



WW II's Two Major Turning Points Follow Peace Plan Actions by Pope

October 2023

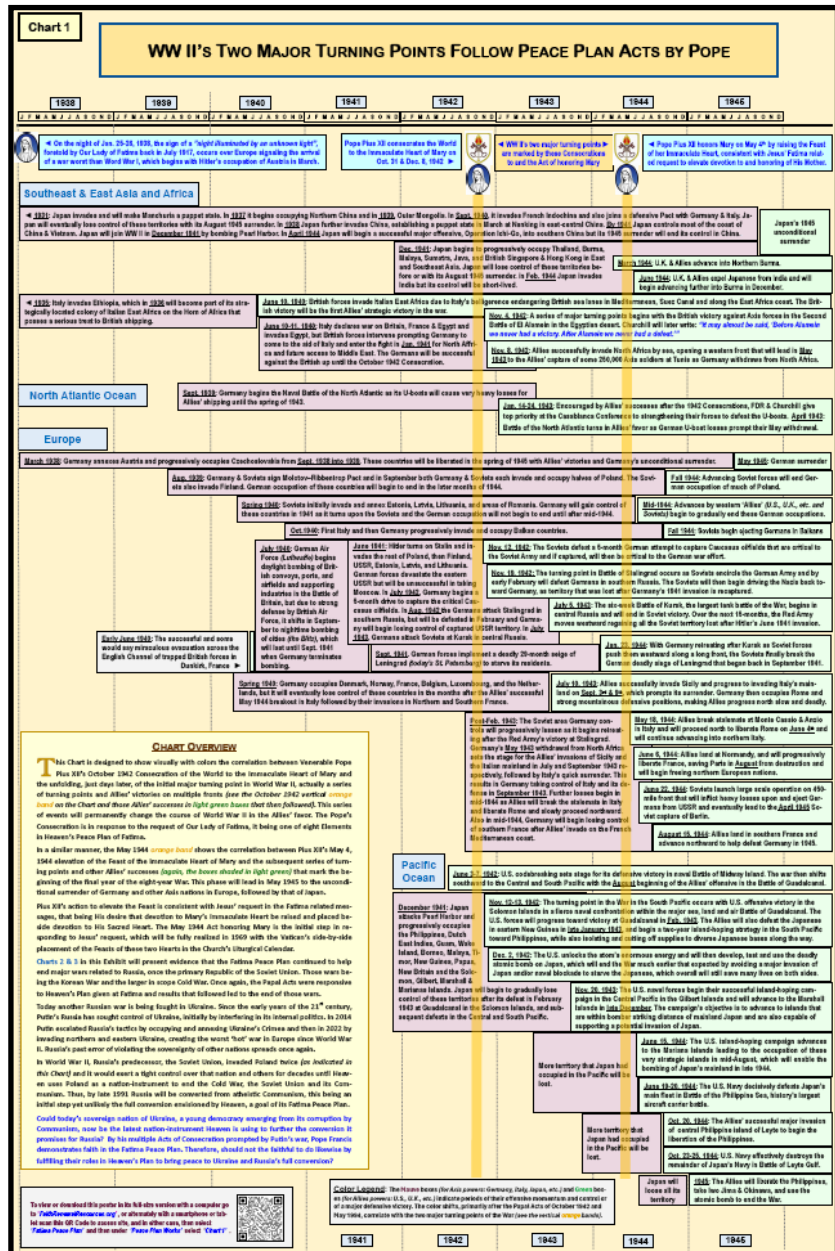


Chart color Legend: The Mauve boxes are for the Axis powers (Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) and Green boxes are for the Allies powers (U.S., U.K., etc.). These boxes indicate periods of Axis and Allies offensive momentum and control or of a major defensive victory. The color shifts show the changes in the direction of World War II on the various fronts. The Orange vertical bands indicate the timing of the Papal Acts of October 1942 and May 1944, which correlate with the two major turning points in the War.

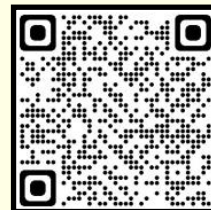
To view or download a readable version of the above poster in its full-size version (in high resolution for printing) or of a copy of this reformatted, multipage, letter-size booklet with a computer go to:

FaithRenewalResources.org

or alternately with a smartphone or tablet, scan this QR Code, and select

'Fatima Peace Plan',

and see 'Overview of Apparitions and Peace Plan' for available options.



