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(4) "Events will speak for themselves, I hope. But this assurance I can give you: when our communiqué speaks of our identity of views on all questions relating to the conduct of war, those words are not mere diplomatic jargon—they tell you the literal and absolute truth."

(5) "The Russians know very well how formidable is the German military machine, but they believe that they now have the measure of their foe and are determined that he shall pay to the uttermost for his destruction in the Soviet Union."

(6) Referring to Germany's attack and the initial advantage of its method, Mr. Eden said: "But politically it was stark lunacy. Hitler has united all Russia by that one act."

(7) "The spirit of these Russian troops is magnificent. Their morale is higher than ever. They are striking at the retreating Germans without mercy and without respite. I saw a little of this myself."

(8) Describing the German prisoners, he said: "They were young and not much more than boys although some of them were non-commissioned officers, ill-clad and suffering bitterly from the cold."

(9) Mr. Eden said the figures of Russian output, tanks and aeroplanes, which were affected by the first rush of German advance, were now climbing again to an extent which astonished him. "Our help, too, I am glad to say, is coming along steadily. British material has been tried in battle and has proved itself."

(10) "The experience of my visit, the talks with M. Stalin and M. Molotov have convinced me that a closer political collaboration between us can and will be realized. We cannot ignore the difficulties. We have to get rid of the legacy of suspicion on both sides. There is contrast in the forms of government, but I will never accept that this need divide us. What matters in foreign affairs is not the form of internal government of any nation, but its international behaviour."

AMERICA

Now that America is in the war, she is preparing for a total war against the Axis powers. Her preparations are gigantic. Not only has she got to defend her shores but also to defend Hawaii, the Philippines and other strategic points in the Pacific. She has got also to afford valuable help to Britain, the Dutch East Indies, China, Australia, Russia and New Zealand.

Surprise at the Japanese treachery, anger at the dastardliness of the attack and the humiliation that the Hawaiian defences had been taken by surprise and had suffered heavy losses have all resulted in creating a grim

determination to see the thing through thoroughly and adequately. Isolationism is now dead in the few places where it had lived before. Mr. Lindberg has now offered his services in the American Air Force because his country has been attacked. American measures since the outbreak of the war have been large, definite and long-sighted.

- (1) Legislation has been passed giving the President administrative authority to prosecute the war. These powers include: Establishment of censorship over all forms of foreign communication; redistribution of Government administrative functions; modification of defence contracts, permitting them to be entered into without competitive bidding or performance bonds; control of alien financial transactions and utilization of approximately seven billions of alien property in the United States.
- (2) Legislation has been passed for the registration of men from 18 to 65, those from 20 to 44 being liable to military service.
- (3) Replacements for the Hawaiian losses have been sent or are already on their way.
- (4) Change of commands at Hawaii and the despatch of a commission of enquiry following Col. Knox's visit to inquire into the causes of the initial losses.
- (5) The Navy, which started the war with 17 battleships, 7 aircraft carriers, 37 cruisers, 171 destroyers and 111 submarines, is in addition building 15 battleships, 11 aircraft carriers, 54 cruisers, 192 destroyers and 73 submarines.
- (6) All American land forces have been made liable for the service throughout the world and to be retained in service for the duration of the war.
- (7) The seven-day or 168-hour week is being introduced into all war factories.
- (8) Bombers of the largest size will be built at the rate of 1,000 a month.
- (9) Anti-tank weapons production is being greatly increased.
- (10) Lease-Lend deliveries will soon be doubled.
- (11) Automobile production will be reduced by 75 per cent and the factories diverted to military use.
- (12) One ocean-going ship will be launched every day.

(13) Tank-production, now 840 a month, in a year's time will be 4,800 a month. Aircraft output, already 2,000 per month, will reach 2,400 this month.

(14) Strikes have vanished from the labour world. All labour leaders have pledged their utmost co-operation in attaining maximum production.

THE PRESIDENT ON AMERICAN AIMS

In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt has elaborated the gigantic American programme for the current year. The message has received warm approval of the countries fighting Hitlerism. The points in his message are:

(1) Sixty thousand aeroplanes will be produced this year. The rate will increase to 125,000 next year; forty-five thousand tanks this year and 75,000 next year; twenty thousand anti-aircraft guns this year and 35,000 next year; eight million tons of shipping this year and ten million tons next year.

(2) The war programme for the coming year would cost fifty-six billion dollars.

(3) American armed forces will operate not only at many points in the Far East but they will take stations in the British Isles which constitute the essential fortress of this world struggle.

(4) "Our superiority of armament must be adequate to put the weapons of war at the proper time into the hands of those men in the conquered nations who stand ready at the first opportunity to rebel against German and Japanese oppressors and against traitors in their own ranks known by the name of 'Quislings'."

(5) "Every factory in the country would have to be turned into a war factory producing ammunition. The automobile industrial plant would be turned to produce war equipment. Steel, aluminium and other metals, rubber and such other materials as were required for war production would have to be increasingly provided and the civilian consumption substantially curtailed in some cases and totally eliminated in others."

(6) "What the Axis powers stood for was arrogance, totalitarianism and world conquest. What the united nations stood for was freedom of speech, freedom of movement, freedom of the individual and democracy. There could be no compromise between these forces. There could only be utter annihilation of evil."

(7) "It was bitter not to be able to relieve the heroic and historic defenders of Wake Island. It was bitter for us not to be able to land a million men in a thousand ships in the Philippine Islands. But this adds

only to our determination to see it that the Stars and Stripes fly again over Wake and Guam and that the brave people of the Philippines are rid of Japanese Imperialism. Powerful and offensive action must and will be taken in proper time."

(8) "The world is too small to provide adequate 'living room' for both Hitler and the God-fearing."

(9) "Many people ask when this war will end. There is only one answer to that. It will end just as soon as we make it end by our combined efforts, our combined strength, our combined determination to fight through and work through until the end of militarist Japan, Germany and Italy."

(10) "We are determined to pay whatever price we must to preserve our way of life", declared President Roosevelt in his first 'war budget' message to the Congress in which he estimated that total war expenditure would reach almost 56,000 million dollars for the fiscal year 1943—possibly over 5,000 million monthly. This is compared with 26,000 million for the current fiscal year in which war expenditure was now running at the rate of 2,000 million monthly. President Roosevelt estimated the gross Government receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, at 17,852 million dollars and expenditure at 58,928 million dollars of which 52,786 million dollars would be for national defence. He estimated the public debt of the nation on June 30, 1943, at 110,421 million dollars. The total receipts from the existing tax legislation are expected to treble under the defence and war programmes, from 6,000 million dollars in the fiscal year 1940 to 18,000 million in 1943. This increase was due partly to the expansion of economic activities and partly to tax legislation during the last two years. "As we approach the full use of our resources, further increases in revenue next year must come predominantly from new tax measures rather than from a greater tempo of economic activity."

President Roosevelt re-emphasized his last year's request that, as far as possible, war expenditure should be financed by taxation, declaring that he believed that 7,000 million dollars additional taxes should be collected in the fiscal year 1943. Uttering a warning that the war programme required greatly increased borrowing as well as increased taxes, President Roosevelt disclosed that borrowing from the public in the current and the next fiscal year would be nearly 19,000 million and 34,000 million dollars, respectively. Meanwhile the Federal debt would increase from 43,000 million dollars in June 1940 when the defence programme began, to 110,000 million three years later. These debt levels would require increase in the annual interest from a thousand million dollars in 1940 to 2,500 million at the end of the fiscal year in 1943.

HITLER IN A SOBER MOOD

In his New Year's message to his army, Generallissimo Hitler has, unusually for him, struck a minor note. Of course he repeats his accusations against Jews, Democracies, Capitalists and so on, but he expects in 1942 "with all the preparations which have been made, we will again seize this enemy of mankind, beat him until the desire of the Jewish capitalistic and Bolshevistic world for destruction is broken." Except this reference in regard to Russia, he did not talk, as is usual, of further conquests and fresh military glory because his army is now in full retreat both in Russia and in Libya. He no longer promises, but only prays. He said a year ago: "Where a German soldier stands, there no other soldier can come", but now he has addressed his forces in these remarkable words: "We can only pray at the end of this year that the Almighty will accord us strength to hold out." He had been stating that "God fights with the bigger battalions," but it remains to be seen whether in the year 1942, God Almighty would favour him with the same successes. In a message to the German army on January 1, 1941, Hitler said: "The year 1941 will bring completion of the greatest victory in our history." Dr. Frank, Governor of Nazi-occupied Poland, said: "With January 1, 1941, the great year of fate is beginning, during which Adolf Hitler, by his victory over London, will give to the European continent peace and prosperity. It is not necessary to refer to other prophecies, but Hitler in his last announcement, the New Year message, said: 'The year 1942 shall, so we pray the Lord, bring a victorious decision for our people and for the nations allied with us.' The persecutor of religion that Hitler is, he has been compelled to pray to God Almighty. It is because he is uneasy about the general military situation. The Russians are now attacking in force and the German hordes are in full retreat. It is not merely a 'straightening of the line' but the withdrawal of the line from position to position in the face of superior, aggressive and patriotic Russians."

RUSSIANS HIT BACK

Russia continues to excel herself. Not only have the German troops threatening Moscow, Leningrad, the Donetz Basin, and the Caucasus been thrown back but it is becoming evident that Hitler is finding it difficult to form and hold any sort of line. Alarmed by the growing restiveness of the German people who are disturbed at the fiasco that resulted from their armies' "final" attack on Moscow, Hitler dismissed Field Marshal von Brauchitsch and himself assumed Supreme Command. But it is doubtful if this will assuage his people's fears. In his appeal to the German soldiers, he said that, owing to the "sudden onset of winter," his armies in the east had been brought from mobile progress to a stationary front. He forgot, however, the earlier German boasts that the

frost (by hardening the ground after the rains) would be an advantage to his troops, and that he himself had said, on October 3, that Russia had already been broken!

The reason for the German retreat is not merely winter but the unrelenting counter-thrusts that the Russians are now making against the German army. The "scorched earth" policy of the Russian regulars, the ceaseless activities of the guerilla fighters who have played havoc with the German communications and the insufficient clothing of the German soldiers have also been responsible for the plight in which Hitler finds himself. His hopes to maintain a defensive, stationary front are being frustrated; the "battles of annihilation" that he proclaimed with such gusto in the early days of the campaign to be his aims have now, as M. Stalin promised us, assumed that character in a sense different from what he intended.

The Russians have relieved the pressure on Leningrad by speedy advances from the important rail centre of Tikhvin, which have also restored the railway communications with the beleaguered city that had been cut. In the Moscow sector, they are going from success to success: Kalinin, Kaluga, Volokolamsk, Maroyarslavetz and now Mojaisk have been recaptured and the German troops have been thrown back about a hundred miles westward of the capital. Hitler has hurried to Smolensk to see if he cannot rally his soldiers there. The Russians are also moving forward in the Donetz Basin and have made large landings in the Crimea, where the recapture of Kerch and Feodosia have countered the threat to the Caucasus. The Russians hope to relieve Sebastopol and indeed, to throw the Germans altogether out of the Crimean Peninsula. And in the extreme north, they have penetrated the Finnish lines at various points—which no doubt accounts for the peace feelers in the Helsinki press that not long ago would not bear of the stoppage of Finnish operations!

M. Stalin recently celebrated his 62nd birthday and he could not have wished for a greater or more heartening gift than this turn of the tide in Russia.

GERMAN ROUT IN CYRENAICA

General Rommel is on the run. Axis forces have been cleared out of Cyrenaica but for a "pocket" of resistance in Halfaya, which has been surrounded by British Imperial Forces and which may be expected to fall any moment. Addressing the Congress of the United States, Mr. Churchill said that General Auchinleck's aim would be fully accomplished and that was to destroy utterly the enemy force in Libya, of which one-third were Germans.

The British Commander-in-Chief has given the Germans a taste of their own medicine and, by truly blitzkrieg tactics, driven the

enemy from pillar to post. Derna, Cyrene, Apollonia and Benghazi have been captured in quick succession; Tobruk has been relieved after the most glorious resistance in recent history; Bardia, which was isolated in the early stages of the British offensive, has been stormed and taken; and General Rommel is attempting to make a stand in Jedabya. If, however, he expects to receive reinforcements from Germany or Italy via Tripoli, his hopes may be doomed to disappointment. Nothing in the admiralty co-ordinated British campaign has been more impressive than the way in which the British Navy has asserted its mastery along the supply route in the Mediterranean or the manner in which the Royal Air Force has played havoc with enemy columns in Libya and enemy supply bases in Africa and the mainland of Italy.

DIFFICULTIES OF DISTANCE

War in the Pacific is unlike war in any other theatre. The Ocean itself covers some 40 million square miles. *From Singapore to Panama is half-way round the world.* Australasia is 7,000 miles from the United States. Tokyo is 5,000 miles from San Francisco and 3,000 miles from Singapore.

For this reason, islands which look no more than dots on the map assume immense strategic importance as naval and air bases. *A battle fleet making the 10,000-mile voyage from Panama to Manila would refuel three times on the way and consume 280,000 tons of fuel in all.*

The same difficulties face Japan. Even her advanced mainland bases in Thailand and Indo-China depend on sea-borne supplies and reinforcements and these must pass through the 640-mile channel between Hong Kong and Manila.

More than a quarter of a million Axis soldiers have been taken prisoner; and the first German General to surrender in the war was Major-General Schmidt, Chief Administrative Staff Officer of *Panzer Afrika*, who was at Bardia. General Rommel, however, may still have a card or two up his sleeve; but General Auchinleck is not taking any chances. He has been bringing up reserves along his long communication lines; British air bases have been moved forward; and Malta and Cyprus are bases from which the Royal Navy is seeking out enemy supply ships and sinking them (and which the Axis air forces have vainly tried to subdue). A decisive battle may be expected soon on the borders of Tripolitania.

Two years of war have shown that protracted air bombardment of particular objectives is uneconomical from bases more than 750 miles distant. The heaviest bombing by both the *Luftwaffe* and the Royal Air Force has been carried out from bases within 500 miles of the targets. *The Japanese air bases nearest to India are 800 miles from Bengal and Assam.*

While there is little chance of India's cities being "Coventrified"—to use a term invented by the Nazi radio—sporadic air raids may be expected and there is always the chance that a Japanese aircraft carrier will slip into the Indian Ocean to bombard India's ports.

Churchill's words on June 18, 1940, are particularly applicable to India to-day: "*... contemplating our dangers with a disillusioned mind, I see great reasons for intense vigilance and exertion, but none whatever for panic or dismay.*"

GRAND ALLIED STRATEGY

MOMENTOUS DECISIONS AT WASHINGTON

The last three weeks have been eventful ones, crowded with developments that will have far-reaching effects on Allied war strategy. There have also been the usual crop of rumours about what Hitler, who has now taken the field as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the German forces, will do next to offset the reverses sustained by the German armies in Russia and in Libya. Some say that he will march into Spain and try to neutralise, even if he cannot capture, the British naval base at Gibraltar; others expect him to force Vichy to consent to his use of the French Navy and the French bases in Africa as a counter to British successes in North Africa and the Mediterranean; and there are not wanting those who think that he will march through Turkey, with or without her permission, and try to capture the vital oil-wells in the Caucasus, Iran and Iraq. But whatever the Nazis do—whether they lick their wounds in the Russian winter in such peace as the Soviet armies allow them, or launch on any of the adventures indicated above—the Allies are going ahead with their preparations to give a knock-out blow to Hitler and his fellow-gangsters of Japan and Italy.

Undoubtedly the most important event that has occurred for a long time is the visit of Mr. Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook and other high British service chiefs to Washington. The conversations they have held with President Roosevelt, his Cabinet and his military advisers have resulted in ensuring Allied unity of action on a colossal scale and in a joint declaration of 26 nations—Britain, United States of America, U.S.S.R., China, the Netherlands, India (on whose behalf Sir G. S. Bajpai signed it), etc. The declaration affirmed their adherence to the Atlantic Charter and said:

(1) "Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with whom such Government is at war; and

(2) each Government pledges itself to co-operate with the Government's signatory hereto not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemy."

The *Washington Post* is well justified in remarking that "history records no mightier New Year resolution", which "will be read or heard in all corners of this blood-stained earth. Allies and enemies alike will note its contents. The Axis powers will doubtless be reminded of the retribution they have generated. A tremendous coalition of powers is now linked in battle formation for their destruction."

It is understood that one of the big accomplishments of the Washington conference has been the metamorphosis of Lease and Lend, which now promises to become what it was ideally meant to be originally. The industrial machine of each country in the Grand Alliance, though in practice, it means chiefly the United States, Britain and Russia, will produce to the utmost limit those war materials for which each is best fitted and the resulting products will be distributed to whatever fronts which require them. The dollar sign will remain eliminated from these transactions and material will be charged against material. A Supply Council with great powers will be required for moving these enormous quantities of ammunition, food and other materials and Washington observers also foresee a Shipping Control Council, charged with the enormous task of shipping materials to the many fronts in this global struggle. Incidentally the new scheme appears to require drastic changes in the tariff systems particularly in the United States. How Congress will view this is not known but it is expected that the urgency of the situation will overcome its tariff complex. Every effort will be made to produce every possible tank, gun and plane to smash the Axis in the shortest possible time.

CONSULTATION WITH CHINA AND RUSSIA

Simultaneously with the conversations in Washington, Anglo-Russian talks have taken place in Moscow and Anglo-Chinese talks in Chungking. Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, has now returned from Moscow where he had consultations with M. Stalin and M. Molotov. The Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff accompanied Mr. Eden, who was also visited in Moscow by the British Ambassador to Turkey and the British Minister to Iran. An Anglo-Soviet communiqué said: "The conversations, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, showed the identity of views of both the parties on all questions, relating to the conduct of the war, and especially with regard to the necessity for the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany, and adoption thereafter of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggression in future. The exchange of views on questions relating to the post-war organization of peace and security provided much important and useful material, which will facilitate future elaboration of concrete proposals on this subject. Both the parties are convinced that the Moscow conversations constitute a new important forward step towards closer collaboration between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain."

The other great power engaged in the war against the Axis was taken into consultation when General Sir Archibald Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief in India, paid a visit to Chungking. A communiqué issued by the Chinese Government stated:

"General Wavell with Major-General Brett arrived in Chungking from Rangoon on December 24. The same evening he called on Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and discussed with him various problems concerning joint war action by the Democratic countries. A Military Council was created in Chungking on December 23."

ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE PACIFIC

General Wavell's visit to China brought into relief the close co-operation existing between the A.B.C.D. powers on the Far Eastern front. But Japan's initial successes, gained by treachery, caused some disquiet in Australia and her Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, took the bold step of cabling directly to President Roosevelt as well as Mr. Churchill at Washington for immediate action in the Pacific theatre. Mr. Curtin received reassuring replies and President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill announced that General Wavell would be the Supreme Commander in unified command of the South-west Pacific Area. Major-General G. H. Brett was named the Deputy Supreme Commander. Admiral Hart, commanding the United States Asiatic Fleet, assumes command of all naval forces in that area under the direction of General Wavell. General Sir Henry Pownall, who recently replaced Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham as British Commander-in-Chief at Singapore, will be Chief of Staff to General Wavell, who will take up his headquarters in Java. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek will have the Supreme Command of all land and air forces of the united nations operating in the Chinese theatre. It is believed that the South-west Pacific area includes the general region of Singapore, Malaya, the N.E.I. and the Philippines, where General MacArthur is fighting a dogged battle against the Japanese. Mr. Curtin has expressed Australia's wholehearted approval of these changes. He says that "the Allied forces provide a front against which Japan will crash to ultimate defeat. The Australians hold General Wavell in the highest regard and recall the Libyan campaign under his leadership." Mr. Curtin has also indicated that "United States naval units will operate from Australian stations."

And now a few words about Russia's attitude to the Pacific war. It will be noticed that the Grand Anti-Axis Declaration recognises, by implication, her neutrality *vis-a-vis* Japan. *The Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in Washington says that the reasons for

Russia's inability to consider herself at war with all Axis powers are understood in Washington to be the following:

- (1) The existence of a five-year neutrality pact between Russia and Japan.
- (2) Her belief that the quickest way to defeat Japan is to concentrate on Hitler exclusively.
- (3) Her belief that exaggerated importance has been attached to the possibility of bombing Japan from the Siberian bases, which was the chief reason for the United States' desire to see Russia as an anti-Axis foe in the Pacific as well as in Europe.
- (4) Her belief that, even if Japan were bombed successfully it would not result in crippling Japanese assaults on Southern Pacific territory.

Russia, however, is still keeping her large Siberian Army in readiness for any second dose of Japanese treachery and will be ready to resist a Japanese attack should it come.

GENERAL WAVELL SPEAKS

It is not known who will succeed General Wavell as the Commander-in-Chief in India but the name of the former Commander-in-Chief, General Auchinleck, is mentioned in this connection. General Auchinleck has just won glory by the smashing defeat he has administered to the Germans in Cyrenaica. At a farewell press conference at New Delhi, General Wavell said he could not say who his successor would be, but he knew that the people who would make the choice were fully conscious of the great importance of the post. India was, of course, very closely concerned in his new command, and the pooling of the forces of all the Governments in one Command showed their determination to get together and get on with the job and finish it as soon as possible. The new Pacific Commander-in-Chief expressed his utmost confidence in the final outcome of the struggle ahead, though he did not conceal the fact that unpleasant shocks were still ahead. He said:

"I should like to take this opportunity to convey to the people of the United States and the British Dominions and the Allies how very deeply sensible I am of the honour that has been done me and the confidence reposed in me by their Governments in appointing me Supreme Commander-in-Chief in West Pacific. I am fully conscious of the grave responsibility that will rest on me in that situation, where the treacherous attack by Japan has given its forces an initial advantage. It is an advantage that a murderer, a thief

or a cheat can always gain over the unsuspecting, ordinary decent citizen, a temporary advantage until the police have time to get matters in hand. And, as you will realize, the situation out there may become worse before the tide turns and there is no doubt that it will turn and will turn with inexorable strength. The fighting spirit displayed by our forces against overwhelming odds, the great fight put up at Hongkong by Imperial units in which some Indian units played so gallant a part, the splendid offensive efforts of the Dutch Navy and Air Force in the East Indies and the unrelenting resistance put up by British, Australian and Indian troops in Malaya and Burma, the activities of the Royal Air Force and the Australian Air Force—all provide, I think, a heartening overture to the eventual co-ordinated action that will come for the defeat of Japan. We cannot expect to reverse the position all at once or at a single blow, and our first task presents in some ways a parallel to that which existed in Great Britain and the Middle East in the summer of 1940 after the collapse of France. We have just got to hold on, with whatever means we have, until we have time to collect and disperse our combined forces for the return blow. I have every confidence in our ability to do so. The combined forces of the United States, Britain, Australia, the Netherlands Indies, and China cannot fail in the long run to crush and throw out the Japanese free-booters from the places they have temporarily seized."

DEFENCE OF BURMA

India will wish General Wavell all success in his new sphere of activity, knowing full well

that her vital interests are involved in the conflict in the Pacific, as well as those of Burma which is now truly a bastion of India's defence. It is only a few days since the Commander-in-Chief in India assumed under the control of His Majesty's Government, responsibility for the defence of Burma. His Majesty the King has also approved the appointment of Lieutenant-General T. J. Hutton, C.B., M.C., Chief of the General Staff in India, as General Officer Commanding in Burma. It is learnt that General Hutton has already taken charge. Sober confidence is expressed in Delhi in the capacity of Burma's defences to repel Japanese land attacks. The enemy's resourcefulness is not to be underrated as was proved recently in his ability to negotiate the difficult jungle in Malaya but the natural obstacles to an advance into Burma from the areas now under Japanese occupation are many and formidable. Nevertheless, no risks can be taken, since any success in seizing air bases and ports in Burma would bring the enemy within easy striking distance of India and enable him to dislocate shipping in the Bay of Bengal. General Wavell's recent visit to Chungking, it seems, had for its main objective the co-ordination of plans for the defence of Burma, China being obviously interested in keeping the road which brings her supplies intact. Crack Chinese forces have now entered Burma to share in her defence. And Air Vice-Marshal Stevenson has now taken command of Burma's air forces. He was formerly in charge of a famous day-bombing squadron in England and may be relied on to carry the air war right into Japanese-occupied territory.

FAR EASTERN WAR

ALLIES FIGHTING BACK

Undoubtedly the most important thing that has happened in the Pacific theatre of war is the unification of the Allied Commands under the direction of General Wavell, who may set up his headquarters in Java. We can now confidently expect the Democracies to act with vigour and speed and not only neutralize the victories that Japan has won by her premeditated treachery but, in the words of Mr. Churchill, teach her such a lesson as she will not easily forget.

This confidence, based on the potential and actual strength of the Allied powers, enables us to set the initial Japanese triumphs in their true place. We need not, indeed, minimise them. The reverses sustained by the British and American forces have been serious enough but they are only at the beginning of their concerted effort whereas the end of Japan's resources is not far off. And already there are signs, both in Malaya and the Philippines, that the Allies are fighting back.

Since the publication of the last issue of the *War Review*, the Japanese have occupied Hongkong but only at tremendous cost. The heroic British, Indian and Canadian garrison refused all demands for a surrender for a number of days and only gave in when not a drop of drinking water was available. By their resistance they won much valuable time for the Allied forces in other sectors. After all, Japan will not long be left in peaceful possession of Hongkong. The Chinese armies are already attacking their communications from Canton to Kowloon (which stands on the mainland off Hongkong). The Japanese tried a diversion towards Changsha but the Chinese hit back so strongly that the enemy sustained a loss of 50,000 killed or wounded, and had to beat a hasty retreat. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the intrepid Chinese leader, has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied armies fighting in China. He has already sent some of his crack troops, fully equipped, to Burma to join the Imperial troops guarding its frontiers.

The garrison in Burma has been trebled in recent weeks and strong air support has been added to the land troops. The Japanese, who, on the fall of Thailand penetrated up to Victoria Point, have not made headway on land. They have made a series of air raids on Rangoon and other cities. The first raid on Rangoon resulted in comparatively heavy civilian casualties, chiefly because the populace did not take cover when the alert was sounded. They did not commit this costly mistake when the enemy planes again came over; and both civilian

and military damage has been negligible. Not only that. The Japanese have paid dearly for their raids. In four air battles over Rangoon, in which American volunteers and Chinese airmen assisted the Royal Air Force fighter squadrons, 66 Japanese planes were shot down with very light losses to the defenders. There is no doubt that Burma, under her new Commander Lieut.-Genl. Hutton, will give a good account of herself. She has given a foretaste of what is coming to the Japanese by making very successful air raids on enemy aerodromes in Thailand. The Royal Air Force has just made a heavy and successful raid on Bangkok.

FIGHTING IN MALAYA.

Thailand is now a proclaimed enemy country and, but for her defection, the position in Malaya would have been much brighter. As it is, the Allied forces have been engaged in a series of defensive actions, withdrawing from position to prepared position after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Port Wellesley, Chemor, Ipoh (the centre of the tin industry) and Kuantan, an air base 200 miles from Singapore, have been evacuated and the Imperial troops have now taken up their position south of Bidor, which is 70 miles to the north of Kuala Lumpur. An attempt by the enemy to outflank our troops at Kuala Selongor was promptly defeated by a counter-attack but our soldiers have so far been outnumbered and fought without the air support which the Japanese enjoy in full measure. However, there are indications that the balance is being redressed and the tide will turn. The position as it was before the air forces were diverted to the Libyan and Russian fronts will soon be restored. Meanwhile Singapore, the bastion of the British Commonwealth in the Far East, is strong, vigilant and confident that it can beat off all Japanese attacks. However, the Allies are taking no chances. It is officially announced that Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Fleet, has left Singapore to organise the Eastern Fleet "so that the Allies may gain supremacy in the Far East as soon as possible." It is stated that Rear Admiral Spooner is remaining in Singapore in command of all the naval forces in Malayan waters. Sourabaya in the Netherlands Indies is rapidly assuming importance as a naval base.

Well realizing that Singapore may not fall but hoping to neutralize its usefulness, the Japanese have landed in the neighbouring islands of Sumatra and North Borneo but, whatever success they may obtain on land,

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RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL'S BROADCAST

In the course of a broadcast on the New Year His Excellency Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, said:

Let us take stock of our position. We have reached a crisis when all the combatants are feeling the strain actually. China and Japan have been in conflict for 4½ years; the British Empire has been nearly 2½ years at war with Germany; Italy has been a belligerent for 18 months and is showing more signs of having had enough than any other combatant; Russia has been fighting for her life for six months, months of as bloody, continuous and desperate warfare as have ever taken place. Only the United States of America comes fresh to the conflict.

We can look back on 1941 with satisfaction in spite of some losses and setbacks. On the whole, the balance is very definitely in our favour. It was bound to be a hard and critical year for us. At the beginning of it, the British Empire stood alone in the field except for one ally, gallant little Greece. The other nations who had had the courage to resist Germany's aggression—Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France—had successively been struck down and only token remnants of their forces remained to fight with us. Soon too Greece and Yugoslavia were overwhelmed and we stood alone against the German dictator at the height of his power and the height of his insolence. He had full confidence in early victory and promised his people a successful end to all their endurings in 1941. By ruthless diplomacy and lying propaganda he strove to terrify neutrals into submission and to create a legend of his own invincibility. With cold-blooded treachery he planned to strike his ally Russia so as to leave no possible rival to his domination of Europe. He intended to secure fresh supplies of corn and oil in the Ukraine and Caucasus and to destroy the British position in the Middle East. Such was his programme for 1941.

Now at the end of the year, though Hitler may strut and rant as Lord of Europe, he is lord over sullen hating peoples who have seen the Nazi in his power and in his pride and have judged him as unworthy and intolerable. His boasts are unfulfilled, his lies are disbelieved, his promises unheeded, his cruelties revealed. His invincible armies are reeling back in Russia, disillusioned and frozen, and have been defeated and almost destroyed in Libya. He has gained little corn and no oil, rather has he had to dip deep into his reserves. He is short of many essential materials of war. His own people have to face another winter, even bleaker and grimmer than ever before. Such is the picture of the enemy, who must look forward with

deep misgivings to 1942. He is still formidable and will fight with the fierceness of desperation, but in his heart he knows that his dream of world domination is doomed.

