union. He is married to the former Lily Stunding, a leading figure in Icelandic politics.

PRIME MINISTER ANDREAS STEINTON, 60, is a former lawyer and is known for his support of the European Union. He is married to the former Marthe Steinton, a leading figure in Icelandic culture.

RUSSIA

Secretary General of Communist Party Josef Stalin, 60, is one of the most powerful men in the world. He has been in power since 1922 and is known for his ruthless policies.

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov, 60, is a former diplomat and is known for his support of the Russian economy. He is married to the former Anna Molotov, a former外交官.

Marshall Klement E. Voroshilov, 60, commissar of the Soviet Army and has been a key figure in Soviet military strategy. He is married to the former Maria Voroshilov, a former diplomat.

King-Konung Leopold III, 60, served six months in the trenches during World War I and is a former general. He is married to the former Queen Astrid of Sweden, a former diplomat.

QUEEN-KONGEN Wilhelmina, 60, has reigned longer than any European sovereign and is known for her wisdom and leadership. She is married to the former Count Charles of Orleans, a former diplomat.

SPAIN

Premier General Francisco Franco, 60, was a naval commander and has been in power since 1939. He is married to the former Maria Dolores de Fraga, a former diplomat.

President Juan Carlos, 60, is the son of the late Francisco Franco and is married to the former Sophia of Greece, a former princess.

YUGOSLAVIA

Premier Prince Pavle, 60, is the head of the royal family and has been a key figure in Yugoslav politics. He is married to the former Maria Pavle, a former diplomat.

RUMANIA

Premier Mihai E. Carov, 60, has had a long career in government and is married to the former Elena Carov, a former diplomat.

HUNGARY

Premier Imre Herczog, 60, is a former journalist and is married to the former Anna Herczog, a former diplomat.
The war of maneuver that began on the eastern front on Sept. 1 is drawing quickly to an end. Now on the western front another kind of war has begun, a war of position, that will likely be slower, more stable and savage than that of the years 1914–18. One of the great military revolutions of the last World War was the surprising defensive effectiveness of field works and fortifications. Barren trenches sufficed to checkmate Europe’s massed armies for four long years. Over 47,000 Germans were lost besieging the grim fortresses of Verdun. In the end the War was won not by military victory but by the utter exhaustion of German resources and personnel.

Today prospects are brighter by two factors: 1) reduction of the western front to 500 miles between Switzerland and Luxemburg; 2) construction of planned fortifications, along Maginot and Siegfried Lines, far stronger and more resistant to offensive weapons than anything existing 30 years ago. Attacks will almost certainly be made on these fortifications, but, almost certainly, defensive tactics will not include the spectacular massed-infantry threats of the last War, which ended so often in battle under withering fire.

Since the Maginot forts first began to mushroom along French frontier in 1935, German tacticians have studied the problem of forcing those barriers in the west. The pictures on this page showing German troops maneuvering around a concrete blockhouse (below) and machine-gun outpost (right) suggest the weapons and tactics they will employ.

First move in any step operation against a modern fort will be the laying down of a deadly artillery barrage, superior in any concentration of fire the defense can bring to bear. No half methods will suffice. The scene must be sufficiently deaf and deadened to drive ground forces to cover and isolate the beleaguered fortress from its neighbors and supplies in the rear. Airplanes will bomb and strafe the territory from above. Artillery will fire smoke shells to blind and choke the defending forces. Under this barrier of fire, pioneers and snipers will advance with hand grenades and flame throwers, constructing trenches and earthworks as they go. Behind these tanks and shock troops will move to meet any possible counterattack. When the pioneers are within striking distance, their artillery will lift its curtain to the roar of the first assault. Then covered by smoke bombs, hurling grenades and flames, attacking troops will try to block embrasures and disable commanders one by one. Final step will be the planting of high explosive charges to blast holes in the concrete walls. Alternative approach: a tunnel. However the German and French forts are explored, their investigators are certain to introduce a phenomenon of modern warfare—fighting underground.

The pictures above show German troops busy with a machine gun (left) and a concrete blockhouse (right).
ADOLF HITLER

WAR HIGHLIGHTS THE CHARACTER OF TODAY'S MOST IMPORTANT MAN

By Bernard Lansing

A few Sept. 1, Adolf Hitler became the most important man alive in the world—or of far more immediate concern to living men than Shakespeare, Caesar, Genghis Khan, Rembrandt, Confucius, Abraham Lincoln, Einstein, Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi combined. He had taken and used his power to destroy millions of men, perhaps even the 1,000-year-old civilization of a continent. He had shown that he could throw his 10,000,000 fellow Germans, their lives and their future as a nation, cheerfully into a gamble for various ideals he professed. His eyes sparkling with faith and decision, he had proved that he could summon the Miasma.

This one new fact automatically throws the person of Adolf Hitler into an unimaginably high relief. In retrospect, it eliminates many carefully reasoned theories as to his character. From now on, Hitler is somebody on the grand scale. He is Napoleon in 1800 just before he conquered Europe or he is Napoleon III in 1870, just before he declared war on Bismarck's Prussia. But Hitler definitely is not any longer the ordinary little Austrian, the World War corporal who so greatly loved the German people that he sacrificed his life and his life to make them happy and great in peace. He is not, either, the calculating fiend who would have launched a Blitowag, a lightning war, without warning, on a moonlit summer night.

For what Adolf Hitler did was to threaten and boast and bully and then, unlike other bullies, to strike—though with the lives of other men. He gave his enemies full warning, gave them full time to mobilize and get set for the blow. And with a pride staggering to conception, he asked his Italian ally to let Germany single-handed take on the combined might of Great Britain and the Empire, France and Poland. Unless Hitler has a gigantic ace (say, the Soviet armies) up his sleeve, this has the mark of a chivalric heroism suitable to the year 1200, and seems to belong in a clan with the boastful feats of Richard the Lion Heart and Bohemond the Mudbag. But Hitler is showing off, out with one arm and broadsword but with 86,000,000 people and a whole civilization and in the year 1939.

In the last weeks of August this man was strangely elated. He worked every night until dawn, first in his Berghof, then in the Berlin Reichschancellery. He slept no more than three or four hours at a time. He talked and wrote unceasingly. Even when he walked out in the Chancellery gardens or to the top of his little Alp, he kept talking. He had a tripod fresh on tap when the British Ambassador called. And as soon as his little war turned, in a burst of new arguments and appeals and tortured logic, into a general European war, he put on an utterly plain field-gray uniform decorated only with an iron Cross and gold barrettes and rushed off to the front in Poland. It was apparent he planned to take the credit for any German Army victories in Poland and to remain, in war as in peace, first in the minds of his countrymen.

The evaluation which historians of the future place upon Hitler will of course depend upon the success or failure of his current venture. If it fails, he will be remembered as an alarming meteor that flashed across cloudy skies in ten troubled years of the world's history. If it succeeds, he may be presented to unborn generations as the Caesar or the Fuhrer of some as yet indeterminable world culture. Meanwhile, this extraordinary character certainly deserves careful reexamination by historians of the present.

The role of the most militant, methodical race that modern white civilization has engendered is insignificant in appearance, given to hysterical outbursts, motivated by emotion rather than reason, and a reclusive dominating everyone except a small circle of equally pusillanimous colleagues. Observing no set rules of living,
ADOLF HITLER (cont'd)

eating meagerly or not at all, taking no exercise, working irregularly until three o'clock, and sleeping four hours at the most, he is able to maintain for weeks on end a routine of two or even three speeches daily interspersed with travel and public receptions, and to appear as fresh at the end of it as at the beginning. Hitler's source of energy is a puzzle to all who come into contact with him and a nightmare to those who have to work with him or are pitted against him. "When I have a mission to perform, I find strength for it," he says simply.

The man who started the present European war suffers from almost constant indigestion and is devoted to vegetarianism, puddings and non-alcoholic drinks. Two constant attendants are his Austrian cook and his medical specialist, whose task is to keep the Hitler

NEW FIRST MAN IN GERMANY: HITLER GOES OFF TO BATTLE ROAD IN POLAND

mechanism in working order. His avoidance of meat, fish, delicacies and choice wines does not mean that he lives frugally. One of his favorite dishes is asparagus tips and artichoke hearts with cream sauce. He is fond of coldEntrée prepared in a number of ways, spinach, stuffed tomatoes and green vegetables. Eggs served in all the hundred and one recipes of a Viennese cookery book are an indispensable item. For the retching stomach (austria), Hitler has the best cook in the Ostermark. His favorite drink is chocolate made in the strong Viennese manner. Until recently he confided himself to mineral waters from various German springs, but when presented some time ago with a Sparkling herb-drink which tastes like de-alkoholised champagne, he immediately adopted it. At the time of his 49th birthday, a Munich brewery sent him a case of special beer containing only one per cent alcohol, and the reception was so favorable that the Chancellery has now become a regular customer.

Before his invasion of Poland, Hitler's normal working day in Berlin began at about nine in the morning and continued until three the next morning, with only slight interruptions for meals and smokes in the Chancellery Park. As his day is normally taken up with conferences and audiences, he does not get down to real work until the official life in the Capitol ceases. Then begin hours of dictating, note-taking and perusing of reports. Towards eleven o'clock he takes a walk in the Chancellery Park with his hands clasped firmly behind his head, returns, dismisses the S. S. guards at his study door with a "good night, boys. Go to bed," and continues his work through the small hours of the morning. The insomnia with which Hitler has been afflicted for years is attributed by physicians to the state of his stomach. It is a confirmed hypochondriac, believing perhaps with some justification that his digestive troubles are due to cancer, which caused the early death of his mother. His great fear is that he will be taken off before his work is completed, and according to reliable reports, has been engaged for the last several years in composing a sequel to Mein Kampf, an elucidation of his ideas and theories with directions for carrying them out and warnings against pitfalls which may be encountered. This he intends as the Bible of National Socialism, which, he has declared, is bound to endure for 1,000 years.

Hitler's principal forms of relaxation are music and the movies. In Berlin, he goes to the opera. In his mountain home, he spends his evenings either listening to German or Italian concerts or having his favorite films projected by a full-sized sound apparatus with himself and his house personnel as audience. Three films in a row are not exceptional, and his preference runs to heroic productions such as Lore of a Napoleon, Vasa, Villa and Mutter von der Shell, all of which he has seen many times over. An Austrian film artist who was once invited to an official reception was speechless with surprise when Hitler came up to him, called him by name and
thanked him profusely for coming, telling him in a typically film-fan manner that he never missed one of his films and greatly admired his dramatic talent.

His New Interest in Women

Once, addressing a group of German girls between 6 and 15 years of age, Hitler began his speech: "Future German mothers. You have a mission to perform! In the last two years, however, he has shown signs of an awakening interest in women, as such. In private, Hitler seemed to be a shy bachelor aware of his desirability but determined not to fall into any one set for him. Hitler, many Germans now think, would gladly marry the granddaughter of Richard Wagner, 25-year-old vivacious Verona Wagner who is always a frequent visitor and vacation guest at his mountain朔格里, were he not opposed in principle to marriages between persons of such unequal ages. She has the reputation of being his most outspoken critic, telling him in unsparing words simple truths that no cabinet member would dare utter. Then there is the legendary Eva Braun, who is now 18 and beautiful but still entertaining the food hope that Adolf will marry her within the next year or two. She is a soul mate from his earlier days and possesses photographs of herself in a damask dress and Hitler in Bavarian leather shorts, both of them in high spirits and bound for a picnic. Since 1938 she has sat like the faint Elke waiting for her knight to return to her bower in Munich, but she possesses one material advantage over the Maid of Astoria in that her Lancier pays the rent for her flat.

