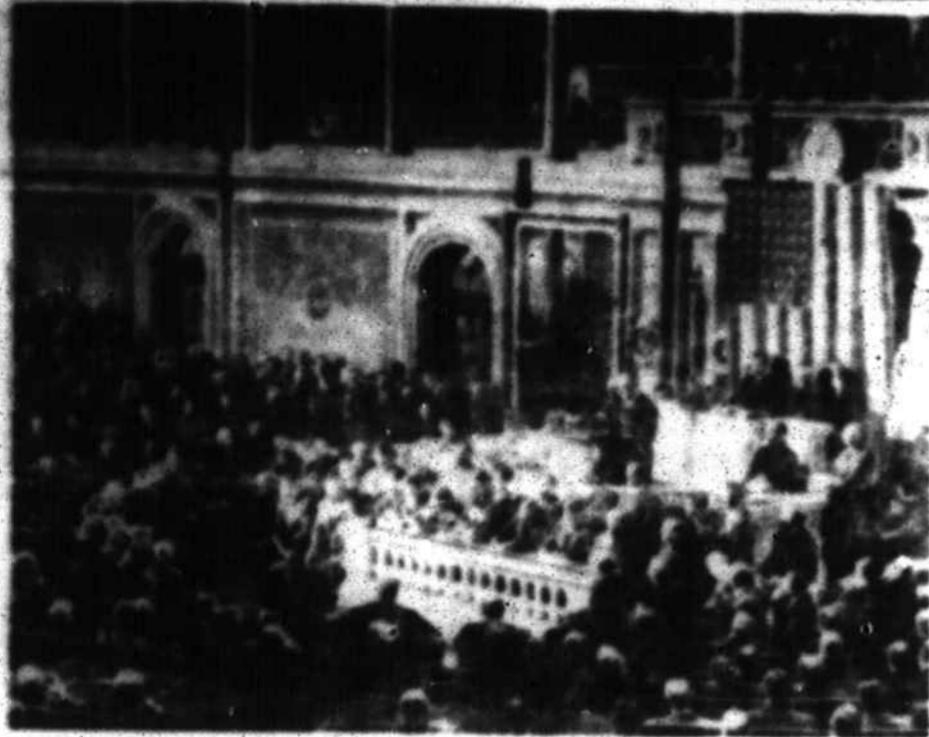


Congress Declares War on Axis



On December 8, 1941, President Roosevelt addressed a joint session of congress, asking for a declaration of war against the Japanese. Declaration of war on Germany followed swiftly.

Chronology— World War II

1939
Sept. 1—Germany launches invasion of Poland.
Sept. 3—Britain and France announce that a state of war exists with Germany.

1940
April 9—Germany invades Norway and Denmark.
May 10—Germany repels British attempt to invade Nazi-Norway.
May 10—Germany invades the low countries. Churchill becomes prime minister.
June 2—Four-fifths of British troops evacuated from Dunkirk.
June 10—Italy enters the war.
June 10—Nazis occupy Paris.
June 22—French accept German's peace terms.

1941
April 6—Germans invade Yugoslavia and take command of Greek-Italian front.
May 1—British driven out of Greece.
May 16—Rudolf Hess lands in Britain by parachute.
June 1—German paratroopers take Crete.
June 22—Germany invades Russia.
Dec. 7—Japanese make sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the Philippines and Hong Kong.
Dec. 8—U. S. declares war on Axis countries.

1942
April 18—Doolittle leads American fliers in bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities.
May 8—Corregidor surrenders.
May 9—American forces defeat Japanese fleet in the Coral sea.
July 1—British Eighth army halts Rommel at El Alamein.
Aug. 15—Commandos raid Dieppe.
Oct. 25—Battle of Solomons starts.
Nov. 8—U. S. troops land in North Africa.

1943
Feb. 3—Germans lose the battle of Stalingrad.
May 15—Tunis and Bizerte fall, ending German resistance in North Africa.
July 10—Allies invade Sicily.
July 25—Mussolini out, Badoglio becoming premier.
Sept. 3—Allies land in southern Italy.
Sept. 8—Italy surrenders unconditionally.
Nov. 20—Americans invade Gilberts, Marsh and Tarawa.
Nov. 22—Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek meet at Cairo.
Nov. 28—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran.

1944
Jan. 22—Fifth army troops establish Anzio beachhead.
Jan. 31—Americans invade Marshall Islands.
Feb. 16—Pacific fleet attacks Truk with heavy Japanese sea and air losses.
Feb. 20—Yanks invade Admiralty Islands, overrunning Los Negros.
Mar. 4—First All-American air raid smashes Berlin.
Mar. 15—Allies level Cassino.
Mar. 30—Red army drives into Romania.
Apr. 10—Reds recapture Odessa, last major Russian city in hands of Nazis.
Apr. 22—U. S. troops land along 100-mile front on Dutch New Guinea.
May 8—Russians capture Sevastopol and the Crimea.
June 6—D-Day.
June 6—Allies begin invasion of France.
June 25—U. S. invades Marianas.
June 25—German subot planes attack England.
June 25—French invade Silesia.
June 25—American troops enter Chongqing; Japanese in Vichy.
June 25—Yanks bomb Subiword.
July 1—Sovets take Minsk.
July 1—Can falls to British troops.
July 25—Lithuan, Anzacs fall to Americans.
July 25—U. S. troops invade Guam.
July 25—Americans reach East Prussian territory.
Aug. 1—Sovets taken by Americans.
Aug. 1—Americans enter Great.
Aug. 1—Russians seize Polish Gdansk oil fields.
Aug. 25—Florence freed by Allies.
Aug. 25—Allied troops invade southern France.
Aug. 25—Sovets over for peace.
Aug. 25—Paris liberated.
Sept. 1—Allies overrun World War I battle fronts.