OUR GROWING STRENGTH

What is our picture? We have weathered great storms in 1941 and have come out of them stronger than ever. We have gained three great allies, United States of America, Russia and China. Our supply of munitions, from lack of which we have suffered so much, is improving daily. The enemy intended a full scale assault on our position in Middle East in 1941. At the end of the year, the outer bastions of that position—Persia, Iraq, Syria, Cyprus—are securely guarded, and the enemy is further from his goal than before. Italian East Africa has passed completely out of Italian hands. Cyrenaica is again in our possession and the threat to Egypt from the west is removed. We lost our footing in Greece and Crete but our resistance there inflicted crippling casualties on the enemy's best troops and upset his plans.

The attempt to starve Great Britain by the Battle of the Atlantic has failed, just as the attempt to gain air supremacy over the British Isles in the autumn of 1940 failed and as the attempt to break the spirit of the British people by ruthless and indiscriminate bombing failed in the winter of 1940-41. Our base in Britain, our sea power, our air power, the spirit of our people remain inviolate and impregnable.

In the last month of 1941, Japan, false and treacherous, has joined our enemies and has gained some initial successes, the successes that the murderer, the thief and the cheat can always gain over the honest decent citizen, until the police have time to take steps to vindicate law and order and fair dealing.

Here in India, 1941 has brought the war nearer to us and has brought fresh dangers and responsibilities. We must all now realize how deeply we are involved in the most momentous conflict that has taken place in the history of mankind. Four great combinations of peoples, the British Empire, the United States of America, Russia and China, are fighting for light against darkness, for truth against falsehood, for freedom against tyranny, for kindness against cruelty. They represent by far the greatest part of the population of the world and they have behind them the good will of the peoples enslaved by Hitler. Who can doubt their ultimate success?

INDIAN SOLDIERS' EXPLOITS

India is playing a great, a most honourable and increasing part in that struggle. She can look back with pride indeed on the magnificent achievements of her troops in 1941, in Libya, in Italian East Africa, in Syria, Iraq, Persia, Malaya and Hong Kong. Never has the reputation of Indian troops stood higher or their exploits been more admired. And their losses up to the present have fortunately been comparatively light and small indeed in proportion to the results they have achieved. I have lately read a stirring story of the steadfastness of an Indian mule company in France which became involved in the retreat and disasters of the French army and was eventually compelled to surrender. Their bearing and discipline in adversity excited the admiration alike of the French and of their German captors. I have directed that a special Army Order be published calling attention to the conduct of this company, which is typical of the spirit of the Indian soldiers.

In her workshops India is making an increasing and invaluable contribution to our cause. I should like to say here that in a war like this the men in the factories are playing just as important a part in the common struggle as are those in the fighting line. There are others too, in this country and elsewhere, who wish, I know, to be in uniform and fighting at the front. I sympathise with the desire of every man of fighting age to be in the front line, but in a struggle that touches the whole life of every nation engaged they can often contribute more in their present posts than they could at the front. The military authorities will certainly not prevent any man joining up unless they are convinced that his services are of more value in his present employment.

I would say this in conclusion. War is hateful, war is horrible, but war sometimes brings understanding and progress. If we can only keep alive after victory the spirit and energy that war brings to a virile nation, and can direct it to the ends of peace and prosperity, we can do great things.

FAR EASTERN WAR—(Continued from page 10)

they can never hope to move their navy into the Indian Ocean unless Singapore is rendered powerless. Singapore, as Mr. Churchill has informed the American press, will be held against the Japanese. Its strength has been reinforced by air and naval units of the Netherlands East Indies, which are exacting severe toll of Japanese shipping—almost at the rate of a ship a day. And surely help from America is not far off; the American Pacific Fleet is on its way to Western Pacific; and Mr. Curtin, the Australian Premier, has hinted that American naval units will operate from Australian stations.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

However, the American Fleet has been deprived of fine bases in the fall of Manila, the capital city of the Philippines, and the adjacent naval base of Cavite. Manila was declared an open city by the American and Philippines authorities in order to spare the

civil population the horrors of air raids but the Japanese did not spare the city and brutally massacred civilians. General MacArthur, the American Commander on the field, has strongly recommended retaliatory action. Meanwhile his troops firmly hold Corregidor, the island fortress guarding Manila Bay, and will doubtless do their best to thwart Japanese attempts to use Manila and Cavite as naval bases. The American and Philippines troops have taken up positions north-west of Manila and in an action this week inflicted what was described as "one of the most serious reverses suffered by the Japanese invaders since the war began." A Japanese pincers movement was foiled and 700 of the enemy lay dead on the field. Resistance will continue strong in the Philippines till Allied reinforcements arrive to turn the scale. The United States has assured the islanders that considerable help is coming.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECHES

IN AMERICA AND IN CANADA

Mr. Churchill made important pronouncements on the war situation before an informal meeting of the Senate of the United States and before the Parliament of Canada.

The following points may be noted in the speech made in Washington on December 26:

- (1) "Here in Washington, in these memorable days, I have found an Olympian fortitude which, far from being based upon complacency, is only the beginning of an inflexible purpose and proof of further well-grounded confidence in the final outcome."
- (2) "The forces ranged against us are enormous. They are bitter, they are ruthless. The wicked men and their factions, who have launched their peoples on the path of war and conquest, know that they will be called to terrible account if they cannot beat down by force of arms the people they have assailed. They will stick at nothing. They have a vast accumulation of war weapons of all kinds. They have highly trained and disciplined armies, navies and air services. They have plans and designs which have long been tried and matured. They will stop at nothing that violence or treachery can suggest."
- (3) "During the best part of 20 years, the youth of Britain and America has been taught that war is evil, which is true, and that it would never come again, which proved false. For the best part of 20 years, the youth of Japan and Italy has been taught that aggressive war was the noblest duty of the citizens and that it should be begun as soon as the necessary weapons and organization have been made. This naturally has placed us in Britain and has now placed you in the United States at a disadvantage which only time, courage and enduring exertions can correct."
- (4) "Now at the end of December 1941, our transferment from easy-going peace to total war efficiency has made very great progress. A broad flow of munitions in Great Britain has already begun. Immense strides have been made in the conversion of American industry to military purposes and

now that the United States is in the war, it is possible for orders to be given every day which, in a year or 18 months hence, will produce results in the war beyond anything that has been seen or foreseen in the Dictator States.

I think it would be reasonable to hope that the end of 1942 will see us definitely in a better position than we are now and that the year 1943 will enable us to assume the initiative upon an ample scale."

- (5) "The boastful Mussolini has crumpled already. He is now but a lackey and a serf, the merest utensil of his master's will. He has inflicted great sufferings and wrongs upon his own industrious people. He has been stripped of his African Empire and Abyssinia has been liberated. Our armies in the east, which were so weak and ill-equipped at the moment of the French desertion, now control all the regions from Teheran to Benghazi and from Aleppo and Cyprus to the shores of the Nile. The armed forces of the enemy in Cyrenaica amounted to about 150,000 of whom one-third were Germans. General Auchinleck has set out to destroy totally those armed forces. I have every reason to believe that his aim will be fully accomplished."
- (6) "If people ask me—as they have the right to ask me in England—why is it that you have not got ample equipment of modern aircraft and weapons of all kinds in Malaya and the East Indies, I can only point out to the victories which General Auchinleck has gained in the Libyan campaign. Had we diverted and dispersed our gradually growing resources between Libya and Malaya, we should have been found wanting in both spheres. If the United States has been found at a disadvantage in the Pacific Ocean, we know that is to no small extent because of the aid you have given in munitions for the defence of the British Isles and for the Libyan campaign and above all because of your help in the Battle of the Atlantic upon which all depends and which has been in consequence successfully and prosperously maintained."

- (7) "When we compare the resources of the United States and the British Empire with those of Japan, when we remember those of China which have so valiantly withstood invasion and tyranny, and when also we observe the Russian menace which hangs over Japan, it becomes still more difficult to reconcile Japan's action with prudence and sanity. What kind of people do they think we are? Is it possible that they do not realize we shall never cease to persevere against them until they have been taught a lesson which they and the world will never forget?"

The purpose of the visit was to arrange "the mapping out of our military plans." "Only a portion of your resources has yet been mobilized. Many disappointments and unpleasant surprises await us before the full marshalling of our powers can be accomplished." "1942 would be hard but in 1943 we would be in a position to take the initiative in ever greater proportion."

IN CANADA

Addressing the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa on December 30, Mr. Churchill made the following points:—

- (1) Mr. Churchill described the contribution of Canada to the Imperial war effort as "magnificent" and added: "The Canadian Army now stationed in England has stood and still stands in a key position to strike at the invader, should he land upon our shores. In a few months, when the invasion season returns the Canadian Army may be engaged in one of the most frightful battles the world has ever seen. On the other hand, their presence may deter the enemy from attempting such a battle on British soil."
- (2) "The Canadian Government have imposed no limitations upon the use of the Canadian Army whether upon the Continent of Europe or elsewhere and I think that it is extremely unlikely that this war will end without the Canadian Army coming to close quarters with Germans as their fathers did at Ypres, on the Somme or on Vimy Ridge."
- (3) "The Empire Air Training Scheme was another of Canada's major contributions to the war effort and the daring youth of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South

Africa together with many thousands from the Homeland are perfecting their training under the best conditions."

- (4) "This scheme will provide us in 1942 and 1943 with the highest class of trained pilots, observers and air-gunners in numbers necessary to man the enormous flow of aircraft which the factories of the British Empire and the United States are and will be producing."
- (5) "We did not make this war. We did not seek it. We did all we could to avoid it. We did too much to avoid it. We went so far in trying to avoid it as to be almost destroyed by it when it broke upon us. But that dangerous corner has been turned. Every month, and every year that passes we shall confront the evil-doers with weapons as plentiful, as sharp and as destructive as those with which they have sought to establish their hateful domination."
- (6) "I have been all this week with the President of the United States—that great man, whom destiny has marked for this climax of human fortune. We have been concerting united pacts and resolves of more than thirty states and nations to fight on in unity together without any thought except the total and final extirpation of the Hitler tyranny, the Japanese frenzy and the Mussolini flop. There will be no halting or half measures. There will be no compromise or parley. The task which we were reluctant to undertake, we shall now most faithfully and continuously discharge."
- (7) "The power of the enemy is great. If we were in any way to under-rate the strength and resources and the ruthless savagery of that enemy, we should jeopardise not only our lives but the cause of human freedom and progress, to which we have vowed ourselves and all we have. We cannot for a moment afford to relax. On the contrary, we must drive ourselves forward with unrelenting zeal. The enemies ranged against us have asked for a total war. Let us make sure that they get it."
- (8) "The French Government had, at their own suggestion, solemnly bound themselves with us not to

make a separate peace. It was their duty and their interest to go to North Africa, where they would have been at the head of the French Empire. In Africa, with our aid, they would have had overwhelming superiority. They would have had the recognition of the United States and the use of all the gold they had lodged beyond the seas. If they had done this, Italy might have been driven out of the way before the end of 1940 and France would have held her place as a nation in the councils of the Allies and at the conference table of victory. But their Generals misled them. When I warned them that Britain would fight alone whatever they did, their Generals told their Prime Minister and his divided Cabinet 'In three weeks, England will have her neck wrung like a chicken' Some chicken—some neck!"

- 9) "The Dutch nation are defending their Empire with dogged courage and tenacity by land, sea and air, their submarines are inflicting a heavy daily toll upon the Japanese robbers who have come across the seas to wage war with the Dutch East Indies and ravish and

exploit its fertility and its civilization. But the British Empire and the United States are going to the aid of the Dutch. We are going to fight out this new war against Japan together. We, who have suffered together, shall conquer together. But the men of Bordeaux, the men of Vichy—they would do nothing like this. They lay prostrate at the foot of the conqueror—they fawned upon him. What have they got out of it?"

- (10) "There are three phases or events in the struggle that lies before us. First, there is the period of consolidation, of combination and of final preparation. The second phase may be called the phase of liberation. During this phase, we must look to the recovery of territories which have been lost and which may yet be lost. And also we must look to the revolt of the conquered people from the moment when the rescuing and liberating armies and their forces appear in strength within their bounds. The third phase must also be contemplated—namely, an assault upon the citadels and humiliation of the guilty parties, both in Europe and Asia."

NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

LONG, STEADY PULL TO VICTORY

Hitler and his henchmen are wont to make the New Year an occasion for boastful prophecies. Churchill and his comrades promise only that a long, steady pull must inevitably bring us victory. A glance at what the Nazis said they would achieve in 1941 is sufficient to indicate who is more likely to win the race—the Axis Hare or the Allied Tortoise.

In a message to the German Army on January 1, 1941, Hitler said: *"The year 1941 will bring completion of the greatest victory in our history."*

At the same time, Dr. Frank, Governor of Nazi-occupied Poland, in a message to all Germans under his orders, said: *"With January 1, 1941, the grand year of fate is beginning, during which Adolf Hitler, by his victory over London, will give to the European Continent peace."*

Speaking in the Berlin Sportspalast on January 30, 1941, Hitler said: *"The collaboration of our Fleet and our Air Force will bring us victory this year."*

On March 9, 1941, Goebbels told neutral correspondents in Berlin: *"I affirm again that, before this year is out, Germany will finish the war and an attack on England will be carried out as soon as the weather is sufficiently favourable."*

On March 21, 1941, Ribbentrop told the Hungarian Foreign Minister: *"The events of 1941 will compel our enemy to admit defeat."*

But the end of 1941 finds the German forces in retreat on both the vital fronts where they are engaged. A year ago Zeesen Radio was boasting that "Germany asks only her sons to fight for their country and does not rely on foreigners." Since then, Finns, Rumanians, Hungarians—even Frenchmen and Spaniards—have died fighting Germany's battles for her; and now Hitler has called up his last reserves—the Japanese. As late as November 9, 1941, Hitler declared: "At the end of this year we shall probably say that the greatest danger has already been averted from this (Russian) front." Ten short months had served to shake his confidence in final victory in 1941, but even this cautious prophecy has proved false. Far from being averted, the danger to Germany on the Russian front is only just beginning. The Russian armies are no longer retreating. Since December 1 they have been advancing westward at an average rate of some five miles a day.

A year ago Britain stood alone. Calm courage and indomitable will was her only shield against the massed might of Nazi Germany. To-day Germany and her dupes face a world made hostile and resolute by their crimes. It is no longer a question of how long Britain can hold out, but of how long the Axis can continue to defy the mounting resources of an outraged world. In London, Moscow, Washington, and Chungking Allied chiefs confer. They are planning the long, steady and concerted pull that must lead to victory.

FOUR FRONTS

LIBYA

With a speed faster even than Wavell's brilliant campaign against the Italians, the Army of the Nile is pressing Rommel back in Libya. For the first time in the war, there is no front on which German forces are advancing. The British Navy, which the Axis said was helpless in the Mediterranean, is sinking nearly half of the reinforcements and supplies that Hitler tries to send to his crack Afrika Korps.

ATLANTIC

Last February Hitler announced the opening of an intensified attack on the Atlantic seaways.

The Atlantic Battle will not be finally won until the war is won. On sea, as on land, operations in one theatre of war affect those elsewhere. Henceforth, at all events, American participation in the Atlantic Battle is a straightforward naval issue unaffected by politics.

Meanwhile, with American help and British energy and vigilance, the German attack has been blunted. The net British shipping losses in the four months ending November 1 had been reduced to less than one-fifth of what they were in the previous four months. And the great recovery, says Churchill, has been fully maintained.

PACIFIC

Japan is fighting from advanced bases whose communications with the homeland will be gravely threatened unless she can obtain very rapid and very substantial gains.

She has struck swiftly and powerfully. But she has shown herself in China to be better at starting a war than finishing it.

Not until Allied sea power has been re-established in these waters can the arduous process begin of driving the enemy from the positions he has seized.

The war is world-wide. This is the logical result of continued aggression and mounting resistance. The world as a whole simply will not accept the horror that Germany, with her Italian and Japanese partners in crime, is striving to force upon it.

Desire for peace has long put the anti-Axis peoples at a disadvantage in face of ruthless and treacherous aggression. *Gradually collective action is turning the balance. That is why the Axis is in a hurry. That is why we have to be prepared for grim news for a time. But the final victory will be the more decisive and the more constructive in its effects for being the work of a united confederation.*

In this world-wide war there are at present four main fronts. Two of them, Russia and Libya, are land-fronts. The other two are the sea-fronts of the Atlantic and the Pacific. For the Japanese attack in the Far East has been launched by sea and will become vulnerable to sea-power.

RUSSIA

The Russian front remains the crux of the whole war. The Russians have thrown back the huge and determined German onslaught after it had penetrated almost to the gates of Moscow—just as the British threw back the Germans when they had reached the coast twenty miles from England—just as the Allies will at length throw back the Japanese whose first rush has carried them so far.

On October 2, Hitler called upon his troops for the "final" offensive in Russia which he promised them would finish off the Russians and the British as well.

His generals had doubts, but he overrode them. He needed desperately to smash that front behind which the great net-work of British and American supplies was being built up.

He failed, and the German generals lose their jobs. Now Hitler throws his personal popularity into the scale to stop the rot. He assumes supreme command of the German Army. But he has no more promises to make.

WE'RE ALL IN IT NOW

THE AXIS VERSUS THE WORLD

Hitler has called up his last reserves—the Japanese. In doing so he has ranged against himself and his satellites the most powerful combination of powers ever to be welded together by the common bond of self-defence. His one-by-one policy of aggression, which worked so well in Europe, has gone overboard; and with it have gone all the German people's hopes of early peace.

As Mr. Roosevelt has made plain, the war is now one and indivisible. Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov, Tobruk, Singapore, Chungking, Hong Kong, Honolulu, Panama and Plymouth are all fortresses in one vast defence-line which girdles the whole world. What happens to any of those and other fortresses of freedom vitally affects the future of every man, woman and child in all five continents.

Japan may begin by winning spectacular victories. But she will never be allowed to consolidate her gains and her ultimate defeat is assured. Nothing could be more spectacular than Hitler's early victories in Europe. But the conquered peoples themselves refuse to submit to his sovereignty and the Allies stolidly refuse to accept the Nazi shape of things to come.

Hitler has failed to crush Britain. In Russia, in Africa, in the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean victory eludes him. How then, can Japan—with far fewer resources at her command—succeed where Germany has failed?

Steel, oil, copper and rubber are the sinews of war. The United States of America alone produces five times as much copper, 13 times as much steel and 45 times as much oil as Japan can at present lay her hands on. Allied countries in the Orient produce 14 times as much rubber as Japan can filch from Indo-China and Thailand.

General de Gaulle estimates, that, in the next twelve months, Allied factories and shipyards will turn out three times as many planes, twice as many tanks and six times as many ships as all three Axis Powers combined. As far as man-power is concerned, four out of every five men on earth are in the Allied camp.

No wonder Hitler is on the defensive. In his speech to the Reichstag on December 11, when he announced the German declaration of war on the United States, the man who set out to conquer the world talked of the 1,500 new batteries he had erected "for defensive purposes" along the North-West European coast and declared: "It is my unshakeable determination to make this European front unassailable and impregnable." No Nazi swastika flies over London, or Moscow or Cairo. Baulked of his wished-for triumph, Hitler falls back on Japan. But every rising sun must sometime set.

THE WEAPON OF THE AXIS POWERS

KILL THAT RUMOUR!

"The German news policy is a first-class weapon. For instance, during the battle of Flanders the Press was given information contrary to the facts and Englishmen fell into the trap and paid dearly."

That is what Dr. Goebbels said to Berlin University students a few weeks ago. The Japanese, who are fighting Hitler's war for him, have taken over Goebbels' weapon of lies. German "advisers" have for months been sharpening the natural disposition of the Tokyo militarists for treachery and deception. Their "news policy" is intended to be the trap into which Indians may fall and pay dearly.

FALSEHOOD IS JAPAN'S ONLY "SECRET WEAPON"

Alarming rumours are spread by Tokyo, Rome and Berlin. To give them greater credence, they are labelled "reports from neutral sources" or even put into the mouths of Allied newspaper correspondents.

The purpose of these rumours is to foster dismay and panic so that the task of the aggressors may be made easier. It was fear, deliberately spread, that paved the way for the fall of France and the actual horrors of enemy occupation. It was the sensible resistance to panic propaganda of the ordinary English man and woman that made it possible for the defence forces to bring the country triumphantly through a peril greater, and hundreds of miles nearer, than India faces.

If you hear an alarming story, don't rush off to frighten your neighbour. Find out where the story came from. As often as not it came from the enemy and has been spread by foolish people. In Germany the rubber truncheon and the headsman's axe guard the Nazis against the entry of unpalatable truths. In India you are simply asked to be careful, to realise what Axis propaganda is trying to do with its lies, and to be on your guard against believing scare-rumours and unconfirmed reports.

Whenever the news can be given without helping the enemy, you will be told what is happening. General Wavell, India's famous Commander-in-Chief, has made no attempt to deceive the country as Hitler tries to deceive the Germans about their great retreat in Russia and Libya. Facing all the facts, General Wavell told us calmly on December 18:

"I don't think there is any serious danger of a large-scale attack on India at present. Steps are being taken to supply our

deficiencies as rapidly as possible. But there is, honestly speaking, no cause for any great alarm for the time being."

When the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sunk, the British Admiralty announced the news promptly. They did not say that the King George V had been sunk, because it hasn't. But the enemy spread this false story, just to make things look blacker. The enemy also announced that Rangoon had been bombed, several days before it occurred. On December 19th they said that Hong Kong had fallen and that the Governor had fled. This also was untrue. There will be many more rumours like this as the stern struggle continues.

IT HASN'T HAPPENED

Remember the enemy's record for falsehood, the lies he has told us before. Here are just a few of them:

"It is now impossible for Great Britain to withdraw her troops (from Dunkirk)"—German broadcast in English, May 28, 1940.

"British military authorities have realised that they are unable to check German invasions"—German broadcast in Arabic, August 7, 1940.

"The sinking and destroying of the whole of British shipping will become a matter of two months."—German broadcast in English, August 7, 1940.

"London lies utterly destroyed."—German broadcast in Hindustani, September 11, 1940.

"Every German child knows that not a single enemy plane can reach Germany."—German broadcast in Hindustani, September 22, 1940.

"Great Britain is at the end of her financial resources."—German broadcast in English, December 5, 1940.

"The position of the last British troops at Tobruk is hopeless."—German broadcast in English, April 17, 1941.

"That the British will be defeated in Syria is quite certain."—Axis broadcast in Hindustani, June 10, 1941.

"The Soviet army has already been defeated in the first days."—Goebbels, June 26, 1941.

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER BRITAIN AND GERMANY

19th Dec.—The naval base of Brest is heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force for the third night in succession and the two German warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are hit.

23rd Dec.—The German naval base at Wilhelmshaven is raided by the British.

24th Dec.—The Royal Air Force bombs Cologne, Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais and Brest.

28th Dec.—The Royal Air Force bombs Dusseldorf and aerodromes in Norway and Holland.

29th Dec.—Emden and Wilhelmshaven are bombed by British planes as also shipping off the Dutch coast and aerodromes in Holland.

31st Dec.—Seven enemy fighters are destroyed on a daylight attack on Brest.

4th Jan. 1942.—The Royal Air Force raids Brest and lays mines in enemy waters.

5th Jan.—Enemy air activity over Britain continues to be slight.

6th Jan.—Docks at Brest and Cherbourg are attacked by the Royal Air Force; a large enemy supply ship is set on fire off the Frisian Islands.

7th Jan.—Enemy bases in occupied France and enemy convoys off the Dutch Coast are bombed.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

20th Dec.—The British occupy Derna and Mekili and advance to Cyrene.

21st Dec.—The British capture Cyrene and Appolonia. The pursuit of General Rommel's forces continues.

23rd Dec.—British mobile forces reach the Gulf of Sirte and cut off Benghazi from the south.

24th Dec.—Indian troops in Libya occupy Barce. Benina airport is in the hands of the British. The Italian and German forces are separated. The Royal Air Force relentlessly harasses the retreating enemy.

25th Dec.—The British capture Benghazi.

26th Dec.—Enemy forces are retreating in the Jedabaya area.

30th Dec.—Twenty-two Axis tankers are destroyed in Jedabaya.

1st Jan. 1942.—The Royal Air Force raids enemy bases in Greece and Crete.

2nd Jan.—The British retake Bardia, capturing 7,500 prisoners.

3rd Jan.—A British cruiser strikes a mine in the Mediterranean and sinks. A destroyer is also lost.

5th Jan.—The Imperial troops attack Hal-faya, the last Axis stronghold in East Cyrenaica.

7th Jan.—It is revealed that 44 enemy aircrafts are destroyed in an air raid on a Sicilian aerodrome.

8th Jan.—The enemy column retreating from Jedabaya is being hotly pursued.

U.S.A. AND THE ATLANTIC

19th Dec.—The Bill giving Mr. Roosevelt extraordinary authority to prosecute the war becomes law.

22nd Dec.—Fourteen German submarines are sunk or damaged by United States naval forces in the Atlantic.

23rd Dec.—It is announced that Mr. Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook and British Service Chiefs have arrived in Washington for conferences with President Roosevelt, his Cabinet, and his military advisers.

26th Dec.—Mr. Churchill addresses the Congress of the United States.

27th Dec.—A second full-dress meeting of the British American "War Council" takes place at Washington.

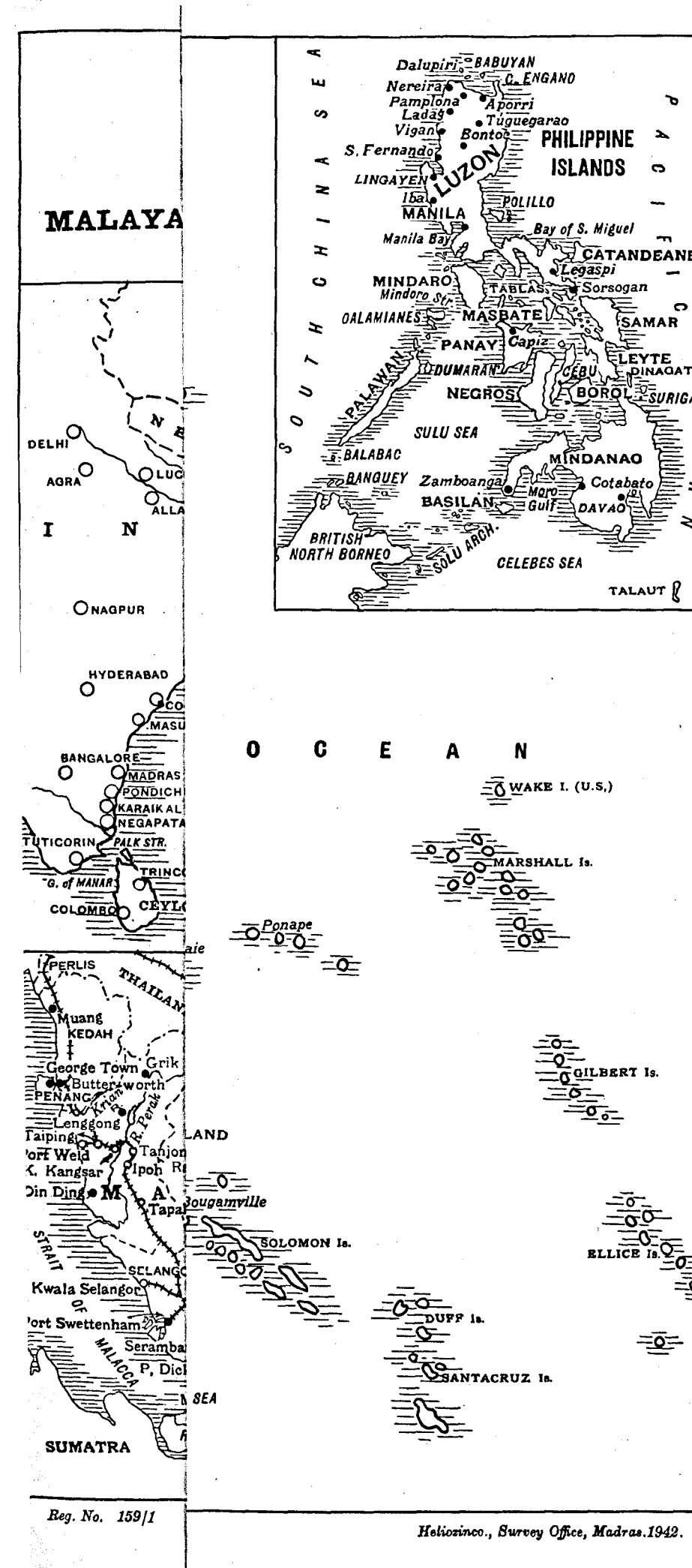
30th Dec.—Mr. Churchill addresses the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.

1st Jan. 1942.—Mr. Churchill is back at Washington and resumes his talks with Mr. Roosevelt.

3rd Jan.—Three German U-boats are sunk and a number of German aircraft are shot down during an enemy attack on a convoy in the Atlantic, which is beaten off with the loss of only two escort vessels and two small merchantships.

Twenty-six nations, including Britain, U.S.A., Russia, China, the Netherlands and India, sign a joint declaration against Axis powers.

6th Jan.—Mr. Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, announces a huge war production programme and says that American land, air and sea forces will take stations in the British Isles.



7th Jan.—President Roosevelt presents the biggest war budget in world history to Congress.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

20th Dec.—The Russians recapture Volokolamsk, 60 miles west of Moscow, and Voidakalo.

21st Dec.—The Russians capture Plavsk, 40 miles south of Tula, push back the Germans 45 miles from Tikhvin and rout four German divisions.

Hitler assumes supreme command of the German army in the field, dismissing General Brauchitsch.

26th Dec.—The Russians recapture Kaluga, south-west of Moscow, and Osciye, 62 miles south-west of Tikhvin.

29th Dec.—Fifty-one German divisions are in retreat in the Central sector of the Russian Front.

It is announced that Mr. Eden has had conversations with M. Stalin and M. Molotov at Moscow.

30th Dec.—Soviet forces cross the river Oka which runs between Kaluga and Orel. The Russians re-occupy Kerch and Feodosia in the Crimea.

31st Dec.—The Russians retake Kaluga, 100 miles south-west of Moscow, and occupy the railway junction of Novy Kirishi.

1st Jan. 1942.—The Russians capture Staritza, 45 miles south-west of Kalinin.