The best sleuthing that journalists have been capable of has not revealed anything other than the most highly circumspect and circumspect conduct of the Führer as far as women have been concerned. During the past year, however, he has stepped out of the monastic role commonly assigned to him by gossips and German publicists and has evidenced a strong interest in pretty girls as a group. A year ago, he gave a party for the German film colony in his new Chancellery and had a genuinely good time in the company of vivacious Viennese screen star who declared that he was "so slight and gay." Last winter, his response to the twinkling lights and enticing smiles of two American dancers in quick succession was even more spectacular. After paying a cold $5,000 and the cost of sending a private airplane to Cannes just to enjoy the additional sport that enables Marion Dalziel was able to inject into a single performance of the Merry Widow in Munich last February, he be-

came a stage-struck fan of pretty Miriam Verne, who danced in a Berlin musical comedy featuring a strip-nose act done in the most thorough German fashion. Unable to satisfy his appetite for Miss Verne's dancing by attending three performances of the show, he invited her to the Chancellery to dance for him privately, and when the show closed in April he sent her to Munich to do her act at the Merry Widow. His attentances at the Merry Widow this year have numbered six.

Always awkward when in the company of strangers, Hitler has avoided direct social contacts since 1936, confining his associations to formal receptions and visits to the opera where he is flanked by supporters. Probably the last time that he accepted an invitation from a foreigner was in 1933, when he attended a dinner given by the pre-German English newspaper publisher, Lord Rothermere. The dinner took place at the Hotel Adlon. Hitler, dressed in a brown coat, arrived late and brushing aside the customary few moments of getting together and chatting, immediately placed himself at the table. Rothermere had commanded that the largest of Germany and Europe be spread before his guest. Hitler refused everything except water to drink and refused to eat anything at all. Lord Rothermere spoke no German; the table had been so arranged that it was only with difficulty that an interpreter could operate. The

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
"The Natural Line
is the Beauty Line"

An artist-designer sketched dozens of hands and then created Intrigue, Kayser's smart new low-bottom-length glove, internationally famous Rayonette fabric, with a fascinating Papoda design of papooskin that emphasizes the natural beauty line of every feminine hand! In Paris Black, Marine Green, Port Brown, Harvest Wine, and all fashion-right Fall colors. American-made. $1.25

* Trademark

ADOLF HITLER

At noon, the heads of the guest, indifferently tipped at their gasp of astonishment. Then Hitler suddenly began to speak. The words poured forth like a torrent, engulfing his hapless host, who could not understand a word and did not dare interrupt by appealing to the interpreter. At the end of 15 minutes the whole company was obviously uncomfortable. After 30 minutes the Führer was still going strong while those in the room sat petrified in miserable silence. Not until he had spoken in his loudest, harshest platform voice for three-quarters of an hour did Hitler get his message out of his system, and then he made every sign of wanting to depart. In their haste to get up from the table the victims of the ritual pushed chairs hither-thither and one of them inadvertently tiptoed over a large china vase, which fell with a crash. At that moment all of the doors leading into the dining room burst open and uniformed S.S. guards sprung into the room with drawn pistols.

Members of his entourage report a similar situation when Hitler visited Italy for the first time. An unspoken gesture himself, Benito Mussolini believed he would be doing his guest a favor by providing him with Italy's best. To Il Duce's consternation, Hitler refused both Italian wine and food, until his host finally inquired in desperation: "Well, what would you like to eat?" Hitler replied by asking if he might have some scrambled eggs.

His Youth In a Land of Petty Hatred

Researchers who attempt to solve the enigma of Hitler by delving into his early life are thwarted at once. His family line is a guarded, straitened, unadorned thicket located in Upper Austria near the Slovak frontier where the races of Krompf and the East have passed back and forth throughout the centuries, each leaving its imprint and a trace of its character. The villages are low and damp, the roads impassable except in the dry season and the only elements of cleanliness and health is the scanty white grieve that parade back and forth across the lanes and hirn theironest at an unassuming peasant. The houses, constructed of mud and straw, are huddled together in villages in which the spirit of the feudal age still persists. A complicated system of emigrés and their families lives between the different localities and the youth of one village who sought a girl in the next is regarded as an outcast and traitor, consequently inbreeding has decreased and weakened the inhabitants, rendered them incapable of enterprise or industry, and has made them a community best described by the German word Mischling (halfbreed). Hitler's father, Alois, illegitimate son of a servant girl named Maria Anna Schickgruber, tried to defy local convention in this respect but he did not succeed. Having married, at 49, a wealthy widow 14 years older than himself and, one month after her death, a younger woman who died a year later, Alois returned to Klara Pölzl who was his own third cousin and had also been his first wife's maid. This union was more successful. On April 20, 1889, when Alois was 52 and Klara 25, it was blessed by the birth of Adolf.

Hitler's wayward boyhood and his quarrels with his father who took to winstubbing and died in a drunk tank in his squatted rooms above the blacksmith shop; his abortive efforts to study art in Munich and his career as a painter's helper, are now a familiar story but they do not yet shed much light on his later career. His first teacher recalled, while it was still safe to do so, that he was a quarrelsome, stubhombad who smoked cigarettes and cigar stubs collected from the gutter or begged from rowdiers in the public house. Hitler recalls of his brief attendance at a singing school conducted by monks in Lambach that he learned nothing except to despise the parasitic life and hypocrisy of the monastic order.

Determined to make his son an official, Alois Hitler sent him to
the Bauhaus in Darmstadt, which is equivalent to a vocational high school, but his son flunked course after course and in two years did not advance beyond the first classes. Hitler explains this unceremonious first contact with higher learning in his Kumpf by declaring that his heart was set on becoming an artist and that he deliberately neglected his studies so that his father would send him to an art school, but teachers who up until the Bauhaus remembered him as a stubborn, indifferent youth, declared that he had no aptitude for learning. Five years after his father's death on Jan. 5, 1901, his mother died of cancer leaving Adolf, who had enjoyed the opportunity of obtaining an education superior to that of 99 out of 100 of his fellow citizens, totally unprepared for any vocation whatever when at the age of 15 he had finally disposed of the last family resources and was obliged to find a job.

His pilgrimage to Vienna and first encounter with the world of work and privation are also by no means unfamiliar to all readers of Mein Kumpf. It was for him a period of general hate. He hated the government because he felt that it had cheated him of his easy existence, he hated the Habsburg Dynasty because it stood for established order and conservatism, he hated the rich and the poor because they were rich and poor, and he hated the Jews because they represented a strange, mysterious element in the Vienna world that could be conveniently blamed for everything. First and foremost he hated Austria for having engendered all the other objects of his hate. His first encounter with labor and the trade unions was unpleasant and ended in his choosing a quick retreat in preference to being thrown out by indignant workmen from the scaffolding of a building upon which he was working as a mason's helper. "I believe," he wrote, "that my associates at that time regarded me as something of an oddity."

In 1914, the rabid hater of the Habsburgs marched to the front singing the praises of the Hohenstaufen, to return four years later to starving and revolution-torn Bavaria with a corporal's, an Iron Cross and a medal for having been wounded. Mysteries surround the facts that gained him the Iron Cross. According to one version, he was carried away by an explosion on Nov. 13 on a street corner. When he suddenly awoke in a squad of Frenchmen in a shell hole. Unable to remain without risking capture, he decided on an offensive bluff. Suddenly backing orders to an imaginary company, he ordered the surprised poilus to climb out of their hole with hands reaching for the sky. In this manner, he marched them to the German lines.

In Munich he soon succeeded in attracting the attention of the Communist authorities running the city and on April 17, 1919, three members of the People's Militia arrived at his room to arrest him for treasonable utterances. "When confronted with the muzzle of my carbine," he later wrote, "the three fellows lost their courage and broke a hasty retreat." Hitler's political career began that same spring when, as a military agent, to spy on a meeting of a small group of revolutionaries who had named themselves the "German Workers' Party," he so far forgot his official mission as to enter heartily into the discussion over whether Bavaria should secede from the Reich, overthrowing andousting the eldest of his opponents. This, Hitler tells us, was one of the great moments of his life because it revealed to him that he was an orator. The outcome of the meeting was his entrance into the party as member No. 7. His new political affiliation 'baptized' method of hurling things offended him. "They had," he wrote with annoyance, "no program, no纲ims, no principles, and not even a rubber stamp." A British officer walking through Munich during this period was accosted by a pale, shabbily dressed individual who asked him with great assurance in his voice whether he would sell him an army trench coat which he happened to be wearing at the moment. The officer brushed him aside as one of the countless poverty-stricken beggars who fished the streets at that time. The man was not to be put off, however, and followed the Englishman to his hotel.
Lazy Days—How to lose them away to Hawaii...with all the benefits of Dole Pineapple Juice! And on the Mainland as well...you'll find the tempting fragrance and flavor of Dole Pineapple Juice make relaxation a joy during these last days of summer. Fill a glass now with this tasty, unencumbered juice from Hawaii...and sip its refreshing goodness on your porch or in your garden.

ADOLF HITLER (continued)

proaching him again in the lobby and begging him to sell the trench coat, which he declared he required for his “mission.” The performance continued for three days, the important stragglers appearing daily at the hotel, determined to have the coat. Finally the officer decided to humor him and put a price on his coat which he was sure the man could not raise. To his surprise, he received a note at the hotel a few days later informing him that the purchaser would meet him on the same evening with the money. The note was signed “A. Hitler,” and the British trench coat figured in countless martial photographs of the Führer until it was discarded in 1931 for a new one before visiting Mussolini in Venice.

In 1923 Hitler made his first and greatest mistake: the Putsch. With a following of 400,000 marks a head, the Stimmung Government tottering and Bavaria still threatening to secede from the Reich, certain military personages were scouting out the situation with the end in view of snatching the bavarian government. It was an open secret that Nov. 9, fifth anniversary of the founding of the Communist regime in Munich, would bring a decision. Hitler would have never let himself and his 25,000 party members be used for such a hamstrung scheme had he not been beguiled and politically seduced by the military crowd under General Erich von Ludendorff. It was a case of a corporal suddenly being coaxed and flattered by generals and of a naive, inexperienced enthusiast lending his name and support to a plot designed by others for their own advancement.

The details of the Putsch have been recounted from every point of view: Hitler’s valiant boast “tomorrow will see a new national government or us dead. There is no third course!”, the assumption of power by the generals, the degrading betrayal by the eleventh hour by all except Ludendorff, and the final desperate but somewhat admirable gesture of Hitler in leading his small band defiantly through the streets of Munich, his thoughts probably upon his hero, Napoleon, and his triumphant return from Elbo. But the masses did not acclaim him wildly. Instead, the titles of a Bavarian infantry battalion, mobilized by the same General von Lossow who twelve hours before had been named War Minister in Hitler’s revolutionary government, cracked in front of the Munich Feldherrnhalle and War Ministry, and 16 men lunged to the pavement pierced by steel-jacketed bullets. Hitler also hit the pavement, with such force in fact that he dislocated his shoulder, but his action was voluntary, a submitted reaction to the command to fire. The bullets passed over his prone body and plunged through the ranks of his followers.

Instead of keeping his death vow, Hitler went to prison as a common traitor to his country, having been saved from the executioner’s axe by a tolerance and leniency unknown under his own regime. With a portable photograph and a set of Wagnerian records for entertainment, he spent the next 13 months recording his thoughts in that remarkable compendium of disjointed confused ideas first entitled

DOLE PINEAPPLE JUICE FROM HAWAII

(An advertisement for the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.)