Preface

This Booklet includes the reformatted content of the 'The Peace Plan Works' Exhibit's Chart 1 Poster with the content rearranged in a format to better read on a smartphone, tablet or computer and also to save and read at a time and place more convenient for the reader. To view or download the Poster in its full-size version or a copy of this letter-size Booklet with a computer go to 'FaithRenewalResources.org', or alternately with a smartphone or tablet, scan this QR Code to access the site, and then select '[Fatima Peace Plan](#)' and then see '[The Peace Plan Works](#)' for available options.



Chart 3 visually presents the major Axis and Allies World War II campaigns on multiple fronts and the two Papal Acts that preceded the two major turning points where the direction of the War shifted from the Axis to the momentum and final victory of the Allies.

CHART OVERVIEW

This Chart is designed to show visually with colors the correlation between Venerable Pope Pius XII's October 1942 Consecration of the World to the Immaculate Heart of Mary and the unfolding, just days later, of the initial major turning point in World War II, actually a series of turning points and Allies' victories on multiple fronts (*see the October 1942 vertical orange band on the Chart and those Allies' successes in light green boxes that then followed*). This series of events will permanently change the course of World War II in the Allies' favor. The Pope's Consecration is in response to the request of Our Lady of Fatima, it being one of eight Elements in Heaven's Peace Plan of Fatima.

In a similar manner, the May 1944 orange band shows the correlation between Pius XII's May 4, 1944 elevation of the Feast of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and the subsequent series of turning points and other Allies' successes (*again, the boxes shaded in light green*) that mark the beginning of the final year of the eight-year War. This phase will lead in May 1945 to the unconditional surrender of Germany and other Axis nations in Europe, followed by that of Japan.

Pius XII's action to elevate the Feast is consistent with Jesus' request in the Fatima related messages, that being His desire that devotion to Mary's Immaculate Heart be raised and placed beside devotion to His Sacred Heart. The May 1944 Act hon-

oring Mary is the initial step in responding to Jesus' request, which will be fully realized in 1969 with the Vatican's side-by-side placement of the Feasts of these two Hearts in the Church's Liturgical Calendar.

Charts 2 & 3 in this Exhibit will present evidence that the Fatima Peace Plan continued to help end major wars related to Russia, once the primary Republic of the Soviet Union. Those wars being the Korean War and the larger in scope Cold War. Once again, the Papal Acts were responsive to Heaven's Plan given at Fatima and results that followed led to the end of those wars.

Today another Russian war is being fought in Ukraine. Since the early years of the 21st century, Putin's Russia has sought control of Ukraine, initially by interfering in its internal politics. In 2014 Putin escalated Russia's tactics by occupying and annexing Ukraine's Crimea and then in 2022 by invading northern and eastern Ukraine, creating the worst 'hot' war in Europe since World War II. Russia's past error of violating the sovereignty of other nations spreads once again.

In World War II, Russia's predecessor, the Soviet Union, invaded Poland twice (*as indicated in this Chart*) and it would exert a tight control over that nation and others for decades until Heaven uses Poland as a nation-instrument to end the Cold War, the Soviet Union and its Communism. Thus, by late 1991 Russia will be converted from atheistic Communism, this being an initial step yet unlikely the full conversion envisioned by Heaven, a goal of its Fatima Peace Plan.

Could today's sovereign nation of Ukraine, a young democracy emerging from its corruption by Communism, now be the latest nation-instrument Heaven is using to further the conversion it promises for Russia? By his multiple Acts of Consecration prompted by Putin's war, Pope Francis demonstrates faith in the Fatima Peace Plan. Therefore, should not the faithful to do likewise by fulfilling their roles in Heaven's Plan to bring peace to Ukraine and Russia's full conversion?

CHRONOLOGY

Color Legend: The **Mauve** color text (for Axis powers: Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) and **Green** text (for Allies powers: U.S., U.K., etc.) which follow, indicate the periods of their offensive momentum and control or of a major defensive victory. The directional changes in the War can best be seen in the Poster image on page 2 where the color shifts indicate the changes occurring on multiple fronts. The two major turning points of the War are marked by vertical orange bands that indicate the timing of the Papal Acts of October 1942 and May 1994.

1931: Japan invades and will make Manchuria a puppet state. In 1937 it begins occupying Northern China and in 1939, Outer Mongolia. In September 1940, it invades French Indochina and also joins a defensive Pact with Germany & Italy. Japan will eventually lose control of these territories with its August 1945 surrender. In 1938 Japan further invades China, establishing a puppet state in March at Nanking in east-central China. By 1941 Japan controls most of the coast of China & Vietnam. Japan will join WW II in December 1941 by bombing Pearl Harbor. In April 1944 Japan will begin a successful major offensive, Operation Ichi-Go, into southern China but its 1945 surrender will end its control in China.

1935: Italy invades Ethiopia, which in 1936 will become part of its strategically located colony of Italian East Africa on the Horn of Africa that poses a serious threat to British shipping.

