

Warweek

Sketches of the Link-Up
The Partisans of Yugoslavia
One Lone Yiddish Typewriter

Saturday, May 12, 1945

Gone With Their Gods Are the Godless

Götterdämmerung

"GOTTERDAMMERUNG," the German word which heads this page, means "twilight of the gods." Applied to Hitler and Mussolini it might better be translated "twilight of the false gods." The two dictators are dead. The regimes they headed are dead. The kind of thinking which produced both Fascists and Fascism is withering in a clean wind blowing through the world.

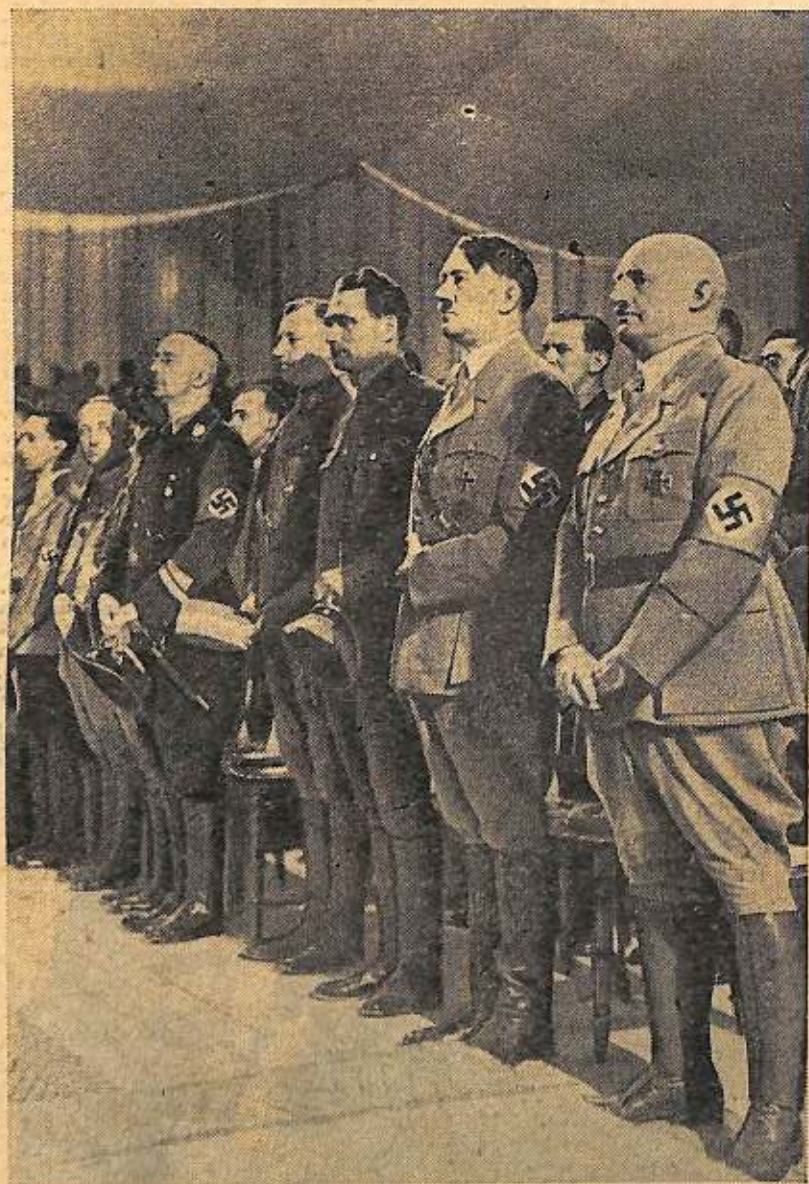
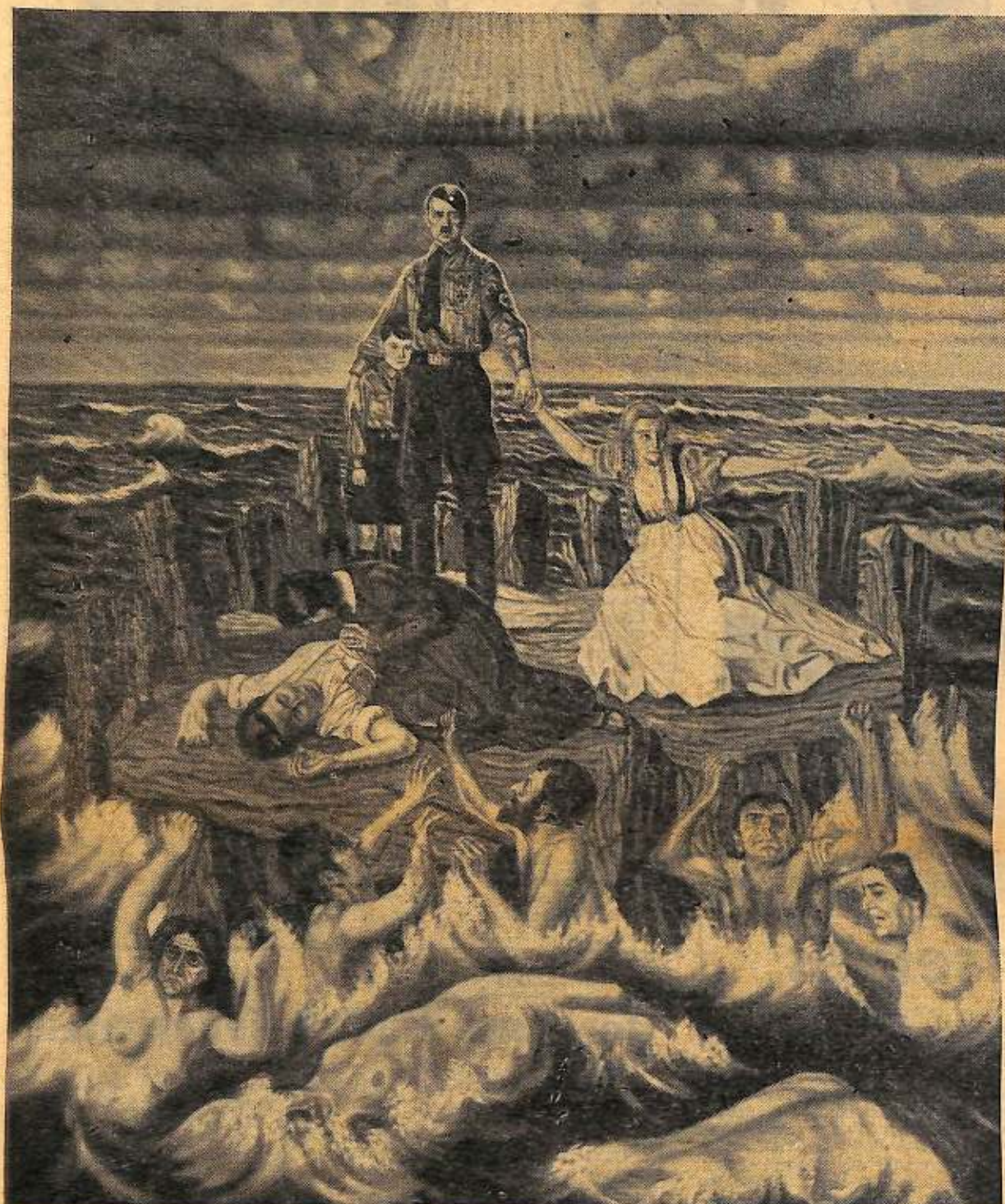
Everywhere, free men know now that the thing which produced Hitler—which produced beautiful optical instruments, broad speed highways, jobs for Germans as well as the piles of stinking corpses at Belsen and Dachau, Buchenwald and Ohrdruf—was a kind of perverted religion.