HE PERSONALLY PURGES GERM SHEET ROBINS, DEPUTY CHEF OF BROWN SHIRTS

"Four and One Half Years’ Struggle against Lies, Squalorly and Cowardice," but later broken into printable shape by his loyal follower and fellow prison inmate, Roland Freis, and published as "Mein Kampf, an Accounting by Adolf Hitler." Then followed what might be termed Hitler’s Leibjahr, long years of struggle to regain prestige, followers and privileges, years which increased his knowledge of politics and ability to judge human nature. He learned by sad experience that gaining power through the legitimate channel of national elections is slower but less risky than chaos and politicianizing dramatics. After his side-door entrance into the government where von Papen and Hugenberg accepted him as a necessary evil but planned to clip his wings, his pledge to the generals which he did not intend to keep, his 1933 election campaign capped with a fine-time pyrotechnic display at the Reichstag Building, he was se-
easily in the chair and directing the destiny of the German State. Hitler's life consists of a series of weird pictures which, to the world, are perhaps most amazing because they do not show an orderly progression, but seem to be pictures of entirely different people. Having been an unruly schoolboy, a frustrated artist, an heroic soldier, a loutish revolutionist and an adroit politician, he now became a god. The delusion of Adolf Hitler, however, was slightly less insidious than the earlier transformations which made it possible. It began on Jan. 30, 1933, when he was suddenly placed before a somewhat indifferent nation as the "create" of the Third Reich. His publicity agents, Goebbels, Hess, Rosenberg, Ley, et al., set to work to make him a divinity, because it was obviously impossible to represent him, favorably, as anything else. The mystical concept, "Hitler is Germany, Germany is Hitler," was emphasized in political speeches and newspaper headlines. "Hitler is always right, Hitler can do no wrong," proclaimed countless Nazi propagandists.

"Hitler is the instrument of Divine Providence sent to insure the German destiny," declared theologians eager to make National Socialism a religion. "In smashing the Jews, Hitler is executing the will of God," reasoned opportunists currying favor. Even the natural deities of the Führer were lauded as supernatural attributes. His assumption of office was likened to that of the Divine Leader during His earthly existence, his avoidance of feminine company was because his heart had been lost to Mater Germany, his eccentric moods were outward signs of inner communion with forces beyond the scope of mere mortals and his temperance and asceticism were indicative of a proof that his nourishment was of a spiritual kind. The German people never having been given a chance to develop the spirit of individual responsibility and being left to the mercy of a leader for 15 years, were glad to accept Hitler at the estimate of his publicity men. Today thousands are diligently at work elevating him higher and higher on his pedestal. Even when Germany was at peace, mobs formed daily in front of the Chancellery in the hope that he would appear at the window to give them an impersonal, stiff-armed greeting. Long lines form in Munich to enjoy the rare experience of sitting in the chair that he once occupied for his noonday meals in a small, out-of-the-way restaurant.

Being the Führer implies leadership in more than mere politics. In peace time, he is the spiritual guide to art and literature. No important building is erected until his architectural eye has approved the plans, his opinions are law in finance, and changes were even undertaken in the Siegfried Line because he suggested them. Few will forget his fury at the preliminary inspection of the German Art Exhibition in Munich in 1937 when he saw pictures from the walls and mandated canvases. His thwarted ambition to become an architect is being gratified in a wholesale manner to the annoyance of the few good architects in Germany who are permitted to collaborate with him and his young protégés, Albert Speer, in revamping the face of the country. He keeps an assortment of colored pencils on his desk and one of his favorite pastimes is decorating municipal maps of Berlin and Munich with monuments, opera houses, Nazi assembly halls, parks, parade grounds and boulevards—different colors being used for sketching in the various new structures. A French journalist who interviewed him found his ideas on the housing situation and his plans for improving living conditions in the cities extraordinarily advanced and well-considered, but at the conclusion of the interview Hitler suddenly informed him that housing would have to wait until the monuments to National Socialism had all been built.

Playing the Part of a God

Hitler himself, whether he approves of the shrivelled conceited dedication process thought up by the coterie of under-leaders or not, at least submits to it and plays the role with the greatest exactness.

"WE OUGHT TO TAKE THAT OLD SIGN DOWN AND CHANGE THE NAME TO FLAVOR-TOWN"

Seriously, though, Canajoharie, N. Y., can truly be called Flavor-Town. It is famous for the quality and flavor you'll find in Beech-Nut Gum. Try a package today. Your choice of six delicious varieties. Always refreshing and restful.
“Every guest of mine is entitled to choose Wine”
goes Boake Carter

And in the evening, they like the cheers they get when they set out choose or serve, cakes with small glasses of rich flavored, fragrant Muscatel.

Famous hosts believe they know why so many people now prefer wine. Folks like to sip wine slowly—rather than to belt it down. It’s part of gracious, leisurely evenings when people really enjoy themselves.

Try doing as Beake Carter does. Next time you entertain, give everyone an opportunity to choose wine. You will notice it flattens your most important guests.

**ADOLF HITLER (continued)**

Not only does he maintain a gulf between himself and his subordinates, but he has even managed to keep his most aggressive colleagues at a handshaking and hellish distance. The only Nazi with whom he was ever on familiar terms was his S. A. Chief of Staff, Earnst Röhm, whom he had to shoot. To all of the others he is “Herr Reichskanzler” or “Mein Führer,” and several favored leaders who felt that they had progressed too far are now only of the government. The implication that a Hitler was no more a Nazi than the Gendarmes, the new government and the police, is the wide-open sight that the Government of the new Reich is a government, a police, a Reich.

That Hitler is aware of a deep threat between himself and his nearest followers and is even at pains to preserve it is evident by the following statement: “The Government of the new Reich is a government, a police, a Reich.”

One in an unguarded moment he revealed that he is of a “distinguished man who looks upon the other world and has no particular human motives,” “I am different from others,” he once confided to an autocratic woman visitor, “I can hold up my arm for an hour without string—they can’t. They mean nothing to me, but they are never able to hold out.”

Of his principal subordinates, he probably places more trust in his deputy, Rudolf Hess, because he knows that “My magnificent Maurice,” as he called him in Mein Kampf, has no ambition to step into his chief’s shoes—but does not rely upon him for advice. He respects the ability and opinions of Göring, his self-chosen heir to the dictatorship, well knowing, however, that “der alte Hermann” has several iron in the fire. Goebbels he regards as a necessary evil, despising him but realizing his value.

**Attempts on Hitler’s Life**

The known attempts on Hitler’s life are surprisingly few in number. The first was in Munich in 1934 when a pistol was found concealed in a newspaper which had been stuffed under the cover of a car. Had the plot succeeded, the car would have been taken to the rear of the Hitler’s apartment, and the gun would have been removed and thrown into the river. The attempt failed because of the trap set by the car, which was a car, and the car was fired, cracking the gun but tearing the car and leaving it unharmed.

The second attempt took place in Vienna at the time of the triumphal entry when a shot from a high-powered rifle which had been fired from a considerable distance and evidently through a window, caused one of Hitler’s uniformed guards to be wounded. The attempted assassin was a former Czechoslovakian in uniform and drove into Prague at high speed in a heavily armed and guarded military car. He did not shoot himself to the carrozziere except from a third-story window of the Hradcany and then only for a few seconds. Persons who said, “Wait until he tries to enter Czechoslovakia,” were last week looking hopefully towards Warsaw.

On the day the Polish war began, Adolf Hitler put on his soldier’s uniform and trumpeted to his Reichstag: “My whole life from now on belongs to my people. I come to you at any time to make my life. Any one may take it for my people and Government. I demand as much as ever I can. It is totally incomprehensible whether we live, but it is essential that Germany lives. Our wills can master every situation. Deutschland Sieg Heil!”

With this, Adolf Hitler sets out for the war.
BOMBERS

The "artillery of the air" gets
its great chance to prove itself

Modern war is three-dimensional. It is fought on
land, at sea and in the air. As it to underline the
importance of the new air arm, the first shot of the
war was fired by a German bomber.

Among warplanes, none possesses the destructive
ability of the big bomber. They serve as the "arti-
illery of the air." Although they vary in size and by
country, bombers like the British Vickers-Wellin-
ton, (above) carry over a ton and a half of bombs.

Inside each bomber is a special sandwich cabin,
of five main pilot, navigator, radio man, bombadier
(bomb-aimer) and gunner. The gunner sits in the
tower of the ship; his machine gun set through a
flying turret. Directly behind him and above him is the
pilot. Below the pilot, in a special compartment, is
the bombadier who flies prone to set his bomb right
while looking through a window on the floor. Near
the center of the plane, a few feet in front of the
windows, are navigator and radio men. In the tail
of the ship another machine gun is installed. This
is used by navigator or radio man if bomber is at-
tacked from behind.

In a bombing raid on a target like bridge at left,
the planes are likely to practice either "pattern
bombing" or "individual bombing." In pattern
bombing the planes fly in "V" formation and release
their bombs when the leader, at tip of the "V",
releases his. In theory one bomb should cover a
hit. In individual bombing the formation scatters.
Each plane comes in above the target at a different
altitude and from a different direction. For de-
scriptions of this and other bombing methods practiced
in this war, see page 30 and for the tremendous targets
which Europe presents to bombers, turn this page.
ALLIES BOMB GERMANY'S INDUSTRY AND NAVAL BASES

Shown here is Germany and the valuable targets it presents to Allied bombers. The arrows indicate the mileage and time it would take these bombers at maximum speed to reach the targets from their base locations (shown in yellow outline). Some of the vast German industrial regions—marked in solid yellow on the map—are perilously near the French border, Anchen's coal mines and the iron and steel furnaces of the Ruhr and Saar were reportedly located at the start of the war. For their first targets British bombers chose the naval bases at Kiel, Hambach and Wilhelmshaven, and the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

If French or English destroyers sail barrels over the Rhine at Karlsruhe, Coblence and Mainz, Germans would have difficulty in transporting reinforcements to the Siegfried Line. As Essen the Krupp munitions works spreads out over 5,000 acres. Aircraft factories dot the island Rock: Brunswick, Bremen, Gneisenau, Friedrichshafen, Munich, Aachen, Dusseldorf.

Around Munich are some of the country's most important hydroelectric plants and at Pilsen, by flying hours from the Polish Triangle, stand the Silesia munitions works, largest in Central Europe. North at Breslau the main railroad lines of eastern Germany come together. If these were damaged, the mobility of the German Army in the east would be reduced. As these maps show, Allied and German bombing bases are set well behind the frontiers. This helps safeguard airfields from enemy raids, gives lighter planes time to intercept enemy bombers before they reach their goal. Here are stationed the important bombers (left) and interceptor-lighter planes (right).
The German Air Force roots in the safest oyster of enemy warning radar. Its bombing bases (located within the red outline on the map) are as numerous as those of France and England combined and better defended. The producing areas of Germany are as far from Germany as geography will permit. The Schneider-Crested munitions works at Le Creusot and the manufacturing centers of Lyons and Lille are farther from German bases than their German counterparts are from France.

In the west, England and France present some tempting targets for German bombers. Their great industrial regions are marked in solid red. Against air attack France enjoys the fruits of decentralization. Except for Strasbourg and blast furnaces around Lens, no vital targets are near the German border. French naval bases—Marseille, Toulon, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire, Brest, Dunkirk—are as far from Germany as geography will permit. The Schneider-Crested munitions works at Le Creusot and the manufacturing centers of Lyons and Lille are farther from German bases than their German counterparts are from France.

But in England, Germany has its greatest single target. London is skirted by oil storage tanks; naval dockyard armories. There are great arms plants at Coventry. To the north are the Midlands, with humongous industrial centers at Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester and Liverpool. An island, Britain is ringed with naval bases and ports. If German planes can fly high above the North Sea undetected, they can reach London, heart of the world’s greatest metropolis, within a few minutes after reaching the British “frontier.”