Free France Again



As head of the Free French movement, General Charles de Gaulle played an important part in the liberation of his homeland.

This Put America Into Global Warfare



Ships in Pearl Harbor sinking, following December 7 attack (upper). A general view of the harbor is given. Lower left shows the USS Arizona on fire; at right, the explosion of the USS Shaw. This was the overt act that put U. S. into the war on the Axis.

War President



Franklin D. Roosevelt, commander-in-chief of U. S. armed forces, served in World War I as an assistant secretary of Navy, having charge of European inspection and demobilization in Europe.

U. S. Mobilization Of All Resources Turned War's Tide

The Axis' declaration of war against the U. S. was the signal for the complete industrial and agricultural mobilization of the country, resulting in an unprecedented production of goods and food that not only has fed the sinews of our own fighting machine, but helped maintain those of our Allies as well.

Succeeding the Office of Production Management set up earlier in the defense program, the War Production board came into its own with the U. S. entrance into the war, with leadership vested in Donald Nelson, and personnel consisting of the nation's most expert industrialists and technicians.

To put all of the nation's vital resources and manpower at the command of the war effort, civilian production, particularly in the heavy industries using steel, aluminum, alloys, etc., was sharply curtailed, with a priority system established to allocate the supply of necessary materials.

Aircraft Production High

At the same time, both private industry and the government invested in the construction and expansion of production facilities, with the aircraft and shipbuilding manufacturing showing the most phenomenal growth due to the development of the airplane as a vital bombardment and protective weapon, and the necessity for hauling vast quantities of supplies across water routes.

With industry mobilized, labor was first allowed to follow wartime employment opportunities, but when more workers were needed, the War Manpower commission sought to steer help into vital production by drawing up a list of essential occupations entitling draft registrants to deferment consideration.

Matching industry's sensational production achievement, the nation's farmers, short of help with workers seeking more lucrative employment in war industries and drafted for service, and short of machinery because of restrictions on output, managed to raise record crops and keep the country, the services and our Allies well nourished.

Reflecting the outstanding production record of the farmer, around 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn were raised in 1942, '43 and '44; over 100,000,000 head of hogs were fed during 1943 and '44, and 1944 wheat harvest was set at over 1,000,000,000 bushels.

War Prime Minister



Winston Churchill, as war prime minister, developed an unprepared British people into an effective war machine.

Aid for Russians Was Big Topic in Casablanca Talks

With high military and diplomatic chieftains in attendance, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met at Casablanca, January 14, 1943, for a ten-day conference at which plans were laid for operations against the Axis in Europe and increased aid to Russia.

Although the conference looked to the invasion of France, the immediate military significance of the meeting lay in the rapid conquest of the Mediterranean area and the subsequent campaign in the Italian theater. Diplomatic significance lay in Italy's unconditional surrender and the collection of the Free French and French North African forces.

Troops Buy Candy

In one month of this year, U. S. troops in combat zones bought nine million pounds of hard candy, manufactured and packaged according to army specifications.

Wheat Best Feed

Wheat is the most valuable of grain feeds from a nutrition standpoint, agronomists say, since it contains a higher percentage of needed protein than any of the other grains. It is the best balanced single grain ration for feeding stock.

Italy Breaks World Peace

A border clash in Africa that expanded into a colonial war showed the dictators of Europe that the "peace-loving nations" really did not have the will or the power to stop an aggressive state. On December 9, 1934, Italian and Ethiopian troops encountered each other in disputed territory on the edge of the Italian Somaliland. By January 10, 1935, fighting was resumed, and Italy made demands. A committee of conciliation was agreed to, and hostilities were suspended for months. The emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, appealed to the League of Nations, of which both his country and Italy were members. The League hesitated and hesitated, tried to arbitrate, but got nowhere.

Meanwhile, the Italian premier, was growing impatient. He saw a chance to extend Italian colonial territory, thereby fulfilling his pledge to his party, the Fascists. Accordingly the Italian army, modern and mechanized, invaded Ethiopia. The advance was swift. Bombing planes broke the Ethiopian resistance, despite the fanatical bravery of the poorly equipped natives. May 5, 1941, Mussolini announced that the war was over, and on the sixth, Ethiopia was formally annexed to Italy.

All this was in defiance of the League of Nations, and its peace covenants. During the war, there had been attempts to organize some counter measures against Italy, recognized as the aggressor. There was no thought of military action, but economic sanctions were proposed—principally the cutting off of oil shipments and other necessary supplies to Italy. Several nations stalled or refused to join the embargo, however, and the plan fell through. Italy had successfully defied the League and its peace machinery. All aggressive countries took notice, in particular Germany and Japan, the latter already involved in an undeclared war. The failure of the League to stop Italy in Ethiopia was the "go" signal to Germany.

Ship Compass

A Sperry gyro-compass is a ship's compass consisting principally of a wheel or top spinning at a very high speed and placed in a rigid frame. Once its axis has been set to point accurately to North and South, no magnetic force or natural cause can affect it.

Allies Bomb Germany



Allied bombers drop explosives on Nazi war installations in Germany. Large war plants were put out of commission and the German air force reduced to ineffective status. By keeping Nazi air defenses busy in Germany, Allied landing operations were made considerably easier.

"So Proudly
We Hail"



OLD GLORY
MARCHES ON!

KEEP THE FLAG WAVING UNTIL ALL
THE ENEMIES OF FREEDOM ARE DE-
FEATED.

CONTINUE TO DO YOUR DUTY ON THE
HOME FRONT SO THE BOYS CAN COME
MARCHING HOME SOONER.

Home Building &
Loan Association

A. H. Patterson, Sec'y-Treas.