"I BELIEVE in god the Fuehrer," was the sacrilegious statement which Josef Kramer, Nazi commandant at Belsen, made in an interview with a Warweek reporter. On this page is a reproduction of a picture found in the home of Julius Streicher, editor of the anti-Semitic Nazi newspaper *Der Stuermer*. It portrays exactly what the twisted brain of Kramer meant by "God the Fuehrer."

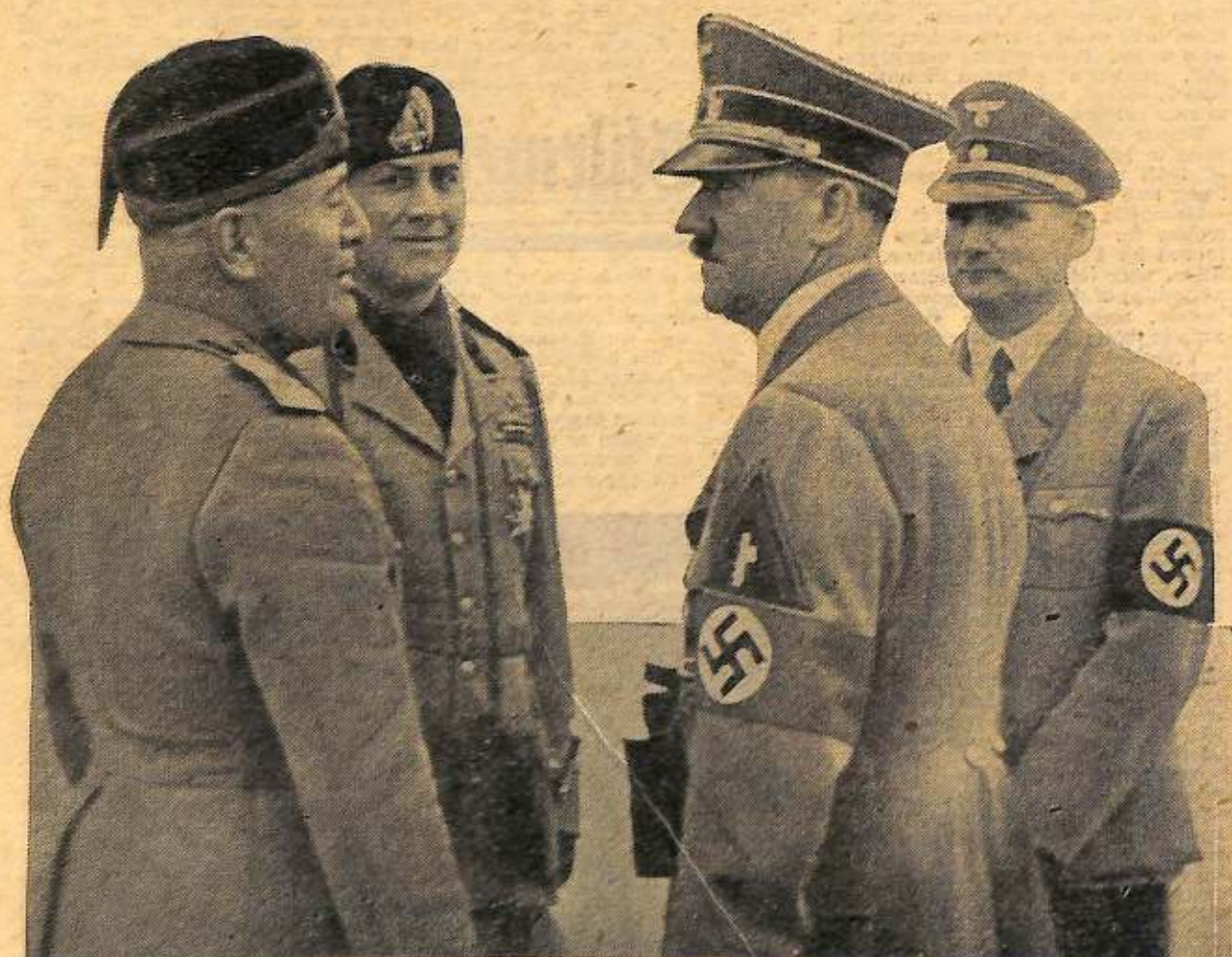
This picture, Streicher's typewriter, Kramer's "extermination camp" at Belsen—those are some of the things which made up the price the world paid for believing that Hitler and Mussolini had: "made the trains run on time," or had "certainly put people to work. . . . You gotta admit that," or were "only talking for home consumption . . . you know, election stuff. They don't really mean it. . . ."

WELL, we know now that they did mean it. They meant every last insane word of it and they tried with all their power to make their words and promises, their threats and boasting into facts. It was a very narrow escape and a very lucky one. "Wars," people used to say after the last one, "don't settle anything." The fact of the matter is that they do settle something—the only thing they can settle—who is to decide the course the world will take.

The twilight of Hitler and Mussolini, the coming twilight of the Japanese enemy leave the decision up to us and our Allies. If the world takes the wrong course it will be because we let it happen, because we will have left a chance for the false gods to appear again.



Hitler, flanked by Julius Streicher (right) and Rudolf Hess (left), used to pose like this when everything looked rosy for his Nazi regime. Also shown: Heinrich Himmler, chief hatchet man, Dr. Josef Goebbels, propaganda chief who killed himself, and other Nazi bigwigs.