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ARE BIG TARGETS FOR GERMANY

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
Europe's population centers are big targets

Europe is the world's most densely populated continent. In war this fact translates itself into pictures of bombers hovering above cities and countryside congested with fleeing refugees.

In order of density the warning nations rank: 1) England with 468 people per sq. mi.; 2) Germany with 322; 3) Poland with 124; 4) France with 127. (By comparison the U. S. average is 85.)

Dotted patches on the map below represent the denser areas with over 200 people per sq. mi. They cover the industrial Midlands of England, Greater London, Europe's most populated metropolis with 12,650,000 inhabitants, northern France where the last War was fought, the French-German border where the present War is being fought, and a wide strip crossing Greater Germany that includes Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Breslau and Prague.

Germany shuttles planes between two fronts

Basic strategic fact of this new war in the air is Germany's central position which enables it to shuttle planes between Eastern and Western fronts in 91/2 hours at cruising speed over its neutralized point—430 miles in width. At the same time she can move troops East-to-West or West-to-East in a few days over lateral railroad lines and multi-laned concrete highways. Thus German planes, already in command of the Polish air, can return to bases in central Germany and be ready in short order to take off in the opposite direction for the Western front. This mobility is hampered only by the necessity of transporting the ground crews and staffs of the flying squadrons from one front to the other. This can be done rapidly, however, through the use of numerous transport planes of a semi-military character.
The German Air Force rests in the safest cove of its warring nation. Its bombing bases (located within the red outline on the map) are as numerous as those of France and England combined and better defended. The producing areas of Germany are, as far east as those of England are suspected. Quickly Germany was found with the Polish air, still well after the main bases. There is the $200,000,000 industrial triangle bordered by Cracow, Lublin and Lwów.

In the west, England and France possess some tempting targets for German bombers. Their great industrial regions are marked in solid red. Against air attack France enjoys the fruits of decentralization. Except for Strasbourg and blast furnaces around Lorraine, no vital targets are near the German border. French naval bases—Marseille, Toulon, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire, Brest, Debarque— are as far from Germany as geography will permit. The Schneider-Creusot munitions works at Le Creusot and the manufacturing centers of Lyons and Lille are farther from German bases than their German counterparts are from France.

But in England, Germany has its greatest single target. London is skirted by oil storage tanks; naval dockyard arsenal. There are great arms plants at Coventry. To the north are the Midlands, with booming industrial centers at Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and Liverpool. An island, Britain is stung with naval bases and ports. If German planes can fly high enough, they can reach London, heart of the world's greatest Empire, within a few minutes after reaching the British "foothoter."
Europe's population centers are big targets

Europe is the world's most densely populated continent. In war this fact translates itself into pictures of bombers hovering above cities and countrysides congested with fleeing refugees. In order of density the warring nations rank: 1) England with 8,661 people per sq. mi.; 2) Germany with 302; 3) Poland with 414; 4) France with 177. (By comparison the U. S. average is 85.)

Dotted patches on the map below represent the densest areas with over 300 people per sq. mi. They cover the industrial Midlands of England, Greater London, Europe's most populated metropolis with 8,655,000 inhabitants; northern France where the last War was fought, the French-German border where the present War is being fought, and a wide strip crossing Greater Germany that includes Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Breslau and Prague.

Germany shuttles planes between two fronts

Basic strategic fact of this war is Germany's central position which enables it to shuttle planes between Eastern and Western Fronts in 1/2 hours at cruising speed over its marshaled point—430 miles in width. At the same time she can move troops East-to-West or West-to-East in a few days over lateral railroad lines and multi-laned motorways. Thus German planes, already in command of the Polish air, can return to bases in central Germany and be ready in short order to take off in the opposite direction for the Western Front. This mobility is hampered only by the necessity of transporting the ground crews and staffs of the flying squadrons from one front to the other. This can be done rapidly, however, through the use of numerous transport planes of a semi-military character.
New war demonstrates three types of bombing

Altitude bombing is hard because wind and altitude deplete accuracy of aim. Leader sights target. Planes in V-formation follow him, drop bombs in hope one will hit.

Dive bombing. The plane wings over, dives directly on the target at full speed, pulling out about 300 yd. overhead. Just before the "pull-out" a bomb is released.

Attack bombing against ground targets: "Hedge-hoppers" keep down 70 to 900 ft. and dive machine guns in wings. "Dive strafers" dive in single-file surprise attack.

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THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

The Allies lay siege by sea to the Nazi economic fortress to choke off its vital raw materials.

The Allied blockade of Germany swings in a three-quarter circle from the entrance to the Baltic Sea around through the Mediterranean across Europe. Upon this blockade rests the Allies' hopes of winning the war. Such a blockade was the last World War for the Allies. In his Sept. 9 speech to the munitions workers of Germany, Field Marshal Göring, dictator of German economics, said: "In the World War, the blockade was complete. But how does the blockade look today? It is damned thin."

To the north and east of Germany, the blockade does indeed look thin. No British fleet has yet appeared in the Baltic to halt ships from Scandinavia to the Reich. Russia has sent goods overland to Germany. But from most of the rest of the world, materials must funnel through the English Channel or the Brest Canal. Across both of these lies a state of siege that can keep out every single ship with a cargo composed to Germany. And by the plan of England's new Ministry of Economic Warfare, neutral countries are to be put on rations as they were during the last war. They will be permitted to buy enough for their own normal uses but no more, lest the surplus seep through to Germany.

On the map below, which shows the normal German trade connections with the world, some of the countries are in white, others in gray. With those in white, Germany has no important trade. From those in gray—the economically important nations of the world—Germany has been getting its vital raw materials. Germany is the greatest industrial country in Europe and, next to the U.S., in the world. Yet among all the major countries of Europe it has the fewest raw materials. All the 20 basic materials essential to modern industry, Germany has only coal and potash. All the rest must be imported. The table at bottom left shows how much Germany imported and from where.

In peace years, these raw materials are essential. In wartime, the need for them takes on an even more desperate urgency. Oil drives Germany's mechanized army, feeds its U-boats. Even with the fields of Poland, it would have only one-third enough oil for its wartime needs. Iron is turned into guns, ammunition, engines. Wheat feeds the hungry army. Copper is made into ammunition, communication lines. Rubber becomes army's tires, wool its clothes and blankets. Cotton is turned into nitro-cellulose for explosives. Nickel, manganese, chrome are light-steel alloys, indispensable for planes and plane engines. Barite becomes aluminum. Tin is used for canned goods, machinery solder, and phosphates for fertilizer.

For six years, Germany has been living in what Göring calls an economic 'fortress.' Fighting to make itself self-sufficient. It has developed substitute rubber and wool, perfected a process for getting oil from coal. It has practiced intensive farming to bring up its food supply. It has reopened its low-grade mines. All these efforts have brought it nearer to self-sufficiency, but not near enough even for peacetime. And certainly not for war.

By the terms of the Soviet-German trade pact, Russia will send Germany 806,000,000 worth of raw materials per year for the next two years. In return, Germany will give Russia machinery. But 806,000,000 worth of raw material is not very much. Last year it imported 889,000,000 worth of metals alone. What Russia can send to Germany is listed on the map below. How much it will send Germany on credit is another question.

Germany has almost no gold or cash with which to buy materials. If it were free to trade with the world, it might get some cash. But the blockade, by cutting off its world trade, does more rigorously than the ring around the Reich. Even Sweden, Norway, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Italy, will probably not extend very much credit in a long war. To pay for these countries' raw materials, Germany can offer either machinery or machine-made products. But already the terrible strain of preparing for a war is telling on German industry. In the past few months, there have been an increasing number of machine breakdowns, of factory shutdowns for repairs. Germany's machinery, overworked by military urgency, needs replacement. To export its machinery or use it to manufacture exports might be fatal. It will be needed for the tremendous job of replacing tanks, guns, planes.
The war world of 1939 is all shown on this map. The days when wars were fought on one part of the globe to the total indifference or ignorance of all other parts of the globe. The events in Poland and the Rhineland affect, immediately or ultimately, the two billion people who make up this world's population. The tracks shown welding the oceans are the great trade routes, their width indicating the proportion of the traffic they carry. Traffic flows heaviest between England and the U.S. and from England through the Suez Canal toward the Orient. All ocean traffic is disrupted by any war in which Great Britain, owner of $1,000,000 tons of shipping, is involved. So long as Britain controls the seas, the resources of the world work for British victory. On this map British possessions are shown in white. Add to them the possessions of the French Empire (striped on white) and you have a war fought for large parts of four continents. Add to all this the areas where the British pound dominates the local currencies—Lithuania, Latvia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Spain, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, Portugal and the Portuguese empire in Angola and Mozambique. Last foreign, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland split this company by unpegging their currencies from the pound sterling. This vast commercial empire is one of Adolf Hitler's prime objectives. For all these places constitute markets that now take British goods and might switch to German goods, if the British Empire could be overthrown.

The British Empire gives England a huge start in the direction of getting the neutrals on her side. The map divides the non-combatants into those pro-
Allies, those pro-German and those whose indifference or internal conflicts leave them temporarily on the fence. The chief of these last are Russia and Japan. Both are now going through soul-searching reexamination of their whole policies and both seem isolated except for the suspect friendship of Hitler.

Last week they got together in some sort of military deal that caused great anxiety in London and Paris. Japan's full-fledged war in China is not yet connected with the war in Europe; but should that connection come about by entry of Japan and Russia into war against England and France, then the world will find itself in the greatest total war in history.

The pro-German neutrals are few and relatively powerless. Hitler's Axis partner, R.A., still has the Allies will stop fighting. Strictly neutral, not from choice but from the terrible compulsion of being Germany's near neighbors, are Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Russia, Rumania, Yugoslavia. The Netherlands, with their weakly defended East Indian Empire of 60,000,000 people and Belgium, with its African Empire of 10,000,000 people, all these Governments are now falling over backward to establish their utter lack of opinion in case of war.

It should be noticed that technically not all the British Empire in war. The native princes of India have declared their loyalty to the British Crown but the Congress Party, though anti-Nazi, has so far failed at committing the Indian people. The decisive nation in the Western Hemisphere and indeed the world is obviously the U.S. It now holds 46,258,000,000 of the world's gold, some 45% of the world's total. The minor gold hoards of other nations are listed above. The American dollar is dominant in Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Central America. The fact that the U.S. is predominantly colored by Adolf Hitler and Nazism means that all this wealth is at first tarry and perhaps later overtaken by the Allies' victory.

So far there are no signs fighting against the 60,000,000 white people of Greater Germany, some 16,000,000 white British, and 45,000,000 white Frenchmen. The subject races of the British Empire add more than 195,000,000.

In a long-drawn-out war probably the crucial weapons for survival in the modern world are ships, both fighting and commercial. The tonnage totals of the nations are listed above. Germany's desperate submarine campaign against this weapon in the last War destroyed 1,340,000 tons of British shipping (30%), 1,170,000 tons of Norwegian shipping (36%).
BRITISH EMPIRE

Its unbroken record of battle and conquest has carried English democracy and justice to the world's four corners

Beneath the banners and the White Papers and the power politics, Great Britain today is fighting Germany because Adolf Hitler has outraged the sense of justice of the British Empire. It may save democracy and the rights of small nations and even the British Empire itself that are not the things that

the average Briton is thinking about as he marches off to "knock the hell out of that little Hitler.

No power has ever maintained so long and so well a decentralized empire as Britain. How the English did it is a rich lesson in what works and what does not work, what is essential and what is unnecessary. They did it with an endless series of wars, with a total lack of nerves, with patience and sinuly and good luck. But the English grew and grew, very slowly, very surely, with very few interruptions.

