

ON TO
TOKYO

The Marietta Daily Journal

THE WEATHER
Allies cool off Hitler's
Blitz.

COBB COUNTY'S HOME DAILY NEWSPAPER

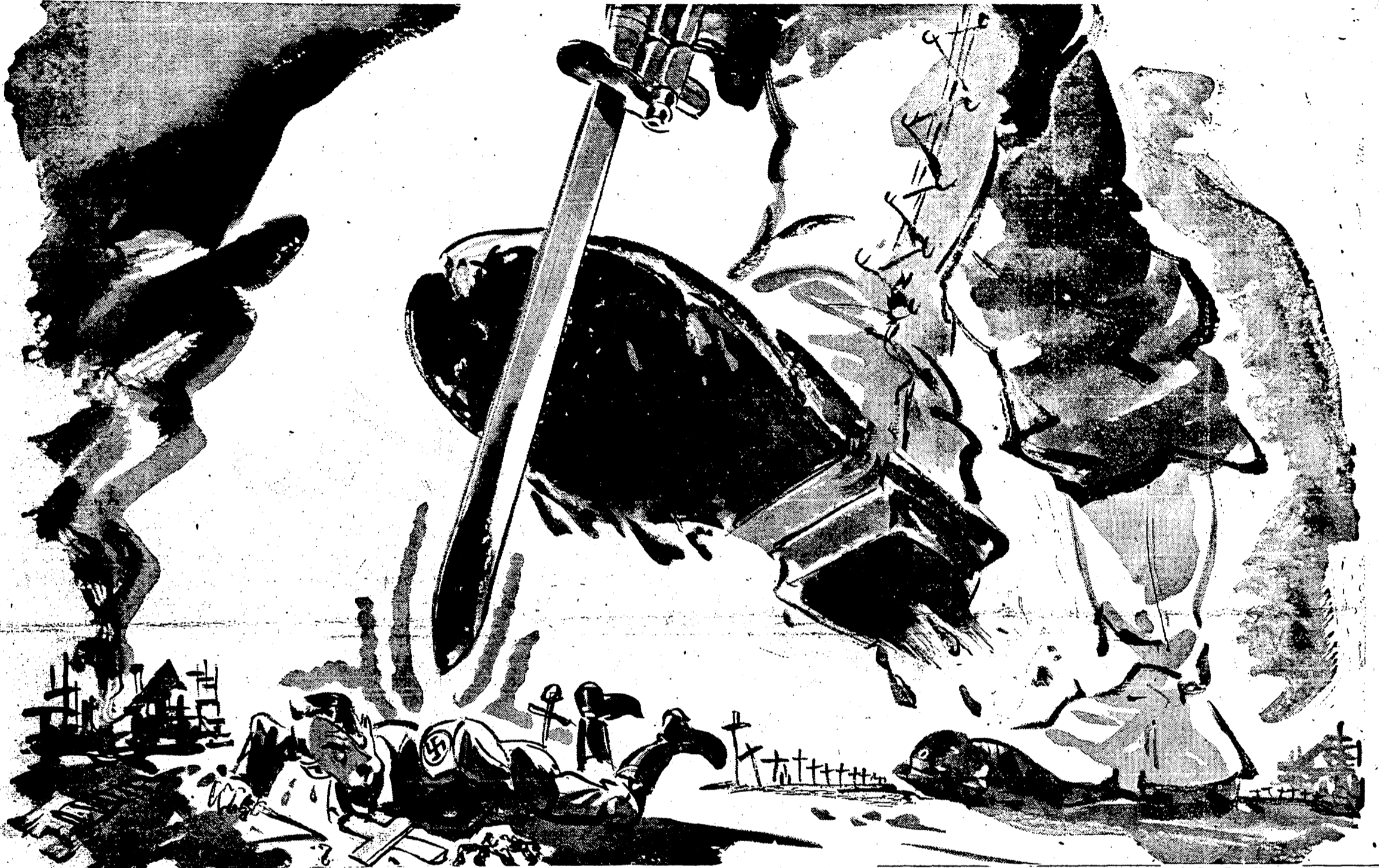
Established 1866

Get The News While It Is News

MARIETTA, GA., V-E DAY, 1945

A Progressive Paper for a Progressive City

GERMANY BEATEN



Hitler Hate Brought Scourge Worse Than Attila, The Hun

Adolf Hitler, an Austrian, forced his way into absolute rule of Germany in 14 years, then made himself master of at least 350 million human beings as one of the strangest, most ruthless conquerors since Attila the Hun.