MUSSOLINI—Dead CIANO—Dead HITLER—Dead HESS—Prisoner

Red Army Is Like This:

WHEN infantry patrols of the 273rd Infantry, 69th Div., met Soviet Army patrols near Torgau, Germany, the first thing that was done was to arrange for a formal link-up ceremony the next day. Warweek Staff Artist Dave Zwillingner went along with the official party to make these sketches.

The story of the historic meeting has been told in full, but men who read every word of it still had questions to ask when Zwillingner returned to The Stars and Stripes office. Mostly these questions were along this line:

"Well, look, Dave, these Russians... what kind of Joes are they? I mean really. You know, how do they look, how do they act, what kind of equipment and uniforms do they have, how about the 'chicken'—was there much of that?"

This, roughly, is the way Zwillingner answered the questions:

"They're the toughest-looking guys I ever saw. Every one of 'em was in perfect physical shape, young, husky and on the ball. They looked like the team our team was always afraid to play in high school. None of the ones I saw were wearing helmets, they had a kind of overseas cap on. They were all friendly and enthu-

slastic and wanted to show us their weapons, especially a kind of Russian tommy gun. The officers and men seemed to take it easy and there wasn't much saluting."

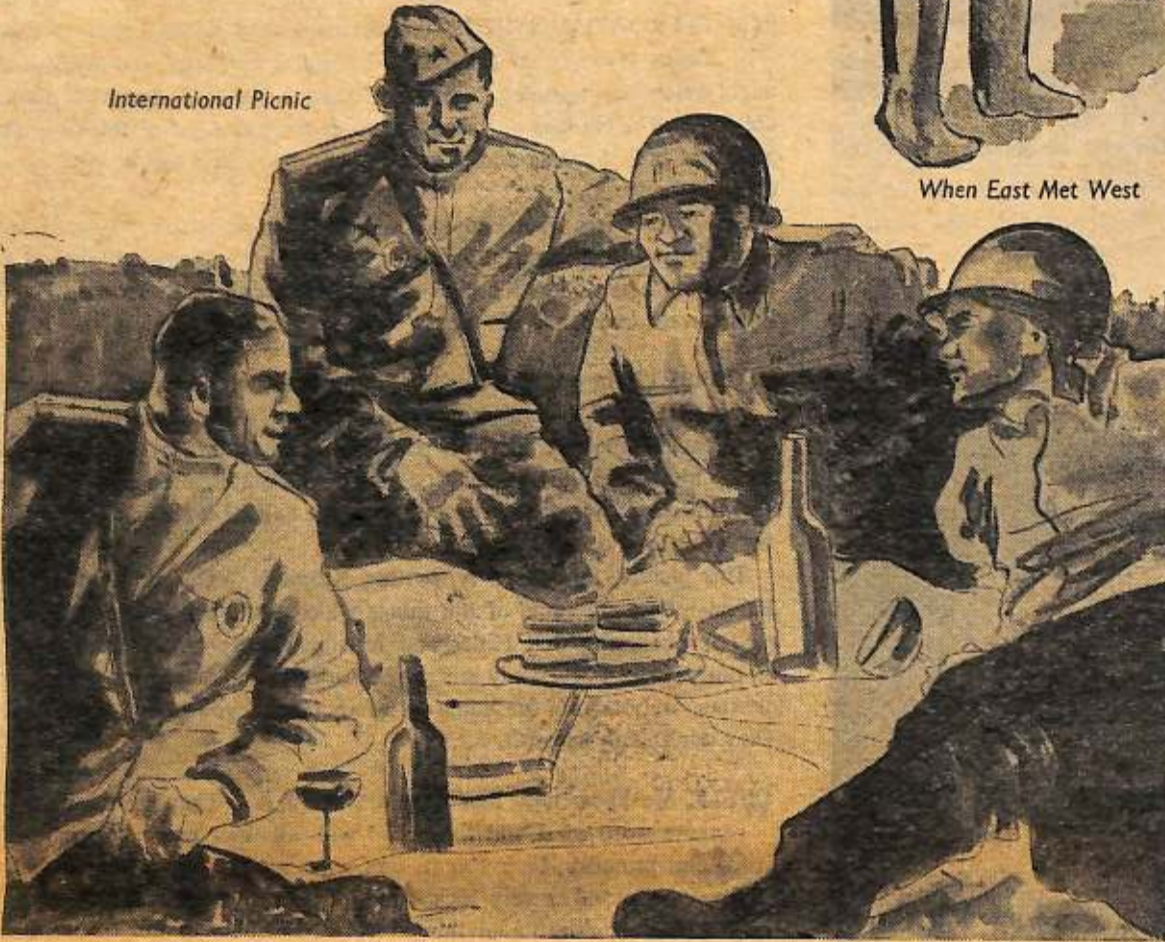
The actual meeting with the Soviet troops was sudden and dramatic. An American jeep convoy had pulled into Torgau and stopped in the town's principal square. There were no soldiers in sight.