In the Dark Ages the little island off the coast of Continental Europe filled with big, bold, capable Picts, Angles and Saxons who had an extraordinary respect for a man of royal blood. They were the first modern people to get together and stay together under one sovereign. It looked as though they might adjust the colonists of their Scandinavian conquerors until in 1066 the Normans did it. William the Conqueror, claiming he had a blood right to the English throne, he beat the English more by luck than by might and then got the good sense to try to get along with his subjects. He and his successors left some of the English nobles in possession of their lands and his son married an English princess. The superb executive ability of the Normans made England the first stable state in medieval Europe.

Nevertheless, England was once more invaded, contrary to British boasts, by the French in 1216. Between fighting the French, the Normans acquired the Welsh and Irish and were bought to a standstill by the Scots. The English thought for centuries that their empire must be extended on the Continent. They won and lost and won and lost Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Gascony, Brittany and Aquitaine. Finally they lost them all.

Off and on a bad king, such as John I or Edward II, compelled the barons to take charge and thus they did, with many pretensions of knighthood. While doing so, they lost the two bases of rights for non-English Englishmen. The little island, however, was not big enough for the English knights. In the continuous feud with France, the French fleet laid waste to the southeastern coast of England in 1377. The Normans repelled with their first and almost-forgotten naval battle, a hundred-year action in the English port of Sluis. Then began the bloody Hundred Years' War in which the English were again pitted against the power of the French knights at Crecy and Poitiers. At Agincourt, 80 years later, the French military caste still had not learnt its lesson and was destroyed again by the mobile English archers.

With the half-hearted Wellesley, Henry V, British policy finally accepted the fact that France was preoccupied abroad and prepared to remain French. England began looking for an empire elsewhere. Henry began founded on the city of Florence to open the Mediterranean to British shipping in competition with the Venetians. Under charter from Henry VII, John Cabot, the Italian, discovered Newfoundland. The superb health of the English began to exploit the resources of the New World. It was under an earlier, brutal son, Henry VIII, that England really began its calculated play of balancing the balance of power on the Continent. In the years that followed, many nations grew great for

18: THE ENGLISH DEFEAT SPAIN'S ARMADA

its throne—James Stuart. While Englishmen set sail for North America to fight the Indians, the Stuart's exhausted England until the Puritans of Oliver Cromwell overrode their natural English love of kings and cut off Charles I's head. The religious wars gave the common man a brief

17: WOLFE WINS CANADA AND DIES IN ACTION

11: CROWNALLS WINS AMERICA TO AMERICANS

spurt of importance and rebelled the English armies. The restored Stuarts tried once more to keep Catholic kings but were thrown out by the Protestant Dutchmen, William of Orange. Having tried kings of Norway, Augsburg, Welsh, Scottish and Dutch blood, the English imported a royal German consort. George I could speak no English and was the first of a permanent line of sots, boors and masons.

Freed from any real use of their sovereigns, the English really began to get going on the business of Empire. The groundwork for this had been laid by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, who was not only a wonderful strategist but the most outstandingly victorious of the French at Blenheim, Ramillies, Malplaquet, Oudenarde. In the peace treaties, England picked up a few little unimportant items. She got Gibraltar and Minorca. In Canada, she got Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay, Newfoundland.

By this time a British technique for victory had become plain. It was to fight for a visible advantage and to stop fighting when that advantage had been gained. The actual fighting avoided a wasteful frontal attack, used every possible indirect weapon, brought the enemy's flank and distracted his main attack. England's position on an island, with the trade routes avoided direct attack by land and gave its sea power the advantage. The British Navy did England's main fighting. The minimum effort was used for the maximum result.

The French tried to revenge on the surrender of their empire and General James Wolfe ared it up to defeating the French again on the Plains of Abraham above Quebec. On the other side of the world, in India, Robert Clive too was driving out the French.

15: NELSON DIES AFTER VICTORY AT TRAFALGAR

19: NELSON OUTLAWS FRENCH AT THE NILE
It was odd that the British did not covert the colonies of Spain and Portugal. From such flagrant robbery, however, they always used a point of restraining themselves. But the lands France coveted were fair game. This running fight was somewhat set back in 1784 by the revolt of the American colonies. The British fighting spirit this time was undermined by the exhaustion caused by the Revolutionary War and presented by many an Englishman. When France saw after two years that George Washington was putting up a fighting British effort, she was more than happy to see the British retreat.

The waging of this period was Queen Victoria, the first respectable sovereign of the Hanoverian line. Victoria cleaved up her family name with a reign of exaggerated morality. Her Prime Minister, Disraeli, made her super-conservative by making her Empress of India, some years after the Indians had disgraced themselves by revolting against the British administration in Lucknow and killing the Resident. A loyal Englishman named Raffles in the Malay Peninsula had meanwhile given Singapore to the British. The Chinese had behaved badly too and forced the British to take Hong Kong and five treaty ports.

Britain's first group around the world was about complete, except for Africa and the Near East.

The latter suddenly became important when a Frenchman dog a can and sank ships were overwhelmed by the Chasseur. Disraeli,singletoned, snapped up a controlling share of the stock, which meant that Egypt must be taken over. General ("Chinese") Gordon went to some trouble to get himself killed at Khartoum and Britain was forced to avenge him. Backing and filling in this way, Britain proceeded to take over a large part of all Africa.

The method did not work with the Boers of South Africa. These chivalrous Dutchmen with a passion for open space had quit South Africa to avoid the British. When gold was discovered in their new home in Transvaal, they refused to move again. The father of Nellie Bly published, "Old Joe" Chamberlain, led Britain to war with the Boers. Once again the British found an "infernal incident" in the inhuman defence of Majuba Hill, Mafeking's concept. A British victory was inevitable.

The unsold horizon was not matched in the world. The World War was the worst job the English people ever had to do in all their history. Their leaders knew they had been ordered only by the U.S. Afterward they hastily compromised with the Irish and with India. They had their first Labor Government and their first General Strike. In 1953 the British Empire, as the world knew it, underwent a major change and became a Commonwealth of Nations by the Statute of Westminster, which formally gave all the British Dominions autonomy, except for the territorial sovereignty of the King-Emperor. In 1953 that Commonwealth of Nations exhibited its love and loyalty to the Crown in a great series of Silver Jubilee celebrations for King George and Queen Mary.

The English gentleman is accepted as the gentleman of the world but, high or low, pride of country runs deep. Even the 'smite love their miserable homes, their ghastly little gardens. They love to walk in the parks among the venerable trees. They love the chubbiest number jumbos to the King and his Court, the illustrations in the papers of every sort of ancient site. The poor Englishman does not have inquirers or a good life but he seems to have contentment. It is unmistakably patient and quiet in crowds. He likes to gossip and make small talk. He is extremely proud of being an Englishman.

The British Empire is a cast-off world and is one of the world's finest fighters whenever his bus for England is aroused. Tommy Atkins rarely surrendered, maintained shifted death in defense of King and country. The British Empire was washed with his blood and he would fight for it to the bitter end.

Whatever the reason for all the battle and conquest, whether for trade or power or glory, the end result of the British Empire was the spread of democracy, justice, law and order. The British were probably the fairest rulers the world has ever seen. In a British world, a man could live and breathe. The Empire seemed sometimes a forecast of the United States of the World, where the principle, if not always the practice, was Justice. "Never since the heroic days of Greece," wrote the American George Santayana, "has there been such a great, just, and learned world."

It will be a black day for the human race when scientific blackguards, conspirators, chiefs and fanatics manage to supplant him."

The British Library.
THE GERMAN PEOPLE

Out of the last War's defeat and chaos they have rebuilt a nation that wants to dominate Europe.

Breath Adolf Hitler's anguished cries against the "Crime of Versailles," the German people are actually fighting for what they conceive to be their right to expand as a great power. They are, in fact, everything Hitler says they are not. They are one of the few "pure" peoples in Europe, a chaotic mixture of races, part Nordic, part Slav, part Mediterranean. Germany's cultural history is long and glorious, its political history short and mighty. Germany became a single nation, loosely united, only in 1871. A hard-working, disciplined, intelligent people, they have a right to pity themselves. If self-pity were enough, the Germans could conquer the world. It was the World War that really united Germany. The nation proved its right to exist by not falling apart after its defeat in 1918. Under the Kaiser, the chief power was held by the Bismarck, a sort of Senate appointed by various kings, grand dukes, dukes and princes. The Kaiser, as King of Prussia, controlled this in practice. Hence the Kaiser had the power. The Bismarck, elected by the people in proportion to their wealth, chiefly talked. The talkers, however, sailed behind the war.

By 1917 the British blockade had begun to draw the skin tight over the checkboards of the German children. There were three uneasy strikes in munitions works. The German harvests were worse than poor, Communist agents got busy in the factories. Ludendorff's great 1918 offensive was stopped by the Allies. The faithful tale of American men and munitions and supplies had been sent to Russia in dead earnest. Briefly the German Government gave the Bismarck control over war and peace and pointed out to Woodrow Wilson that it was now a "pure, united people." Wilson demanded that the Kaiser abdicate. The officers of the German Navy insisted that their officers ordered them to sail out to suicide in one grand death-struggle with the British Navy. The Kaiser refused to abdicate in favor of his cousin.

In the eyes of the German people by signing the Treaty of Versailles. They adopted a constitution largely similar to that of France. These developments were not much noticed in the world press. Across the border in France, the peace-makers were sensationally surrounding beaten Germany with new estates. The German colonial troops were coming back from the lost colonies in Africa. The prisoners were coming home from the Allied prison camps and the makers from Seagull Place where they had sent off the German Navy. Germans read about the astronomical figures they were expected to pay the Allies in reparations and watched the loss of two-thirds of their iron, two-fifths of their coal, seven-tenths of their sugar, all their colonies and foreign investments, their Navy and merchant marine and most of their foreign trade.

In this atmosphere, violence and murder flourished. The Allies accused separatist movements in the Rhineland and in Bavaria. A banker named Baep got 8,000 soldiers, seized the government in Berlin and ruled uniquely for a week until his followers laughed him out. Rightists, who had not yet accepted the defeat, assassinated the state leaders, Kehmer.

The last blow came when the French, ever British protests, penalized a trifling shortage in German coal and coal shipments by sending troops into the great Ruhr coal district. Germany ordered Ruhr and Rhenania. The latter had just said, "Night is falling over Europe." In 1842 Ludendorff and Hitler tried their famous "beer-hall putch" in Munich. Night was in fact falling over Germany. What was happening was similar to what would happen tomorrow if the Nazis were overthrown. The War economy of Germany, based on gigantic internal loans, had increased the total circulation of marks in Germany five times. It was suddenly revealed that Germany's Wartime loan was $11,000 a day, and in the red. The Reichsbank began paying a premium for gold and paper shot upward.

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1914: GERMAN WAR PLANES ARE FIRED LIKE CANNONS

1913: GERMAN GROCERIAN WATCHES COMMUNITY MEETING

1919: GERMAN GROUNDS SEIZED COMMUNITY MEETING

1914: GERMAN WAR PLANES ARE FIRED LIKE CANNONS

1917: THE TERRIBLE IMPLICATION STARTS GERMANY

Germans to boycott the French and was compelled to support striking German workers. It could do it only with paper money. By July 1933 the value of German paper money was one million marks to the American dollar. New money was printed by 1,283 printing presses working 8 hours a day at top speed. By November a dollar was worth 4,000,000,000,000 marks. Milk was sold at 450 billion marks a quart. Merchants closed their shops; peasants fed their milk to the pigs. Middle-class people with money in the bank were wiped out. Debtors paid off in paper. But the German and Jewish capitalists, whose money was invested in safe foreign bonds, used their real money to buy up everything worth buying. The Government was forced to declare a state of siege.
Germany lifted itself out of this abyss by an arbitrary miracle. The bankers, Hjalmar Schacht and Hans Luther, issued a new currency guaranteed in theory by the whole farm and factory wealth of Germany. They credited 5,000,000,000 marks of it, a good deal less than pre-War Germany was used to. One such mark was declared worth 1,000,000,000 marks of the old money. Somehow it caught on.