German forces in the Crimea are threatened in the rear.

2nd Jan.—The Russians recapture Maloyaroslavetz, 80 miles south west of Moscow and 40 miles south-east of Mojaisk.

5th Jan.—The Soviets threaten Mojaisk; clear Kerch Peninsula of Nays; and, march to the relief of Sebastapol.

6th Jan.—The Red Army advances all along the front from Karelia to the Black Sea. The important rail centre of Mojaisk is recaptured and a new offensive is started towards Kharkhov.

7th Jan.—More Soviet landings in the Crimea are reported. Three Nazi troop transports are sunk in the Barentz Sea.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, Etc.

22nd Dec.—Moscow reveals a German plot to sink a Turkish ship and blame it on Russia.

7th Jan.—It is stated that King Carol has accepted the leadership of the Free Rumania Committee.

8th Jan.—The Iraqi rebel, Raschid Ali, is sentenced to death by the Baghdad Military Court; he is stated to be in Germany.

SHIPPING.

20th Dec.—Two enemy merchantmen in convoy are torpedoed off Tripoli.

23rd Dec.—It is authoritatively stated in London that the Battle of the Atlantic is going "pretty well."

28th Dec.—Enemy shipping is successfully attacked off the Norwegian coast by British naval and air forces.

30th Dec.—The Royal Air Force attacks enemy shipping off La Pallice.

31st Dec.—British submarines sink five enemy schooners in the Mediterranean and torpedo an Italian destroyer.

2nd Jan. 1942.—One Italian and two German submarines are sunk off Libya.

8th Jan.—A German U-Boat is sunk in the Mediterranean by a Dutch submarine.

FAR EAST

19th Dec.—The Japanese land in Hongkong; and heavily bomb Manila and the Cavite naval base. An American submarine sinks an enemy transport.

The British garrison withdraws from Penang Island. The Chinese cut the Canton-Kowloon railway.

20th Dec.—The Japanese land at Davao in the Philippines.

21st Dec.—The Japanese claim Wellesley Province in Malaya and bomb Kuala Lumpur. The Netherlands air and naval forces sink three Japanese troop ships. A ten-year military alliance is signed between Thailand and Japan.

22nd Dec.—The British forces withdraw from the area north of Kuala Krai in north-east Malaya. Eighty thousand Japanese troops are landed at Lingayen in the Philippines and a fierce battle begins. British planes raid an aerodrome in Thailand.

23rd Dec.—Ten enemy planes are destroyed in a Japanese raid on Rangoon as against the loss of three British planes.

A Dutch Indies bomber scores a direct hit on a 10,000 ton Japanese tanker in the Bay of Davao.

24th Dec.—The Japanese land in Wake Island. The Netherlands Indies forces sink four Japanese transports and a tanker. More Jap landings are reported in the Philippines.

25th Dec.—The Japanese land in Kuching, capital of Sarawak (Borneo).

A Japanese submarine is sunk off California; and a Japanese transport and a mine-sweeper are sunk off the Philippines. A Dutch submarine torpedoes a Jap destroyer.

26th Dec.—Manila is declared an open city. Twenty Japanese planes are shot down in an air raid over Rangoon. The Allied losses are only three.

Hongkong surrenders after heroic resistance.

It is revealed that General Wavell has had consultations with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking.

27th Dec.—The Japanese bomb the open city of Manila. Dutch Indies planes sets fire to a very large Japanese ship off Kuching.

28th Dec.—The Battle for Ipoh begins in Malaya; and an enemy attack on Chemor is beaten off. Manila is bombed again. American bombers sink a Japanese troop transport. A Japanese air raid on Medan (Sumatra) is reported.

Lieut.-General Hutton is appointed G.O.C., Burma, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

29th Dec.—The British withdraw from Ipoh and establish new positions south of the city. In a lightning attack on a Japanese air base in Kedah, the Royal Air Force destroys 10 enemy planes.

The Japanese bomb Manila and Cebu but the defenders offer stiff resistance to Japanese land forces.

30th Dec.—Japanese naval units attempt to approach the United States naval base of Corregidor but are driven off by gun fire.

31st Dec.—The Japanese bomb Manado, (Dutch Indies) and Singapore while the Royal Air Force raids the Songei Patani aerodrome.

1st Jan. 1942.—British troops withdraw from Sarawak. The Japanese shell three islands of the Hawaiian group.

2nd Jan.—The Japanese enter Manila; the Americans evacuate the Cavite naval base but strongly hold the island fortress of Corregidor.

Renewed Japanese activity is reported in Perak (Malaya).

Four Jap transports are sunk off the coast of Thailand.

Fully equipped Chinese troops enter Burma to share in its defence.

3rd Jan.—The Japanese make a five-hour bombing attack on Corregidor; increase their pressure on Perak; and threaten Kuantan.

General Wavell is appointed Supreme Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

The Australian Air Force bombs the Japanese mandatory island of Caroline.

Seven Japanese aircraft are shot down in an aerial fight over Moulmein. The Japanese make night-raids on Rangoon.

5th Jan.—The British forces in Malaya withdraw south of Bidor; enemy landings on the west coast of Malaya are reported; the Royal Air Force bombs aerodromes in Thailand.

The Americans repulse a strong Japanese attack with heavy losses to the enemy, north-west of Manila.

6th Jan.—It is officially learnt that General Wavell's headquarters will be in the Netherlands East Indies.

The Japanese intensify their pressure in the Philippines. American bombers score direct hits on a Japanese battle ship and sink a Japanese destroyer.

British forces in Malaya withdraw from Kuantan.

7th Jan.—The British in Malaya beat off a threat to their flank by a counter-attack at Kuala Selangor. The Japanese withdraw from Changsha after sustaining a severe reverse at the hands of the Chinese. Rangoon and Moulmein are raided by Jap planes. Japan admits the loss of a submarine and damage to a cruiser.

8th Jan.—The Japanese bring fresh forces to the Philippines; and intensify pressure in the Lower Perak region in Malaya. The Royal Air Force makes a heavy and successful raid on Bangkok.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

19th Dec.—The United States enters into an agreement with Vichy by which the Martinique will not be made a base for enemy operations.

25th Dec.—Free French forces take possession of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

5th Jan. 1942.—The body of M. Paringaux, *Chef de Cabinet*, is discovered on a railway line.

6th Jan.—Egypt has severed relations with Vichy.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

21st Dec.—Intense guerilla fighting is reported from Greece.

29th Dec.—Eight enemy ships, totalling 15,650 tons, are destroyed in a British land, sea and air raid on the Norwegian coast; 120 Germans are killed and 95 prisoners taken.

1st Jan. 1942.—British Commandos and Free Norwegian troops raid Lofoten Islands and capture many German prisoners.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

19th Dec.—A decree issued by General Franco, states that Spain will continue her attitude of non-belligerency in the Far Eastern conflict.

[As an experimental measure, issue of the "Axis Speaks" is being temporarily discontinued in its present form].

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Information Officer and Special Press Adviser, Madras.]

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

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NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE WEEK

The Russian counter-offensive against the retreating Germans is continuing. Balaklava in the south has been captured; Lyudinovo between Vyasma and Briansk and Kirov have been taken and Kharkov is threatened. In more than two places, German hordes are being encircled and threatened with annihilation. The losses suffered by the Germans in material is stated to be sufficient to equip ten infantry divisions and fourteen tank divisions.

In Libya, Sollum on the Egyptian frontier had been recaptured and the Allied columns are making towards Agheila. Tripoli is being heavily bombed by the R.A.F. Over 200 enemy aircraft had been destroyed in the last two months, while the number of prisoners taken is estimated at 26,000, of whom 7,000 are Germans and 19,000 Italians.

The third battle for Changsha has ended in the rout of the Japanese who would appear to have lost 50,000 men with thousand prisoners taken. In other places too, the Chinese have taken the initiative.

The Japanese have had a defeat at the hands of Gen. MacArthur, but fierce battles are going on in other parts of the Philippines. Tarakan in the Dutch East Indies has been evacuated; but all the oil wells were destroyed before evacuation. The brave troops of the East Indies are not only putting up stubborn resistance in other parts which have been invaded by the Japanese but have started a counter-offensive in Sarawak. Kuala Lumpur in Malaya has been evacuated and the Allies have taken up new positions south of that city. Singapore has had several air-raids, but it is reported that not much damage has been done. General Wavell has taken up his post in the East Indies, while Admiral Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, has also proceeded to his post there.

A military spokesman said in Rangoon that an offensive might be started from Burma against the Japanese forces.

Mr. Duff Cooper has been asked to return to England now that Gen. Wavell has been appointed Supreme Commander in South-west Pacific.

Field Marshal Smuts declared, in opening a fair in Capetown, "War has now entered the last and most dangerous phase. In spite of all set-backs that have occurred and will occur, there is no fear of the end, I am confident about the end."

Washington reports state that diplomatic overtures are being made for a peace settlement between Finland and Russia.

Preparations are being made for the production of four-hundred million dollars worth of synthetic rubber in America. Existing stocks are sufficient to meet the military needs till the new scheme is completed.

The British Ambassador in Ankara has recently conveyed to the Turkish Foreign Minister personal good wishes from M. Stalin and Mr. Eden. He gave the assurance that Turkey had nothing to fear from Russia, since Russia adhered firmly to the Anglo-Soviet assurances given to Turkey last summer. Reactions in the Turkish newspapers to this assurance are favourable and Turkey adheres to her policy of friendship with and confidence in Great Britain.

An agreement has been entered into between Gen. Sikorski and M. Stalin, according to which the Polish forces in Russia are to be increased from 2 divisions to 6.

Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary for War, has announced that the strength of the American Army would be more than doubled.

Mayor La Guardia will be in charge of the United States Civilian Defence Programme. Mr. Roosevelt has set up a War Production Board.

GENERAL WAVELL GOES EAST

Last July German propaganda described Sir Archibald Wavell as England's worst General who had been sent to India for honourable retirement, though the German General Keitel had previously stated that General Wavell was the most formidable military leader Britain possessed. As a matter of fact, General Wavell was sent to defend India and now he goes East as Supreme Commander in the South-west Pacific, one of the heaviest responsibilities that has ever been shouldered by a soldier. The following description of General Wavell's work will be found interesting:

At the most perilous hour in Britain's history (for the worst that Napoleon could have done would not have compared for horror with a Hitler-dominated world), it was General Wavell who "crashed with his fearless few, and won"; hunting the Italian legions from their fortresses and rounding them up by the hundred thousand almost before the boasts of the impending occupation of Egypt had died away. It was under General Wavell's command that the sprawling Italian tyranny in East Africa was ended for ever and the victims of Mussolini's Abyssinian atrocities avenged. It was General Wavell who at the next critical moment sacrificed his positions in Libya to fulfil Britain's pledge to her Greek Allies, and flung into Crete and the Balkans a valiant army whose exploits can only now be assessed at their full value. That great stand in the Greek mountain-passes and under the rain of bombs in Crete not only helped to frustrate Hitler's plan to outflank Turkey by invading Syria. It is now known that it postponed the German attack on Russia by a whole vital month that might have seen the fall of Moscow.

Under General Wavell's Indian Command Iraq and Iran were cleansed of the Nazi menace, their own security restored, and a life-line opened to Russia. The great advance in India's own armament, which had made such strides under Auchinleck, has been continued with increasing tempo under General Wavell. For it has been India's year also, from Keren to Sidi Omar, from Damascus to Hongkong.

RETRIBUTION

Ever since the atrocities of Germany in Poland had become known, there has been growing a feeling that the Nazis should be made to pay for the cruelties, sufferings and humiliation that they had heaped upon the peoples of the countries they had subjugated. This is quite natural, for every day that passes

reveals to the world the series of mass expulsions, looting, shooting and deliberate brutality of which the Nazis have been guilty. On Tuesday, January 13, at the St. James' Palace, London, representatives of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the French National Committee, Greece, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia met to sign a solemn document on this question of retribution. Britain, United States of America, Russia and China were also represented at the Conference. The text of the declaration is as follows:—

"Whereas Germany, since the beginning of the present conflict which arose out of her policy of aggression, has instituted in occupied countries a regime of terror, characterised in particular by imprisonments, mass expulsions, execution of hostages and massacres; and whereas these acts of violence are being similarly perpetrated by the allies and associates of the Reich and in a certain country by the accomplices of the occupying power: and whereas international solidarity is necessary in order to avoid repetition of these acts of violence:

"Recalling international law and in particular the Convention signed at the Hague in 1907 regarding laws and customs of land warfare, which do not permit belligerents in occupied countries to perpetrate acts of violence against civilians or to bring into disrepute the laws in force or overthrow national institutions:

"The undersigned representatives of the Government of Belgium, the Government of Czechoslovakia, the Free French National Committee, the Government of Greece, the Government of Luxemburg, the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Norway, the Government of Poland and the Government of Yugoslavia:

"Firstly, affirm that acts of violence thus perpetrated against civilian populations are at variance with the accepted ideas concerning acts of war and political offences as these are understood by civilised nations.

"Secondly, they take note of the declaration made in this respect on October 28, 1941, by the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister.

"Thirdly, they place amongst their principal war aims punishment, through a channel of organised justice, of those guilty and responsible for these crimes, whether they have ordered them, perpetrated them or in any way participated in them;

"Fourthly, they determine in a spirit of international solidarity to see to it that (a) those guilty and responsible, whatever their nationality, are sought for and handed over to justice and judged, (b) that the sentences pronounced are carried out. In faith whereof, signatories duly authorised have signed the present declaration."

THE RUSSIANS HIT BACK

The Russians have been hitting back at the Germans in truly marvellous fashion. Every day, on the 2,000 miles front from the Arctic to the Black Sea, an important town is recaptured and a big populous area liberated from the invaders. The Russians have resumed the initiative in the Arctic sector, German attacks on the Rybachy Peninsula having been repulsed; the Soviet air force has been very active in Karelia despite the intense cold; the town of Staraya Rusa, south of Leningrad, is now in Russian hands. In the Central sector, the Russian pincers movement towards Smolensk is making progress. Mojaish, which has been isolated and left in the rear, is bound to fall to the Russians soon; and the plight of the German garrison there is by no means one to be envied. The Russians have entered Kirov and further south, Marshal Timoshenko is developing an offensive to recapture the great industrial city of Kharkov in Eastern Ukraine.

And, in the extreme south, in the Crimean Peninsula, the Russians have taken Balaclava, 10 miles south of the naval base of Sebastopol which the Germans have been besieging for weeks. More Soviet landings are reported in the Crimea and doubtless Sebastopol will be relieved. The Germans not only face the annihilation of their ten divisions outside that stronghold—these are surrounded and their only means of exit is the narrow Perekop Isthmus—but they also see their prizes slipping away, "the immobilization of the Russian Fleet, potential pressure on Turkey, a threat to Lend and Lease supplies, and the maintenance of a foothold from which, should the tide turn in the spring, a desperate bid for Caucasian oil could be attempted."

Commander Hitler has not been more successful than the Generals whom he has displaced. The Russians have revealed their resolve to make use of the winter months to destroy as much of the German forces as possible and to win back lost territory so as to strengthen themselves for the battles in the coming spring and summer. Mr. Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, who has recently visited Moscow, is full of admiration for the success which the Russians have achieved and which are in store for them. Speaking in the House of Commons, he said, "We shall be making a grave mistake if we suppose that what has happened in Russia in the last few weeks has to any extent been due to chance. Not at all. The turn of the tide is the outcome of many factors. The Russians throughout the summer and in early autumn fought a fighting retreat, taking toll of the enemy at every opportunity. Other factors were the scorched earth policy, the widespread operations of the guerillas and finally the winter. But even that is not all. Whilst their fighting retreat was going on, the Russians were beginning to build up their new armies which are now coming into action. The divisions

which are driving the Germans back from before Moscow are fresh divisions. The wearing down of the Germans during their retreat with the arrival of fresh Russian divisions has resulted in a turn of the tide. That does not mean that the Soviet people would pretend that there can be any guarantee against further setbacks in future nor that the German Army is still not strong. It is very strong but it means that the German Army in Russia to-day is not the army of 22nd June and that is a matter of great importance for us all."

OPERATIONS IN LIBYA

The advance of the British Imperial forces in Libya, which was for sometime held up at Jedabya (Agedabia), 85 miles south of Benghazi, has now been resumed. The German General Rommel had ranged his forces along a 50 miles front, his right flank resting on the cliffs to the south-west of Agedabia and his left on the sea; protection appeared to have been given to his defence line by the swampy state of the ground, which hampered British armoured movements. But both General Ritchie, directing the British operations on the field, and General Sir Claude Auchinleck, the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, have shown themselves to be Rommel's superiors in strategy. The main British columns have now made considerable progress towards Agheila and advanced elements have reached the road from Agheila to Marada.

While the advance has, thus, been resumed towards Tripoli, the last remaining pockets of enemy resistance are being accounted for in Cyrenaica. Sollum, the outpost of Halfaya, has been taken along with 350 prisoners. Halfaya itself has been both shelled from the sea and bombed from the air. The Royal Air Force, which is giving effective support to the British troops in Agheila and ceaselessly bombing Tripoli, has taken heavy toll of enemy aircraft in Libya, over 200 of the latter having been destroyed in two months.

FAR EASTERN WAR

The tempo of operations in the Pacific theatre of war has been quickening. Under overwhelming numerical Japanese superiority, both in men and in aeroplanes, Kuala Lumpur, the second largest town in Malaya, has had to be evacuated by the British forces. Strategically, however, it is not of great importance and we have every reason to believe that its airfield has been properly wrecked and made useless to the enemy. The British forces have taken up new positions about 40 miles south of the city; and even the Tokyo press now admits that British resistance is increasing. General Sir Henry Pownall, Chief of Staff to General Sir Archibald Wavell, has reiterated that Singapore will be held against the Japanese.

General Wavell has taken charge of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the South-West Pacific area. His headquarters is in the Netherlands East Indies, where also has arrived Admiral Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, which was stationed till recently at Manila. Meanwhile, the Japanese launched an invasion of the Netherlands Indies by landing troops on the island oil-centre of Tarakan, off north-east Borneo, and at three points in Minnasasa in Northern Celebes. Fierce fighting ensued and though the Tarakan garrison surrendered in the face of heavy odds, it inflicted severe casualties on the Japanese and completely wrecked the oil-fields and equipment. Not only that. The Netherlands forces have launched a counter-offensive on the Sarawak border. The Netherlands air force is relentlessly destroying or damaging Japanese naval vessels and auxiliaries. So also the American air force, which has been very active round the region of Davao in the Philippines. And General MacArthur, the American Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, is valiantly

fighting off large Japanese forces; his new defence lines, about 35 miles north of Corregidor, finds him entrenched in a natural stronghold with the right flank anchored in the marshes of the Pampanga river delta and the left flank on the Cabusilan mountains. He may be relied on to fight to the last.

Japanese air activity has increased over Burma but without relative effect. The Royal Air Force, operating from Burma, has taken heavy toll of enemy planes in aerodromes in Thailand and Malaya. Further north, in China, the Chinese have inflicted a series of crushing defeats on the Japanese on the Hunan front and near Canton. A high military spokesman has given the hint that an Allied offensive will be started from Burma. Considerable British and Indian reinforcements have arrived there and the Burma Road is reported to be chock full of Chinese troops moving up to take their stand beside the British.

JAPANESE AIRMEN AND PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP

Axis airmen, whether they are German, Italian or Japanese, follow the same tactics. The bomb-damaged churches of London and Manila and the mosques of Giarabub and Penang bear witness. The mosque at Penang was bombed on a Friday. In their very first raid on Kuala Lumpur the mosque was the only building damaged by Japanese bombs. Chief among the targets the Japanese selected in Manila was a famous old Spanish Church.

Tokyo Radio, like Berlin and Rome, tries to stir up racial and religious unrest. Rome and Berlin claim to be friends of the Muslims. Japan claims to love the Buddhists. Tokyo would like to find another Rashid Ali in Burma, but Burmans have only to see how the Japanese treat the Buddhists of China to know how much their "love" is worth.

Another ruse of the Japanese radio which smacks of Axis practice in Europe is to say they have no intention of bombing Calcutta, but they will if supplies are sent to China through the Bengal capital, just as they have bombed Rangoon because supplies for China were

passing through the Burma capital. This threat was made in a broadcast in Hindi on December 30.

Tokyo hopes to instil fear into the Indian people and incite them to hinder the Government's efforts to keep the front-line away from India's soil. Fear-propaganda is a favourite Axis weapon. When the Germans were advancing into the Ukraine and Stalin introduced the "scorched earth" policy, the German radio threatened reprisals against any villager who carried out Stalin's orders. But the orders were carried out and, because they were, the German advance was brought to a standstill earlier than anyone had dared to hope. The courage of the Russian peasant has triumphed over the Nazi attempts at terrorism. Russia has set an example to the world. Now it is India that is being attacked with threats and cajolery. The Russians have taught us that there is nothing to fear from the Nazis and the Chinese have taught us there is nothing to fear from the Japanese. Calm courage is impervious to cold steel.

H. E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE'S BROADCAST TALK

ALLAYS NEEDLESS FEARS AND PANIC

His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, broadcast on Tuesday evening last in the Madras Station of All-India Radio, a talk on the "extent and limits of danger to Madras." This talk was very useful, timely and reassuring. The full text is as follows:

I would emphasize, in the first place, that there is no danger at present of any serious Japanese invasion of India with sea and land forces. While Singapore is in the hands of Britain, the question of invasion does not really arise at all. Strong forces are, no doubt, arriving to support those already on the spot, and to assist the Allied counter-offensive against the Japanese, which will come when the time is ripe.

Secondly, I would emphasize that there is no immediate danger of large-scale Japanese air raids on this Presidency, such as those which have recently taken place at Rangoon. Rangoon is about 120 miles from the Thailand frontier and about 400 miles from Bangkok; Madras is about 1,300 miles from the nearest point in Thailand, and, therefore, beyond the range of Japanese bombers operating from the land. If they attempted to attack Madras, they would be unable to return to their bases, for lack of fuel.

The only possible danger to Madras, at present, is that a raiding Japanese vessel may slip into the Bay of Bengal, like the *Emden* in the last war, and either fire a few shells into Madras or send over one or two planes to drop bombs. The likelihood of any particular citizen being hit in such a raid, particularly if he takes shelter when the warning sounds, is very small indeed. There is, therefore, no need for panic, and no need for anyone leaving Madras who has work there to do. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to carry on with his work calmly, so that the country's war effort may not be hindered.

DEFENCE MEASURES

The Government have organized all civil defence measures which may be necessary. Among others there are the various branches of A.R.P., fire, casualty, rescue and other services, in case of raids police forces to prevent sabotage and to deal with unruly elements which might take advantage of trouble, and schemes for food supply and public health and safety in any emergency. And on the military side (in which I include both land, sea and air), you may be sure that all necessary plans to protect these shores are ready.

RUMOURS

So it is I ask you not to believe or spread fantastic and false rumours. Only recently,

wild stories were going round—even in respectable circles in Madras—that the Government were moving to Coimbatore, that the High Court had gone to Madura, that trainloads of European women and children were leaving Madras at night. These stories, were, of course, utterly false and highly malicious. If you hear such alarming stories, ask the man who spreads them, where he heard them and why they are not published in responsible newspapers, and if you come across people who are deliberately and maliciously spreading such stories to create alarm and panic, report them to the police.

I can assure you that if any events occur which seriously increase the danger to Madras, then official communiques will be published in good time, and you can be absolutely sure that they will be true.

Do not pay attention to scares of looting. Very few actual instances have occurred, and Government have adequate police forces to deal with any such trouble with a firm hand. The Government have and will take steps to see that prices are kept down, and profiteering and hoarding stopped in order to make certain that the poorer classes continue to obtain their essential food at a reasonable price.

Another widespread but quite unwarranted fear, based on a very few isolated instances, is that if troops come, they will molest the women-folk of the city. I wish to say with all the emphasis in my power that the Military Authorities have issued the strictest orders on this subject, and will, in the future, most severely punish any offender, as they have always done in the past.

A.R.P.

Finally, though the danger at present may not be great, I would advise you to find out from your local authorities what A.R.P. measures you should take. My advice on what to do if a raid does take place can be summed up in the words "Take shelter and keep calm." In Rangoon the vast majority of the casualties in the first raid could have been avoided if that advice had been taken. Better still, if you are active and patriotic, join the A.R.P. Service itself. It will give you responsible and useful work and the satisfaction of knowing that you are doing your bit in this time of war for the protection of your fellow countrymen.

Our final victory in this war is certain in the end, but there is much to be done; much labour, sorrow and strife before that victory arrives. The more we work together, forgetting our differences, the sooner it will come. The ever-growing might of the Allies is invincible and we can with complete certainty look forward to the utter defeat and destruction of the greatest menace the world has known.

THE WORLD CONFLICT

A LONG-TERM VIEW

Strong criticisms are being made in regard to the situation in the Pacific zone. This is only natural. Mistakes have been committed and will be committed and the only method of correcting them is for public opinion to have a say and that is the way of Democracies. There is no disposition anywhere in responsible quarters to resent this attitude. Australia, and for that matter India, are immediately and intimately interested in what is going on in the Pacific and in those countries condemnation has been heard about the defences of Hongkong and Malaya. Explanations have been forthcoming and when Mr. Churchill returns to London, he will supplement such information as has already been revealed in regard to the causes which are responsible for the setback in the Pacific.

But it is necessary to look at the whole picture and not be carried away by what is happening in one-quarter of the world, however important it may be. It is a world conflict and the time factor is obviously a major determinant. The great point about Allied strategy is that naval and air supremacy should be maintained in all the war zones. So far as air support is concerned, there is evidence that it is being maintained in Russia and in Libya, not to speak of Great Britain. As regards naval operations, the principal object is to deny the enemy the use of the sea routes, while keeping routes open for Allied shipping and neutral vessels proceeding on their lawful tasks. Only in Libya and South-East Asia have the Axis powers to depend upon sea-routes, while the Allies have the task of maintaining garrisons and armies in areas thousands of miles apart by a network of seaward supply-lines which stretch across the great oceans of the world. The duty of patrolling and defending their sea-communications is tremendous in its range.

THE ATLANTIC

So far as the Atlantic is concerned, though Allied shipping losses in that Ocean were a source of anxiety at the beginning of 1941, the position at the beginning of this year improved very considerably and satisfactorily. It will be remembered that shipping losses jumped from 300,000 tons to 500,000 tons a month, but now the position is very different. In the second-half of the year 1941 fewer attacks were made on convoys and the shipping loss-rate was barely a quarter of what it was eight months ago. The decrease is due to the successful new developments in convoy defence and the activities of the Royal Air Force and of submarines. It may be stated that many secret devices for combating the enemy menace are also responsible for this result. High-speed fighters

catapulted from merchantmen have played an important part in beating the Focke-Wulf bombers. The average tonnage sunk in these months was only 8 per cent of the figure for April 1941. Of course, the *Bismarck* has been sunk and three powerful surface-raiders, (*Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen*) have been locked up in Brest for several months. It was boastfully stated by the German radio in May 1941: "By August, our enemy will lack even the minimum shipping to bring her food." Eight months later, the millionth ton of food shipped from America under the Lend-Lease Act had arrived safely in Britain. Five Canadian divisions, thousands of airmen trained in Canada under the Empire Air Training Scheme and tens of thousands of tons of war material from the United States have arrived safely in England. So successful are the Royal Navy's counter-measures against U-boats that it is now possible for a convoy of as many as 100 ships to pass the Atlantic without any incident.

Again, mine-sweeping forces of about 25,000 men keep the 1,700-mile channel clear of mines. They have collected and detonated harmlessly more than 4,000 mines.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

What is the position in the Mediterranean? Admiral Cunningham's work has brought Eritrea, Somaliland, Ethiopia and Cyrenaica under British control and Italian control of the Mediterranean has reached the vanishing point. For four months prior to the beginning of the Libyan campaign Axis transports and supply-ships passing through the Central Mediterranean were sunk at the rate of more than one every day. Since the campaign started 60 per cent of the Axis sea-borne traffic to Libya has failed to reach its destination intact. The fact that the Tobruk garrison was maintained by the Royal Navy for 35 weeks of unsuccessful siege by Axis land forces is eloquent of the British Navy's supremacy in the Mediterranean.

IN RUSSIA

The Russian successes speak for themselves. The German winter-line has been pierced in many points and the enemy is being forced to retreat. It should be remembered that the winter lasts through January and February and it is quite on the cards that the Russians will keep up their morale and drive the Nazis still further west. Russian Generals have stated that their objective is to destroy the enemy forces. Whether such a result can be reached within a measurable distance of time in view of the enormous resources of Germany, one need not stay to examine but of this there can be no doubt: that Hitler is in a dilemma

in the face of the Russian onslaught. He is obviously unable to disperse his forces for an attack on Libya through Spain or on the Caucasus through Turkey because any such attempt would only help the Soviet Army to follow up their remarkable successes by reducing Nazi military strength to a dangerously low point.

THE PACIFIC

The war in the Pacific is not of course going too well for the Allies. The fact that Russia and Libya have had to be supplied with aircraft and other forces has had the consequence of making the Allied and American outposts in the Pacific less strong than they would have been otherwise. Very much is going to be heard in the immediate future about the Pacific in the House of Commons, but on a long-term view the setback, viewed in the light of other great successes in other theatres of war and in view of the fact that Germany is the worst and the biggest enemy that has got to be crushed, should not perhaps be allowed to depress us too much. Col. Knox, United States Navy Secretary, said the other day that the master plan of the United Nations called for the defeat of Hitler as the primary requisite for winning the war. When Hitler was finished the whole Axis fabric would collapse. The war in the Pacific is fundamentally a naval war. Naval power in combination with air-power will of course determine its aspect and also its final outcome. The heavy damage in Pearl Harbour and Hawaii, together with the sinking of the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse* broke the Anglo-American cordon and for the time being the American fleet and the British cordon are not strong enough to meet the capital ships of the Japanese Navy. The object of the Japanese after the first successes which treachery and deceit brought

them is to make the most of their initial advantage before their opponents can recover. The forces previously concentrated in Indo-China, supported by tanks and aircraft, have been carried over the sea to different places. The Philippines, Sarawak and the Dutch East Indies have been attacked while control over Thailand enabled Japan to attack Malaya.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

Until therefore the plans of the Allied Command are revealed in action at sea, it is impossible to estimate how soon a reversal of the present situation can be expected. The movements of the battle fleets of the United States are concealed, but there are a few features which should bring comfort:—

(1) The striking successes of the Royal Air Force in driving away Japanese planes from Burma and in striking at the enemy aerodromes in Malaya and Thailand.