Then, suddenly, a squad of six Red Army men appeared from one of the houses and walked toward the waiting jeeps. Men climbed out of their vehicles and went forward to meet the Russians. Greetings were exchanged. Then the Russians led the American party to the site of the formal link-up ceremony.



When East Met West

International Picnic



They Freed Themselves

By Simon Bourgin
Warweek Staff Writer

THE link-up of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's British 8th Army with Field Marshal Tito's Yugoslav National Liberation forces accomplished on the Mediterranean front what the linking of the Americans and Russians did in Germany. It joined two Allied forces which had been hammering toward each other through long, weary months, and further welded Western with Eastern Europe.

The liberation of Yugoslavia is different from the liberation of other European countries in one important respect. More than any other people, the Yugoslavs liberated themselves. Cut off from the Allied armies by enemy pockets, mountainous terrain and a rough sea-coast, the Yugoslav Partisans grew strong without outside aid. It was only in the last two years that Allied aircraft and material have been sent to the partisans.

The Yugoslavs are in a much stronger position, politically, than the French, Belgians and Greeks, because no large numbers of foreign Allied troops are on their soil. A fiercely independent people, they are determined to have a new deal in the Balkans after the war.

The man who more than any other is responsible for Yugoslavia's liberation is Marshal Tito, the country's chief soldier and statesman. This 55-year-old former steel worker is the main figure in a controversy which has divided the country since the Germans came in 1941. In his dispute with the now discredited Mihailovitch, Tito emerged as the strong

man, welder of national unity. It was not until late 1943 that this mysterious figure came into his own. Successes Yugoslav guerrillas achieved against the German invaders had, for two years, been erroneously credited to Mihailovitch, who had support of the Yugoslav government-in-exile.

Skilfully organized, these left-wing partisans scored repeated successes against the Germans. Rightist Mihailovitch, more anti-Tito than anti-German, withdrew into the highlands of Montenegro and did nothing while Tito fought a fully-fledged war. More and more the Yugoslavs rallied to Tito. In December, 1943, Tito announced formation of the Yugoslav National Council of Liberation which promptly deprived the government-in-exile of all rights and forbade King Peter to return to Yugoslavia until after the country was liberated and had decided to go back to a monarchy.

The name Tito is only a pseudonym. He is really Joseph Broz. He fought in the Austro-Hungarian Army in 1914 and was taken prisoner by the Russian Army. Freed by the Russian revolution, he joined the Red Army and served for three years before returning to Croatia.

Foreseeing a German occupation of Yugoslavia long before the spring of 1941,

he set up an underground organization to prepare for civil war. After defeat of the Yugoslav Army he went to Belgrade where, under the very eyes of the police, he laid plans for resistance operations. Shortly after the German attack on Russia the partisans, already a cohesive force under the driving organization of Tito, made their first counter-attack.

It was a rag-tag motley band at first. With little clothing, food or medicine, the Tito followers performed wonders. Wearing home-made red stars on their caps and flaunting hammer and sickle insignia, the partisans manufactured their own bombs and munitions in the forests and caves.

But they were more than an army. When a village was captured, within hours radio loudspeakers and newspapers were set up. Town councils were organized, sanitation programs instituted, schools opened, and tribunals organized to mete out justice to local quislings.

Despite the fact that Allied aid was going to Mihailovitch, Tito, by the fall of 1942, ruled a solid liberated area bigger than Connecticut.

Meanwhile, King Peter was in Cairo, rooting for Mihailovitch. After Tito formed his Council of Liberation, the Allies, while refusing to withdraw their recognition of the Yugoslav government-in-exile, nevertheless gave Tito every support short of actual recognition.