The business was brightened further by a foreign loan of 800,000,000, the Dawes Plan and the creation of the Bank. This was the beginning of some 6,000,000,000 to foreign money that poured into Germany, 70% of it from the U.S., hungry for interesting investments. Some of it went out again in reparations, but much of it went to rebuild the German industrial plant. The Germans set about worshipping everything American. Henry Ford was a god. Mass production was the ideal civilization. Berlin had a Radio Theatre. Chorus girls were advertised by American-style press agents. American movies and American jazz music were an inescapable delight to the Germans of the 1920s. The German word for what they now liked was "nationalization."

This was the temper of the young people. But the older people had absolutely despised. They went in for Buddhism and yoga and the great tone in which Oswald Spengler proved that the entire Western World was on its last leg. Germany was spotted with spiritual facts and cults of all kinds. Its art carried the cumbus and expressionless of France to cold crested extremes. The sentimental German tried to seek a custom union with Austria in March 1921. The French promptly withdrew all their troops from both and prevented England from going to the rescue by drawing out their gold reserves from the Bank of England. Austria's Credit Anstalt failed and Germany crumbled closer to bankruptcy. In June, President Hoover proposed the one-year moratorium on War Debts that ended both War Debts and Reparations. Brüning had felt obliged to align the Constitution and rule by decree.

The great German industrial machine, miraculously rebuilt, began to spatter. The total of unemployed by 1923 had risen to 2,000,000, far from the support of perhaps 75,000,000 people. Once more the people ate duiker meat, the balala cried in vain for milk. But in the Presidential election of 1925 Hindenburg won 10,800,000 votes to the 14,400,000 for Adolf Hitler. Later, in the Reichstag election, the Nazis lost ground and polled only 35% of the vote. Many observers thought the Nazis were on the way out. Perhaps they were. But the intriguer, von Pappen, persuaded Hindenburg that Hitler would be harmless as a coalition Chancellor with von Papen as Vice-Chancellor. Von Papen was wrong.

For the story of Hitler's rise, turn to page 45. What chiefly won him votes was the fact that he did not talk or act like a citizen of a defeated nation. Apart from the Aryans and the anti-Semitism and the anti-parliamentarism, he seemed to have a plan for victory. After 12 years of swallowing defeat, the
NEUTRALITY

Americans hate Hitlerism
but remember the last War

I

n Oakland, Calif., 28 airline stewardesses, eager to be
the first to go if America fights, stepped forward to en-
list in the U.S. Army Nurses Reserve (see opposite page).
Women of Washington and 99 other cities flocked to
Red Cross headquarters to begin rolling bandages
for victims of the war. KEEP U.S. OUT OF WAR
shields adorned on automobiles, store doors and win-
tail signs (above). In New York City, Mayor LaGuardia
announced free concerts by top-name jazz and sym-
phony orchestras, aimed to allay war fears and gloom.

Thus, in scores of other ways which showed their
tense concern, Americans met the coming of the so-
called second World War. They had none of the com-
placent detachment of 1914. On every tongue, in every
heart was the question: Will America keep out?

The first great fact about American neutrality which
has to be faced is that, though America may be neutral,
Americans are not. They hate Hitlerism. They would
like to see the earth’s face wiped clean of it. In that
respect, America is far more war than it was in 1914.
America did not shudder Poincaré then, but it was to take
nearly three years of war and propaganda to whip them
into fury against it. The news from Europe for the past
six years has already done that for Hitlerism.

If that were the only new fact since 1914, America
might be in the war next week. But there is another
great fact to be reckoned with. Americans remember the
last War and its aftermath. Politicians and historians
may argue endlessly about why America really went to
war. But the vast majority of Americans believed that
they were entering it in a great cause, to end war and
save democracy. They have sealed their latter dedica-
tion and sealed their children on it for 80 years.

Many other factors lie in the balance of peace and
war for America: the lure of war profits after ten years
of depression; Americans’ traditional feeling-for Britian and France; President Roosevelt’s passionate
and open partisanship; the nation’s burgeoning prepare-
ness; the U.S. Neutrality Act and its proposed revision,
which Congress meets to begin considering on Sept. 4.
But all of these, and the decisions which must be made
about them, will only contribute to the final and fate-
ful decision which the American people make between
their hate and fear of Hitlerism and the dislocation of
their last crusade to make the world safe from tyranny.

Steel mills (this is Republic’s at Cleveland on the night
of Sept. 3) worked overtime as a few weeks earlier from
abroad, plus a rash of domestic orders from customers
who feared a shortage, built the nation’s steel produc-
tion 48% in a single week. Chemicals, aircraft, copper,
lead, machinery equipment and other “war before” also
began building with anticipation of another 1914–18 war
been. Heavy buying sent their stocks soaring upward.

The Red Cross went into action as it had in 1914. Many
employees going on a fulltime schedule of rolling band-
ages for war casualties (above). The Red Cross promises
to supply needed dressings to all belligerents but as far
only Poland has accepted its offer. The first shipment
reached Poland on Sept. 21. Below, in the Government
stepped up its Armament program, the Navy began
reconditioning 128 old destroyers for neutrality patrol.

NEW YORK WORLD’S FAIR 1939
6Y21-36

“KEEP OUT OF WAR” TAGS DISTRIBUTED BY C.Y. “JOURNAL-AMERICAN”
NEUTRALITY (continued)

NEUTRALITY, 1914-17: How America drifted into a crusade

PRESIDENT URGES PEOPLE TO BE IMPARTIAL IN THOUGHT AND ACTS.

The President, although pro-Ally from the beginning, tried hard not to let his private feelings affect his official conduct. Americans felt that the war was remote and not to involve them.

1. When World War began in 1914, most Americans opposed President Wilson's neutral attitude toward it.

2. The President, although pro-Ally from the beginning, tried hard not to let his private feelings affect his official conduct. Americans felt that the war was remote and not to involve them.

3. But they were soon singing the catchy British marching song, "Tipperary," led by British boot boys on the battlefields.

4. And some publications were openly pro-Ally and anti-German from the start. This cartoon, published in the old Life in June 1915, shows Uncle Sam hitched to the Kaiser's chariot with the rest of the nations.

5. Americans were shocked by the German invasion of "beautiful little Belgium." The destruction of Louvain (above) and shooting of its civilians aroused some feeling, was most appealing to them.

6. Stories of German atrocities, including the killing of Belgian civilians and the mutilation of a Canadian soldier, were carried by American publications of the period like Life.

7. Even with hands in pockets, Belgian belles like this airdress American beauty. America got virtually all its War news and portions from the Allies, since Britain cut the cables between Germany and America and blocked German ships.


10. An international body, the Belgian Relief Commission, collected $9,000,000 from all over the world but sympathetic Americans were chief contributors. After the British. From America went ships, some sent by individual States, manned with food and clothing.

11. At peak the Commission spent 881,000,000 a month. Americans put on many money-raising drives for "Belgian Kinder of Limited" and other funds. Ohio had Belgian Relief organizations in 66 of its 88 counties. How Bay breezes bag proceeds of a drive.


14. Bushing firm of J. P. Morgan (left), with Britain's Lord Reading became Allied purchasing agent in the U.S.

15. Also strongly pro-British was President Wilson's brother-in-law, Col. Edward Mandell House of Texas. He early hit U.S. must help Allies win the war.

to make the world safe for Democracy

17 Americans were thrilled by the ex-plosion of LafayetteEscadrille, the first American air squadron. 

18 Americans acquired a substantial interest in the Allies’ success by lending them $2,000,000,000 before America entered the War, selling them millions of dollars worth of supplies, including $4,000,000,000 worth of munitions. 

19 Germans tried desperately to stop U.S. supplies to Allies by use of submarines. 

20 Despite warnings in New York papers (top), 129 Americans died on British liner Lusitania in May 1916. When Ger- mans sunk it, 1,198 Americans were drowned and Frazee, the U.S. Ajax, American victim, was buried in Irish mountains.

21 Wilson kept his head, sent only notes of protest to Ger- many. British fished him in war. Cartoon titled: “Fat, fat, Theodore!”

22 There was still strong sentiment for keeping out of war. Many Americans sang “I Didn’t Raise My Boy To Be A Bidder.”

23 Allied sympathizers smeared Wilson’s critics like ex-secretary of State William Jennings Bryan by calling them pro-German, “abreast a shot.”

24 When Henry Ford (center) chartered “Our U” as a “Peace Ship” and sailed Dec. 4, 1915, to “get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas,” America laughed at his question.

25 Americans sympathized with British majority in-duced “Nurse Edith Cavell” when she was executed by Germans.


27 Ex-President Roosevelt vigorously supported the preparations campaign of General Leonard Wood (right), the U.S. Army’s outstanding soldier, who favored universal, compulsory military training.

28 In 1914 General Wood promoted “submarines’ camp” at Plattsburg, N.Y., where volunteers (above), many of them middle-aged, got summer military training at own expense.

29 President Wilson made the war the chief issue of the 1916 campaign. He reasoned his Republican opponent, Charles Evans Hughes, of wanting to take America to War. Wilson was re-elected on the slogan: “He Kept Us Out of War.”

30 Ambassador was Betwe- en-American-Germany; increasingly unpopular in U.S. as war went on.

31 U.S. fires and explosion were blamed on Germany (many early) as they tried to cut down supplies to Allies by submarine. Above: Black Tom explosion at Jersey City.

32 German blunder was Zimmerman Note to Mexico (replied by British Sweet Sen- timent). If U.S. entered War, Germany promised Mexican alliance, offered U.S. territory southeast.

33 Last straw was Germany’s threat in early 1917 to sink any U.S. ship which tried to use the Atlantic, except one per week to Falmouth, England.

34 Making good their threat, German U- boats sunk seven American ships in March 1917.
Preparatory...
“The Yanks are coming”
How Americans felt when their crusade seemed
only to have made the world safe for Fascism

A nation seldom ends a war with the same ideas it began it with. When World War I ended there were still some Americans, including President Wilson and his Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who wanted to finish the crusade America had begun by entering the War. But most Americans had spent their emotions in the fighting. Understandably, they were sick & tired of the war and the sacrifices it demanded. The end of the war was more of a relief than a victory. Americans in the glittering 1920's were too absorbed in the leisure and materialism of the post-War boom to think very seriously about the future. They did not begin to worry about the coming of the Great Depression, which would bring the United States back to the economic problems of 1914-18. In the bitter, disillusioned years which followed, they grudgingly acknowledged what they had achieved by their crusade of 1917-18, with its direct cost of 120,000 lives and $34 billion. They blamed the gigantic waste of war on the root cause of the depression itself, with all its unanswerable questions and suffering and crushing debt. They saw the democracy they had fought to make safe collapse in nation after nation. They saw the peaceful Versailles Treaty and the unfulfilled promises of the post-war politicians of Britain and France bear fruit in the rise of Adolf Hitler. They heard America called "Uncle Shylock" as its wartime allies excluded its leading allies who had suffered so much in the war. This, too, must have seemed like a victory.
And a history of hate

When Adolf Hitler first came to power, most Americans, though thoroughly disapproving of his principles, tended to dismiss him as a crazy little housepainter, a political freak. Mussolinii was the big Fascist figure then and Hitler seemed only a personator. Many even felt sympathy with his case against the Versailles Treaty. Few but Fascist-loving Communists actively raged against him.

