

## TEN WHO ROSE...



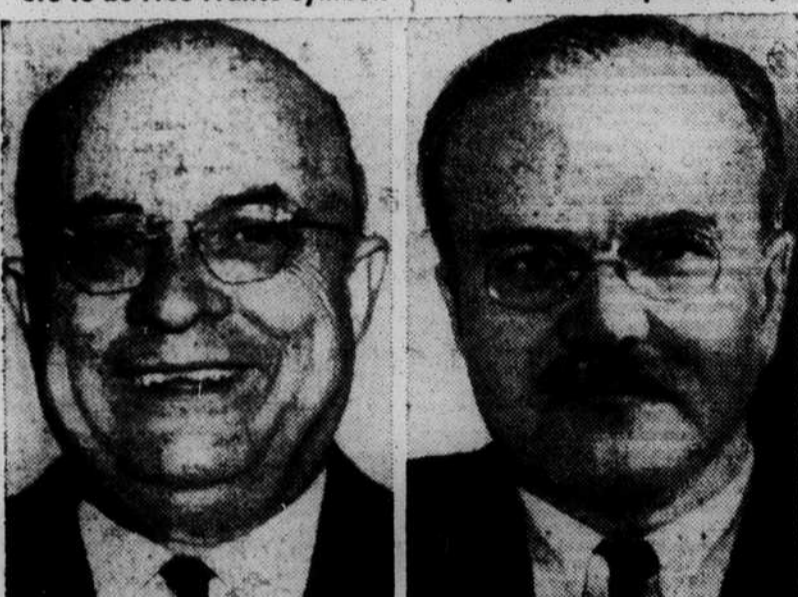
**EISENHOWER**, a Texas-Kansas, executed some of mightiest military operations and taught the Nazis new lessons. **CHURCHILL** was Britain's sideline prophet of disaster until war blazed; he emerged as prime minister, savior.



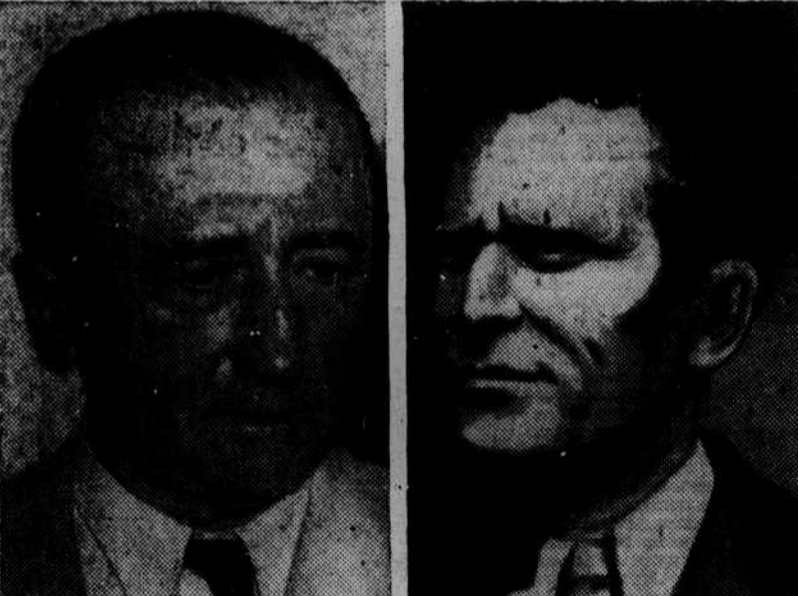
**MONTGOMERY**, Bible-toting blitz-master, was the first to stop the Nazis with inspired tactics across North Africa. **NIEMÖLLER**, a German Lutheran pastor, preferred prison to Nazism. His courage inspired world sermons.



**DEGAULLE**, a minor general in 1940, rallied war-scattered Frenchmen and grew in stature to be Free France symbol. **ROMMEL** won a place in history as the foe's most brilliant tactician. Not a heel-popping Junker, he came up hard way.



