

### Rhine Occupation In Other War Proved Headache

Washington — The Allies have smashed the Nazi war machine but they still have a big job on their hands—military control of Germany until the German people set up a government which will not be a threat to world peace. What that job will be like is shown by what happened in 1918.

Allied occupation of the Rhineland after World War I was a prolonged headache for all the nations concerned.

The Army of Occupation Six days after the Armistice, a million Allied soldiers under Generalissimo Foch started moving into Western Germany.

French, British, Belgian and American troops took over Rhine bridgeheads. The American Third Army, 240,000 strong, moved into the Cologne sector. The force was later reduced to about 17,000.

General Pershing issued this order to the American Army of Occupation: "You come not as oppressors but simply as instruments of a stronger government whose purposes toward the people of Germany are beneficent. During your occupation the civilian population is under special safeguard of the honor of the American Army. . . . Actions of pillage will be punished with the severest penalties."

"The Rhinish people were notified that property and personal rights would be respected. Burgomasters, other local officials, stayed in offices. Public utilities were operated by Germans under supervision.

Riots and Strikes Restoration of order was complicated by food riots, political upheaval, industrial chaos, strikes and the unemployment of hundreds of thousands of demobilized German soldiers. German food, augmented by supplies from the Allies, was distributed by local authorities under Allied control. Strike activities were restricted and German soldiers were put to work repairing roads.

Reich communities had not directly felt the destructive force of warfare. The war-weary people were for the most part conciliatory toward the invaders.

However, many Rhinelanders turned sullen when they got word of the peace terms.

The late Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, commander of the American Army of Occupation, said: "A future occupation will find us better prepared." His report on our military government of the Rhineland was the foundation of the present Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories.

There was constant agitation in Congress for the withdrawal of our forces in Germany, even though the Yanks and the Boche

### What Big Men-and Little-Said During Europe's War-Remember?

By The Associated Press The great, the near-great, and the common man said these memorable phrases during Europe's war. Remember?

"I shall not take off this uniform until we have achieved victory." — Adolf Hitler, Sept. 2, 1939.

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat." — Winston Churchill, May 13, 1940.

"This battle decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years." — Hitler, May 20, 1940.

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." — Churchill, to the RAF, Aug. 20, 1940.

"Thank God, I'm not a civilian." — British army officer viewing London's ruins, October, 1940.

"You can say one thing for the bombs. They certainly take one's mind off the war." — London housewife during air blitz, Oct. 1940.

"We must become the great arsenal of democracy." — President Roosevelt, Dec. 29, 1940.

"We look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms . . . freedom of speech . . . freedom of every person to worship God in his own way . . . freedom from want . . .

Freedom from fear." — Roosevelt, Jan. 6, 1941.

"Italy will march to the end side by side with Germany." — Benito Mussolini, Feb. 23, 1941.

"The enemy (Russia) has been hit so hard that he never again will rise up." — Hitler, Oct. 3, 1941.

"Another few months, another half year, one year maybe, and Hitlerite Germany will burst under the weight of her own crimes." — Joseph Stalin, Nov. 8, 1941.

"Sighted sub, sank same." — Ensign Donald F. Mason, U.S.N., Feb. 2, 1942.

"One is confronted by military idiots." — Hitler, Sept. 30, 1942.

"I have not become the king's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." — Churchill, Nov. 11, 1942.

"There is good hunting to be had farther to the west in Libya." — General Bernard Montgomery to the 8th British Army, Nov. 15, 1942.

"When this war is over, I do not ever want to hear of any foreign country." — An American soldier, March, 1943.

"If the German people despair . . . I will not be sorry for them if God lets them down." — Hitler, Nov. 8, 1943.

#### LEADERS

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again shaped events. Hitler, the egotist and mystic, during the day of German victories, sowed the dragon's teeth of suspicion and contempt among the professional Prussian militarists. He spurned them, recalled them, dismissed them and cajoled them until even the homefront suspected the omnipotence of the Reich's man-god.

Mussolini, when war overwhelmed Italy, found the years of strutting and imperiousness could not make up for the fact that his regime was termite-eaten.

The two who had trusted no one except a tiny inner circle found even the circle did not trust them.

These five (for it is still too early to judge the ultimate personal element in the Pacific) were products of the times in which they came to power, but more than that the deeds which followed were products of the men.

#### FEATHER FACTS

Only birds that swim lose their ability to fly during the molting period. Land birds lose only a few wing feathers at a time, since flight is so necessary to their safety.

on the whole hit it off quite well. Finally, the Senate adopted a resolution that the occupation army be brought home and President Harding ordered the withdrawal, January 26, 1923.

#### IMPACT

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jailed. In the 24 hours following Pearl Harbor, 1,771 dangerous enemy aliens alone were picked up by the FBI. Subsequently, more than 16,000 enemy aliens were put under rigid control.

Enemy Patents Seized Axis influences in American businesses were rooted out: 41,077 patents owned or applied for by enemy aliens and nations covering inventions in every field of applied science were seized and every company in which Nazi influence was known to exist was Americanized.

Inspired spy and sabotage hysteria spread through the United States.

A great plane factory lost almost a day's production when some one hurled a rubber ball through the window and yelled, "Bomb!" Another war plant had jitters for a week after workmen found a "spy code" reading "P2NIDSCO." This turned out to be "purl 2, knit 1, drop stitch, cast off," to those who knew how to knit.

All in all, the direct touch of Europe's war fell lightly in America, considering the force generated here against the enemy. The real impact was through the lives lost and the materials expended abroad.



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"Believe me, you gave us what we needed . . . and plenty . . .  
"And we know how you saved and sacrificed . . . worked overtime . . .  
"You'd understand what I mean, if you'd seen Joe come back after they gave him a shot of blood plasma . . .  
"Maybe it was your blood . . .  
"Thanks too for the letters . . . they helped us remember what we were fighting for . . .  
"But . . . can't stop to tell you more now . . . We've got to clean up the Japs . . . and quick, with your help . . ."

Keep up the Good Work, Folks. Don't Let Him Down.

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