But as Hitler proceeded to crush all civil liberties in Germany, to persecute Christian churches as well as Jewish, to imprison and torture and murder his political opponents and to smash Germany's Jews with unnatural brutality, American indifference vanished. Nor were U.S. feelings mothered by the anti-democratic propaganda and insidious mouthing of Hitler's admirers in the German-American Bund.

Anger rose as Hitler began to spread his ominous tyranny to other lands. It boiled higher last spring when, fueling the last confidence in his promises and dropping all pretense to anything but naked conquest, he seized the non-German citizens of Czechoslovakia. But still there was a chance that he would not plunge the world into war.

Any man who self-righteously insists that America will "irrevocably" be "drawn into" the second World War underestimates the tremendous emotional resistance stirred up by the aftermath of the last war (see opposite page). But any man who blithely assumes that America is "sure to stay out" also underestimates the tremendous emotional drive of the final hatred of Adolf Hitler and his ilk among Americans who have felt since the morning of Sept. 1.
PROPAGANDA IS THE ENEMY OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

The first World War was won, in a very important sense, not on the battlefields but in the offices of the British propaganda service. It was British propaganda which convinced the people of the U.S. that Germany was the greater force of evil and which finally brought 4,000,000 American soldiers to Europe to ensure the Allies' victory.

By the fact of a common language and culture, Britain's victory in the war of American opinion was half won before it started. This advantage was pressed with relentless skill by Sir Gilbert Parker, Britain's director of American publicity. The main British themes, endlessly repeated, were simple: that Germany started the War; that the Germans were the black hats; that the Allies were the good guys. Presentation was more subtle, ranging from the most innocent news item to the heartfelt propaganda documents below.

Best material for British propaganda was provided by the Germans themselves, with the invasion of Belgium and the introduction of submarine attack, air raids, and poison gas into warfare. Most eloquent testimony to the success of British propaganda was the fact that by 1916 any attempt to present the German case in the U.S. was considered treason.

Photographic proof of Belgian atrocities was offered in this picture of a Belgian child with a wound in his face. This was the closest the British got to demonstrating the story of the unwounded hands...

Outrageously, the child with her hands cut off, was by far the most successful propaganda story of the War. No one has ever attempted to disprove the story or manage to feel a child thus mutilated...

"Over the Top," popular war book made into movie, did much to enlist U.S. sympathy with Allies. It started its career as a heart-wrenching story of a soldiér's struggle with British soldier.

War propaganda movie, subsidized by British Government, for U.S. consumption, starred the Duke actors as victims of brutal Prussianism. It was directed by another American, D. W. Griffith.
BRITISH PROPAGANDA

Spy suspects, according to the caption on this picture, were driven in parade by their German captors and "...by visual reminders and sheets of propaganda" belbuck. Rules of war, which permit destruction of villages harboring civilian spies, did not protect the German troops from this diabolical propaganda in hot War.

Censor factory, for the conversion of soldiers' corpses into German rations, was one of few outright lies invented by Great Britain's propaganda machine.

Happy prisoners made more effective propaganda in Germany than is the U.S. British propaganda aid trains released many such handbills in Germany,

Belgium prisoners, according to the caption on this picture, were driven in parade by their German captors and "...by visual reminders and sheets of propaganda" belbuck. Rules of war, which permit destruction of villages harboring civilian spies, did not protect the German troops from this diabolical propaganda in hot War.

"LIFE BEGINS in Autumn"

Crisp days, radiant highways, invite trips by GREYHOUND

When Fall calls around, up goes the demand of living! This is the golden season, with fragrance laden woodlands, fragrant air–a brand new note for life.

Full enjoyment of Autumn calls for traveling the bright-bordered highways, getting a closeup of nature in its gayest mood–and this in turn means a Greyhound bus trip. This is the ideal transportation for sport week-ends, business trips, last vacations or Fall getaways! The cost is far less than that of other forms of transportation–only a fraction of driving expenses. Travel now and travel Greyhound.

PRINCIPAL GREYHOUND OPERATING OFFICES:

NEW YORK CITY 425 W. 33rd St., New York
BOSTON 566 Washington St., Boston
PHILADELPHIA 1026 S. Broad St., Philadelphia
CHICAGO 230 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
ATLANTA 37 Peachtree St., Atlanta
CINCINNATI 599 S. Court St., Cincinnati
DETROIT 677 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit
MINNEAPOLIS 300 Fourth Ave. S., Minneapolis
ST. LOUIS 616 N. Third St., St. Louis
PHILADELPHIA 1026 S. Broad St., Philadelphia
THE GREYHOUND TRAVEL HANDBOOK

MAIL COUPON FOR BOOKLET:
Mail this coupon to the nearest information office, filled in as below, for the GREYHOUND TRAVEL HANDBOOK, with thrilling pictures and valuable information.
If you wish information on any particular trip, our offices are glad to assist you. The price is 25c.; all offices have a stock.

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________

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THE PROPAGANDISTS START WORK ANEW

The commanding nations of Europe were already well launched last week on a new campaign to win American sympathy and active help. But this time the heavy artillery of words and pictures is trained on a nation far more in thrall to the ways of propaganda than it was in 1914. American correspondents abroad kept a critical watch on the activities of the various "Ministries of Information."

One thing appeared certain. The war's propaganda will have to be less crude, more credible than that of the last War. Its opening weeks, accordingly, were notable for the almost complete absence of atrocity stories. The only one that gained any currency, the Folio's story that the Germans had destroyed their national shrine at Greändorff, was promptly refuted by Dr. Goebbels' Ministry.

The British can work on the American feeling against Hitleer, which is far stronger than it was against Kaiserism. Against the feeling that America gets nothing out of foreign wars, the British will probably plug the theme that if Germany conquers Europe she will be a real menace to the Western Hemisphere. One of Lord Marmill's first broadcasts as Britain's Minister of Information was a warning that Germany might establish air and submarine bases in Latin America.

In France the Consulat Général de l'Information of Playwright Jean Genoudre was still confining itself to careful, vague bulletins on military movements, trying to establish a reputation for veracity in readiness for the expected French victories.

In Germany the Goebbels Ministry expects to keep America neutral. Last week he seemed to be paving the way for a Hitler peace offer in an attempt to shift to England and France the blame for continuing the war. Meanwhile he produced another innovation in propaganda methods. On an international short-wave broadcast he had three British fliers captured in the raid on Wilhelmshaven, testify that they were well-treated prisoners.
"My Wesson Salad Bowl always wins applause too!"
Says—
MRS. LAWRENCE TIBBETT
WIFE OF AMERICA’S FAMOUS BARITONE

"I consider the Salad Bowl the perfect dish for buffet suppers—here's how I like it:

My Salad Bowl greases—crisp lettuce, romaine, endive and watercress— are washed, cut out into easily handled pieces, arranged in a large bowl and placed in the refrigerator to chill for 2 hours. Five minutes before serving time, the dressing is added and the salad is tossed gently. Serve in individual bowls. Arrange a green salad to go with the greens. If the salad is served cold, serve it chilled.

For 6 to 10:

2 quarts salad greens
1 green pepper
2 onions, thinly sliced
2 tomatoes, sliced
4 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
1 cup Wesson Oil
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
2 teaspoons dry mustard
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon celery seed

Mix the dressing ingredients, pour over the salad, toss gently and serve.

Even the most temperamental appetite responds to the crisp, cool, sunny Salad Bowl with encore after encore—especially when it is made—in homes from Maine to California—with pure, delicious Wesson Oil. For this type of delicate salad oil brings out all the full flavor of the healthful greens and vegetables... and adds energy in a most digestible form. Enjoy a Wesson Salad Bowl every day... The most popular dishes of the season.

Wesson Oil
for salads...frying...waffles...and delicious vegetable cookery
AT YOUR GROCER'S

A DICTIONARY OF

Its most important word is "infantryman."

In any dictionary of war the word with the most significance is "infantryman," meaning the soldier who fights on foot with a rifle. In the complex mechanics of modern warfare, his job seems the simplest. He occupies a certain piece of ground. On defense, he keeps the enemy out of it. On attack, he destroys an enemy infantryman from an enemy piece of ground. He is the most important unit in war because his presence on a piece of ground is the only certain token that his army holds it.

An infantryman in the world is better than one shown in front and rear view on three pages: the French push. Here he carries his complete equipment. This is what he wears: steel helmet, khaki uniform, long plain coat whose front flaps are buttoned back for marching, heavy flannel shirt (but no undershirt), ankle-length trousers, woolen breeches, roll pants, woolen socks, shoes with laced soles, fins tie, heavy wooden gloves.
MODERN WARFARE
the soldier who does the real fighting

This is what he wears: a rifle, or carbine, which is shorter, with a 16-in.-long bayonet; knapsack over shoulders; two haversacks, one over left hip, the other over small of back; over this second haversack, a gas mask; canteen on right hip; two ammunition pouches in front. In the knapsack is change of underclothes and socks, pair of light shoes, woolen blanket, pouches, reserve rations and ammunition. The haversacks contain bread, chocolate, tobacco, personal belongings. The canteen contains two quarts of wine and water—three parts water to one part wine.

On the basis of the last World War, the infantryman has one chance in four of emerging from combat unscathed, one in four of being wounded, one in four of being killed. His wounds are caused: 80% by artillery shells, 3% by gas, 8% by small arms and grenades, less than 1% by bayonet. One out of ten shell wounds is fatal. Only one out of 90 small-arms wounds is fatal.

continued on next page

DO YOU WANT YOUR MAKE-UP TO STAY ON FOR HOURS AND HOURS?
DO YOU WANT SOMETHING THAT WILL HELP KEEP A MAKE-UP OUT OF SIGHT?
DO YOU WANT YOUR SKIN TO GLOW THROUGH YOUR FOUNDATION?
DO YOU WANT TO HELP HIDE YOUR FRECKLES?

Elizabeth Arden's Wonderful New
All-Day Foundation Cream
is the answer

Elizabeth Arden's newest success is a beautiful cream that stabilizes your make-up and keeps it on beautifully all day long... that helps to conceal a blemish... freckles... sunburn... that glows softly through your powder and gives your face a luminous look... that keeps you looking groomed and lovely throughout a whole festive evening... that comes in four wonderful shades to match your skin (or the color you'd like your skin to be)! It's called — appropriately enough — Elizabeth Arden's ALL-DAY FOUNDATION CREAM, . . . . . . . . 41.

Elizabeth Arden
671 Fifth Avenue, New York, Plaza 3-2246
Dictionary of War (continued)

**Light machine gun is infantry offense weapon**

The basic unit of infantrymen is a squad, made up of from eight to 10 men. Each squad functions around a light machine gun, the men using their rifles largely to defend and assist the light machine gun. Major use of the light machine gun is to attack. Its low trajectory fire sends defending enemy troops to cover, or drives them back in counterattack.

Below is a British Bren, .303-in. gun. Light enough to be carried by one man, it can fire 500 shots per minute, is loaded by clips (above) which hold 20 bullets each. Light machine guns are air-cooled, have a bad tendency to get overheated which causes them to jam or fire inaccuracy. Ribs on barrel help keep it cool. Pneumatic device on nose is a “flash hider,” which prevents the enemy from knowing the gun by its spattering flame.

**Heavy machine gun is infantry’s main defense**

The heavy machine gun is the bulwark of front-line defense. It fires at the rate of 500 bullets per minute. More than anything else, its incessant fire has destroyed the mobility of modern troops. Heavy-machine-gun crews often do not see their targets. They fire over parapeted areas, coordinating their fire with that of other guns so that they can sweep an entire front-line section. The waste from missed shots is terrific but the effectiveness of the fire justifies the waste.