**KAISER** was a West Coast contractor; war made him a mighty driving power and symbol of America's miracle in armament production. **MOLOTOV**, the mild, methodical statesman, in war became Russia's No. 2 man and Russia became No. 1 European power with his aid.



**BYRNES**, the "assistant president" from South Carolina, directed war mobilization, to add luster to an already brilliant career of statesmanship. **TITO** (Josip Broz), the myth-shrouded chief of Yugoslav guerrillas, emerged from the Balkan confusion to confound the tottering Nazi supermen.

## Rapture Of Victory Recalls Scenes Of 1918



THE FRONT



LONDON

AP Features  
**JUBILANT** soldiers and civilians at the front and in the capitals of the victorious Allies shouted a noisy welcome to Armistice Day and the end of hostilities on Nov. 11, 1918. The tension of more than four years of war broke. Flags waved. Army discipline was forgotten, men and women cheered, and huge throngs gathered for monster parades in the big cities of the new and old worlds.



PARIS



NEW YORK

11 A.M., NOV. 11, 1918

## ... TEN WHO FELL



**MUSSOLINI**, father of Fascism, dictated for 21 years; was first of dictators to fall ('43) as Italy was invaded. **HITLER**, Nazi dictator since 1933, released Europe's oldest hates, newest death machines; was himself engulfed.



**VON THYSSSEN**, German steel tycoon, sponsored Hitler's rise, then from a jail window saw war gobble up fortune. **CHAMBERLAIN** sowed words of appeasement, reaped world war; he died in 1940, after resigning Empire's reins.



**QUISLING** betrayed Norway and became a puppet dictator in 1940; "quisling" now is a synonym for betrayer. **HIMMLER**, Hitler's own deputy, Fuehrer, flew to England in 1941 to propose peace—and sank into deep oblivion.



**CASTILLO**, as president held Argentina aloof from Latin America's anti-Axis front; got "puttsched out" in June, 1943. **REYNAUD**, French war chief, fought World War II as he did World War I. France was blitzed; he was captured.



**HEYDRICH**, the Nazi hangman, topped the list of war criminals for post-war trial. But a patriot's bomb got him in Prague in 1942. **BORIS III** of Bulgaria tried to do business with Hitler. His 25-year reign ended in a mysterious death last August. His nation shied from Axis.

## Peace Was Wonderful Last Time Too—Then Came The Headaches

By W. G. ROGERS  
AP Features Writer  
EUROPE; 11 A. M., Greenwich Mean Time; Nov. 11, 1918. Europe's millions began the joyous job of recapturing peaceful ways after war-scarred years.

First came wild celebrations . . . Piccadilly . . . Montmartre . . . Rome . . . Marseille . . . the glorious frenzy of the first touch of peace. For the man in the street, his wife and child, it meant incalculable relief. Unendurable separations were over. The boys could take off their uniforms and come home. Those still alive would stay alive, death no longer filled the night air.

**Confusion In Austria**  
To the Belgian the end of the war brought not merely relief but delirium. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth made their official re-entry into Brussels Nov. 22, 1918, to hysterical cheers. Wine flowed in rivers, not only down the throats of citizens mad with joy but also out over the sills of cafes which had catered to the occupying boches and on which the populace vented its fury. Soon, however, Europe's relief gave way to confusion, to hard-

ships uncommon in peace, and to chaos. In Austria in the month of the armistice there were serious disorders; in the following March food conditions were desperate, and in April there was a Bolshevik uprising in Vienna. English women were made eligible to Parliament in November, 1918, and England had its first general election since 1910. In December 100,000 cotton mill workers struck; in January there was a strike in Glasgow so serious that soldiers had to be called out; and in February London was paralyzed by a transport strike. A coal strike was averted narrowly by a boost in wages and a cut in hours. Food rationing did not end until January. Finland won its independence

in March, 1918, after Russia's early release from war in the drastic treaty of Brest-Litovsk imposed by Germany. The year 1919 saw the battle of allied and White Russian troops under Kolchak against the Russian Bolsheviks.

The Italian were demanding Plume, food prices were sky high and labor was restless in the big industrial cities of the north. Tuscany suffered a severe earthquake.