(2) The dispersal of the Japanese forces in different places, and the remarkable successes of China in Changsha should tell in favour of the Allies at no distant date.

(3) The statement made by Mr. Makin, Australian Navy Minister, on Sunday last that reinforcements are coming from Britain and the United States of America as soon as possible for the protection of Australia and of the war theatres in the Far East.

(4) Statement by General Sir Henry Pownall, Chief of Staff in the Far East, that Singapore will be defended. He said: "Make no mistake. You can rest assured that the tide will turn in favour of the Allies in the Far East as it has turned elsewhere. The forces of the A.B.C.D. are all operating under a single control and victory is certain."

RUMOUR A LYING JADE

"Many rumours have been circulated in Burma by malicious, evil-minded persons. One rumour which gained wide circulation was that on January 1, Rangoon would be completely wrecked by bombs and parachute troops would be landed.

"This is the evening of January 1 and everything in the city is perfectly normal. Rumours of this kind are the result of baseless lies put out to frighten people and no one should give

them any credence whatever."—*Rangoon Radio, January 1, 1942.*

Similar rumours are being widely circulated in India on the general lines of "Have you heard? The Japanese radio said last night that they would bomb this town next Friday."

The rumour-mongers who spread these fabrications are playing the enemy's game. They should be told so.

JAPAN TO-DAY

A SURVEY

Sixty per cent of the population of Japan is engaged in agriculture, which compares unfavourably with the progressive standards of Western nations in the matter of applying scientific principles to farming. The average yield per hectare of land is high, thanks to the industry of the people and state encouragement. While the agrarian problem has caused many a headache to men in authority, artificial fertilizers, establishment of agricultural banks, promotion of co-operative societies, agricultural experimental stations and sericultural training centres, have done much to ease the situation. The majority of the holdings, however, are farmed by small peasant proprietors or by tenant farmers, and the conditions of their life justifies the scholarly gloom that permeates Robertson Scott's illuminating book, "The Foundations of Japan," written many years ago.

RESOURCES

The schists that form the Axis of Japan are crystalline. On these schists, rocks of every age are super-imposed and amidst somewhat complicated geological conditions numerous minerals occur. Gold and silver Japan has, but not much of it. More important to her copper, she has in fair quantity: in 20 years from 1906-26, she raised her copper production from about 40,000 tons to nearly 70,000 tons. Prolonged research and indefatigable endeavour have not made Japan's iron-ore deposits meet her ambitious needs. Pig-iron from mined ore is on the average 40,000 tons annually, while as Mr. Churchill recently observed "if steel is a nation's foundation of modern war, it would be rather dangerous for a power like Japan, whose steel production is only about seven million tons per annum, to provoke quite gratuitously a struggle with the United States, whose steel production is now about 90,000,000 tons per annum."

Added to such "economic arrangement" as Japan may periodically impose on her Chinese puppet-infested possessions, the 600 or so coal mines in actual operation within her own area yield an average of 30 million metric tons. On the coast of the Sea of Japan, some deposits of petroleum were discovered at the beginning of the century, but the top yield of 71 million Imperial gallons of 1922 is not likely to be recovered again as unlike the inhibitions implicit in the ancient Chinese custom, ultra-modern Japan is becoming too big for her military boots.

In the realm of industrial effort the history of Japan has been a romance of successful imitation. At the beginning of the Meiji Era, Japan had no machine industries. After 25 years, in 1896 she possessed about 5,000

industrial and commercial companies with a paid up capital of 40 million sterling. To-day she probably has about 40,000 companies with a paid up capital exceeding 1,000 million sterling. The tale of her export trade is an epitome of her recent history. In 1870 she had no manufactured goods to export. In 1900 about eight million pounds worth were sent abroad; in 1926, over 230 million pounds worth, of which 41 per cent were fully manufactured goods and 50 per cent goods partly manufactured. In 1938 the figure was 300 million pounds with one proviso; the area over which the yen held sway increased in the East but decreased in the West and therefore accurate calculations have in consequence become difficult. The flag covers a multitude of traded sins.

PRESENT POSITION

In strategy and economics Japan has much on her credit side. A geographical situation, remote from the main centres of Western civilization, in vivid and useful contact with vast masses of economically exploitable peoples, has made it possible for her to build up commercial opulence without the expenditure of much powder and shot. Japan is the third biggest mercantile and naval power in the world: she possesses a conscious and complete direction of her resources to military and naval purposes. Even before the "Manchurian incident," that great innovating diplomatic euphemism in international banditry, Japan allocated 4½ per cent of her national income and 30 per cent of State revenue to the armed forces. Contrast this with Great Britain who before the war spent 2½ and 14 per cent respectively of the corresponding percentages.

Before the war the biggest item in Japan's import list was raw cotton (31 per cent of the whole in 1937), and raw wool was next in importance (7.3 per cent), followed by mineral oil (6.7 per cent), pig iron, iron ore, and scrap (5.9 per cent), fertilizers (3.8 per cent) and rubber (2.7 per cent). These vital commodities comprise 57 per cent of her imports. It is true that in an emergency, the reduction or cessation of her cotton piecegoods exports would substantially reduce her need of raw cotton, but the greater part of this item, and most of the others mentioned are needed for her own use. Over a quarter of her steel output depends upon imported pig and scrap, and another three-eighths on imported ore. The ore could be partly supplied from Manchuria, but most of the scrap comes from America.

Three quarters of Japan's oil requirements come from California, in normal times. Rubber from the North-East Indies and

Malays: cotton from America and India: wool from Australia or South Africa: fertilizers essential to her intensive agriculture from Manchuria in the form of Soya bean, but the greatest part of it from India. Japan has to lean on foreign countries for such things as ferro-alloys, bauxite, and finished engineering products if she intends to play the war game seriously.

The total value of Japanese output in goods rose from 12,000 million yen in 1936-37 to 16,500 million in 1938-39, out of which, however, 3,800 million yen of the increase represented war material. The volume of output in actual fact dropped by 16½ per cent if war material is taken out of the picture. Most of the 16½ per cent represented manufactured goods for civilian consumption. Between 1936 and 1938 military imports rose from 660 million to 2,104 million yen while other imports dropped from 2,104 million yen to 1,413 million. It would not be inaccurate to assess the fall in civilian consumption by about one-fifth.

EXCHANGE

The diversion of foreign exchange to the purchase of war materials, a boycott of Japanese goods by the A.B.C.D. front, and the reduction in the tourist traffic led the Japanese government to the exercise of a strict control of imports which in terms of yen values was even in 1938 half of what it was the previous year. A fact of some significance is that in the first three years of the Chinese "incident" Japan's gold sales to the United States have been estimated at 2,400 million yen.

Cotton piece goods exports in the first half of 1940 fell by 22 per cent compared to the previous year. Raw silk exports registered for the same period a 30 per cent reduction.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

The Army and the Navy expenditure are practically covered by borrowing. At the end of 1940 the National Debt stood at 27,000 million yen, having risen since 1936 by 17,000 million, and the debt source absorbs about 40 per cent of the ordinary revenue. As to what percentage of the borrowing is covered by genuine savings no accurate information is available. There is some evidence to show that despite the phenomenal effects of patriotism, inflation is actually taking place.

The amount of Government bonds in the hands of the Bank of Japan has in the past three years risen by 2,500 million yen, and the note issue has more than doubled. Despite price-control the wholesale index in October 1940 stood 23 per cent above its average of 1938, while the cost of living index in November 1940 was 31 per cent above and food price index 33 per cent above the level of

1938. This increase has not been accompanied by any increase in output. The general index of production figure has stood stock still. The inference is clear. More money for war purposes cannot but mean guns and no butter, and the swirl of inflation in the offing.

CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

It is through the lens of economics that Japan's "New Order" tactics in the East gain their rightful perspective. By grabbing Holland Hitler dribbled the Dutch Indies ball in Japan's direction and titillated her sino-jaded palate. "The New Order in Asia" Japan has come to regard as an equivalent of the Monroe Doctrine to the United States. The Dutch East Indies is one of the juiciest of the world's colonial plums. Japan used to get from there one quarter of its oil. (1,300,000 tons were due to Japan according to the agreement.) The islands have other things as well: sugar, coffee, quinine, tobacco, copra, spices, cattle, timber, coal, tin, gold, silver, all of which Japan can certainly use. The 60 million inhabitants are a super market for Japanese textiles and cut-rate manufactures. Through the thumb-screw of oil negotiations Japan feverishly endeavoured to gain a foothold for more serious things in these islands. The Dutch stood firm and remembering the fate of Indo-China gave no opportunity for trade to be followed by the flag of the Rising Sun.

INDO-CHINA

The collapse of France threw Indo-China into the Japanese maw. Apart from strategic advantages such as the control of Saigon, acquisition of bases in the Gulf of Tongking, what is of vital economic concern to Japan is something a little less spectacular if more substantial. Indo-China, by being a new source of supplies would enable her to perform three feats at once: resist blockade: harass the British at Singapore: the United States at Manila. Indo-China offers rubber, tin, rice, lead, zinc and tungsten for the war of nerves to be played with verve. Up to the moment all that Indo-China is aware of is that she is compelled to import 40 classes of goods free of import duty, only 10 classes being granted to Indo-China in return.

Japan has involved herself within the meshes of a totalitarian economy. Her credits frozen, (in the United States of America alone she has 138 million dollars worth of bonds) she has been reduced to ape increasingly the crooked financial methods of Schacht and Funk, covered by the rhetorical drapery of a Goebbels and Rosenberg and the pugnacious bomb act of a Goering. If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then Hitler has no more arduous adulators than the "Children of the Sun."

(Continued on page 10)

TWENTY-SIX NATIONS AGAINST THE AXIS

Britain, America, Russia, China and twenty-two other nations have concluded a pact which pledges them to throw their whole resources into the struggle against the Axis Powers and to make no separate peace.

Not since Napoleon escaped from Elba has such a "Grand Alliance" appeared. Then—in 1815—the Allies bound themselves not to lay down arms until Napoleon's power had been destroyed. That great gathering together of Allied resources was the fanfare that heralded Waterloo.

The *New York Times* comment on the appointment of General Wavell as Supreme Allied Commander in the South-west Pacific is typical of the feeling that now animates all the peoples who are combining their efforts against the Axis. The paper says:—

"We must have from the very start the realization that all the far-flung fronts in the South-west Pacific are merely parts of a single battle. . . . We must have complete willingness to subordinate small considerations of national pride to the larger consideration of victory."

JAPAN TO-DAY—(Continued from page 9)

Slowly and cumulatively the conclusion is being forced on the Japanese that the "co" in "prosperity" can have significance only if the area of economic activity is the whole globe.

China alone will not meet her needs. Manchukuo after years of toil and expenditure may at best yield some raw cotton and iron ore. The United States of America would be necessary to her to satisfy a third of her cotton, oil, steel products and machinery and absorb 90 per cent of her raw silk exports which is the basic crop of the Japanese peasant, the backbone of her armies.

Australia affords Japan two-thirds of her wool requirements.

Hitler is not happy. His forces are in retreat on the only fronts where they are fighting. He has fallen out with his Generals. His intensified air-raids on Malta (which had previously stood up to a thousand of them without flinching) are the only diversion he has been able to create in the West to encourage and aid his ally in the East. The treacherous nature of that ally's assault on the world has galvanised the slow-moving democracies into swift, energetic action. A roused and angry company of powerful States has formed a Grand Alliance, the full significance of which Hitler feels obliged to keep from his own people as well as those who curse, "not loud, but deep", in the occupied territories.

Chiang Kai Shek, whose brilliant leadership has enabled China to defy Hitler's only powerful ally for more than four years, knows what the Grand Alliance means to China and the world. In a sober review, he declares:

"The Japanese adventures in the Pacific may be likened to a draught of poison taken to quench thirst. Their thirst for conquest was so acute that it induced them to drink what they were perfectly well aware was poison. They have thus gained a momentary alleviation of their thirst, but the poison will ultimately kill them."

While lack of "bottoms" has deprived Japan of an increasing share of trade with Latin America, a surfeit of ill-timed conceited manoeuvres has wrecked her commercial relationship with the British Empire which exported to Japan 20 per cent of her needs and took in exchange 20 per cent of Japan's export trade.

This very succinctly but unarguably explains why Japan has to hedge so often and so patently in her bellicose diplomacy, despite the flaming utterances of her chauvinists. She can ride her militant hobby horse only to utter and irreparable destruction. In rare and lucid intervals she pauses and perhaps in a mind so cunningly receptive, there reverberates in the corridors of her memory, "fools rush in, where angels fear to tread."

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

9th Jan.—The Royal Air Force raids the German naval base at Brest and the docks at Cherbourg.

11th Jan.—The German base at Wilhelmshaven is bombed for the 64th time and Emden for the 66th time by the Royal Air Force.

12th Jan.—The Royal Air Force makes the sixth attack on Brest within a week.

13th Jan.—A town on the north-east coast of England is bombed by the enemy.

15th Jan.—Hamburg, Emden and other German ports are bombed by the Royal Air Force, also the docks at Rotterdam and aerodromes in Holland.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

10th Jan.—The enemy forces in Libya withdraw towards El Agheila.

12th Jan.—Free French forces in Syria are en route to reinforce the British Eighth Army in Libya.

13th Jan.—British forces make considerable progress towards El Agheila, advance elements reaching the road to Marada. Sollum, the outpost of Halfaya, is captured.

15th Jan.—The Royal Air Force bombs Tripoli. The British advance in the coastal sector about Mersa Brega continues.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

11th Jan.—The United States of America launches one of the fastest of modern cruisers, costing 12½ million dollars.

12th Jan.—Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, says that there are no prospects of any immediate full-scale naval engagements in the Pacific.

14th Jan.—President Roosevelt creates a War Production Board with Mr. Donald M. Nelson as Chairman. He also authorizes steps to safeguard the approaches to Panama Canal.

15th Jan.—It is officially announced that the American Army will be more than doubled.

An American tanker is torpedoed off the Atlantic coast and a Japanese freighter is sunk by an American submarine.

Mayor La Guardia is to be in charge of the United States Civilian Defence Programme.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

9th Jan.—The Russians capture Mosalsk, 47 miles west of Kaluga, and also occupy Vetchino and Serpeysk.

11th Jan.—The Red Army occupies Balaklava, 10 miles south of Sebastopol.

Red Star, the organ of the Soviet Army, hints that Russia's Siberian forces will soon be in action.

12th Jan.—The Soviets capture Lyudinovo on the railway between Vyazma and Bryansk and another important railway centre, Tikhonovo-Pustyn.

13th Jan.—The Russians capture Staraya Rusa, south of Leningrad.

14th Jan.—The Russians capture Kirov in the Smolensk region and Gorokhov near Mojaik.

15th Jan.—Medyn, near the Moscow Smolensk road, falls to the Russians.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, ETC

9th Jan.—The British and Soviet Envoy in Teheran contradict the Berlin Radi reports that Britain and Russia have arranged a partition of Iran.

11th Jan.—The British Ambassador assure the Turkish Foreign Minister that Turkey has nothing to fear from Russia.

13th Jan.—M. Yovanavitch becomes the Premier of the Yugoslav Government in London.

15th Jan.—The Greek and Yugoslav Governments sign an agreement in London for the creation of a Balkan Union.

SHIPPING

9th Jan.—The Royal Air Force successfully attacks two enemy merchantmen in the Central Mediterranean.

11th Jan.—The Royal Air Force bombs a strongly escorted enemy convoy off the Dutch Coast.

British submarines sink enemy transport vessels in the Ionian Sea.

13th Jan.—An Italian mine-sweeper is sunk in the Mediterranean by British submarines, which also torpedo two enemy supply-ships.

FAR EAST

9th Jan.—The Chinese, who score successes all along the front in China, attack Canton's outer defences.

10th Jan.—Little damage is caused by Japanese air raids on Burma. The Royal Air Force takes the offensive in Malaya and bombs Singora and Sungei Patani.

11th Jan.—The Japanese launch an invasion of the Netherlands East Indies. Two Jap transports are sunk in the Gulf of Siam.

The American forces in the Philippines repulse a Japanese attack with heavy losses.

12th Jan.—The Burma Road is chock full of Chinese troops moving westward to the border.

British forces evacuate Kuala Lumpur and withdraw 30 miles south.

Eight thousand Japanese are killed on the North Hunan front.

The Dutch Indies Air Force scores direct hits on two Japanese cruisers.

General Wavell takes charge of his new office as Pacific Commander-in-Chief.

13th Jan.—British resistance stiffens in Malaya; and Allied planes bomb Singora.

The Dutch garrison at Tarakan surrenders after destroying the oil-fields.

14th Jan.—Netherlands forces launch a counter-offensive on the Sarawak border and bomb Japanese shipping and bases. The Japanese claim the capture of Tampin, 120 miles from Singapore.

15th Jan.—Consultations between British and Chinese staffs in China are going on in order to strengthen Burma's defences and probably to take the offensive.

The Japanese bomb fortifications on Corregidor Island and Manila Bay.

The Chinese, who are bombarding Hwaiyang in Eastern Hunan, recapture the strategic town of Lupao, north of Canton.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED-FRANCE

11th Jan.—Vichy announces that the trial of MM. Daladier and Blum and General Gamelin will begin on 19th February.

15th Jan.—More Frenchmen are shot in Paris for "illegal" possession of arms.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

9th Jan.—General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, announces that six Polish divisions will be raised in Russia.

13th Jan.—Representatives of Allied Governments in London sign a declaration, promising retribution for Nazi and Quisling crimes in occupied countries.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

12th Jan.—Mr. De Valera contradicts the reports that Eire has entered into a secret bargain with another country.

15th Jan.—As a measure of retaliation, Mexico orders the detention of German and Japanese diplomats in a house of custody.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Information Officer and Special Press Adviser, Madras.]

MADRAS W

A WEEKLY BULLETIN

VOL. III

FRIDAY, JANU

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THE WEEK

Australians are in action in Malaya. General Wavell has visited the Malayan front. The Royal Air Force which has been apparently reinforced has begun aggressive action. Tavoy has been lost. The Thai forces have begun patrol action on the Burmese border. Japanese are stated to be outside of 75 miles from Singapore. Although greatly outnumbered, Imperial forces are putting up stiff resistance.

Sir A. C. Kerr has been appointed to succeed Sir Stafford Cripps as British Ambassador in Moscow. Sir Stafford Cripps paid a glowing tribute to the courage and spirit of Russian soldiers. He was of the opinion that the power of the Nazis had been shaken, but not broken. There were still hard battles to be fought before victory could be achieved. The Germans had lost the initiative and the Allies should never allow the Germans to regain it. They must be given no respite, no time to re-form their armies, no chance to strike in some other theatre of war.

The Russians are driving the Germans back allowing them no respite whatsoever. The recapture of Mojaik is a major victory for the Allies in Russia.

Mr. Winston Churchill has returned to England and has had a rousing reception. He is expected to make an important statement on the war situation very early.

Halfaya in Libya has surrendered with 5,000 prisoners. Much booty has fallen into Allied hands.

A White House announcement says that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have reached complete understanding on joint planning for the present and future military and naval operations.

A Berlin announcement on the cc against the com has been signed by Germany. It is stated that Japan. It is stated that the operations against the

It has been announced to facilitate Allied barriers between the America and the South would be abolished.

At the Pan-American at Rio de Janeiro, 21 nations have decided diplomatic relations with

General Tojo, Prime Minister of Japan, in a speech in the Japanese Diet on Wednesday, said that Japan would continue to fight until her purpose was finally achieved. He said that Japan would continue to secure her bases and important Greater East Asia, the her fighting strength. time, in close co-operation with Italy, she "increasingly vigorous". General Tojo defined Japan in East Asia as the creator of a new prosperity sphere towards world peace. that Japan hoped to achieve independence and free national groups willing to in the co-prosperity Manchukuo, the National Government of China (the Nanking Government) and the Governments of India and Thailand were already co-operating with Japan in this task. In the Axis ties, General Tojo declared that Japan intends to strengthen her solidarity with the allied powers in the military, diplomatic, economic and various other spheres and go forward towards the attainment of a common purpose. Referring to the Philippines, General Tojo declared that Japan "will gladly enable them to enjoy honour and independence," provided the Filipinos showed genuine willingness to collaborate in the task of realising common prosperity.

Rabaul in the Solomon Islands is being subjected to heavy bombardment

the surrender of all the posts on the Egypt-Libya whole of Cyrenaica is in hands. The Allies lost operations less than a and under 400 injured of Halfaya (which the characteristically and named "Hell-fire") g Army the full use of routes to the west; the at Sollum and Halfaya compelled British train a detour in the desert.

General Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, whether to content making Cyrenaica pro further incursion by simultaneously strengthening in Iran and Iraq sudden move of Hitler to capture Tripoli commander, General taken up another stretching from El Ag of the Gulf of Sirte to is beaten here, the road lie open to the British means of strength a North Africa and the Our air force is ceasing enemy concentrations Tripoli itself—doubtless a way for our land for

STRIKING RUSSIA

The Russians are going to success, giving the means no time to pay defence line for the winter broken through the lines in the Arctic sea has been definitely re troops advancing on Novgorod, north of the vast pincers movement of Moscow has effected. Germans caught by "claws" at Mojaik, the capital, and give possession of this key the south, Marshal launched an offensive Donetz front; his troops at the gates both of Kharkov (the chief city In the Crimea, it is the claim to have capture on the southern coast lacks confirmation. Russian troops who believed the great naval force may be relied on in India.

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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

[JANUARY

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may be, there is no doubt that Com-
mander Hitler is having a mighty
head-ache, trying to keep his retreat
from turning into a rout.

THE FAR EAST

The Allies are still on the defensive
in the Far East and Japan retains the
initiative. However, there are two
bright patches in this sombre picture
—the growing strength of the Royal
Air Force in Malaya and the way that
Australian troops, thrown into the
struggle, have managed to hold up the
fanatical and numerically superior
Japanese. The latter are still about
75 miles from Singapore and will no
doubt be made to pay dearly for every
inch of their further advance; and
the great naval stronghold will hold
out till Allied reinforcements arrive
and turn the scale. Indeed, if the
Saigon Radio is to be believed,
Japanese airmen flying over Singa-
pore have seen there three Allied
battleships of 30,000 tons each. If
such be the case, they are probably
the advance guard of the mighty fleets
of Great Britain and the United
States of America that will finally
pay off all scores against Admiral
Yamamoto's battle-squadron which is
in hiding. Meanwhile, both Admiral
Sir Geoffrey Layton and Admiral
Hart are at Sourabaya, reorganizing
Allied naval forces in Western Pacific.

Enemy raids have increased in
tempo over Singapore, the Netherlands

Indies and over Burma but Allied
civilian morale is pretty high while
no great damage has been sustained
by military bases. On the other
hand, American bombers and sub-
marines range the sky and the sea
and the mounting toll of Japanese
naval and merchant vessels—enumera-
ted in the *Diary of the War*—bears
witness to their strength.

On land, the Japanese have resumed
their offensive against General
MacArthur's forces in the Philippines
but have not been able to break
through the American lines. In
Lower Burma, however, they have
undoubtedly scored a success in the
capture of Tavoy, a tin and wolfram
centre as well as an air base. But,
then, it is not possible to defend such
places in the long, narrow corridor
between the sea and Thailand. The
British and Indian forces have now
taken up prepared positions and will
certainly hit back at the right time.

General Wavell, the Allied Com-
mander-in-Chief, has visited the front
in Malaya and is busy, devising coun-
ters to Japanese moves. Dr. van
Mook, the head of the Netherlands
Indies Government, who is on a visit
to Washington, has stated after a
meeting with President Roosevelt
“There is really a big Allied effort to
get the necessary tools of war and
forces to the Western Pacific.” And
he ought to know.

TURKS THINK FOR THEMSELVES

“Turkey puts entire faith in British
loyalty and in the solidarity of the
Turco-British Alliance.”

—M. Yalcin in the *Yenisabâh*.

The Turks are not only resolved to
resist any encroachment on their rights
and territories from whatever quarter
it may come. They defend the pri-
vilege of thinking for themselves.

Last July when the negotiations for
the Anglo-Soviet pact were proceeding
in Moscow, German propaganda tried
to create a rift between Turkey and
the Allies by suggesting that they were
aimed against Turkey.

The Turks rejected these false and
shameless rumours.

M. Felih Rifki Atay wrote in the
Ulus:

“There have been certain persons
so versed in the art of rumour-monger-
ing as to hint that negotiations detri-
mental to Turkish interests were taking

place between Great Britain and
the Soviet Union. The object of such
rumours is to sow doubt. The Turkish
people have never considered, even as
a remote possibility, that Britain would
act against Turkish interests.”

Now the Germans are trying again.
But the British Foreign Secretary fore-
saw their attempt to misconstrue his
Moscow conversations with M. Stalin.
Mr. Eden called the British Ambassa-
dor in Ankara to Moscow—where
Hitler himself was determined to be
by now.

So there is a witness at Ankara to
the truth of Mr. Eden's declaration
that “references to Turkey were in
all respects friendly and such as the
Turkish Government themselves would
have been glad to hear. The Turks
have nothing to fear from an Allied
victory. Their territorial integrity is
in no way menaced and British and
Soviet pledges given to Turkey last
August will be fully honoured.”

A LONG-T

AMERICA AND

On a long-term view, despite the
concern and despondency produced by
the war situation in the Pacific, the
year which has just begun should, by
all fair-minded people, be deemed to be
pregnant with great possibilities so far
as the Allies are concerned. In the
Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, in
Libya and in Russia, the Axis powers
have ignominiously failed to realize
their objectives. Soviet Russia and
the Imperial forces in the Western
desert have exploded the myth of
German invincibility.

HITLER'S NEXT MOVE.

Hitler is in sore need of success in
order to revive the drooping spirit of
his people and there can be no doubt
that his next move will, as usual, be
on a grand scale. A full-scale invasion
of Britain is always a possibility. In
fact, the British people are being
repeatedly told by their leaders that
Germany may stage an invasion at any
moment and that they should be pre-
pared to meet it. But Britain is not
to-day what it was during those fateful
days of Dunkirk and the Fuehrer
should think a thousand times before
he embarks on that adventure. He
might move through Spain and Portu-
gal into West Africa in an effort to
close the Western Mediterranean and
secure the use of the Atlantic ports,
but this would require the assistance
of France and the men of Vichy are at
present on the horns of a dilemma.
Wholesale collaboration might end in
France being ruled by Laval and his
clique. On the other hand, refusal to
satisfy the German demands might
result in fresh sufferings for the people.
The probability is, therefore, that the
old policy of “Collaboration at half
strength” will be pursued, especially
as the French authorities are now
heartened by the entry of America into
the war, the Nazi defeat in Russia and
the British advance in Libya. Hitler
may also send reinforcements into Tri-
politania by way of Bizerta or may
resume the attempt to conquer the
Caucasus and Iran.

As for Libya, rumour has it that
Hitler contemplates the occupation of
Malta. The brave people of Malta have
withstood air-raids more continuous
than any English town has suffered.
It may be that the fact that the Japa-
nese have succeeded in Guam and
Pearl Harbour may induce Germany
to attack Malta in the same fashion,
but Malta differs from these two be-
cause it is defensible at all points and
it is supplied with sufficient fighters
and bombers. Further, Admiral
Cunningham is ready with his fleet
to meet any situation that may arise.
As for the drive to the Caucasus,
Turkey is a tough proposition. Turkey
has repeatedly said that her pledges to
Great Britain would be fully honoured.
She has been promised by Russia and
Great Britain that she will be fully

helped in case she
man attempts to s
sion between Tur
have miserably fai
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connection with H

THE GREAT

The other satisfi
situation is the
that is now facing
Great Britain, Uni
rica, China, Neth
and Russia. They
pool their resource
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strategy. Even a c
not fail to be impre
Alliance against the

The entry of An
is a factor of pre-e
Major Lewis Has
recent B.B.C. talk

“The most pr
highly industrializ
tive nation on e
solubly united
determination to
and all it stands
effective reply to
their Axis associ
by the factories;
the assembly lines

“With a steel
that of Japan an
producing engines
than that of all I
cans are now rous
activity. Beside
surge of nation
Japanese success
in time appear a
night exploit.”

PRODUCTI

The war has to
tanks and planes.
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decided upon. Chir
forces in the Far
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they are being equi
extent necessary.
the Allies are at p
time but the tide w
has already becom
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to arm the oppressed
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rise against the Naz
for example. It ha
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of all types of all
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is a total of 4,000. I
States of America
sia are now, acco
accounts, producing
first-line aircraft tha
and Japan. Even s
Force was still insui
December to take o

Japan aspires to get
Netherlands East Indi
of rubber and oil.
Government have stead
to parley with Japan and
Allies. The following d
“M.B.”) of the coun
defence arrangements,
The Bulletin of Interna
will be read with interes

Netherlands India, as
part of the Kingdom of
lands, automatically aban
lity and became a part
Front against Germany
was invaded on May
common with other I
Pacific, she stands for
ance of the *status quo* in

The great chain of
across the Equator in
Pacific, known as Neth
are generally shown on
maps, and their magnit
be under-estimated. T
sand or so islands .of
cover an area of over 7
miles and provide homes
million people. That is
area is about half that
Russia (1939 boundarie
three times that of Ja
immediate dependence
Manchuria). The leng
northern tip of Sumat
along the southern isl
eastern frontier of New
some 3,000 miles, a dist
great as that from Live
York. The islands are
resources, and many cou
on them for substantial
petroleum, rubber, tea, c
and other commodities.
liberal commercial pol
methods of developmen
internal administration,
most interested in the p
Indies (as the Dutch ca
have been content that
should rest in Dutch
since the outbreak of
war and the developme
claim to dominate East
outlying islands, Neth
has been compelled to
measures for defence.