1938



On the night of January 25-26, 1938, the sign of a *"night illuminated by an unknown light"*, foretold by Our Lady of Fatima back in July 1917, occurs over Europe signaling the arrival of a war worse than World War I, which begins with Hitler's occupation of Austria in March.

March 1938: Germany annexes Austria and progressively occupies Czechoslovakia from September 1938 into 1939. These countries will be liberated in the spring of 1945 with Allies' victories and Germany's unconditional surrender.

1939

August 1939: Germany & Soviets sign Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact and in September both Germany & Soviets each invade and occupy halves of Poland. The Soviets also invade Finland. German occupation of these countries will begin to end in the later months of 1944.

September 1939: Germany begins the Naval Battle of the North Atlantic as its U-boats will cause very heavy losses for Allies' shipping until the spring of 1943.

1940

Spring 1940: Soviets initially invade and annex Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and areas of Romania. Germany will gain control of these countries in 1941 as it turns upon the Soviets and the German occupation will not begin to end until after mid-1944.

Spring 1940: Germany occupies Denmark, Norway, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, but it will eventually lose control of these countries in the months after the Allies' successful May 1944 breakout in Italy followed by their invasions in Northern and Southern France.

Early June 1940: The successful and some would say miraculous evacuation across the English Channel of trapped British forces in Dunkirk, France

June 10, 1940: British forces invade Italian East Africa due to Italy's belligerence endangering British sea lanes in Mediterranean, Suez Canal and along the East Africa coast. The British victory will be the first Allies' strategic victory in the war.

June 10-11, 1940: Italy declares war on Britain, France & Egypt and invades Egypt, but British forces intervene prompting Germany to come to the aid of Italy and enter the fight in January 1941 for North Africa and future access to Middle East. The Germans will be successful against the British up until the October 1942 Consecration.

July 1940: German Air Force (*Luftwaffe*) begins daylight bombing of British convoys, ports, and airfields and supporting industries in the Battle of Britain, but due to strong defense by British Air Force, it shifts in September to nighttime bombing of cities (*the Blitz*), which will last until September 1941 when Germany terminates bombing.

October 1940: First Italy and then Germany progressively invade and occupy Balkan countries.

1941 to October 30, 1942

June 1941: Hitler turns on Stalin and invades the rest of Poland, then Finland, USSR, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. German forces devastate the eastern USSR but will be unsuccessful in taking Moscow. In July 1942, Germany begins a 5-month drive to capture the critical Caucasus oilfields. In August 1942 the Germans attack Stalingrad in southern Russia, but will be defeated in February and Germany will begin losing control of captured USSR territory. In July 1943, Germans attack Soviets at Kursk in central Russia.

September 1941: German forces implement a deadly 29-month siege of Leningrad (*today's St. Petersburg*) to starve its residents.

December 1941: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor and progressively occupies the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Guam, Wake Island, Borneo, Malaya, Timor, New Guinea, Papua, New Britain and the Solomon, Gilbert, Marshall & Marianas Islands. Japan will begin to gradually lose control of these territories after its defeat in February 1943 at Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, and subsequent defeats in the Central and South Pacific.

December 1941: Japan begins to progressively occupy Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, and British Singapore & Hong Kong in East and Southeast Asia. Japan will lose control of these territories before or with its August 1945 surrender. In February 1944 Japan invades India but its control will be short-lived.

June 3-7, 1942: U.S. codebreaking sets stage for its defensive victory in naval Battle of Midway Island. The war then shifts southward to the Central and South Pacific with the August beginning of the Allies' offensive in the Battle of Guadalcanal.

October 31-December 1942



October 31 & December 8, 1942: Pope Pius XII consecrates the World to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

November 4, 1942: A series of major turning points begins with the British victory against Axis forces in the Second Battle of El Alamein in the Egyptian desert. Churchill will later write: *"It may almost be said, 'Before Alamein we never had a victory. After Alamein we never had a defeat.'"*

November 8, 1942: Allies successfully invade North Africa by sea, opening a western front that will lead in May 1943 to the Allies' capture of some 250,000 Axis soldiers at Tunis as Germany withdraws from North Africa.

November 12, 1942: The Soviets defeat a 5-month German attempt to capture Caucasus oilfields that are critical to the Soviet Army and if captured, will then be critical to the German war effort.

November 12-13, 1942: The turning point in the War in the South Pacific occurs with U.S. offensive victory in the Solomon Islands in a fierce naval confrontation within the major sea, land and air Battle of Guadalcanal. The U.S. forces will progress toward victory at Guadalcanal in February 1943. The Allies will also defeat the Japanese in eastern New Guinea in late January 1943, and begin a two-year island-hopping strategy in the South Pacific toward Philippines, while also isolating and cutting off supplies to diverse Japanese bases along the way.