Yugoslavia is no larger than Oregon, but is the largest of the Balkan states. Half of her 16 millions practice the Greek Orthodox faith, and most of these are Serbs—Slavic in race and pro-Russian in sentiment. The remaining chief racial groups, the Croats and Slovenes, are of the same Slavic race and speak the same language, but worship in the Roman Catholic Church and write in a modification of the Latin alphabet. Much of the dissension in this post-World War I state has revolved around the attempts of the Croats and Slovenes to gain political and cultural equality with the more aggressive Serbs, who held the upper hand in Yugoslav government until Tito's rise. Tito's Partisans would solve this dispute by creating a federation that would not favor one nationality over another.

Whether or not the charge of Communism levelled at Tito by his bitter rival Mihailovitch is deserved, there is no doubt that Tito has the support and sympathy of the Soviet Union. However, some observers look to the new Partisan charter as the best indication of the character of the Partisan movement and its leader. It has been called a compromise between Democracy and Communism. The Council of Liberation has drawn up a "declaration of rights" as a guide for the future federation.

How the Russians Say It

Hello	SDRAHST-voeee-tee
Good-by	da svee-DAHN-ya
Comrade	ta-VA-reeshch
How are you?	KAHK pa-jee-VA-yee-tee?
Do you understand?	pa-nee-MA-yee-tee?
I don't understand	nee-pa-nee-Ma-yoo
Speak slowly	ga-va-REE-tee MED-leen-na
What's this?	SHTAW ET-a?
How much is it worth?	SKAWL-ka STAW-yeet?
What time is it?	ka-TAW-rih CHAWSS?
What's your name?	KAHK VAHSS za-VOOT?
My name is	meen-YA za-VOOT
I am an American	YA a-mee-reeKA-neets
Thank you	spa-SEE-ba
You're welcome	pa-JA-loo-sta or nee STAW yeet
That is too expensive	Et-a SLEESH-kum DAW-ra-ga
Good	ha-ra-SHAW
Excuse me	eez-vee-NEE-tee
How far is it?	KAHK da-lee-KAW?
Give me	DAEE-tee MNEH
Have a seat!	sa-DEE-teess!
What's this?	SHTAW ET-a?
I don't know	YA nee ZNA-yoo

Found in Germany

One Lone Yiddish Typewriter

BACK before the war, when Hitler's Nazi party was just getting started in Germany, one of his most valuable weapons was the newspaper Der Stürmer. Edited by Julius Streicher, of Nuremberg, Der Stürmer devoted itself to a campaign of "exposing" what it said was a "plot" by German Jews to destroy the country. Der Stürmer was the principal anti-Jewish agency in Germany.

Nuremberg, Streicher's home city, was also the home of Alfred Stern. Stern's family managed to escape the persecutions and reach the United States, where they settled in New York. Now Stern is a sergeant in an 80th Div. outfit.

When his division occupied the Nuremberg area, Stern made it a point to find out about a few things which had

been found in their homes—the "evidence" against them. He knew some of these people personally and he was absolutely sure of their innocence of any political activity.

Stern made it a point to go through Streicher's office and city residence at Nuremberg. They had been wrecked.

Then he learned of a country estate, in the near-by village of Cadolzburg, where Streicher had fled to escape bombing raids on Nuremberg. Stern went to the Streicher house and prowled around.

What he found there confirmed his suspicions. It did more than that. It provided one more link in the chain of evidence against Hitler and his accomplices. It proved what the world has long thought to be a fact:

That the "Jewish plot against Germany" was pure, unadulterated, 100 per cent fake.

The evidence is the two typewriters pictured on this page. One, the larger, standard-size machine, was made by Seidel and Naumann, of Dresden. It was Streicher's personal machine, on which he wrote his "expose" stories.

The other, the portable, is a Continental, made by Wanderer-Werke Siegmund at Schonau. It has a Yiddish keyboard and may have been the only Yiddish typewriter in Nazi Germany.

It is the machine on which Streicher forged the plot documents he reproduced in his newspaper and then translated in stories intended to inspire Hitler's Nazi thugs in the extermination of a whole race.



been mysteries to him before he left Germany. He had always wondered where Streicher's newspaper secured the documents "proving" the existence of the Jewish "plot." He had personal knowledge of many families, just like his own, the members of which had been arrested, sent to concentration camps and eventually starved or beaten to death.

He had seen Stürmer reprints of "documents" the paper said had been