DEFENCE OF THE

In the matter of defe
not stand alone, because
of the islands and the n
control by a power wh
follow an aggressive poli
tically or commercially
primary interest to the
and to Great Britain, an
Netherlands Government
with Great Britain. At
Hull said on April 17,
Japanese ambitions in
becoming vocal; “inter
domestic affairs of the
Indies or any alteration

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

ONE OF JAPAN'S OBJECTIVES

control of the es for supply. The Dutch fastly refused stood with the escription (by try and its appearing in tional Affairs, t.

s an integral the Nether- doned neutra- of the Allied when Holland 10, 1940. In owers in the the mainten- n that area.

islands lying the South rlands India, a small scale ude is apt to he two thou- the group 35,000 square s for some 70 to say, the of European s), or nearly pan and her s (excluding th from the ra measured and - to the y Guinea is ance about as rpool to New ich in natural ntries depend al supplies of opira, quinine, Thanks to a icy, excellent t, and good the Powers roducts of the ll the islands) Government hands. But, the European nt of Japan's Asia and its rlands India take energetic

INDIES.

ence she does e the security maintenance of hich does not cy either poli- re matters of United States d because the is in alliance s Mr. Cordell 1940, when the area were vention in the Netherlands of their status

quo by other than peaceful processes would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace and security, not only in the region of, Netherlands India, but in the entire Pacific area."

The map shows how important the Malay Archipelago is in the British system of defence. Sumatra and British Malaya, with Singapore, the main British stronghold in the East, command the Straits of Malacca, the normal sea route from India to Australia. The line of islands screen the approaches to Australia and its northern coasts. They provide easy air communication between the main base of British defence at Singapore and British naval stations in Australia and New Zealand. Great Britain has direct interest in the Archipelago, as the north and north-west of Borneo are British territories and the eastern half of the great island of New Guinea is in Australian hands.

The map shows the Philippines as an integral part of the general defensive position, for the outlying islands of that Archipelago lie close to the shores of Borneo. Manila Bay in the Philippines is the farthest defence point of the United States in the Pacific, and guards her interests in the China Seas. The main base for naval defence in seas off south-east Asia is, of course, Singapore, where the heaviest battleships and cruisers can be docked, and if necessary, repaired and refitted. The main base in Netherlands India is Soerabaya (Sourabaya), which is capable of harbouring a large fleet, including cruisers, but not of handling battleships. There is a small base farther east at Amboyna. Soerabaya stands about midway between Singapore and the Australian naval station of Port Darwin 750 nautical miles from Singapore and 1,000 nautical miles from Port Darwin. The secondary base of Amboyna, or Ambon, is nearer to Port Darwin than Soerabaya. It has a good harbour and some repairing facilities. The distance north from Soerabaya to Manila is about 1,800 miles. The nearest Japanese port is at the Palau or Pelew Islands in the Japanese Mandated area, where there is a good port and an air base, approximately 500 miles from the northern outposts of the Archipelago. The Japanese-occupied port of Saigon in Indo-China is about the same distance from Borneo.

The Japanese occupation of all the important defensive positions in southern Indo-China early this year was felt to be a direct menace to English, Dutch, and American power in the areas surrounding the South China Sea, and the result has been increased aid to China, and a virtual, though informal, agreement between the A.B.C.D. Powers to resist further Japanese aggression in south-east Asia.

Evidence of co-operation and of the realization that defence here is a single problem is to be found in the conference at Manila at the beginning of October 1941, of the British and United States Commanders-in-Chief in the Far East, Air Marshal Sir R. Brooke-Popham and Lt.-Gen. Douglas McArthur, together with General Magruder, the leader of the United States Mission to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Sir Otto Niemeyer, many high American officers, and representatives from other Pacific countries. They were joined later by the then Chief of Staff, Lt.-Gen. Ter Poorten, who has since succeeded Berenschot as Commander-in-Chief.

The only country whose position is undefined is Thailand, threatened by a Japanese army on the Cambodian frontier. That State maintains a strict neutrality, and her possible inability to defend it is one of the dangers of the situation.

But though there is no doubt that all recognize defence in the Pacific to be a single problem, that Great Britain would come automatically, as an Allied Power, to the aid of Netherlands India if she were attacked, and that it is extremely unlikely that the United States would not also intervene, Dutch authorities, now as ever, rely primarily on their own strong arm.

In the last two years enormous strides have been made in the defence of the islands. Budget estimates for defence, which amounted to 76.4 million guilders in 1936, were 314.4 million guilders for 1941, or about 67 per cent of the total budget. Supplementary estimates for specific objects have been voted since the 1941 budget. Moreover, of contributions to the Prins Bernhard Fund, the general Dutch Armament Fund, from Dutch colonies and friends in about 40 countries all over the world, by far the majority of the amounts, which reached a total of £1,450,000 in July 1941, were contributed by the Dutch East Indies. This money has been used to offer the Royal Dutch Navy two motor-torpedo-boats and 32 bombers, and, to the British Air Force, 85 Spitfires and 3 night fighters.

The regular army is small, but it is a professional, well-trained, well-equipped, and mechanized force, brought to a high degree of efficiency by Lt.-Gen. G. J. Berenschot, Commander-in-Chief, until his death in an aeroplane accident three weeks ago. Behind it there is a reserve of trained men who have served for shorter periods of from one to two years. Service in the army has been compulsory on Hollanders between the ages of 18 and 46 since the invasion of Holland in 1940, and recently conscription has been extended to the whole population, after debate in the Volksraad (the Parliament of Netherlands

India) when acceptance of the measure was practically unanimous. There were already considerable forces of militia recruited from the islanders. The position is, therefore, that there is a small efficient professional army, with large reserves which can be drawn on in case of need. A Home Guard has also been formed for local defence, and this force is to be armed as efficiently as the army.

Every opportunity is given to the islanders to play a part in the defence of their country. The new officers' training army and navy schools which have been started are open to natives as well as to Hollanders. Many natives are being trained as pilots, gunners, and observers for the Air Force. No less than 20 per cent of natives accepted for training for the Air Force in the first full year of war qualified as pilots.

The population is not evenly distributed. Over 40 millions, some two-thirds of the total at the census of 1930, are concentrated in the relatively small islands of Java and Madura, and large areas of Borneo and New Guinea are still under jungle. The total population has risen since then, but the distribution is probably approximately the same, though the policy of setting families from Java in the outer islands is being steadily pursued. Since the war the defence system, which was concentrated in Java, has been extended to cover the main strategic points in other islands of the Archipelago.

In an island State including some two thousand islands in addition to the considerable land masses of the larger islands, the problem is mainly one of naval and air defence. In the narrow waters of these seas a small navy and good coastal defences may play a considerable part. The Royal Netherlands Navy works in close co-operation with the British Naval Commander-in-Chief in China, and Dutch warships participate actively in the hunting of Nazi raiders in the West Pacific. Even in peace time the main force of the Navy of the Netherlands was based on the Indies, and there it still is, although some units have acted with the British Navy in other areas. It includes cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and a variety of auxiliary vessels, minelayers, minesweepers, etc. There is not much information available of how this had been reinforced since May 1940. But Vice-Admiral Helfrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Navy in the Indies, told the Volksraad in August that the naval forces had been increased by one cruiser, a number of locally-built torpedo-boats, several squadrons of minesweepers also built in the Indies, numerous patrol craft, flying boats and trainer aircraft, and fast motor boats. Chartered tankers had been made available for the Navy, the number of naval guns had been largely increased, and merchant ships were now armed.

When Holland was invaded, most of the Dutch Navy escaped, and ships under construction were destroyed.

Even the cruiser troyer, and some the dockyard had towed to a British

A considerable tion is now carried. Before the war ship repairing facilities much work former and Hongkong was in the shipyards Batavia, which p inter-island trade. Since the war mine naval vessels have

The Dutch mer rendered substant Allied cause, and it that 19 German shi Indies in May 1941

NAVAL AND A

As the Allied recognized the Net, certain percentage building in the Brit United States, the p cantile marine wil Netherlands Indies ing for themselves. July that the new at Semarang will b next few months, v made with laying d first 10,000 tonner Indies. The neces being purchased in Four ships a year are the hulls will be mad the ships will be f ped at Tandjong-Pr even in Australian will be welded and native shipbuilders r but have no experie.

Equally importan The sea lanes arou so narrow that aer airports far enough from the guns of w nate the approaches thousands of miles. is excellently supplied landing-fields, becau by air has been many years and is, cases, the only way contact can be maint places. The aircraft of American make (t tract was negotiated ment at Batavia with Cq. in 1915), and now supplied with Lockheeds, Curtisses Ryans, which are t in Netherlands Ind local labour. The 2 vided with sea-planes was announced that Catalina flying-boats cured and would be San Diego, Californi Guam, and the Phil

The Air Force also establishments for pil men, many of whom in Dutch planes wor

about 900,000 tons of oil six to twelve months "the quantities which (the Mitsui interests) in their quota of the trad Aviation fuel, which is the Netherlands India A not included in the Agr was renewed in May 1941

JOINT ACTION WITH STATES OF AMERICA AND BRITAIN

As already explained, worse occurred in r Japan when the Japan pied southern Indo-Chin and threats were dir Thailand. The British said Mr. Eden in the 1 mons on July 25, regard lopments as a potential own territories and in Far East. They had bee munication with the Un the Netherlands Govern Dominion Governments Welles had spoken eve the day before. The adoption of measures States and Great Brita July 29 by Netherlands Japanese credits in their

This action meant sacrifice for Netherland under war conditions taken nearly a quarter from Japan and had no accessible sources. As correspondent pointed the action taken meant step. Though the I pected Japanese design to keep on good term "They felt that half the economic talks was zawa had left Batavia amicable terms with tiators. They parted no friends who had agree a knotty problem."

The measures taken, sarily mean cessation large reductions were i a system of licence appl actions other than t before the decision w it was reported in Aug ties of Netherlands Ind which would under stances have gone to Ja diverted to Soviet Russ been many Japanese re talks were being renev via. The Netherland a ever, have stated em recent discussions, connected with trade exclusively concerned tion of the freezing m

over the next in addition to the companies report to meet in Japan." required for Air Force, was cement, which 41.

THE UNITED STATES AND

a turn for the relations with these army occurred in July 1941, directed towards the Government, House of Commons. These developments threaten to their interests in the in close committed States and ment and with Mr. Sumner in more plainly upshot was the by the United in, followed on India, to freeze countries.

a very serious s India, which in 1940, had of her imports w to find other a *Times* special out (Sept. 22) a large forward Dutch had sus- s, they desired s with Tokyo. their victory in that Mr. Yoshi- on the most heir own nego- minally as good d to differ on

did not neces- of trade, but inevitable under ied to all trans- hose concluded as taken. But ust that quanti- a raw materials normal circum- pan were being a. There have ports that trade ved with Bata- authorities, how- phatically that far from being expansion, are with the execu- measures."

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

16th Jan.—The Royal Air Force raids Hamburg, Emden and aerodromes in the Low Countries.

18th Jan.—Bremen and Emden are bombed by the Royal Air Force.

Enemy air activity is reported from Shetland Islands and South-west England.

21st Jan.—The Royal Air Force raids Emden and undertakes patrols over Northern France.

22nd Jan.—Emden is again attacked by British airmen, also Bremen, aerodromes in Holland and docks at Boulogne.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

17th Jan.—The Halfaya garrison surrenders to the British forces in Libya and over 5,000 prisoners are taken.

18th Jan.—Malta is subjected to ten air raids in the course of a single day but there are no casualties.

19th Jan.—Patrol skirmishes are reported near El Agheila. The Royal Air Force scores direct hits with torpedoes on an enemy tanker in the Mediterranean and on an escorting destroyer.

20th Jan.—The Royal Air Force raids Syracuse and Catania.

General Vittorio Ambrosio is appointed Chief of the Italian General Staff.

22nd Jan.—In addition to a 10-hour raid on Catania (in Sicily), the Royal Air Force raids enemy bases in Greece, Crete and Libya.

General Rommel sends three columns of tanks to reconnoitre in the Mersa Brega area.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

17th Jan.—It is announced in Washington that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have reached complete understanding on military and naval strategy.

Mr. William Knudsen is appointed Director of Production by Mr. Roosevelt.

18th Jan.—Mr. Roosevelt asks Congress for a further 11,000 million dollars for the Navy.

20th Jan.—Tariff barriers between the United States and South American States are being abolished in order to facilitate Allied war effort.

21st Jan.—President Roosevelt, in a statement after receiving Dr. van Mook, says "We are doing our best" for the Far East.

A high United States official reveals that reinforcements are streaming to the Far East.

22nd Jan.—Canada arranged to hold a plebiscite on conscription.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

16th Jan.—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr is appointed British Ambassador to Russia.

17th Jan.—The Russians break through the German lines on the northern front.

18th Jan.—Soviet troops are advancing on the road to Novgorod, north of Lake Ilmen.

19th Jan.—The Russians continue to advance all along the line, excepting in Eastern Crimea where the Germans claim the capture of Feodosia.

20th Jan.—The Russians capture Mojaiksk. The Germans admit intense Russian pressure on the Donetz front.

22nd Jan.—The Germans withdraw along the road from Mojaiksk to Minsk.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, Etc.

19th Jan.—Turkish army, air force, and naval reserves are called up for training.

21st Jan.—The President of Turkey and his Foreign Minister have a long talk with the British Ambassador in Ankara.

SHIPPING

17th Jan.—Three enemy merchant ships are sunk by United States submarines off Tokyo Bay.

18th Jan.—The loss is announced of the British submarine *Perseus*.

19th Jan.—The British destroyer *Vimiera* (1,000 tons) is sunk.

20th Jan.—An American torpedo-boat successfully attacks a 5,000-ton enemy vessel in Subig Bay (the Philippines).

21st Jan.—Two merchantmen are sunk off the Atlantic coast of America by enemy U-boats.

A United States Flying Fortress sinks a 10,000 tons Japanese tanker in the Far East.

The Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, in a report to Congress, says that the Allied shipping programme is forging ahead of the losses by sinkings at sea.

23, 1942]

FAR EAST

16th Jan.—Australian troops go into action in Malaya. The Royal Air Force attacks an aerodrome in Thailand. The United States Asiatic Fleet sinks three enemy transports and two large cargo vessels. The Japanese bomb the Dutch naval and air base of Amboina and Dutch coastal batteries sink two enemy destroyers off Tarakan.

17th Jan.—The Chinese cross the Sintsiang river, 75 miles north of Changsha, pursuing the Japanese army. The Japanese raid Moulmein in Burma and Singapore.

18th Jan.—Australian bombers destroy a Japanese seaplane in the Caroline Islands. Some incendiary bombs are dropped by the Japanese in the naval base area at Singapore. Enemy landings are reported in the Muar region.

19th Jan.—The Royal Air Force carries out heavy and continuous attacks on enemy troop concentrations in the Muar area. In China, the Japanese use poison gas but are still beaten off north of Kinglin. In Lower Burma, the British withdraw from Tavoy.

20th Jan.—American bombers sink a Japanese cruiser and set on fire a tanker, 100 miles from Jolo (Philippines). The Saigon Radio reports that three 30,000-ton Allied battleships have reinforced Singapore's defences. The Japanese resume their offensive

MADRAS WAI

against Gen. MacArthur Philippines. In Malians hold out firm pressure. Japanese Moulmein and Merw also Raboul in New (in the Dutch Indies score successes in East Hupeh and in Inner guerillas are active (nese lines).

21st Jan.—More arrive in Burma, who is reported 45 miles e In Malaya, Japanese Johore are checked, foil an encirclement enemy planes are shown. In the Philippines are driven back es in a counter-attack MacArthur.

22nd Jan.—The Air issues an urgent war approaching Japanese Commonwealth, following bombing of Raboul and movements of Considerable air action over Rangoon but to drive off all Japanese mein is bombed. troops land in Luzon (Philippines). Grim fighting West Malaya where confer. Heavy civilian caused in enemy raid

MADRAS W.

A WEEKLY BULLETIN

VOL. III

FRIDAY, JANU

NOTES OF

THE WEEK

Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Secretary of State for Air, speaking the other day stated that Britain had built up an air force which had now reached equality with that of Germany.

The Australian War Cabinet have made an urgent appeal to Britain and America for aircraft and other supplies and also for a voice in the War Cabinet. In both these respects satisfactory replies have been received.

Responsible statesmen both in China and Australia have rejected with indignation the approaches made by Japan for peace with those countries.

The diversion of U-boats to the Mediterranean 'in support of General Rommel' was given by a German spokesman on the radio as one of the reasons for the reduction in the sinkings of Allied shipping in the Atlantic.

Death penalty for civilians in occupied countries has been proclaimed by the Japanese Government for 17 offences, including failure to obey Japanese orders and refusal to accept the currency circulated by the invaders.

An American Naval Spokesman has stated that some of the enemy submarines operating off the United States Atlantic coast will never return home. They have been either captured or destroyed.

Two merchantships have been sunk by enemy action in the Bay of Bengal. The survivors have landed in Burma. It is said neither ship carried any Indian evacuees from Burma.

Chinese military quarters say that the Japanese are now using about 20 divisions—500,000 men—in the South-west Pacific: Malaya—five divisions, Philippines—six divisions, Thailand—four divisions, New Guinea and Dutch East Indies—three divisions and French Indo-China—two divisions.

It is announced that the British battleship *Barham* has been sunk. It is understood that about 300 officers and ratings were saved from the ship. It had a tonnage of 31,000 tons and a complement of 1,184 men. It was sunk sometime in November 1941.

The Pravda has to "divide the sky with reference to inclusion of Eastern sphere of Japanese

JAPANESE

Reverses, tempo may be, breed the immediate sense and a sense of necessity, therefore danger to the Chinese, Indians, means, that they should by doing their duty to panic, could the country the blessing democratic forms, any reasonable mind doubt whatsoever success for Japan exploitation, suffer General Tojo, in on January 20, in people in the Far and prosperity Japan disturb violently, they would thrive prosperity" are by him. The worst of continuous arm part of Japan. shed and rapacity against China a 'incident' in a plausible persuasion, aimed at by Japan and economic Tojo has admitted military operation far-flung scale strength of the not be helped. East Asia' but has nowhere been Tojo has now added those areas were essential to the d Asia." Further there are other war situation measures will be with the traditional stances of each living witness of measures may General Tojo in people of various To the people said: "If the

Notes of the Week

The "Herrenvolk" in Asia
Examples of Enemy Propaganda
Mr. Churchill's Survey of
Nazi Atrocities in Russia
Diary of the War

great significance. Attended made in the past to Balkan unity. Kamal to organize a Balkan Venizelos succeeded bringing about a Balkan 1911-12. The world to expect that these usher in an era of co-ordination in the Balkans

IN AMERICA

Developments in North America in the week remarkable:—

(1) First place shows the resolution of the Conference held at according to which all Republics recommend relations with Japan, Italy. Some dissatisfaction expressed in certain the resolution made recommendation but responsibilities in the United declared the agreement substantial and remained the defeat of the Axis

(2) The White House announced the creation of United States and materials, munition, and shipping adjustment, further the co-ordination of United Nations' war effort

(3) American troops in Northern Ireland. Sinclair stated that the of these troops was a the World War and portent for Hitler. has protested against American troops.

(4) The formation of United States army composed entirely of negro second Negro Air Force has been announced.

(5) An 18 billion Appropriation Bill for of ships and aircraft the United States Congress proposed to build 95 warships, plus 500 submarines, 1,799 miscellaneous boats. The object is to navy's power to the challengeable supremacy may operate, to gain of the sea by the destruction of the enemy's sea-going fleet, operate with the United States military forces and with military forces of America

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and to destroy or shut off the
enemy's commerce in order to effect
economic strangulation.

(6) President Roosevelt stated at
a Press Conference that the United
States was sending all the help it
could to the whole of the South-
west Pacific arms. He added that
there were six, eight or ten Ameri-
can Expeditionary Forces outside
the United States.

ROMMEL AT BAY

General Rommel, at the head of the
Axis forces in Libya, has turned at
bay. He has advanced from his posi-
tion at El Agheila where he had been
previously driven by General Ritchie,
commanding the British Imperial
Forces on the field. Challenging his
pursuers in the Jedabya area, he came
up as far as Msus, 70 miles south-east
of Benghazi; thus registering an ad-
vance of nearly 150 miles. From
there he attacked Benghazi both from
the south and from the east, a few of
his columns having struck out earlier
to Regima, a railway station about 16
miles due east of that town. The
main coast road further north contin-
ues to be in British hands, though
Benghazi itself is claimed by the Ger-
mans.

Apparently Rommel knew that the
Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Mid-
dle East, was consolidating his ad-
vanced positions in Cyrenaica and his
lengthened lines of supply before
moving into Tripolitania; and the Ger-
man, whose cleverness no one is
inclined to deny, must have decided to
try and disrupt General Auchinleck's
preparations. He must almost cer-
tainly have received reinforcements
from Tripoli; and though the British
Navy rides the seas in unchallenged
mastery and the Royal Air Force is as
dashing and vigorous as ever, the ap-
palling weather recently reported from
Libya must have hampered Allied
patrol activities and enabled Rommel
to augment his strength.

Fierce tank battles are taking place
and the British are relying on the greater
number and mobility of their tanks
to circumvent the weightier guns (with
their longer range) of some of the Ger-
man tanks. Axis air reinforcements
have apparently reached Rommel but
the Royal Air Force fully retains its
superiority.

In judging the relative importance of
territory gained and lost, we must not
forget what Mr. Churchill stated at
the very start of General Auchinleck's
campaign when he decided to forestall
the enemy's threat to the Nile Valley.
These operations in the desert partake
more of the character of a naval engage-
ment, where speed, manoeuvrability
and gun-power as well as accuracy of
fire all play a determining role. Terri-
tory lost one day may be regained the
next. What is vital is the annihilation
of the enemy's strength, especially the
destruction of his mechanised forces.
And here Mr. Churchill, in his speech
in Parliament this week, gave us most
inspiring news. In the Libyan
operations so far (he said) nearly two-
thirds of Rommel's army are wounded

or prisoners or dead, and German loss
are three times the losses of the British
Imperial Forces. Whether or n
Cyrenaica can be held, wholly or
part, against Rommel's counter-thrust
it is certain that the threat to Egypt
the Nile Valley and Suez has been
effectively countered already by the
grand strategy of General Auchinleck

RUSSIAN ADVANCE

There is no doubt that our Russian
allies have now got the full measure
of the Germans. Last week they re-
covered Mojaisk, key-city on the
approaches to Moscow which the Ger-
mans had fortified as their main base
for the assault on the Russian capital.
This week an even greater shock
awaited the Germans. North-west of
Moscow, in the region between Rje-
v and Lake Ilman, where the heroic
defenders of Leningrad link up with
the Moscow group under General Zhu-
kov, troops from Kalinin and Belykh
started a great drive which carried
them to a line due north of Smolensk
running through Torpa on the Moscow
Riga Railway and Kholm towards Lak-
Ilman. The Russian break-through
took place on a front of 75 miles and
attained a depth of about a hundred
miles.

The significance of the Russian suc-
cess lies in the fact that Torpa is only
100 miles north of Smolensk and that
the occupation of Kholm brings them
to just over a hundred miles from the
Latvian frontier. This advance has
also taken the Soviet troops to Velikiy,
Luki, the important rail centre. The
Germans are, thus, deprived of the
use of two main railway lines, one of
which had been described as the spine
column of the German military orga-
nization on the Eastern front.

By-passing and partially encircling
Rjev, the Russians have created a huge
salient in the German front, threaten-
ing the enemy retiring from Mojaisk to
Smolensk. Indeed, the latter city,
where Hitler took up his headquarters
with such flourish not long ago, is
directly threatened; and advanced
Russian elements are reported to be
knocking at its gates. And a special
announcement, broadcast from Moscow
implies that the Russians have just met
with a success which they really con-
sider valuable. Although, following
the usual practice, the Russian com-
munique refers to an important town
only by the letter "B" as being prac-
tically within their grasp, it is probable
that this stands for Briansk, the railway
centre about 70 miles due west of
Orel. Further south, in the Donetz
basin, the Soviet troops have advanced
65 miles in two days and they are
threatening the German positions both
at Kharkov and in the Crimea.

Even more important than the recap-
ture of lost territory is the terrific
punishment meted out to the enemy.
The Soviet Information Bureau an-
nounces, for instance, that between
December 6 and January 15, the Ger-
man army lost 300,000 officers and men,
killed in battle. Many more lay dead
on the frost-bitten ground. The losses
in material were proportionately severe.

As *The Times of India* remarks, the
Red Army is fulfilling Stalin's prime
object, which is to keep the Nazis on
the move and to harass them to such
an extent that their expected spring
offensive will be difficult to develop.

FAR EASTERN DEVELOPMENTS

Developments in the Far East con-
tinue to be disquieting. But there is
also evidence that the South-West
Pacific Command of the Allied Forces
under General Wavell is beginning to
feel its way and will doubtless soon
assert itself. In the House of Com-
mons this week, Mr. Churchill made
no attempt to minimize the gravity of
the situation. He warned the nation
that more heavy setbacks were likely as
Japanese naval supremacy, gained by
the treacherous raid on Pearl Harbour
and the accidental sinkings of the bat-
tleships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*,
would last long enough for Japan to
inflict many heavy and painful losses
on all the United Nations with estab-
lishments and possessions in the Far
East. But the Prime Minister added
that the situation would soon be
reversed. He said: "Concerning the
hard-fought battles which are raging
on the approaches to Singapore, and in
the Malaya peninsula, I am not going
to make any forecast now except to
say that it will be fought to the last
inch by British, Australian and Indian
troops who are in the hinterland. We
anticipated the suggestion that rein-
forcements in aircraft should be sent to
assist our ground forces in Singapore
and Burma. On December 12, the
moment when the situation in the Paci-
fic and at Pearl Harbour disclosed
itself, it was possible to make a swift
redistribution of our forces. We were
able to order a large number of mea-
sures, which will be capable of being
judged as their results in the next few
weeks and months unfold in the Far
East. When I reached the United
States further important steps were
taken by the President to move from
many directions everything that ships
can carry and all air power which
could be flown to suitable areas." And
a Batavia message reports that
Allied reinforcements have begun to
arrive in the Netherlands East Indies.

Now to a survey of this week's devel-
opments. On the debit side, we have
to note that the Japanese have occupied
Batu Pahat, about 60 miles north of
Singapore; they are advancing on
Moulmein on the Kawkaik-Myawadi
Road in Burma, the British garrison at
the military outpost of Mergui having
made an orderly withdrawal; they are
consolidating their forces in the Rabaul
Peninsula in New Guinea. As against
this, we may note that, with every
yard they advance in the Malayan
Peninsula, they are meeting with
stiffer and stiffer resistance from the
British, Indian and Australian forces
guarding the approaches to Singapore;
that the Japanese have been held in
the Tenasserim area; that, while the
area from Kawkaik to Moulmein is
level ground and enables the Japanese

(Continued on page 4)

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24th Feb.—Mr. Churchill, opening the war debate in the Commons, states that there has been an increase in Allied shipping losses; these are mainly due to the fact that American anti-submarine measures have not been completed.

26th Feb.—It is announced that the British submarine Trident torpedoes a German cruiser of 10,000 tons, and possibly an enemy destroyer, off the Norwegian coast.

THE FAR EAST

20th Feb.—The arrival of American units in Java is announced. The Japanese raid Mandalay where considerable civilian damage is reported. The Royal Air Force and the Indian Air Force bomb Japanese troops in the Bilin river area. The Dutch offer stiff resistance to the Japanese landing parties in Bali.

21st Feb.—Allied planes sink or damage several Japanese destroyers, cruisers and transports south-east of Bali. Chinese soldiers repulse Thailand forces near the Burma-Thai border. Heavy artillery duels and infantry skirmishes are reported in the Philippines.

22nd Feb.—The Battle for the Dutch East Indies increases in intensity, the enemy meeting with stern resistance in Banka and Sumatra.

23rd Feb.—American pilots strafe enemy columns on the march in Burma from the Bilin to the Sitang river. Japanese airmen concentrate their attention on air fields in Java but with little result. Allied bombers set on fire a 10,000 tons Japanese merchantship in Banka Straits and damage others.

24th Feb.—British forces take up new positions on the Sitang river in Burma. The Japanese get a hot reception from the new British anti-aircraft guns when they raid Bandoeng and Malang in Java. Netherlands troops are on their way to reinforce Java. Australian airmen raid enemy aerodromes in New Guinea.

It is announced that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will be in charge of the operations in Burma.

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, who has returned to Chungking from India, accepts Mr. Churchill's invitation to send a Chinese representative to the Pacific War Council.

25th Feb.—Nearly 30 Japanese planes are destroyed by the Allied air forces in a thrilling battle over Burma. Three Japanese transports are sunk by Allied airmen in the neighbourhood of Macassar. The Japanese withdraw from the Manila Bay sector in the Philippines. The Japanese land parachutists in Dutch Timor.

26th Feb.—Gen. MacArthur surprises Japanese advance positions in the Bataan Peninsula, forcing the enemy to withdraw. Considerable Allied and enemy air activity is reported over the Dutch East Indies. An American submarine torpedoes two enemy transports, one auxiliary vessel and one freighter. Chinese troops are streaming into Burma in order to fight side by side with the Indians and the British. Allied airmen have brought down 30 more Japanese planes in another air combat.

FRANCE AND OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

23rd Feb.—The United States of America, it is announced, is watching the situation regarding the French Fleet, particularly the battleship Dunkerque's arrival in Toulon from Algiers, in order to be sure that the Vichy Government maintain full control over their vessels.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

20th Feb.—Britain condemns the Japanese landing in Portuguese Timor.

21st Feb.—Dr. Salazar, Portugal's Prime Minister, speaking in the National Assembly, voices a protest against Japan's action in Timor and pays a tribute to Britain's attitude.

22nd Feb.—President Baldomir of Uruguay dissolves both chambers of Parliament and creates a State Council for Uruguay in order to prevent the activities of the anti-Allied Herrerista Party.

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GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

"Today 'China and India' have not only identical interests but also the same destiny. For this reason they are in duty bound to side with the anti-aggression countries and fight shoulder to shoulder in order to secure real peace for the whole world."