November 19, 1942: The turning point in Battle of Stalingrad occurs as Soviets encircle the German Army and by early February will defeat Germans in southern Russia. The Soviets will then begin driving the Nazis back toward Germany, as territory that was lost after Germany's 1941 invasion is recaptured.

December 2, 1942: The U.S. unlocks the atom's enormous energy and will then develop, test and use the deadly atomic bomb on Japan, which will end the War much earlier than expected by avoiding a major invasion of Japan and/or naval blockade to starve the Japanese, which overall will still save many lives on both sides.

1943

January 14-24, 1943: Encouraged by Allies' successes after the 1942 Consecrations, FDR & Churchill give top priority at the Casablanca Conference to strengthening their forces to defeat the U-boats.

Note: After February 1943, the Soviet area Germany controls will progressively lessen as it begins retreating after the Red Army's victory at Stalingrad. Germany's May 1943 withdrawal from North Africa sets the stage for the Allies' invasions of Sicily and the Italian mainland in July and September 1943 respectively, followed by Italy's quick surrender. This results in Germany taking control of Italy and its defense in September 1943. Further losses begin in mid-1944 as Allies will break the stalemate in Italy and liberate Rome and slowly proceed northward. Also in mid-1944, Germany will begin losing control of southern France after Allies' invade on the French Mediterranean coast.

April 1943: Battle of the North Atlantic turns in Allies' favor as German U-boat losses prompt their May withdrawal.

July 5, 1943: The six-week Battle of Kursk, the largest tank battle of the War, begins in central Russia and will end in Soviet victory. Over the next 15-months, the Red Army moves westward regaining all the Soviet territory lost after Hitler's June 1941 invasion.

July 10, 1943: Allies successfully invade Sicily and progress to invading Italy's mainland on September 3rd & 9th, which prompts its surrender. Germany then occupies Rome and strong mountainous defensive positions, making Allies progress north slow and deadly.

November 20, 1943: The U.S. naval forces begin their successful island-hopping campaign in the Central Pacific in the Gilbert Islands and will advance to the Marshall Islands in late December. The campaign's objective is to advance to islands that are within bomber striking distance of mainland Japan and are also capable of supporting a potential invasion of Japan.

1944

January 23, 1944: With Germany retreating after Kursk as Soviet forces push them westward along a long front, the Soviets finally break the German deadly siege of Leningrad that began back in September 1941.

March 1944: U.K. & Allies advance into Northern Burma.



May 4, 1944: Pope Pius XII honors Mary by raising the Feast of her Immaculate Heart the Church, consistent with Jesus' Fatima related request to elevate devotion to and the honoring of His Mother.

May 18, 1944: Allies break stalemate at Monte Cassio & Anzio in Italy and will proceed north to liberate Rome on June 4th and will continue advancing into northern Italy.

June 1944: U.K. & Allies expel Japanese from India and will begin advancing further into Burma in December.

June 6, 1944: Allies land at Normandy, and will progressively liberate France, saving Paris in August from destruction and will begin freeing northern European nations.

June 15, 1944: The U.S. island-hopping campaign advances to the Mariana Islands leading to the occupation of these very strategic islands in mid-August, which will enable the bombing of Japan's mainland in late 1944.

June 19-20, 1944: The U.S. Navy decisively defeats Japan's main fleet in Battle of the Philippine Sea, history's largest aircraft carrier battle.

June 22, 1944: Soviets launch large scale operation on 450-mile front that will inflict heavy losses upon and eject Germans from USSR and eventually lead to the April 1945 Soviet capture of Berlin.

Mid-1944: Advances by western 'Allies' (*U.S., U.K., etc. and Soviets*) begin to gradually end German occupations of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and areas of Romania.

August 15, 1944: Allies land in southern France and advance northward to help defeat Germany in 1945.

October 20, 1944: The Allies' successful major invasion of central Philippine island of Leyte to begin the liberation of the Philippines.

October 23-25, 1944: U.S. Navy effectively destroys the remainder of Japan's Navy in Battle of Leyte Gulf.

Fall 1944: Advancing Soviet forces will end German occupation of much of Poland.

Fall 1944: Soviets begin ejecting Germans in Balkans

1945

1945: The Allies will liberate the Philippines, take Iwo Jima & Okinawa, and in August will use the atomic bomb on Japan to end the War.

May 8, 1945: Germany's unconditional surrender

August 15, 1945: (*the Feast of Mary's Assumption into Heaven*): Japan's unconditional surrender is broadcast and will be formally signed on September 2, 1945.