Below is a French Besa, heavy machine gun, adjusted for anti-aircraft work. All heavy machine guns must be able to defend ground troops against attacking or dive-bombing planes. Because the power of these bullets is not great, a direct hit on pilot, gas tank or vulnerable part is necessary to bring down the plane.
Hand grenades serve infantry as artillery

The most rudimentary form of artillery is the hand grenade, a metal container filled with high explosive which is thrown by an infantryman. In its use, the soldier functions as a cannon, propelling a shell by hand at the enemy. The hand grenade is very useful to help drive the enemy from cover of trenches, fox-holes, machine-gun nests, dugouts which the artillery fire has missed. It can also disable advancing tanks.

The Allies use the familiar pine-cone-shaped grenade, whose fuse is set by pulling out a pin before throwing. The German prefers the potato-masher type (shown above), on which the grenade is fixed to a stick. By pulling a ring attached to the end of the stick, the soldier sets off fuse, waits a few seconds, then slings grenade at the enemy. A good thrower can toss a grenade 40 yd.

Trench mortars lob bombs into enemy lines

Smallest unit of artillery is the trench mortar, which moves right up with the front-line infantrymen. Light, malleable pieces, they are little more than smooth-bored tubes. They lob their bombs high into the air, are used to blast troops out of cover and destroy barbed wire.

Below is the 81-mm German trench mortar, the size standard in French, German, Polish armies. To fire it, a bomb is dropped into the muzzle of the gun. When it hits the bottom of the tube powder rings are set off which sends the bomb soaring almost straight up. The new mortars are so accurate that a good crew can drop a bomb on a blanket at 2,000 yd. Field European allotment among armies is six to each regiment. The biggest, heaviest mortars in artillery use are loaded at the breech with shells.
Movie-goers
you’ve undoubtedly seen!

1. THE BARKING SEAL is uncomfortable because his collar’s tight! The collars on Arrow Shirts always fit right. Arrow’s exclusive Sanforized-SHRUNK fabric won’t shrink even a moody 1%!

2. THE SNEAKER is uncomfortable because his shirts don’t fit right. But Arrow’s exclusive Shrunk-off cut curves with your waist, slopes with your shoulders, tapers with your arms.

3. THE TOP-TEASER often comes late because he spotted missing shirt buttons as he was dressing for theatre. Arrow shirt buttons are anchored on by a patented button-stay!

4. THE ADMIRING WIFE can’t take her eyes off her husband—she looks as swell in his Arrow Shirt. Get Gooden, a fine Oxford shirt, with a perfect Arrow collar—$3 at your Arrow dealer’s.

ARROW SHIRTS
Made by Clark, Pinckney & Co., Inc.
Sanforized–Shrunk—a new shirt free if one ever shrinks out of fit

Light artillery gives infantry close support

Built up in the front lines, many senior place light field artillery pieces known as “close supporting guns.” The 75-mm. German howitzer below is a modern example. This little piece, whose low outline makes it easy to conceal and whose lightness gives it great mobility, can drop shells on enemy machine gun nests, can drive them into action against tanks. Close supporting guns fire at targets which are visible to their crews, differing from heavier pieces which fire further back of the lines and are directed by telephone or wire from forward observation posts. The 75 is ideally suited for mountain use because it can easily be taken apart, carried by its crew over steep, rocky terrain.

105-mm. howitzer is basic light field piece

The standard piece of light field artillery used to be guns of about 75 mm. caliber. Best known was the famous French 75. Today the 75 is being replaced as the primary light field gun by the 105-mm. howitzer. Below is the British version of the 105, the 25-pounder. Almost as mobile as the highly mobile 75, the 105 can fire a bigger shell just as rapidly, can cover more square yards of ground with explosive destruction. It can shoot either at low trajectory, like a gun, or a high trajectory, like a howitzer. The German Army has completely replaced its light field pieces with 105’s. The French Army was caught usefully short of them during the last War, is now making up the lack.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 52
Dictionary of War (continued)

These diagrams define gun, howitzer, mortar

A gun sends its shell on a flat trajectory. There are two main gun uses: A light field piece bombardé troops entrenched in the side of a hill, while a howitzer gun (like the kite-tail shown opposite, bottom) shoves over the hill at distant objectives.

A howitzer has a higher trajectory, can drop shells closer behind the hill than a gun. In modern warfare, troops and artillery are hiding from flat fire in trenches or behind hills. Hence the howitzer gets at objectives a field gun cannot reach.

A mortar has the highest trajectory of all artillery. Employed on the side of a hill, it can lob a shell almost straight up in the air so that it falls on the far slope of another hill, dropping straight down on an enemy position like a pine driver.
Medium artillery goes after enemy batteries

The gun below is classed as medium artillery. It is one of Ger-
many's fine new 150-mm. howitzers, which can outshoot the
French 155-mm. howitzers. Howitzers cannot shoot as far or
as heavy as guns of the same caliber but their higher trajec-
tory (opposite, center) makes them essential for modern fighting.
The function of a medium howitzer is to destroy or disable
enemy batteries and thus protect its own artillery. It also pours
heavy fire on strong enemy points, acts in barrage, demolishes
barricades, burns bridges, harasses enemy advance. Caliber for calibre,
German's howitzers and all its artillery is the best in Europe.
In recent years guns have greatly improved both in range and in
mobility. Because it started from scratch, German artillery is
much more modern than the French, the planes for which have
been thrifty saved and made over from the last war. But the
French have the reputation of being the best artillerymen in Eu-
rope. England has been working fast to modernize its artillery.

Heavy artillery carries a knockout punch

Below is a French 155-mm. gun which shoots a 85-lb. shell ten
miles. It is classed as heavy artillery. Heavy artillery is the
knockout punch an army must have to win war by purely mil-
itary means. Its chief use is to send shells back of lines at sup-
ply dumps, railroad, communication lines. It also helps light-
er field pieces bombard strongly entrenched front-line troops.
The size of a gun is determined by the diameter of its bore. It
is measured by inches or by millimeters. One inch equals 25 mm.
Light field artillery is generally composed of 155-mm. guns or 105-
mm. howitzers. Medium field artillery includes howitzers of 130
and 135 mm., guns of 105 mm. Guns of 135 mm. and over, how-
iters and mortars over 155 mm. are heavy field artillery. When
guns get bigger than 105 mm. they tend to lose their mobil-
ity and their standing as field guns and must be carried by rail.
The weight of the shell varies as the calibre of a gun's caliber;
10,000 lbs. gun fires a shell eight times the weight of a 20-lb. gun's

continued on next page
Dictionary of War (continued)

Tanks clear the way for infantry advance

There are three kinds of tanks: light (5.15 tons), medium (10.59 tons), heavy (30 tons up). Below is a British medium tank. Armed with a 47-mm. gun and six machine guns, it carries a crew of five at a top speed of 16 m.p.h.

The tank’s job is to clear the way for infantry advance. When the artillery has blasted paving enemy defenses, heavy and medium tanks roll out to attack. Heavy tanks, carrying 75-mm. guns or the equivalent, destroy anti-tank guns and artillery. Medium tanks blast pillboxes, machine-gun nests. Light tanks travel behind with the infantry, mopping up machine-gun nests.

When tank meets tank in combat, the one with the heaviest armor and biggest gun wins. Tanks must be used in masses to be effective. Infantry must move right behind tanks to occupy and hold ground. Germany has mostly light tanks. France and Britain, with more big tanks, have clear superiority over Germany.

The armored car is a scout, not a fighter

The armored car is mechanized scouting cavalry. It feels out the disposition of enemy forces, probes its movements. Armed with this armor, it is not suited for combat work. It is supposed not to fight but to stay away. While in movement, it reports its findings back to headquarters through its radio transmitter (two antennas on front and back of car below).

Below is a French armored car. It carries a crew of five, a 37-mm. gun and a machine gun with 50 shells and 3,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition. Guns are mounted in turret. Armored cars prefer not to leave roads. Once off roads, they lose their precious speed and mobility. Germans have the newest armored cars. Many of their models have six to eight wheels, which give better traction over rough terrain. These can be driven from either end so a car doesn’t have to turn around if it gets into trouble. Most armored cars wear bulletproof plexiglass.
Anti-tank gun is best defense against tanks

The anti-tank gun is a high-velocity piece which fires its shell in a low, almost straight line directly at tanks. The one below is a fine British two-pounder. Mobile, quick-firing, able to swing its fire in a wide arc, it can stop any tank within a range of 1,000 yd. Anti-tank guns are the main and most effective defense against tanks. But, like tanks, they must be used in masses. According to German tacticians, every mile of active front should have at least 10 anti-tank guns.

The Germans, though weaker than France or Britain in tanks, are much stronger in anti-tank guns. They have 11 per division while the French have only 28, the British about 20. Anti-tank guns must be large enough to shoot a projectile which is both armor-piercing and explosive. One which pierces armor but does not explode, or a shell which explodes without piercing the armor, cannot be relied upon to do an efficient job of destruction.

Barriers can slow up or stop a tank advance

Tank action is limited by terrain. A tank advance cannot proceed effectively if natural barriers like rivers, swamps or swales are in its path. Deflecting armor take full advantage of natural barriers. Where natural help is lacking, barriers like the one shown below are built. This consists of rows of concrete pyramids, 4 to 6 ft. high, jutting up like teeth. Tanks that try to clamber them are dumped over or raised off the ground and held helpless in midair. Their tracks are fumbled around while anti-tank guns or soldiers with grenades blast away.

Where time permits, a defending army puts up hastily barriers. Steel rails and ties are driven in end up, or "accordion wire" is strung. This wire folds up like an accordion when a tank passes through, entangling itself thoroughly in a tank's tracks. Also, effective are sand mines. These are simply cans filled with powder, which explode on contact when a tank runs over them.

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Dictionary of War (continued)

Anti-aircraft guns disrupt bombers' accuracy

The purpose of anti-aircraft guns is to hit and bring down enemy planes and to force them to fly so high that they cannot bomb with any accuracy. Against low-flying planes, automatic rapid-fire cannon are vitally necessary. Germany has the most and best of these. Against high-flying bombers attacking industrial centers, munitions works, railroads, etc., heavy anti-aircraft guns must be used. In Spain, the German 88-mm. Flak gun did wonderful service but the British now have a 5.7-in. gun which is even better. This is shown in the photograph below.

This anti-aircraft gun fires up to 80,000 ft. in the air, far higher than any bomber goes. Its shells are timed to burst at the altitude of the attacking plane. A direct hit does not have to be scored. Any plane within 45 yd. of the spot where the shell burst may be damaged by a fragment. Neither the French nor British forces have a sufficient number of heavy anti-aircraft guns but the Germans are well-supplied with their good Flak 88's.

Complex mechanisms aim anti-aircraft guns

A heavy anti-aircraft gun does not simply draw a bead on a bomber and fire. It is directed by a complex and highly accurate mechanism which, with the gun, completes an anti-aircraft unit. This is shown below. The height finder is a stereoscopic optical device which gives the altitude at which the planes are flying. It transmits this to the predictor. At the predictor, two men at telescopes follow the flight of the planes. By complicated readings, the course and speed of the bombers are determined. This information and that given by the height finder are all assimilated within the mechanism of the predictor. Thus the result of the calculation is transmitted to the gun. The predictor does not aim the gun. It sets two pointers on it. The gun crew aligns the gun according to these pointers and then it is ready to fire. The predictor's work is continuous. If the planes change their course or speed or height, the predictor immediately records this change and the gun is aimed accordingly.

CUT FROM POSTER

[Diagram showing the mechanism of anti-aircraft gun]

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