Beginning life as a weakling, the sickly son of a peasant woman, he drifted abjectly until he was 30, but became ruler of Germany when he was 44, and then by dunning and daring in the weird double-role of war lord and comic-opera villain, went further than any man yet toward conquering the world.

In 10 years he had swept Europe, as did Napoleon a century earlier, and was threatening the world.

Today his house of cards is tumbled to defeat, after the most costly war the world has ever known.

The queer dictator fought and was wounded in the 1914-18 war. One of millions cast adrift by the conflict he joined six men at Munich in 1919 in forming a political party advocating extreme nationalism, anti-Communism, anti-Semitism, and anti-capitalism, anti-parliamentarism—and totalitarian rule.

DICTATOR SINCE 1933

Made dictator of Germany by the Reichstag March 23, 1933, he effected the "anschluss" of Germany and Austria in five years and by the end of June, 1940, had overthrown France... was master of the continent west of Russia... and only one full motorized division was ready to meet him in Britain, the last region left defying him in Europe.

Even then he had not reached the high tide of his conquests territorially.

Beaten for the first time in battle by the British "few"—the airmen—he turned eastward against Russia, sweeping in the fall, 1941, to the gates of Mos-

cow. Still promising his people quick victory, he was still near there in the spring of 1942, when he began a second offensive. By fall his troops were storming Stalin-grad and were swamping the Caucasus, while in the Mediterranean he had forced his way with his Italian allies to within the borders of Egypt and was threatening the capture of Suez and a juncture with his Japanese Axis partners in India.

His domains now extended to the arctic regions of Norway to northern Africa and from the southeast of France to most of European Russia.

Added to the millions in conquered Europe, the inhabitants of territories under the influence of Hitler or his Axis junior partner, Italy, increased the total under his domination to perhaps the highest for any man in history.

In that hour, Anglo-American troops invaded French North Africa and his decline began.

STIRS WORLD'S HATRED
Millions of Europeans from conquered territories were in his hundreds of concentration camps. Thousands had been killed, whole villages like Lidice, Czechoslovakia, wiped out. Jews had been almost eradicated within his "Fortress of Europe." Millions

of men had died in the German and opposing armies, and cities like Rotterdam, Warsaw and Coventry had been bombed almost to eradication.

Hitler was born at Braunau, Austria, near the German border. But "from my earliest youth," he said in his book, "Mein Kampf"—written when he was a political prisoner—"I was convinced that the destruction of the Austrian empire was a necessary condition to the survival of the German race."

From 1903 to 1912, until he was 23, he worked as a house painter and common laborer. For the next two years before the outbreak of the first world war he worked as a carpenter in Munich and drew sketches for newspapers.

"Lanky Adolf" Hitler, at 25 years of age, volunteered for the Bavarian army when the European great war began, and on October 10, 1914, was sent to the front. Wearing a handlebar mustache, he was promoted to the approximate rank of lance corporal and won a reputation for bravery. He received the Iron Cross, 2nd class, December 2, 1914, after an attack on the "Bavarians' Forest" in Flanders. In 1916, he was wounded. Later he won a regimental diploma and the Iron Cross, 1st class. Three weeks before the Armistice he was gassed and lay blind for four weeks.

The Armistice tossed Hitler, like millions of others, into a nation where contending political groups fought each other through the streets, broke up each other's meetings and turned what was left of German unity into chaos.

Hitler now began political activities among war veterans, his ideal of a strong, single-purpose Germany crystallized still more.