Clemenceau acknowledged straitened conditions in France and offered government aid in combating high prices. Thanks to the enormous task of reconstruction, there was added work for labor. Soon there was a renewal of radical activity and in Paris one paper recalled admiringly the short-lived but bloody Commune of 1871. In January there was a crime wave in Paris, and a general strike on the transportation lines; in April an eight-hour day law was enacted.

The German had the least cause to rejoice; though the strain of war was over, he had been defeated. Ebert asked the United

States for food in the month of the armistice. . . Hoover soon was to be named to direct foreign relief in January. Liebknecht's extremist followers, the Spartacists rebelled in Berlin in November, December and January, and the deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were the principal check to the spread of these disorders. Workers and Soldiers' Councils proclaimed a republic in Hamburg in November. A Bolshevik republic was set up in Silesia in December, and a Soviet government for Bavaria was proclaimed in Munich in April and overthrown in May.

The German heard his generals protest that the army had never been defeated; he could see with his own eyes that his cities had not been bombed nor his countryside overrun. It was not long before the man in the streets of the Rhineland was trying slyly to divide his conquerors; he was telling the Frenchman that the Americans were no good, and whispering to the American in the Army of Occupation that he could not stand the French.

## Leaders In American Life Hail Victory

### WOMEN

By MRS. JOHN L. WHITEHURST  
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs  
Although the surrender of Germany saves the lives of many of our boys at this time, it should be definitely understood that a negotiated peace based on special privileges will not be welcomed by the women of this country. The women suffer the most poignant grief during a war, and Germany's leaders should be punished for their aggression.

By MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT  
Honorary President, National League of Women Voters  
Many forward-looking people in Germany have died under the Nazi regime, and some whom I knew have been hanged. I only hope the Germans haven't killed off their own race. If they haven't, there will be liberal and independent leaders, both men and women, for the Germany of tomorrow.

### AGRICULTURE

By MILTON S. EISENHOWER  
President, Kansas State College  
Germany's surrender releases our full power for use against Japan, whose militarists now know their days are numbered. After one more military victory in this war, millions of us, I hope, are going to be terribly vigilant and vocal in making certain that this time we do not lose the peace.

### RELIGION

By STEPHEN S. WISE  
Rabbi, Free Synagogue; president, Jewish Institute of Religion and American Jewish Congress  
Ours must first be the spirit of reverent thanksgiving for divine help, with added thankfulness for the high leadership, which with the heroism of our sons, made victory possible. We must be just and firm—just to a people pitifully misguided and tragically tempted, firm with its criminal leaders. World War II came not because of the Versailles peace treaty, which was of the essence of forbearance, but because of the unwisdom of imagining that we could keep peace within and without our frontiers by refraining from contact with the nations. We have learned the lesson: our children must not again pay the price.

### LABOR

By DANIEL J. TOBIN  
President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers (AFL)  
The collapse of Germany confirms the brilliant war strategy of our leaders. We must now demand protection for future generations against a repetition of two world wars started by Germany. Individual Germans must pay for their crimes, and the war against Japan must be prosecuted with renewed determination.

By JAMES B. CAREY  
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO  
The real test of our motives and institutions lies ahead. It is no easy job to create a world free from want and fear, to seek out from Europe's underground the true champions of democracy. But we must do so, for a world built on compromise with reaction holds no promise for a better tomorrow.

### BUSINESS

By ERIC A. JOHNSTON  
President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce  
While our hearts rejoice at this great victory over European despotism, American industry will take no time off to celebrate until our epic task of erasing tyranny elsewhere is complete. The Germans have been twice taught the grim lesson that "America understands war." We will teach it with renewed vigor and determination to our Asiatic enemies. It will be a lesson they shall never forget.

### EDUCATION

By FRANK P. GRAHAM  
President, University of North Carolina  
Today the surrender of Germany! Yesterday Italy! Tomorrow Japan! The United Nations which combined so decisively for the overthrow of the Fascist powers must continue their cooperation for the democratic inclusion of all peoples in the enforcement of international justice and peace.