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RUNNING COMMENTARY

SALUTE
TO
CHINA

His Excellency the Viceroy has made a special appeal to the country to celebrate today as 'China Day.' The recent visit to this country of the great Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his wife, makes a satisfactory response to His Excellency's call upon our admiration for and sympathy with China a certainty, for the imagination of every lover of freedom must have been stirred by the wisdom, friendliness, fortitude, and confidence in the future displayed by two personalities of world rank. The astonishing career of the Generalissimo has already been the subject of laudatory essays in many languages; the eminence of Madame Chiang, of her brother Dr. T. V. Soong, and of her distinguished sisters, needs no further emphasis here. The point we have to make is that in their latest phase these great liberationists and reformers, these staunch defiers (in a physical as well as doctrinal sense) of a dreadful and barbarian cult have become not only leaders of a united Chinese people, but also trusted figures in the inner cabinet of the alliance of Twenty-six Nations, as witness His Majesty the King-Emperor's recent bestowal upon the Generalissimo of the honour of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Thus in some sense, they are our leaders. They are pre-eminent in a cause for which Indians and Britons, and Chinese, Americans, Russians and Dutch are giving their lives. Our problems are their problems; our hopes their hopes; our resources their resources. Therefore let every one in India today salute a brave and great nation and their leaders, not only with their sympathy and acclamation but with their gifts, their labour and their will to win.

What is the
German
for
Realism?

One sometimes hears expressions of fatigue and disappointment at the 'realism' of Mr. Churchill's speeches or at the slowness with which his brighter prognostications are fulfilled. True, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" but when feeling gloomy, one should cheerfully reflect on the effect on the minds of the German people of recent utterances of their own Fuehrer.

In view of the position of their armies in Russia today one wonders how they feel about the following pronouncements delivered, one in each month since October, by Adolf Hitler!

On October the 3rd (having completely failed with a would-be final campaign in August) he announced "The enemy already lies defeated and cannot rise again."

On November the 8th, when the final desperate assault on Moscow had been flung back, he said: "When I spoke in Berlin recently we were just about to strike our latest gigantic blow. It has been a complete success."

By December the 11th, the world knew that the German advance in the south had been stopped. Yet Hitler could announce on that date that "only the beginning of winter will now check this movement."

On January the 30th, at the height of one of the costliest retreats in military history he assured his people that "the change-over from the offensive to the defensive has succeeded; the worst is behind us."

Dr. Goebbels always treats Mr. Churchill's anticipations of "hard and heavy tidings" as evidence of pessimism and despair. That they are not understood in Germany to be mere expressions of a national determination to fight without blinkers, can be readily understood of a people who swallow so easily the palpable inconsistencies and lack of candour exhibited in the above extracts.

The
Cabinet.

In a recent speech Mr. Churchill spoke flexibly of mind for dealing with new situations as an essential counterpart of a sustained and unswerving purpose. He is certainly displaying no lack of that quality in the reconstruction of his Cabinet and change of his colleagues.

Of individual appointments the most striking is undoubtedly the promotion of Sir James Grigg, permanent Under-Secretary of the War Office, to be the head of the Department. In going outside the ranks of Parliament to look for hidden ability Mr. Churchill is repeating the experiment he made with such fortunate results when he called in Lord Leathers and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton from the business world. The elevation of a Civil Servant to Cabinet rank is rare but Sir John Anderson has proved that it can be uncommonly successful.

Sir James Grigg has behind him an outstanding career of administration at home and in India which marks him out as a man likely to grapple effectively with one of the most difficult and controversial departments. Ruthlessness in reforms is among the characteristics which he may be expected on his record to display in his new post.

After the changes he has made this month Mr. Churchill has proved once for all how groundless were the charges and complaints that he paid insufficient attention to improvements in the personnel at the top. Though the nature and moment of the changes may have been influenced by events abroad, they constitute part of a process of strengthening which is to be advanced a further stage yet.

India

In the same view as can take it. Mr. Churchill, India's leaders have spoken with candour and spirit. "War is now definitely at India's doors and we may have a difficult time in India for the next few months until the daily growing strength of the Allies makes itself felt and they retake the offensive." And again—"We must be prepared for attacks on the seas; we must be prepared for attacks on this land of India from the air and by bombardment from the sea and we may

even have to face the possibility of a landing." These are the pronouncements of the Commander-in-Chief, and they are not idle words. Nor to the intelligent man do they come as much as a shock for everyone knew that 1942, especially the first 6 or 8 months of it, must be a critical year for the United Nations. Among them, India has her own corner to turn and since to brave men danger is an incentive to extra effort, she will turn it if she faces the situation with a sense of unity and calm courage.

Just how or when the pendulum will swing back can hardly be guessed at. Though there is a natural desire in India to know the actual positions of troops and other defensive measures, these obviously cannot be divulged, for there is an equally natural desire in Japan to know the same things. We must therefore accept with confidence the Commander-in-Chief's statement that "Military preparations to meet the new situation are well in hand," but at the same time remind ourselves and those around us that the working people of India have their own special responsibility too—in that of seeing to it that those responsible for the military preparations "are given the tools with which to finish the job." And, while we work, co-operate, and perhaps make sacrifices, let us remember that India is not alone, but that 25 nations fight at our side."

Stalin the
Realist.

We doubt if enough importance has been attached to the speech of M. Stalin on the 24th anniversary of the Red Army. In spite of the daily successes of that Army, it is pleasant to be convinced by so stern a realist as Russia's leader that a winter of fierce and uninterrupted fighting has not exhausted the Russians either psychologically or materially. There is in his speech no question of merely stopping the Germans or even of stopping the advertised spring offensive; the Germans are to be driven out of Russia altogether, and provided that the supplies of tanks and planes required continue to be promptly forthcoming, M. Stalin is perfectly confident that the power of the Germans, though as yet not paralysed (as he grimly reminds us) can be and will be destroyed on the Russian front.

M. Stalin makes a significant distinction between Hitler and the German people, a distinction which does not exactly march with the teachings of certain of our own leaders, but is in tune with the declarations of the Atlantic Charter and should remove a lurking fear among certain Allied countries that Russia will inevitably prove aggressive after victory.

One other point yet may be noticed. M. Stalin warmly acknowledged receipt of a message of congratulations from General MacArthur in the Philippines; at the same time there issued an indignant Russian repudiation of a Japanese report that the Russian Ambassador in Tokyo had congratulated Japan on the fall of Singapore. We may assume therefore that the Russian Government is by no means indifferent to the situation in the East and that her immediate policy in that respect is only conditioned by the state of her own resources and by general Allied interest.

More Russian Successes.

News from Russia is decidedly encouraging. The Red Army battering the Germans along the entire two thousand miles front seems to be well within sight of its objectives, viz., to free Leningrad, Smolensk and Eastern Ukraine as far as the Dnieper and to throw the Germans out of the Crimea. In addition to applying steady pressure on the German forces round Leningrad, Soviet forces have trapped the Sixteenth German Army under General Von Busch near Staraya Russa, dividing the Leningrad and Moscow sectors of the front. After surrounding the enemy and calling (in vain) upon him to surrender, the Russians are systematically annihilating his forces. Desperate Nazi attempts to relieve the trapped units have not succeeded so far; and even attempts to feed and supply the men from the air are being checked by Soviet aircraft and sharpshooters, who have shot down 200 German planes in three days. The battle is still raging but it looks as if not many Germans can escape from the ever-tightening ring of fire.

The Russians, who are already within sight of the town of Staraya Russa, are making slow but steady progress to take Smolensk, the important centre of communications which formed the base for the earlier German thrust to Moscow. In the Ukraine, Marshal Timoshenko is driving towards Poltava, apparently by-passing the industrial city of Kharkov which can be retaken at leisure once the German forces are thrown back across the Dnieper. In the extreme south, the Russians have launched a powerful attack, supported by large mechanized columns, on German positions in the Crimean peninsula which the Germans intend to use as a spring-board for jumping on to the Caucasus and the Near East. Russian warships are backing up these operations by shelling the German lines on land.

All this shows, says *The Times of India*, "that Stalin is still successfully blunting the spearhead of the coming Nazi offensive." There is no need to underestimate Hitler's

strength. But by recovering as much territory as possible before winter ends and by forcing the Germans to call on their reserves more and more in order to stem the Russian advance, the Soviet High Command may well face the future with confidence. After all, their own reserves are untouched and Britain and America are not only fulfilling in letter and spirit their pledge to render Russia the utmost aid in their power but are themselves consolidating the Allied positions in the Near East against the expected spring offensive by the German army.

Japan and Buddhism.

"The Budh mat (or the Buddhist religion) which had its birth in India, had its perfection in Japan," says the Tokyo radio in Hindustani in order to persuade the Indians that they have more in common with the Japanese than they realise. This is the familiar enemy device to exploit religion to secure political domination over East Asia. As to Japanese professions about Buddhism—listen to what the *Hochi* the Army newspaper, has to say, "The Emperor is God of Japan and of the world—if other religions do not base their faith on the belief in the divinity of the Emperor they will create a land of Buddha which is other than Japan, and inconsistent with the fundamental character of the national policy." The constitutional formula of Japan expressly implies that the "Emperor" is not the upholder of Buddhism and he "does not profess the Buddhist faith."

Truth by mistake.

"The fall of Singapore, though it has deeply upset the British public, does not mean the end of the British Empire. The continuation of the British Empire can only be considered as endangered when it is struck at its roots and its numerous branches are unable to obtain sources of power. Empires do not collapse in days, weeks or months."

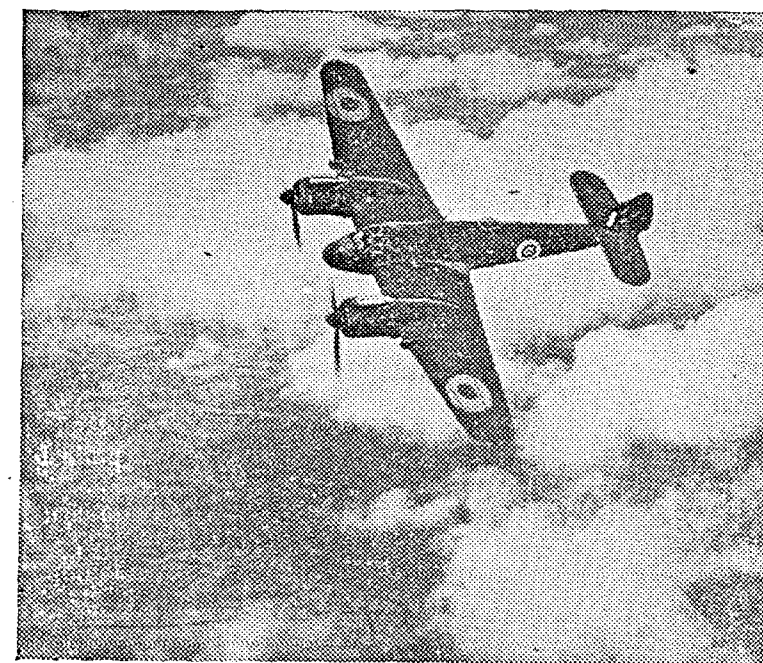
This, curiously, enough, is an extract from an article in *Das Reich* by the ineffable Dr. Goebbels!

It is not often that this gentleman actually gives us pleasure—unless a certain sardonic appreciation of the calibre of his mendacity count as such—but in this article he is so unusually correct that we most actually applaud him. (Of course, the rest of the article is most minatory in our respect and triumphant in Germany's, but it is so seldom that he utters even a few consecutive words of accuracy that we pay him the compliment of reprinting him!).

BRITAIN'S TEN-GUN FIGHTER THAT WILL SWEEP THE SKIES

Flashing to the attack at a top speed which is still secret, the British Bristol "Beaufighter" can bring four cannon and six machine guns to bear upon its enemy.

"Beaufighters" are in service with the R.A.F. as day or night interceptors, and their score of victories over the German "Luftwaffe" is definitely impressive.



Signs in the sky.

It is not improbable that the lately more frequent sight or sound of planes over the coastal regions of the Presidency has tended to some discomfiture of mind among the less-informed.

Educated people will be doing the country a service by explaining to the fearful or mystified, that our own reconnaissance planes are naturally busier than usual since the Japanese invasion of Burma, and that we are all the safer for their constant and careful watch over our coast and railway system.

We hope to publish shortly an illustration of the marks by which Allied planes can be recognized so that anxious people may rejoice rather than tremble as the frequency of their appearance increases.

The Chungking Government.

"On account of growing Japanese pressure on China," states the Japanese news in Hindi, "the Chungking Government is on the verge of dissolution," and also that the transport of supplies to China has now ceased.

Far from the Chungking Government being on the verge of dissolution, this Government after 4½ years of the war against the arrogant Japan is actually on the offensive in China. As for supplies to China, an official statement on the results of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India issued in Chungking on February 19 reveals that "concrete measures were decided upon for the transportation of supplies direct from India to China, the capacity of which will exceed those taken along the Burma Road."

Italian Indiscretion.

Italians in Hindustani make the astonishing suggestion that the British are feeding the Chinese with opium. They have blundered and their Japanese allies would have rather had them keep off the subject of opium. Narcotics, opium, morphine and heroin are the spearhead of the Japanese military invasion of China. Battalions of dope peddlers come in with the troops to sell their stuff to the conquered people, while the army derives a huge profit from the drug traffic. In Harbin are located Japanese firms which specialize in the export of opium to China labelled as Japanese "military supplies." A League of Nations report contrasting the state of affairs prevailing before and after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria drew attention to Japan's deliberate policy of converting that land into a source of supply of deadly narcotics for China.

General Gordon Bennett.

The Italians in their Arabic broadcast put out an imaginary account of the proceedings in the House of Lords, which (according to the Italians) reveal that the Australian General's flight was responsible for the fall of Singapore.

This clumsy enemy attempt to create trouble between Britain and the Dominions will deceive no one. General Bennett and his Australian troops fought in three of the most important positions of the defence lines and managed to hold their ground till the very last. General Wavell himself was in Singapore during the last 30 hours of its existence as a British possession. Singapore fell because lack of water and incessant bombing and greatly superior numbers of invaders left no alternative.

JOIN THE ANTI-AGGRESSION FRONT!

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ADVICE TO INDIA

The following is the full text of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's message to the people of India :

"During my two weeks' stay in India, I have had the opportunity of discussing very frankly with the highest civil and military authorities as well as with my Indian friends questions concerning joint plans against aggression and the objective of our common efforts. I am happy to find that there was full sympathy and general understanding between us. My mission is now drawing to a close. On the eve of my departure, I wish to bid farewell to all my friends in India and to thank you for the many kindnesses showered upon Madame and myself. The briefness of my stay has not permitted me to tell the Indian people all that I wish to say. I avail myself of this opportunity to address to them the following message.

IT IS THE EXPRESSION OF MY HIGH AND WARM REGARD AND LONG CHERISHED HOPES FOR INDIA, IT COMES FROM THE DEPTH OF MY HEART.

IN DUTY BOUND

Since my arrival in this country I have found to my great satisfaction that there exists among the people of India unanimous determination to oppose aggression. China and India comprise one-half of the world's population. Their common frontier extends to three thousand kilometers. In the two thousand years history of their intercourse which has been of a purely cultural and commercial character there has never been an armed conflict. Indeed nowhere else can one find so long a period of uninterrupted peace between two neighbouring countries. This is irrefutable proof that our two peoples are peace loving by nature.

TO-DAY THEY HAVE NOT ONLY IDENTICAL INTERESTS BUT ALSO THE SAME DESTINY. FOR THIS REASON THEY ARE IN DUTY BOUND TO SIDE WITH THE ANTI-AGGRESSION COUNTRIES AND FIGHT SHOULDER TO SHOULDER IN ORDER TO SECURE REAL PEACE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD.

TRADITIONAL SPIRIT OF SELF-NEGATION

Moreover, our two peoples have an outstanding virtue in common, namely, the noble spirit of self-sacrifice for the sake of justice and righteousness.

IT IS THE TRADITIONAL SPIRIT WHICH SHOULD MOVE THEM TO SELF-NEGATION FOR THE SALVATION OF MANKIND. It is also this spirit which has prompted China to be the first to take up arms against aggression and, in the present war, to ally herself unhesitatingly with the anti-aggression countries, NOT MERELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING HER OWN FREEDOM, BUT ALSO FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING JUSTICE AND FREEDOM FOR ALL MANKIND.

I venture to suggest to my brethren, the people of India, that at this most critical moment in the history of civilization our two peoples should exert themselves to the utmost in the cause of freedom for all mankind, for only in a free world could the Chinese and Indian peoples obtain their freedom. Furthermore, should freedom be denied to either China or India, there could be no real peace in the world.

WORLD DIVIDED INTO TWO CAMPS

The present international situation divides the world into two camps, the aggression camp and the anti-aggression camp. All those who are opposed to aggression and are striving for the freedom of their country and mankind should join the anti-aggression camp. There is no middle course and there is no time to wait for developments. Now is the crucial moment for the whole future of mankind.

THE ISSUE BEFORE US DOES NOT CONCERN THE DISPUTE OF ANY ONE MAN OR COUNTRY, NOR DOES IT CONCERN ANY SPECIFIC QUESTIONS PENDING BETWEEN ONE PEOPLE AND ANOTHER. ANY PEOPLE THEREFORE WHICH JOINS THE ANTI-AGGRESSION FRONT MAY BE SAID TO CO-OPERATE, NOT WITH ANY PARTICULAR COUNTRY, BUT WITH THE ENTIRE FRONT.

INDIA MUST PLAY HER PART

This leads us to believe that the Pacific war is a turning point in the history of nationalism. The method, however, by which the peoples of the world could attain their freedom might be different from what it used to be. The anti-aggression nations now expect that in this new era the PEOPLE OF INDIA SHOULD VOLUNTARILY BEAR THEIR

FULL SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF A FREE WORLD IN WHICH INDIA MUST PLAY A PART.

A vast majority of the world's opinion is in full sympathy with India's aspirations for freedom. This sympathy, which is so valuable and so difficult to obtain, cannot be appraised in terms of money or material and should, therefore, by all means be retained.

The present struggle is one between freedom and slavery, between light and darkness, between good and evil, between resistance and aggression. Should the anti-aggression front lose the war, the civilization of the world would suffer a set-back for at least hundred years and there would be no end to human sufferings.

A WARNING TO BE HEEDED

So far as Asia is concerned, the cruelties committed by Japanese militarists are beyond description.

THE SUFFERINGS AND OPPRESSION WHICH HAVE BEEN THE FATE OF FORMOSANS AND KOREANS SINCE THEIR SUBJUGATION BY JAPAN SHOULD SERVE AS A WARNING.

As regards the barbarities committed by the Japanese army since our war of resistance, the fall of Nanking in December 1937 is a case in point. Over 200,000 civilians were massacred within one week. For the last five years the civilian population in free China have been subjected almost daily to bombings from the air and bombardment by heavy artillery.

JAPANESE BESTIALITY

In every place invaded by the Japanese troops, men, women and children were either assaulted or killed. Young men and educated people received their special attention with the result that men of intelligence and ideas have been tortured. Nor is this all.

INSTITUTIONS OF CULTURE, OBJECTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST AND VALUE AND EVEN ARTICLES NECESSARY FOR LIVELIHOOD, SUCH AS COOKING UTENSILS, PLOUGHS, TOOLS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS HAVE BEEN EITHER FORCIBLY TAKEN AWAY OR DESTROYED.

In places under Japanese military occupation rape, rapine, incendiarism and murder are of frequent occurrence. Moreover, they have with official connivance everywhere opened opium dens, gambling houses and houses of ill-fame in order to sap the vitality of the people and destroy their spirit. Such is the disgraceful conduct of the Japanese, the like of which is not to be found in countries invaded by the other aggressor nations. What I have just said is but an inadequate description of the true state of affairs as reported by Chinese and foreign eye-witnesses.

FOR THE SAKE OF CIVILIZATION

IN THESE TERRIBLE TIMES OF SAVAGERY AND BRUTE FORCE THE PEOPLE OF CHINA AND THEIR BRETHREN, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, SHOULD, FOR THE SAKE OF CIVILISATION AND HUMAN FREEDOM, GIVE THEIR UNITED SUPPORT TO THE PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND THE JOINT DECLARATION OF 26 NATIONS AND ALLY THEMSELVES WITH THE ANTI-AGGRESSION FRONT.

I hope they will whole-heartedly join the allies, namely, China, Great Britain, America and the Soviet Union and participate shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for the survival of a free world until complete victory is achieved and the duties incumbent upon them in these troubled times have been fully discharged.

TOWARDS INDIA'S FREEDOM

Lastly, I sincerely hope, and I confidently believe, that our ally, Great Britain, without waiting for any demands on the part of the people of India will, as speedily as possible, give them real political power so that they may be in a position further to develop their spiritual and material strength and thus realise that THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR IS NOT MERELY AN AID TO THE ANTI-AGGRESSION NATIONS FOR SECURING VICTORY BUT ALSO THE TURNING POINT IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM.

From an objective point of view, I am of the opinion that this would be the wisest policy which will redound to the credit of the British Empire.

LIVING SYMBOL OF RESURGENT CHINA

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S RULE BY REMOTE CONTROL

HOW HE HAS UNITED THE COUNTRY

ORGANISATION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN

From an article in the London "*Sunday Express*" by W. Rhodes Farmer, who was a war reporter in China for three years.

An hour before I met Marshal Chiang Kai-shek Japanese bombers put a hole in his courtyard that could have hidden a four-roomed house. Of the bodyguards who unceremoniously pushed the Generalissimo into the dugout nothing remained. Man-power millionaire Chiang Kai-shek is the *living symbol of the new China*. Wherever he moves is the No. 1 target of the Japanese Air Force.

I was in his military headquarters at Wuchang, across the Yangtse river from Hankow. On the stroke of 8 a.m. the door opened. Inside the Generalissimo was standing as rigid as the guards who lined the far wall. A grin-lit, lean, handsome face. His hand gripped like steel. A tremendous mental and physical force seemed dammed up in this man, whose eyes bored through me. His tall, spare, uncommonly graceful frame was tight buttoned into a pale mauve semi-military uniform. He was affable, buoyant, debonair. His remarkable detachment had already banished the bombing.

MEMORABLE MEETING

This first meeting with the soldier-statesman Chiang is as memorable as an avalanche. Although I had been in Hankow for months I had never even sighted Chiang before my interview. Over that period not more than a dozen or so foreigners save diplomats entered his heavily guarded house in Wuchang. Sometimes the Generalissimo would pay tribute at morning ceremonies to a General or particularly gallant flyers killed, in action. Streets cordoned off by thousands of heavily armed gendarmes would tell the populace that he was coming over to the Hankow side of the Yangtse and thousands eager for their first glimpse of Chiang would line the route. But none ever saw him. Either he would take another route or else he would pass unseen for back in his huge fast bullet-proof car. The Japanese would have paid a fortune to the man who bumped Chiang off.

Once, when he flew to the front his escort of six planes fought a battle royal against 12 Japanese planes on the way, and Chiang's

super-fast plane had gone on unprotected. At that particular stage of hostilities no foreigner would have flown to that area for his weight in gold.

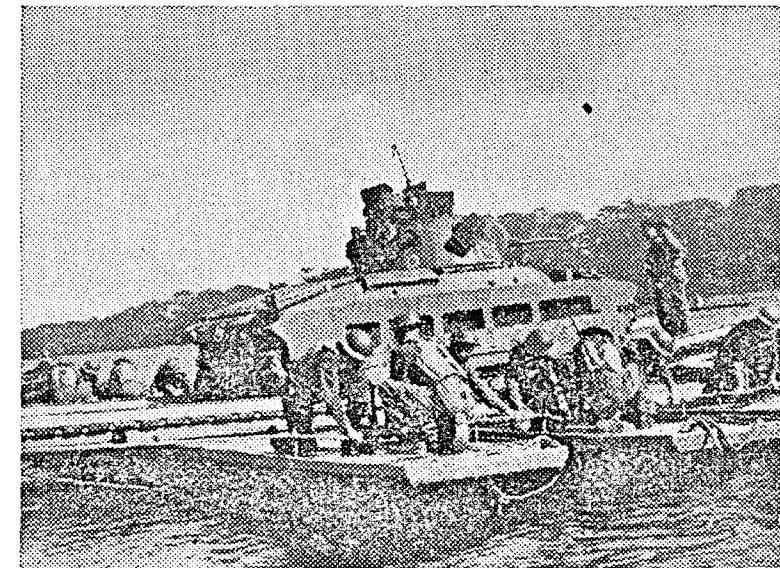
UNIQUE POSITION

Chiang Kai-shek's position is unique among world leaders. This man, who is 54 this year, rules one-fifth of mankind by the remotest of remote control. Only tiny but powerful gatherings hear his frequent exhortations for even greater sacrifices, an even greater national effort. And when the text appears fewer than 20 per cent of the people can read it. Almost unseen, almost unheard, Chiang alone in 4,000 years of Chinese history has made the myriad Chinese—racially, linguistically and physically as diverse as Europe from Norway to Italy and from Belgium to Poland—salute a common cause and common flag. Chiang wages a ruthless war on the seven deadly sins of China: slackness, indecision, red tape, graft, corruption, evasion of responsibility and inaccuracy. For a crime against the State Chiang is merciless. A panic order took the scorched-earth torch through Changsha in 1938, although the Japanese were actually blocked 40 miles away. Although the garrison commander, a full General, was one of Chiang's "blood brothers" of the old Whampoa military academy days, he was court martialled and shot.

QUALITIES PUT TO TEST

Chiang's plan of war against Japan has needed all his great qualities of statesmanship, ruthlessness, intelligence, political astuteness, stubbornness of purpose, inspiration, righteousness and ability to "meet 10,000 changing circumstances with a changeless self." On July 7, 1937, he called all China to arms, saying "China fights to the last. Neither a time of suffering nor circumstances will permit our stopping midway to seek peace." When the Japanese plunged into North China and smashed at Shanghai, Chiang possessed only 500,000 front-line Central Government troops—"Chiang's own"—no tanks, little artillery and only 200 fighters and bombers.

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BRITISH TANKS AND SAPPERS CO-OPERATE IN RIVER CROSSING

Rivers are crossed in record time by Britain's mechanised army whose efficiency and speed is kept up to concert pitch by constant exercises and manoeuvres.

LIVING SYMBOL OF RESURGENT CHINA—(Continued from page 8)

Foreign observers gave China three months to survive. So Chiang held Shanghai for three months to show the nation that the Japanese were not invincible. The Japanese took Nanking, raped and looted for a month, thinking the war was won. The breathing space enabled Chiang to reorganize his armies and begin the famous tactics of trading space for time by drawing the enemy into the interior. Always the scorched earth torch going before them; always guerillas worrying their flanks and bases, foiling attempts at the pacification and economic exploitation of the occupied areas. Chiang organized resistance. Then he had to organize the rear.

FOUR ASPECTS OF WAR

On my last visit to Chungking I dined with the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang and W. H. Donald, the Australian interpreter of the western mind to the east. Chiang was in tremendous form. He told me that defeat was

now impossible, that the Japanese had now reached the end of their powers of military penetration. He said:

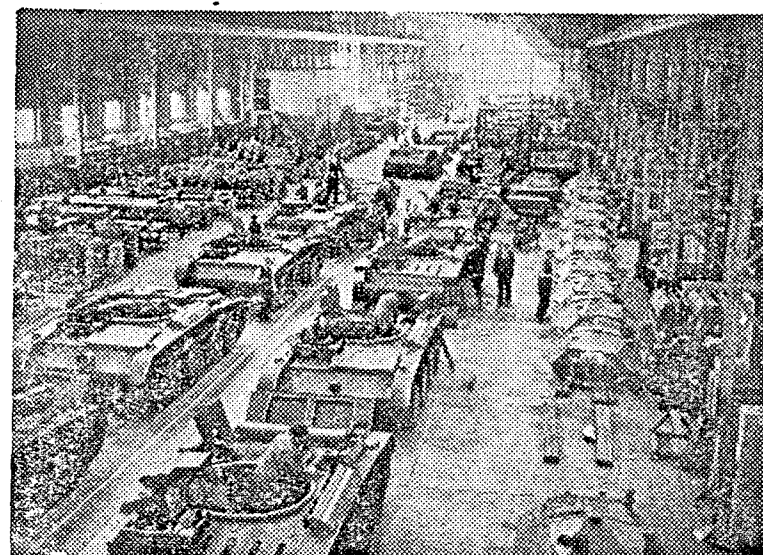
"You foreigners are inclined to pin all your thoughts to the sheer military aspect of war. There are three other equally important facets. Economically we can far outlast Japan's resources, because our economy is 90 per cent agrarian, whereas theirs is almost entirely industrial. Internally our people are confident and completely unified under a Government that is firm as a rock, whereas the Japanese Government has already fallen five times. Internationally we have the increasing friendship of the Great Powers, whereas Japan is now suspect and entirely friendless. So you see the Japanese have won only a temporary victory on one front, whereas we have already made permanent conquests on three."

And, in the end, Chiang will prove to be right.

BRITAIN ADDS "COVENANTERS" TO HER LAND ARMADA

Described as "Armoured Greyhounds," the new British "Covenanter" tanks are very fast and carry heavy armament.

This picture shows these new models being made in hundreds in one of Britain's 24 hours-a-day tank factories.



BRITISH CAVALRY TRY OUT NEW TANKS FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



British cavalrymen, now mechanised, signalling by semaphore to other tanks of the squadron from their newly-arrived American-built cruiser tank. These fast tanks, built in factories of the U. S. A. are arriving in large numbers for British armies in the field, and many of them go direct to Egypt for British forces in the Western Desert.

CHINA AND DEMOCRACY

BY D. J. EVANS, FORMER EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN CHRONICLE"

The Western democracies are today more than ever conscious of the debt they owe to the people of China. Why does China so stoutly defy the Axis Powers in general and Japan in particular? What is the great faith that inspires her persistent resistance?

Fundamentally the answer is that the Chinese were a democratic people even in the days when the Son of Heaven sat on the Dragon Throne. The great mass of people knew little and cared less for happenings in and about the imperial palace. The vast size of China made it a physical—and financial—impossibility for the Chinese man-in-the-street to get to the capital even if he had the desire—and very few had. Hundreds of millions of hard-working peasants, craftsmen and traders looked after themselves in their own way. They were concerned with the well-being of their own little towns and villages and were quite indifferent to events in the capital of their celestial empire. They knew that a certain monetary contribution had to be made to the imperial coffers—and they also knew that receipt of the amount due marked the end of official interest in their welfare.