There occurred a chance contact. He was taken into a small political group headed by Anton Drexler, a cobbler. In it was Gottfried Feder. It was Feder whose economic ideas later formed the basis of Hitler's platform. Holding party card No. 7, Adolf Hitler soon became the dominant influence in the movement.

ARRESTED IN '23 PUTSCH
By 1923, the National-Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei (the name was Hitler's own) had become a recognized political force in Munich. It increased in power until even the most potent politicians negotiated with it. But Hitler, flushed with his first power, overplayed his part. Darting into a Munich beer hall on November 8, 1923, he fired two shots into the ceiling and declared the Bavarian government abolished and himself as dictator.

The next day he marched, with Gen. Erich von Ludendorff, Germany's brilliant strategist, at the head of 800 Nazi followers toward the former royal palace. Police shot down 16 of his Nazis on the Feldherrnplatz. Others, including the former commander of Richthofen's "Air Circus"—Hermann Goering—were wounded. Hitler was arrested. He was sentenced in April, 1924, to the military fortress at Landsberg on the Lech, but was released in December, 1924. In the interval he wrote his philosophy in his "Mein Kampf"—outlining a plan of government and conquest

which step by step he was to carry out until stopped.

Freed, he began at once to re-organize the party. LED NAZIS TO POWER

Backed by such rough-and-tumble speakers as Goebbels, his district leader for Berlin, Hitler stumped the country incessantly, whipping crowds to enthusiasm with promises of bread, of a greater Germany and a re-won respect for Germany in the society of nations. By 1928 his Nazis had won 12 seats in the Reichstag. By 1930, aided by the world economic crisis, they polled more than 6,400,000 votes in the Reichstag elections, winning 107 seats. The Nazi members swore absolute allegiance to Hitler.

But he could not defeat Hindenburg.

Against the Field Marshal, running on Junker tradition and huge world war popularity, he nevertheless polled 11,000,000 votes in the first election in March and 13,000,000 in the runoff a month later. He proved he was leader of the strongest German party, with nearly 40 per cent of the total vote.

Suddenly Hitler's popularity

Victory Edition

subsidized. He countered this by allying himself with the powerful Nationalist party, headed by the newspaper publisher, Alfred Hugenberg. Hitler had refused membership in any cabinet except on his own terms. With Hugenberg he successively forced the fall of the cabinets of Wilhelm Bruening, Franz von Papen and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher. Hindenburg then yielded to the inevitable.

On January 30, 1933, the field-marshal president named Hitler chancellor of a cabinet in which the Nazis were a minority and of which both Hugenberg and Papen were members.

Less than a month later, on February 27, the Reichstag burned. Nazi speakers said it was set afire by Communists as a signal for an uprising. Hitler seized on the event to outlaw the Communist party, suspend republican liberties under the constitution, and

to abrogate the rights of personal liberty, peaceful assemblage and freedom of the press. He already had dissolved the Reichstag, calling new elections for March 5.

The Nazis, with all means of propaganda to themselves, drummed their ideas into the populace at machine-gun speed—and polled approximately 17,300,000 votes.

Hitler announced he had received a "grant of authority" to carry out his program—the totalitarian state. It called for one party and obedience to one man—Adolf Hitler.

In quick succession he dissolved the opposing political parties. Non-Nazis were weeded from the cabinet and government offices, or else absorbed into the party. Germany was "harmonized," and the party became virtually synonymous with the state.

On March 23, 1933, the Reichstag made Hitler dictator until

April, 1937. The Austrian, had become the unchallengeable master of Germany.

Once firmly in the saddle, party stalwarts began the wildest stage of the Nazi movement. On April 1, 1933, they began a boycott of Jews. The first repression of the Catholic and Protestant churches began. Thousands of political and religious opponents were thrown into concentration camps, many of them later to be "shot while attempting to escape." Groups like the neopaganists led by Alfred Rosenberg, the party philosopher, flourished. Little attempt was made to curb excesses.

In June, 1934, springing surprise after surprise, he purged his party, killing an official total of 77 persons—besides many unofficially reported—among the former being Schieicher and Storm Troop Commander Capt.

(Continued on page 2)