DOING THINGS FOR THEMSELVES

These simple-minded and industrious folk knew nothing of the principles of political economy or the science of sociology but they were democratic-minded because they knew the advantages of communal action. For hundreds of years the Chinese people have been accustomed to do things for themselves instead of waiting for State action. There were hundreds of thousands of villages in China which to all intents and purposes were independent and self-governing units where the social services were maintained in the real democratic spirit. Instead of standing disgruntled in the market-place complaining that "Government ought to do something about it," the Chinese, through their ancestral societies, trade guilds, village elders and guardians of temples, set about doing what was wanted without waiting for an imperial edict to expound the obvious in flowery phrases which perhaps ten men in a million could understand.

With such a background the Chinese of this 20th century (by western reckoning) have no more liking for dictatorship than they had when various Sons of Heaven were called to account for having forfeited their claim to their people's respect and obedience.

NO SUPPORT FOR QUISLING

Having succeeded in setting up a puppet Government in Nanking willing to "co-operate" with Japan, General Tojo told his

countrymen in a recent speech that "China" was supporting the Japanese efforts to establish peace and co-prosperity throughout Asia. That statement is not true. There are a handful of Chinese Quislings who profess to be proud of their association with Japan in creating a "New Order" but men who have betrayed their comrades are always of dubious value as allies. General Tojo cannot be too happy when he reviews his fifth column in Nanking, knowing that for every single quisling there are a million Chinese men and women who hate bitterly and revengefully the very idea of co-operation in any shape or form with a country which has treated China so cruelly and treacherously not once or twice but a thousand times.

It is the fashion in Tokyo and Nanking to deride the idea that the National Government in Chungking represents anything more than itself plus the interests of those Anglo-Saxon "aggressors" whom General Tojo has sworn to drive from Asia. But the puppet "National" Government in Nanking (recognized by Japan, Germany, Italy and half a dozen of their gangster associates) admittedly represents Japanese interests and exists on Japanese sufferance. There is no evidence whatsoever to show that the members of the puppet Government in Nanking have the support of the masses they claim to represent. The Nanking Ministry of Publicity (assisted by Japanese and German experts) can and does see that news and comment appearing in the periodicals published in occupied China are of the "right" type. It can also with the help of Japanese gendarmes or troops suppress any attempts to publish news and views which do not fall in line with the "New Order" policy. But there is evidence to show that the great mass of the Chinese nation has ceased to regard Japan with hate and fear.

TOKYO'S TREACHEROUS "FRIENDLINESS"

There is no evidence—and why should there be?—that the people of China, peace-loving as they are by nature, are willing to buy off their aggressors on Japan's terms. The Chinese have very good reason to be distrustful of the suddenly "friendly" neighbour with whom Wang Ching-Wei and his associates are for the time being on such cordial terms. The people of China have seen what this "friendly" neighbour has done to helpless non-combatants, to refugee camps, to universities and schools during the last 11 years. They are asked by Wang Ching-Wei to believe that the agonised cries of suffering women

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"EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES"

The following messages have been exchanged between His Excellency Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and His Excellency the Viceroy:

From His Excellency Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, dated 21st February:

On the eve of our departure for China, I wish to express our hearty appreciation of the hospitality that you and Lady Linlithgow have shown to Madame Chiang and myself during our visit to India. Although our stay has been short, yet I am glad that satisfactory decision has been reached on a plan for our concerted action against aggression and for the parts both nations are to play.

I am further gratified that close military co-ordination between China and India has been successfully worked out, thereby laying the foundation for our common victory in the Pacific Ocean and that this alone is more than sufficient to make up for the recent loss of Singapore.

In leaving India I am taking away with me the firm conviction that our two countries will spare nothing in striving for further consolidation of their joint war efforts and for the early destruction of the forces of lawlessness.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:

I deeply appreciate your Excellency's message, and assure you that Lady Linlithgow and I will long retain the happiest recollections of your visit and that of Madame Chiang.

I fully share your satisfaction that substantial results have been achieved in concerting our joint action against aggression and in the close co-ordination of military plans.

Here in India we will take to heart and follow the good advice which Your Excellency has given us out of the plenitude of China's bitter experiences. We will unite to resist the ruthless and brutal aggressor. We will stand shoulder to shoulder with the brave Chinese army and people whose strength is in Your Excellencies' wise and constant leadership. Come what may, we will be with you until the Japanese power is utterly broken.

I trust Your Excellency and Madame Chiang are well and rested after the fatigues of so crowded and strenuous a visit.

CHINA AND DEMOCRACY—(Continued from page 11)

and children and aged people were just a deplorable consequence of a series of unfortunate misunderstandings between the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

No intelligent Chinese really believes that "Co-partnership" with Japan will be preferable to what General Tojo is pleased to call "Anglo-Saxon aggression." Whatever may have been the hopes of some western adventurers 50 years ago, it is impossible to disprove the statement that Anglo-Saxon policy towards China since the Revolution has been progressively friendlier while that of Japan has been progressively more hostile. The Anglo-Saxons wanted to see China make rapid progress along the democratic road she had chosen; Japan wanted to see China falter and fall—for otherwise Japanese peasants and craftsmen

might begin to agitate for a change in the administrative methods which had favoured the militarists and made it impossible for the voice of democracy to be effectively heard.

The Chinese people know what has happened to democratic opinion and organization in Japan, Korea and Manchuria, and they know what would happen in a "free" China whose freedom of thought and action lay in the hands of men like General Tojo pulling the strings of the puppets in Nanking, whose Chinese gowns serve merely to camouflage the kakhi uniforms of their masters. The masses of China are at one with the Anglo-Saxons and their allies in their struggle against political gangsterism and militarist aggression, knowing that peace and prosperity for China depend on the defeat of those who have ranged themselves against the Republic ever since its foundations.

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

STERN FIGHTING IN JAVA

The battle of Java is in full swing. Having surrounded the island on all sides and having tried their best to damage its airfields by continuous bombing, the Japanese sent out an armada of fifty transports, escorted by warships, in order to effect landings. The Allied naval and air forces at once took up the challenge. Honours in a naval battle in Java Sea easily went to a tiny American-Dutch fleet which put to flight a much larger number of enemy warships. Allied bombers scored direct hits on numerous Japanese transports, sinking at least a third of their number. The crippled Japanese convoys first turned away north but came on again later after being reinforced.

Japanese landings were effected at three points in North Java: (1) in Banten province west of Batavia; (2) in the neighbourhood of Indramayu, about 120 miles east of Batavia and 40 miles west of Cheribon; and (3) at Rembang, about halfway between Sourabaya and Semarang. Allied naval and air units kept up a constant barrage and inflicted heavy losses on the landing parties, which consisted of crack Japanese troops, well-trained in amphibious operations. Numerous invasion barges were wrecked and the men wading ashore mown down but still the enemy came on, knowing full well that they had to race against time to capture Java, and consolidate their position in the Netherlands Indies against the massive counter-attack that the United Nations were preparing.

The Japanese managed to infiltrate inland in some sectors. They have captured Soebang 40 miles north-east of Bandoeng, the Allied military headquarters. They have also made yet a fourth landing some 60 miles west of Rembang, thus threatening the great naval base of Sourabaya. The Dutch and Allied forces however are fighting stubbornly with the invaders and all lovers of freedom hope that they will hold the enemy till reinforcements come. Characteristically they have destroyed the oil-field and refineries near Tjapoe; and demolition squads are standing by at important centres, ready to blow up harbours, stores, factories, bridges, roads and railways, if necessary. The capital has been shifted from Batavia to Bandoeng in order to facilitate rapid military and administrative co-ordination in the emergency.

We can certainly rely on the Dutch to fight to the bitter end and on the British and American forces on the island to stand by them. The situation is desperate but not hopeless. The Batavia Radio announces "Our motto is 'Thumbs up!'" There is no fifth-column activity in Java; the people are united against the invader. The defenders are outnumbered: their chief cities are threatened;

but, like General MacArthur's men in the Philippines, they have certain natural strongholds which they can defend against the Japanese till Allied reinforcements come and turn the scales.

CHANGE IN ALLIED COMMAND

An announcement, issued by the British Government says: "The loss of Malaya and the entry of the Japanese into Sumatra have separated Burma from the Netherlands East Indies. In these circumstances, it has been decided that the command of the land, sea, and air forces of the United Nations in the Netherlands East Indies shall pass to the Dutch, who will continue to receive all the assistance that can be made available by the United Nations.

"With the approval of His Majesty the King, General Wavell will reassume the appointment of Commander-in-Chief, India, which now includes responsibility for the operations in Burma and close co-operation with China. There will be no change in the present arrangement for general co-ordination of strategic policy in the war against Japan."

"The following has been issued by the Netherlands Information Bureau: Upon the departure of General Wavell the Netherlands Government have instructed the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies to transfer his command of the fighting forces to Lieutenant-General H. Ter Poorten, who will command the land forces, and to Acting Rear Admiral J. J. A. Van Stafareem, who will command the naval forces. The Governor-General himself, who is at Bandoeng, will naturally continue to exercise his civil authority. Admiral Helfrich has been entrusted with a special mission.

"In consultation with the military authorities at Bandoeng, instructions have been issued from the Royal Netherlands Government in London that all commanders, including those having to operate singly, shall fight on to the last."

The decision to dissolve the A. B. D. A. Headquarters in Java is not unexpected and in the circumstances is a logical move. It is obvious (as a military expert points out) that the swift Japanese advance, and particularly the capture of Singapore and Sumatra, has radically altered the situation in the South-West Pacific in the short time since General Wavell was appointed to the Supreme Command. Java is now practically the last citadel of the United Nations in this theatre, rather than the springboard for the counter-attack which it was hoped it would be when General Wavell took up his command there. The Dutch, who have organized the defence of the

island with such impressive thoroughness and skill have every claim to the military command, now that Java is fighting on its own and is not part of the general strategic scheme. Now that Burma has returned to the operation control of India, the only territories within the A.B.D.A. area, apart from Java still within the control of the United Nations, are the remaining piece of the Philippines where General MacArthur is holding out with such gallantry and a small part of northern Australia in which Darwin is the only important point. It was because of this that General Wavell, after consulting General Brett, his deputy as Supreme Commander, and the Governor-General of the N.E.I. agreed to the dissolution of the A.B.D.A. Headquarters. It should be emphasized that this does not mean that resistance in Java is being abandoned nor that the United Nations will not continue to give the Dutch every possible aid. This aid will naturally depend on the maintenance of such forces as can best inflict losses on the Japanese and the need to avoid massing reinforcements in Java which might later be urgently needed at other points of even more strategic importance. The British naval, military and air commanders are remaining in Java in charge of the British forces being retained there and will continue to fight alongside General Ter Poorten's army. The return of General Wavell to India does not mean either that there will be any change in the arrangements for the co-ordination of control in the Pacific. Meanwhile just as the Dutch will be concentrating on the defence of Java with the aid of Allied Forces, General Wavell will be preparing the defence of India. The possibility that the Japanese will not attempt to invade Australia, but will swing round in an all-out drive against India as part of a vast pincers move in concert with the Nazis has already been envisaged. His immediate concern is Burma and throughout he will be acting in concert with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek whom he met in Chungking during Christmas, and with whom he has now held another consultation at Lashio.

India rejoices in the decision that General Wavell is to return to his old Command in India. *The Times* writes that he "has been given some extremely difficult tasks and that which he now assumes is no exception. He takes over at a moment when the Japanese are able to develop ever increasing strength against the defences of Rangoon and may be about to widen the scope of their offensive. The soundness of his judgment and the breadth of his views make him the obvious choice. Above all he is the last man in the world to be daunted by the consideration that affairs may have to grow worse before they can become better."

FIGHTING IN BURMA

The return of General Wavell to India is doubly welcome because he has already visited

China and has discussed plans for Sino-Indian co-operation with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. Such co-operation is now a vital necessity in view of the developing operations in Burma and the threat to the Burma Road. This road, along which Lease-Lend and other supplies are now passing to China, is certainly open from Lashio northwards but is virtually closed lower down; and traffic is possible only under heavy land and air protection in view of Japanese raids in the region of Pegu.

The British and Indian forces are showing a firm face to the enemy west of the Sittang river and the Japanese have been able to advance slowly and at almost prohibitive cost. The enemy has apparently not entirely recovered from the rough handling he received last week both in the air and on the land. We must, in this connection, note the good work of the pilots of the Indian Air Force (among whom officers from Madras have particularly distinguished themselves) to which General Wavell has paid such a splendid tribute. Together with their British and American confreres; they are constantly nullifying the efforts of the Japanese airmen to operate with their land troops and to bomb Rangoon.

It is, however, wise to remember that, while the Sittang river still represents the main and, indeed, the only natural barrier between the Japanese and the City of Rangoon, there is no "Sittang front" in the ordinary sense of the term. Enemy patrols, for instance, penetrated this front during night activities early this week and caused some trouble before they were mopped up. They succeeded, in fact, in cutting the Burma Road north of Pegu before being dealt with by British action. And some sections of the Japanese army are now only 60 miles from Rangoon, indicating a withdrawal by part of our main forces along the lower stretches of the Sittang. It is, therefore, satisfying to know that the Chinese have concentrated over five divisions in Burma for the defence of this important supply-route. Over 20,000 soldiers are stated to be concentrated at Mandalay and one division at Lashio while a force exceeding the strength of three divisions is stationed along the frontier in co-operation with British forces. They may well help to turn the tide of battle in the Far East.

OPERATIONS IN THE ANZAC AREA

Finally, a word or two about the War in the Anzac area. Japanese bombers continue to raid Port Moresby in New Guinea and have also bombed the towns of Broome and Wyndham on the Australian mainland. Aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force have struck back with powerful raids on Rabaul and other enemy bases. These air duels may well prove to be the overture to intense land fighting. The Australian War Council has met and conferred with representatives of the New Zealand Government. The decisions reached

(Continued on page 15)

WHERE WILL JAPAN TURN NEXT?

JAPAN'S POSITION

The Japanese are established in the Malay Peninsula, in Borneo, the Celebes and in New Guinea. They stand on the northern fringe of the Indies, looking south and south-east to Australia and looking west to India. But it is impossible to tell where their main drive is intended.

Obviously, the Japanese are trying to seize the Allied bases before the Allies can marshal their full forces there. They are trying to break through the island barrier, first to Sumatra and Java and then beyond.

But here again there are economic factors which are very real which the Japanese will be unable to ignore. Already, they are fighting on an arc nearly 3,000 miles from Japan. They can do so now because, having seized the pivotal point, for the moment they command the sea. But this situation cannot last as it is at present.

Already, the American Navy has struck at some of the enemy's far-flung bases. The problem of supply for Japan in this Pacific adventure is a very serious one, and she has limited stocks of oil and metal. She must hurry if she reaches out over these great distances.

NEED FOR OIL

It is true, of course, that Japan is a great mercantile nation with the third largest merchant fleet in the world. Two thousand three hundred ships, totalling over five and half million gross tons—that was the figure three years ago, and Japan has more ships now. But it is still necessary for her to economize resources, to economize effort, and above all, perhaps, to economize distance, and to make the most of the ships and the men and supplies which she possesses.

Japan needs oil, a great deal of oil. Before the war she used to consume 37,000,000 barrels of oil a year. Thirty million barrels of these were imported from the United States, the Dutch East Indies and Mexico.

It is obvious enough then, where strategy and economics must meet in the Japanese plans. They must meet first in the Dutch Islands where the oil is, as well as bases for ships and aircraft. Java and Sumatra must be the immediate focus of Japanese plans.

But what then, the question is being asked, west or east? Australia or India? Japan is not only fighting to gain supplies and bases for herself, she is fighting to take away bases and supplies from the United Nations.

The capture of Malaya took away rubber and tin. The capture of the oil of the Dutch East Indies would be a grave blow to Australia. A western thrust through Burma to Rangoon and beyond to Calcutta, and the Indian Ocean, would be a grave blow to the Allied cause.

LIMITED RESOURCES

In the Indian Ocean the Japanese would menace the great and growing sea-borne supplies of men and materials from India. At Rangoon the Japanese would be able to cut the supply lines from the United States and Britain to the Fortress of Free China, whose land resistance to Japan is one of the most important of all factors in the Allied position.

Hitler and Japan do not possess unlimited resources of men, materials, ships and fuel. They must cut their coats according to their cloth. They know, when they are laying their plans for 1942, that in a brief year they can be swamped and smothered by the vast supplies that will then be pouring from the British Dominions and above all from the American factories—the supply of weapons, aircraft, munitions and ships.

It is impossible to say how far over the thousands of miles of the Pacific the Japanese are prepared to stretch their commitments meanwhile. Distance is with them now, because Allied supplies and reinforcements are far off. But distance will be against them soon. Four or five or six thousand miles, it will be a long way for the Japanese to be from Japan when the counter-offensive begins.

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

(Continued from page 14)

—unanimously—on strategy in the Anzac area have been communicated to London and Washington for approval and for help in executing them. The official Chungking journal, *Central Daily News*, calls on Britain and the United States to send strong reinforcements to Australia and New Zealand and to use these countries as bases for counter-attacks against the Japanese. It declares that enemy attacks will be extended to the Anzac area and although the immediate task of the Allies is to reinforce Java, they should lose no time in strengthening Australia and New Zealand.

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

27th Feb.—The Royal Air Force bombs the docks at the German naval base of Kiel where one of the three German warships which escaped from Brest is taking refuge.

28th Feb.—A radio-location post on the north-coast of enemy-occupied France is destroyed by combined British military, naval and air action. The German garrison is taken completely by surprise.

1st Mar.—The Royal Air Force bombs Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other objectives in North-West Germany as well as the docks at Ostend. A German bomber is destroyed off the East Coast of England.

2nd Mar.—Enemy air activity is reported over coastal areas in North-east Scotland and South-west England but there is little damage.

4th Mar.—The Royal Air Force bombs the Renault Works on the outskirts of Paris which have been engaged in the production of war material for Germany. Kiel (for the third night in succession) and Wilhelmshaven are also raided.

5th Mar.—Enemy planes raid points on the South Coast of England but cause little damage.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

27th Feb.—Italy admits the loss of a submarine, also British air attacks on Tripoli, Benghazi and Berka.

2nd Mar.—British fighters hit back when Malta experiences its worst air raid since December. Military casualties are negligible but civilian property suffers. A small enemy column withdraws from the area east of Mekili on being engaged by British artillery.

3rd Mar.—The Royal Air Force raids Palermo while Axis airmen bomb Malta and the Suez Canal area. The Duke of Aosta, former Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, who surrendered to the British at Amba Alagi in May last, dies in Nairobi of tuberculosis.

4th Mar.—A British column successfully engages the enemy south of Tmimi.

5th Mar.—Enemy patrols withdraw after a clash with British mobile columns in Libya.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

28th Feb.—President Roosevelt directs Mr. Donald Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board, to take every possible step to raise production in this critical spring.

2nd Mar.—Both Houses of the United States Congress approve the Military Appropriations Bill of 32,000 million dollars, the biggest in history.

3rd Mar.—It is confirmed in Washington that an American mission will go to India in order to speed up war industries.

4th Mar.—A large number of American troops land at a port in Northern Ireland; and one contingent arrives in London.

5th Mar.—The United States War Secretary announces the formation of a new armoured division with a strength of 10,000 officers and men.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

27th Feb.—Russian troops rout three regiments of General Schwedler's army group operating in the Donetz Basin. M. Litvinov urges the Allies to open more fronts against Germany.

28th Feb.—It is announced that Marshal Timoshenko has smashed one German and one Rumanian division, the enemy fleeing in disorder after leaving 7,500 dead on the battlefield.

1st Mar.—A Russian submarine sinks an enemy transport of 5,000 tons in the Barentz Sea.

2nd Mar.—The Russians are reported to be within sight of Staraya Russa.

3rd Mar.—Marshal Timoshenko's troops free eleven centres on the Southern front in the course of their drive to the Dnieper. Sixty German aircraft are destroyed by the Russians (52 on the ground), making 200 German aircraft destroyed in three days.

4th Mar.—A German division is wiped out by the Russians on the Leningrad front. *Pravda* says that the first big batch of trained Russian reserves are now ready to go into action.

5th Mar.—The Russians capture Yuknov.

SHIPPING

28th Feb.—It is reported that United States submarines have sunk five enemy ships in the Far East. The American destroyer *Jacob Jones* (1,200 tons) is torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast.

5th Mar.—American shipyards are turning out, it is announced, one ship a day; before the end of the year not less than three ships would be built daily.

THE FAR EAST

27th Feb.—Dutch bombers attack concentrations of enemy ships near Banka, also military objectives near Palembang. Japanese airmen raid Sumbawa island to the east of Bali; it is also announced they have raided Port Blair in the Andamans.

28th Feb.—Dr. Wellington Koo is appointed to represent China in the Pacific War Council at London. Admiral Kimmel and Major-General Short are directed to be court-martialled on a charge of dereliction of duty in connection with the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbour. The Japanese heavy cruiser Mogami and three destroyers are put out of action in a naval battle in Java Sea by United States and Dutch naval units. At the request of the Burmese Government, military authorities take control of Rangoon in order to strengthen its defences.

1st Mar.—The Japanese effect landings at Java in spite of the severe punishment meted out to their troop-transports. Chinese guerillas are active in Hainan. An American-Filipino detachment forces the Japanese to evacuate the Abra Valley in Northern Luzon.

2nd Mar.—Enemy patrols are beaten back in a sharp action near Pegu. Terrific fighting is reported from Java. While Japanese bombers attack Christmas Island, 300 miles south of Java, in the Indian Ocean, and Tulagi in Solomon Islands, Australian airmen attack Rabaul for the third successive day.

3rd Mar.—The Allies take counter-measures against the Japanese invaders in Java. The enemy makes a fresh landing in Mindanao Island. Japanese planes raid the Australian towns of Broome and Wyndham. General Wavell relinquishes the South-West Pacific Command and returns as the Commander-in-Chief, India, with control of the operations in Burma.

4th Mar.—Gen. MacArthur's air force in the Philippines destroys three Japanese ships in Subic Bay, totalling 30,000 tons. Sixteen Japanese bombers are destroyed while attempting to attack United States naval forces west of Gilbert Islands; the American vessels suffer no damage. The enemy bombs Port Darwin again. In Java the Dutch fight back successfully in various areas, half of Soebang being recovered from the enemy. Lieut.-Gen. H. Ter Poorten takes over command of the Dutch land forces and Rear-Admiral J. J. A. Van Stafareem of the naval forces (succeeding Admiral Helfrich, who is entrusted with a special mission). Japanese attempts to land troops near Amoy, on the Fujien coast are defeated by Chinese shore-batteries and artillery.

5th Mar.—It is revealed that Marshal Chiang has returned to Chungking after consultations with General Wavell at Lashio. United States planes bomb Marcus Island. Heavy fighting continues in Java. The Japanese register a further advance in Burma, this bringing them to about 60 miles from Rangoon. General MacArthur captures considerable quantities of munitions from the enemy.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

28th Feb.—M. Daladier, at the hearing of the war guilt trial at Riom, says that one of the chief causes of France's defeat, was the bad distribution of defence forces in the fortifications, crack troops holding the strong Maginot Line and less well-trained divisions guarding the vulnerable northern frontiers.

3rd Mar.—The Commander of the German Occupation Forces in France announces that 20 "Communists and Jews" will be shot as a reprisal for the attack by four youths on a German post in Paris and the resulting death of the German sentry; 20 more will be shot if the attackers are not discovered before 16th March. General Gamelin refuses to speak at the Riom trial.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

2nd Mar.—All the Bishops in Norway resign to mark the protest of the clergy against the collaboration of the Quisling Government with the Nazis.

3rd Mar.—The Quisling Government threaten the most stringent measures against the 9,000 Norwegian school-teachers who refuse to teach Nazi ideals to children. Some have already been sent to concentration camps.

5th Mar.—It is stated that a hundred Poles have been shot for an attack on two German policemen.

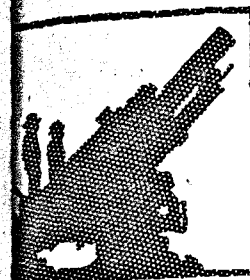
NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

28th Feb.—The Venezuelan Government announce that their armed forces will participate in the defence of Dutch territorial waters around Aruba and Curaco.

3rd Mar.—The United States and Brazil sign three sweeping agreements aimed at the widespread development of strategic war materials for the defence of the Western Hemisphere, including the production of rubber in the Amazon Basin.

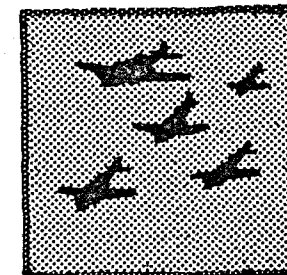


MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



L. III

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942

ISSUE No. 10

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY SPEAKS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF INDIA

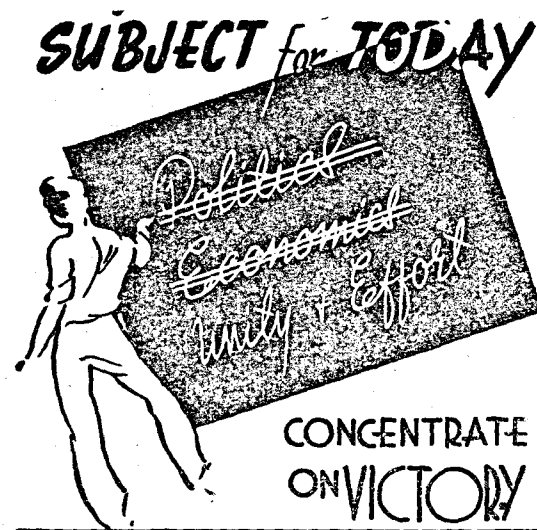
"I SEND this message to all men and women who live in this land, whatever their politics, their religion or their race. You will be invited during the next few weeks, to enrol yourselves in the National War Front. The land we live in is threatened with danger. This is a call to action for every one of us. Close the ranks and stand shoulder to shoulder against an aggressor whose conduct in the peaceful countries which he has outraged brands him as barbarous and pitiless. The soldiers of India, in many parts of the world have fought and are fighting gloriously for the safety of their motherland, for the preservation of her ancient inheritance, for the bringing to pass of her hopes for the future.

"TO-DAY the battle front is of great depth, and each one of us can be a soldier too. Stand steady, encourage the brave, strengthen the fainthearted, rebuke the babbler and root out the hidden traitor. Make good the defence of the country to-day; go forward to victory to-morrow: for *without victory there is no hope for the survival of free institutions, culture or kindness in the world.* We are members of a worthy company, China, Russia, America and Britain and a score of others. Let each one of us in India be worthy of our own country and of our comrades for thus shall we make our victory swift and sure. I CONFIDE IN YOUR COURAGE."

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RUNNING COMMENTARY



The Spring Offensive Exactly who is going to spring the spring offensive is still unknown, but we are on the verge of terrific events. Success in the forthcoming struggle of the Allies to retain control of the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and the Red Sea will be one of those events. The Turkish newspaper *Ulus* describes the other thus: "Slavs and Germans are preparing for what will perhaps be the bloodiest battle in the history of the world."

Probably more is known about the forces and resources pitted against one another in Russia than of those in the Middle East, so a short survey is better justified. Three factors are involved, mechanical resources, military man-power and industrial man-power. Of the first, it is known that German losses in tanks, aircraft and transport have been enormous and are daily being greatly increased. But it would be foolish to stress any immediate advantage to the Allies because with the whole industrial output of the Reich, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium and Italy, Hitler will initially have what equipment he needs.

The German man-power problem makes more hopeful reading. Numbers will not be lacking. The strength of the German army is likely to amount to 290 divisions, but the quality of the 1942 army must be greatly inferior to that of the young, fanatical and completely confident forces which overran the

Russian frontier in June last. The flower of that army is dead. So to make up the vast total Hitler has to call on some far less reliable material.

(a) The Civil Service Department in Germany, and even war production factories, are already being depleted and there is a general call up of youths of 17. *The use of adolescents proved by no means satisfactory in the last war.*

(b) The Rumanians lost 200,000 casualties in the fight for Odessa and the Crimea. When asked for more cannon-fodder they demurred, unless the Hungarians (who had snaffled Transylvania) should also have their share of the dirty work. It is known that the atmosphere in Rumania is explosive and one suspects that the "500,000 troops" reported is not the total of fresh troops, but the old total up to which the depleted Rumanian forces are to be reinforced.

(c) Germany also demands half a million men from Hungary, using the withdrawal of the Transylvanian concession as a threat, or compensation in Croatia (at another ally, Italy's, expense) as a bribe. So far as is known the method has been so far successful.

(d) The Bulgarians cannot be proving very trustworthy allies. There is innate expectation in the country of a Soviet victory, which increases as the Russians advance, and the fact that the Bulgarian occupation troops in Serbia make little headway against General Mikhailovich's guerrillas, suggest a somewhat unmilitary spirit.

Indeed, the Germans can hardly be looking forward to the general situation in the Balkans unless they can contrive a long spell of unblemished victories.

Industrial man-power.—In proportion as the enemy feels the pinch in military man-power on the home front, so grows the strain on human resources for the War machine at home. Female labour has long been used. Now comes the recent Berlin announcement that 180,000 boys and girls have been mobilized to work on the land.

Boys of 14 are driving tractors!

Dr. Mansfield is now in charge of an enormous press-gang system to import foreign labour. In 27 different countries he starts with free contracts, but where they fail, he uses coercion.

The Quisling Government in Norway has just agreed to send 5,000 Norwegians to Germany. The Quisling Premier has agreed to issue compulsory orders to his countrymen to accept agricultural work outside Norway.

The town of Klatoni in Czechoslovakia has just had 450 school boys between the ages of 13 and 16 mobilised and sent to work in Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of a Swedish paper says that Hitler hopes to bring to Germany the bulk of Holland's 184,000 unemployed. One may assume that the present spirit of the Dutch bodes ill for the quality and speed of an output thus requisitioned.

In February General Goering was negotiating not too smoothly with the Italians for another 300,000 Italian labourers. The Italians do not really like the Germans!

Belgium is the scene of even more bare-faced press-gang work. Berlin is dissatisfied with the rate of "volunteering", and 600,000 Belgium workmen are to go to Germany on penalty of being deprived of all their ration cards. Faced with starvation they may try it, as did the 130,000 of them last winter, but they did not like it, and the many examples of derisive comments at Belgian cinema shows of films showing their countrymen at work in Germany, suggest that from this source, too, single-hearted effort will be a rare commodity.

To sum up, the German army is being built up to tremendous numerical strength, but only by drawing on the remaining reserves of their own man-power and reinforcements from the Balkans. Their industrial machine is to run on the efforts of women and under-aged workers, supported by a horde of foreign labourers roped in by economic pressure or by direct compulsion.

An investigation of Russian resources, however, presents a different picture. Instead of a population of 80 millions *plus* perhaps half as many as from a conglomeration of quarrelsome, harrassed or unwilling peoples, the Russians can call on 193 millions of their own people, united in a relentless resolve to destroy the German war machine. In spite of the tremendous demands that will be made on the Red Army and its maintenance and in spite of the temporary diminution of the output of their factories in the latter half of last year, the Soviet Union can draw upon its own and not upon alien sources of man-power, and the well from which it draws is virtually bottomless.

All over that vast country new factories are springing up for the equipment of the rapidly expanding Red Army. That it is not a matter for the vague future is proved by the fact that fresh fully trained and fully equipped divisions are constantly appearing in the firing line, while further very large formations are known to be in training in back areas, ready for the spring offensive.

Despite this there is no shortage of labour in the new factories and though both the output of these and the construction of many others demand an enormous labour force, the Soviet Government has seen ahead and made its usual far-seeing provisions. By a decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet the entire able-bodied urban population of the country is mobilized for work on war production. There are a few reserve "categories" such as young people ear-marked for special training in industrial schools, students in high schools, and lone women with children under eight years of age, but otherwise the call-up affects all males between the ages of 16 and 55 and all females between 16 and 45. In short the Soviet Government, conscious that it has a singleminded and vengeful population behind it, has seen to it that however large the Red Army has to be it shall not go short of the sinews of war.

This situation we see is one solid human block facing a huge but motley concentration held together by the formidable German crust. There is no possibility of the solid block disintegrating: but on the other hand, if that crust begins to crumble the misery, hatred and jealousy of these suffering millions will be let loose like curses from Pandora's box.

Infallibility Infallibility does not exist, in spite of German and Japanese pretensions. Mr. Churchill knows this truth better than most, unusually gifted though he is as soldier, historian and statesman. He has repeatedly warned us that mistakes as well as difficulties will frequently be our lot and he is prepared to accept responsibility for them. This humbly realistic trait accounts for the critical mood of Parliament when it met on February the 24th, but as Lord Cranborne said: "Of the temper of the British people there is no doubt. If, during recent weeks, there has been criticism of the Government, it is not because people in this Island are weakening or are exhausted but because as always in 'adversity' they are hardened to new resolutions."

Compare this personal and national awareness of liability with the blind hero-worship of Hitler by Dr. Goebbels and the rest of them, or the recent Japanese communiques which blandly announced: "Due to the virtues of the Emperor our troops are everywhere successful."

Is it also due to the virtues of the Emperor that the Japanese failed to make their bid for victory in the summer of 1940 when

Britain was preoccupied, America unawakened and Asia at Japan's mercy? Do not the German miscalculations after Dunkirk or about the savage bombing of Britain, throw into the shade most of the mistakes of which Britain has to accuse herself—and that without taking account of Hitler's own most terrible misreading of the future when he invaded Russia on the 21st of June last?

The United Nations are not merely waiting for their enemies to make mistakes. But they do know that infallibility does not exist and that their own cause rests on more solid foundations than the deification of war lords.

The Indian Budget

The figures explained by Sir Jeremy Raisman recently disclosed many interesting facts about India's economic position but none more interesting than Great Britain's role in respect of it. In the current year Rs. 300 crores are being spent on Defence, of which His Majesty's Government bears two-thirds. For the next year the total defence expenditure is estimated to exceed Rs. 533 crores, out of which India will only have to pay 133, the other 400 being provided by Britain. For a country whose daily war expenses amount to 13 million pounds, the fact that she is shouldering so huge a proportion of our war burden is surely sufficient answer to the enemy's persistent propaganda that India is being exploited for Britain's war purposes.

Against this, place some facts now coming to light about the Axis financial policy towards other countries.

Belgium.—An arbitrary decision that a German Mark was worth 12½ Belgium Francs was simply a device to increase the German soldiers' purchasing power by a 100 per cent!

To maintain German soldiers garrisoned in their country the Belgian Government is paying 6 times as much as the expense it used to incur on the whole of its own army.

Greece.—The German scheme of exploitation here almost passes belief. They have a token paper Mark, called the "occupational Mark" which itself will purchase 50 drachmas. Those who will not accept this exchange rate are merely sent to Jail, yet its real value can be assessed when one knows that the supply of it is only limited by the supply of paper and ink, for two German army lorries, packed together, tour the country operating as a combined printing press, turning out this worthless paper in whatever quantity happens to be convenient!

In Malaya and the Philippines, the Japanese are on the same track. Even Thailand, Japan's ally, had a foretaste of what "co-prosperity" would mean when they were asked to disgorge 45 million Baht in return for gold from Tokyo. Incidentally, the gold has not yet arrived! The reason for the transaction is simple. The Yen has no international exchange value; the Baht itself was linked to Sterling. The lip service which Siam in those days paid to peace and neutrality seems to have been somewhat harshly rewarded!

India's Man Power

Lord Cranborne in the Lords debate on February the 24th made a reference to India's man-power which, removed from its context, might be liable to misunderstanding. Some one suggested that the available armed forces in India might be put to better use, and Lord Cranborne's answer was that "every man who was fully armed was being used." Malignants may seize the chance to suggest that the whole of India's armed forces are abroad, and that India lies defenceless.

This would be a ridiculous interpretation. Sure, it is India's defence that has been conducted in the fight for time in the Far East and is still being conducted in Burma and the Middle East, for, in order to carry the war to Indian soil the Axis powers have first to force back the defenders from those out-posts towards the Indian frontiers. But the main point is that Indian forces stationed at defensive posts within India are certainly more numerous than those fighting beyond the frontiers, and though they will not be so completely armed as a mechanised expeditionary force is, they are certainly not unarmed in any serious sense.

Rangoon

If Rangoon falls there is no need to pretend that it will not be a blow. *But Rangoon is not Burma.* There is going to be no evacuation of Burma and we and our Chinese allies will shortly be giving the enemy something considerably more to think about further north. Indeed the reason why the enemy's progress is somewhat cautious in this sector, is probably because the Japs are not over-anxious to allow the Chinese, who are now in the Shan States in considerable numbers, to pour into Thailand and assault them in the rear. The Chinese troops are experienced guerrilla fighters who have been thoroughly tested out in the grim battlefields of China. They are perfectly capable of using any loop-hole provided by a further extension of the Japanese lines of communication, and it seems that the enemy is aware of some such potential danger.

LETTER FROM COMMANDING OFFICER

A letter from the Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion in the 28th Indian Infantry Brigade in Malaya, gives some idea of the conditions at the start of that campaign. He says:—

"We were not far from Penang, and on the evening of December 8, we were suddenly ordered to rush up to the North towards the frontier. A Battalion of the 14th Punjab Regiment was acting as a screen, holding the Japs back and retiring slowly from the border. On December 9, we were near an aerodrome, which had been blitzed and evacuated a day before. On the evening of December 11, we were completely overrun by sheer weight of numbers in the space of two hours. My Battalion headquarters held off the infantry all right, but when the tanks were brought up and we had them on two sides and the infantry on the third, we had to get out as best we could.

"We all became separated and found ourselves behind the Japs. They were between us and our next position. We spent the night in the jungle, some time under our own shell fire and some times shot up from behind by the Japs. We were really quite safe. Actually our killed and wounded are few, I think. The Japanese are poor shots, but without anti-tank weapons in large numbers infantry cannot hold up tanks. Even the tanks, however, missed us when firing at about 50 yards range, although there were, at one time, seven of them attacking us.

"We managed to rejoin the brigade, and since then, it has been a story of a fighting withdrawal against large numbers. On another position, what remained of my battalion were left behind when a message saying that the brigade was moving back, failed to reach us. Once more we found ourselves behind the Japs, but as they seemed to stick fairly close to the road, we were able

to move alongside them. After a march of 26 miles we eventually outstripped them. We made another 10-mile march after a four-hour rest, followed by a twelve-mile lorry lift and so got back into position with our brigade.

"The next few days were comparatively dull, except once when we gathered for a conference. We must have been spotted by a fifth columnist (Japanese masquerading as Malayan) with which this country is rife, as the next minute we were bombed. By lying flat we got away with it, though the side of the house was blown in. Another battalion who were in the vicinity and who did not lie down, lost 11 killed and 26 wounded.

"The next excitement was when the battalion was left on a river bank among rubber trees to guard the left flank. We were dive-bombed all one day and half the next and also machine-gunned heavily. It shows what a waste of time dive-bombing can be if people lie down—We only lost 1 killed and 4 wounded.

"You can hardly imagine the places we have slept in. The mess staff are simply grand and produce food anywhere at any time. One mess servant is frightfully proud with a plaster patch on his forehead where a minute splinter grazed him and turned him into a hero.

"It has been a most extraordinary war. I have twice decided that we were all prisoners of war and yet we got away with it. I have walked further than I ever believed I was capable of doing. I have eaten and drunk the most extraordinary things. I have slept in puddles in soaked clothes and yet I feel as fit as a fighting cock. I had a wash in a stream this morning (December 28) and washed my only pair of shorts, having given every one down stream due warning!"



FAR EASTERN WAR

ALLIED PLANS FOR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

Confident in the ability of the United Nations to muster enough force to knock out Japan at the end we can face facts, however unpleasant, and one of those facts is that the tide of Japanese aggression is still flowing as strongly as ever. Batavia and Bandoeng have fallen, the naval base of Sourabaya has been "scorched" and organized resistance is at an end in Java. True, Allied forces are holding out in many parts of the island, as well as in Sumatra where the capital, Medan is still in Dutch hands; and Dr. Van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, who has reached Australia with certain other Dutch leaders and high officers for consultations with the Australian Government, has set about the work of re-organizing the Dutch forces to carry on the fight. True, too, that the story of the Dutch demand for a general armistice which the Tokyo Radio tried to exploit has now proved to be false, the armistice in question being restricted to the City of Bandoeng. But it is evident that, however heroically the Dutch soldiers still in the island continue to fight, they cannot expect to put up an organized resistance for long.

For this disaster that has befallen the Allied arms, the sole causes were the immense numerical superiority of the Japanese and the failure of Allied naval and air reinforcements to reach Java in time. *The New York Times'* correspondent in Java has spoken some plain words to his countrymen: he declares that one week's output of American factories, a few more American warships, one American division and an equal contribution from Britain and Australia could have held Java, Bali and South Sumatra for many months. Some of the American planes sent to reinforce the defenders did not arrive, and others could not be assembled in time to take the air without being bombed on the fields of Java. And Mr. Knickerbocker, the *Chicago Sun's* correspondent, is even more emphatic that "we could have saved Java."

AMERICA GETS READY TO STRIKE

The loss of Java is almost as grave as that of Singapore. But, taking into consideration the fact that Japan struck at the Allies treacherously and after long and secret preparations, and making allowance for the immense distances that have stood in the way of American and British reinforcements reaching the fighting theatre in time, we need not be despondent. These factors are minimised with every day that passes. America has already taken most important steps to reorganize her naval and military commands. President Roosevelt has just conferred with Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Stark, who takes over

command of the American naval forces in European waters, and Admiral King, who becomes Chief of Naval operations with complete control of the forces in the Pacific and the Atlantic. The President has also had the benefit of consultations with Admiral Hart, who has returned to Washington from the Pacific war theatre. These conferences are reported to herald vital combat actions in the immediate future, aimed at breaking Japanese sea-power in the Pacific. A most happy augury is the success which has attended United States submarines this week; they have sunk one Japanese destroyer and one naval tanker and destroyed or severely damaged three cruisers and one aircraft-carrier.

Australia, which is threatened with invasion, can take heart from these events. American help is near. The Japanese have landed in three places in New Guinea—at Salamua, Lae and Finschafen. They are subjecting Port Moresby to heavy raids and doubtless plan to raid strong points on the northern coast of Australia. But the Australian Air Force is giving as good as it gets and has been relentlessly pounding Japanese concentrations in New Guinea. Australian Ministers and service chiefs say that theirs will not be defensive warfare. They fully intend to carry the war to the enemy. The joint conference early this week between Australian and New Zealand representatives reached unanimous conclusions on plans for an Allied counter-offensive in the Anzac area and submitted them to the British and American Governments for approval and help in their speedy execution.

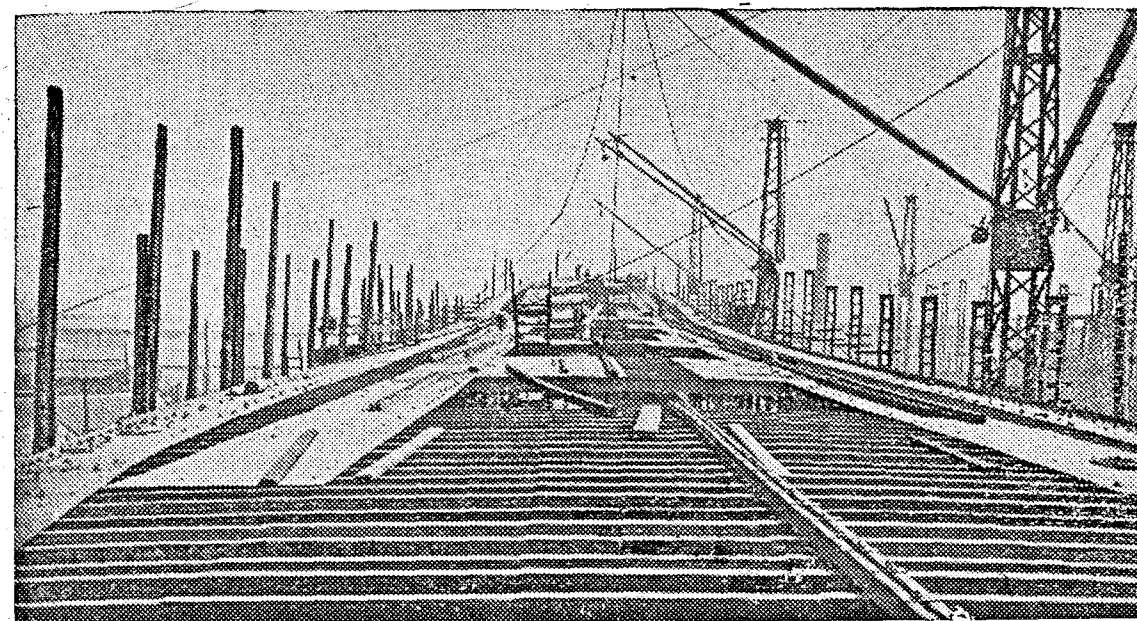
OPERATIONS IN BURMA

Meanwhile, General Wavell is organizing the defence of India, the other base from which the Allies must launch an offensive. He has had an important conference with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek at Lashio. As a result, it was decided to withdraw the British forces from Rangoon and to concentrate them alongside our Chinese allies in the defence of the Burma Road to China and of the whole Central Burman area. The evacuation of Rangoon has now been completed. All dock installations, oil refineries and machinery which could not be removed were destroyed. A communiqué, issued in New Delhi, stated:

"Withdrawal from Rangoon was precipitated by the temporary isolation of part of our forces at Pegu and landing by the enemy on the north shore of the Bakir river and on the west bank of the Rangoon river. It can now be revealed that during this landing, H. M. I. S. *Hindustan* contacted the enemy landing party in the mouth of the Rangoon river on March 6, capturing one craft but

(Continued on page 7)

NEW SHIPS TAKE SHAPE IN BRITISH SHIPYARDS



A vista of derricks, props and steel girders in a busy British shipyard. A new ship is taking shape! It is one of many—ships for vital cargoes of food, of munitions, of raw materials, to be brought across the oceans to help Britain and her Allies in their fight against Axis aggression, despite the worst that German U-boats, surface raiders and bombing aircraft can do! Britain's shipyards are busy. So are those of the United States of America!

FAR EASTERN WAR—(Continued from page 6)

losing the remainder in the shallows of the China Bakir river. These were subsequently found and machine-gunned by Royal Air Force fighters but they had already landed their contents. The captured boat contained one Japanese officer and 56 traitor Burmans. In the Pegu area, the enemy infiltrated through Pegu Yomas (hilly jungle) and having isolated the Pegu force, struck west with a strong force of armoured fighting vehicles. Consequent on the landing, all civil control ceased in the delta and it was decided to evacuate Rangoon and carry on the fighting in Central Burma alongside our Chinese allies. The latest reports indicate that, during the withdrawal of our forces from Rangoon, the enemy managed to cut the Rangoon-Prome road in the vicinity of Hmawbi, 25 miles north of Rangoon. Tanks and infantry were put into the attack. The first attack failed to dislodge the enemy, but a heavy attack was put in later and after fierce fighting and heavy casualties on both sides, finally broke through. The Japanese used fighters and dive-bombers with considerable effect to assist their road block."

One happy feature of the fighting in Burma is the unquestioned superiority established by the American Volunteer Group of Pilots, the Indian Air Force and the Royal Air Force.

Together they have inflicted losses on the Japanese in the proportion of 8 to 1. Another heartening bit of news is the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir Harold Alexander as General Officer Commanding, Burma. He is recognized as one of the finest leaders in the Army, with considerable experience of German methods gathered in this as well as in the last world war. He was recently G.O.C. Southern Command, in Britain. His motto, "Attack, attack and attack again, even when you are on the defensive," has become a byword among troops. He is one of the originators of battle training schools, which are now springing up all over the country. He is a great believer in the doctrine of infiltration. "We should not be content to sit behind concrete fortifications. We should take every chance of hitting back, especially where the enemy is the least expecting us," is one of his savings. He has taken every opportunity to further co-operation with the Royal Air Force.

With such a dashing leader in charge of the actual operations, and with the Chinese forces under Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to help him, General Wavell expects to beat the Japanese off from Burma or, at any rate, keep them away from India till such time as the Allies gather strength for their massive counter-stroke.

THIS BUSINESS OF CALLING NAMES

AN AMERICAN DEFENDS BRITAIN

By Dorothy Thompson in the *Sunday Chronicle*.

All right; all right. Yes, I know the show in Singapore wasn't so good. Yes, I know about complacency. I know they didn't follow the scorched earth policy. Yes—and you can't feel worse about it than I do. I know what it all means; may be I know what it means better than you do—the fall of Singapore.

Just the same I can't stand that cackling. Who is calling whom names? Is this war in the Far East the fault of the British? We in America talked for 18 months about whether this was our war. The British supported us in the Far East, not we the British. Do you remember Pearl Harbour? Were we so hot at Pearl Harbour?

I have read all those interviews with American citizens who came from Penang. The British didn't evacuate Americans properly. The British did not have A.-A. guns. The British didn't this and didn't that.

THE LADY WITH THE SIAMESE CAT.

The lady with a Siamese cat had plenty to say as I remember. Listen, sister, you got home all right, didn't you?—you and your Siamese cat. Did it ever occur to you to offer one prayer of gratitude to God? If you weren't properly protected, what have you ever done to protect anybody else? Listen, sister, you get busy and join the A. R. P. service. Get busy; there's a lot to do right here. If things don't go well right here who will you blame?—the British?

The British didn't have to have war with Japan; they didn't have to have war with Hitler. Do you know that? They could have tossed the Continent to the winds and made a deal with both our enemies against us. A military deal. A financial deal. A trade deal. All they had to do was to go Nazi. All they had to do was to agree about spheres of influence in the Western Hemisphere and the East. Hitler is still moaning they didn't do it.

Did you ever look at the map? There are 72,000,000 Anglo-Saxon members of the English-speaking world outside the United States. They are scattered all over.

ALONE FOR A YEAR AND HALF

Not quite two years ago they had the Germans at the Channel. There weren't any A.-A. guns in Britain either. Forty-seven

million people on a little island—they could starve in a fortnight. For a year and half they held the world at bay—alone. That doesn't make any impression on you? Fifty thousand of them died right in Britain. I can't remember that any whimpered. When the King of Belgium made a separate peace Reynaud cried "Treason!" Churchill said: "We reserve judgment."

Did you ever read Lincoln's inaugural address? Take a look again. "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." Listen to the Vichyites in New York. "Britain let us down." Not one mumbling word from Britain about a France that handed over everything to Hitler. Not a word. Only faith in France—when even France didn't have any. You would think, listening to some, that you want Britain to lose. Careful, careful. Be quiet and pray.

"LAST REFUGE OF CIVILIZED WORLD"

You don't think much of the British Empire? No? Well, brother! If Britain goes, write "finis" to western civilization. Or do you think, perhaps, Americans can carry it alone? You don't know what England means, my friend. England is very tired; England is old. Yet, though it slay me, I will tell you this: England is the last refuge of the civilized world. Pray for England. I say England—England so proud, England who knows humility.

Have you heard the British say a word against Americans? Did they crib over Pearl Harbour? Did they rush into print to talk of our smugness and complacency? Did you ever have an Englishman or Englishwoman for friend? Did that friend ever let you drown?

In the hour of her greatest disaster I, an American, write these lines to England. And I say to England: "In spite of Singapore I sing with you, 'Land of hope and glory, mother of the free.'" I ask you to sing with me great songs of America: "Sweet land of liberty;" "Columbia, gem of the ocean;" "Mine eyes have seen glory"—songs written in the world's greatest language—the great language of resistance. There is a line in the "Star-Spangled Banner"; "Stars through perilous fight;" "There are stars in England."

And don't believe the lady with the Siamese cat is America. America knows where she is going—and she knows who is going with her: Holland, Norway, Russia, China, India. Yes, India. And Great Britain.

SO THIS IS !

"ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS"!!

JAPAN'S REAL ATTITUDE TO INDIANS

INDIAN BUSINESSMAN RECOUNTS HIS EXPERIENCES IN JAPAN.

That the treatment accorded to Indian merchants, students and others in Japan has undergone a marked change for the worse during the past four or five years is the view expressed by Mr. H. H. Ismail, a businessman who has just returned to India after having spent several years in Japan.

Till 1937 the Japanese treated Indians very decently, the authorities always exercising great courtesy. After the first Japanese successes in China a feeling of contempt for foreigners—and especially for Asiatics—developed very strongly.

Indian businessmen found various difficulties placed in their way.

A large number of Japanese associations were formed to try to cut out the Indian exporter and his profits. Indian business houses were required to keep their accounts in Japanese after having been permitted to keep them in English or in Indian languages. The Indian Chamber of Commerce received scant courtesy from the authorities and invariably got the worst of things in the case of business disputes with local interests.

ARRESTED FOR SENDING MONEY TO INDIA.

Instances came to the notice of Mr. Ismail of bad treatment of Indians by Japanese and attempts to belittle people from India, but one experience of Mr. Ismail's would probably suffice to show how the Japanese treated men from a country which they propose to liberate from British rule and to incorporate into a "new order" in Asia. In 1937 Mr. Ismail took with him 100,000 yen to Japan. Later he desired to remit, 25,000 yen to India, but was refused permission. He applied for permission to remit Rs. 5,000 as premia on his and his wife's insurance policies. Permission was again refused.

Mr. Ismail then arranged to take over from Indian students credits in India by paying them in Japanese currency. In this way he obtained a credit of Rs. 5,000 in India by paying out 8,200 yen at a time when the value of Rs. 5,000 was 6,900 yen.

For this action of his he was arrested on September 20, 1940. He admitted his guilt but asked to be released on bail pending prosecution. His request was refused and he resorted to a hungerstrike. Eight days later

he fell ill and the Japanese removed him to a private hospital from which he was discharged after 45 days.

In March 1941, after he had spent about 9,000 yen in trying to expedite matters, his case came for hearing and he was fined 3,000 yen.

It is worth noting how currency and other restrictions have recently hampered the movements of foreigners in Japan. After the freezing orders a foreigner desiring to leave Japan had to apply to the Finance Minister at Tokyo. He was granted a permit to buy a ticket up to Shanghai and to carry with him only 50 yen. He was only allowed to take his personal effects in two or three suit-cases. He could not take out new clothes or any material like silk or presentation articles.

CANNOT BORROW OR LEND

Further, the departing foreigner was searched thoroughly before leaving and sometimes the lining of his coat or his necktie was opened to see if he had any bank notes hidden in them.

A foreigner while in Japan was not allowed to have more than 500 yen per month. Nor could he borrow or lend more than 20 yen without a permit. Whenever he bought goods worth more than four yen from a shop a special form had to be filled up giving his name, telephone number, address and the purpose of the purchase.

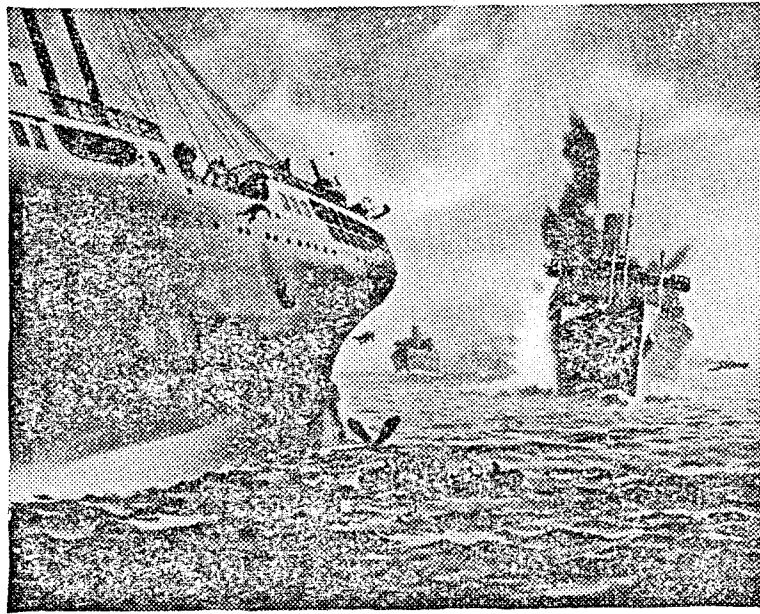
Further, a foreigner could not move outside a 20-mile limit without police permission. When such permission was given he was always followed by a plain clothes policeman. Foreigners who spoke to another over the telephone in English were immediately told by the operator to talk in Japanese or German.

HATRED OF ENGLISH

When the Japanese first joined the Axis all signboards in English were replaced by others in Japanese or German. Japanese people caught reading English print were held up to ridicule and there was a move to abolish English in the Universities.

The strength of the police force has recently been increased fourfold. Every street has its constable and there are numerous police stations. Japanese maidservants employed by foreigners are required to report daily on the activities of their employers.

BRITISH SUBMARINES WRECK AXIS CONVOYS



At least 10,000 Italo-German troops—reinforcements for Libya—and much heavy equipment, went to the bottom of the sea one day recently, when a British submarine sighted a convoy of large Italian merchantmen in the Mediterranean. Despite the numerous Italian escort, the British submarine sank two of the liners and damaged a third and our illustration, drawn by an artist from official details, shows the moment when the British submarine, one ship having already been left sinking, hit the second liner with a torpedo. Month by month, the toll of Axis Mediterranean shipping grows—and fewer Axis Troops reach Africa!

“CHINA SHALL RISE AGAIN”

BY THE GENERALISSIMO

For the rebirth of a people certain factors are necessary. Of these one is that the people should go through a period of trials and tribulations.

The most important, however, is that the people must have full confidence in their national destiny. The possession of such confidence makes them aware of their responsibility and gives them strength to carry out their historic mission.

The Chinese have a culture and a history of more than five thousand years. They are now being threatened with extinction by the ruthless aggression of Japan. In this unprecedented crisis their national spirit has risen to the occasion: the longer they fight, the more determined becomes their will to survive and conquer.

The ancients have a saying: “Great difficulties make a nation.” How true this is! Out of her tribulations and suffering China

will surely emerge a stronger nation. This is the conviction in the heart of every true son of China, as it is also the belief of everybody the world over.

Only by going through a life-and-death struggle will an old nation be reinvigorated. As with individuals so with nations: without pain there can be no pleasure; and without suffering no happiness.

Speech without action is despicable: following the line of least resistance is the way of a coward; blaming others instead of oneself is only another form of selfishness and disloyalty to one's country. The revolutionary youth of our country ought to be made of sterner mettle.

The road before us is thick with thorns and brambles. It is only by pushing our way forward with perseverance and courage that we shall be able to bring a new China into existence which shall be a blessing not only to herself, but also to the world at large.

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

8th Mar.—The Royal Air Force bombs the German naval base of St. Nazaire, also a factory at Poissy near Paris and a power station and railway yards in Northern France. Enemy planes make a brief appearance over the South Coast of England.

9th Mar.—The German armaments centre of Essen, the docks at Ostend and Le Havre and other objectives in Northern France and Holland are raided by the Royal Air Force. Six enemy fighters are destroyed over France. Torpedo-carrying aircraft of the Royal Air Force attack the German battleship *Tirpitz* off Norway.

10th Mar.—The Krupps armaments works at Essen are bombed by the British for the second night in succession. German and other western European radio stations go off the air, indicating British air activity.

11th Mar.—British bombers attack objectives in the Ruhr.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

7th Mar.—Free French forces operating from Chad territory smash the Axis outpost at Fezzan in the Libyan desert and take many prisoners.

8th Mar.—An enemy vessel blows up when the Royal Air Force bombs shipping at Benghazi and Tripoli. Malta is subjected to day-long raids but with little effect.

9th Mar.—The Royal Australian Air Force destroys nine Axis aircraft in a battle over Libya without loss to itself.

The New York Times, February 13.—Within the space of 15 minutes to-day a cruiser and two destroyers were launched and the reels of two escort vessels laid—one of the most telling displays of industrial man-power ever witnessed in this country. The destroyers according to schedule were not to have been launched for four months and the cruiser for more than six months from now. The shipbuilding speed-up to hasten a two-ocean navy made possible the launching of all three in high tide to-day.

The New York Daily News, February 16.—We already have about 1,700,000 men in the Army. It is planned to have between 3,600,000 and 4,000,000 by the end of this year. The Army Air Force alone is scheduled to expand to 2,000,000 against the Luftwaffe's estimated 1,250,000 and the Royal Air Force's approximately 1,000,000 members. With a land army and army air force of this size and with 500,000 to man a two-ocean navy, we should be able to make Japan sorry that it ever smacked us on the nose and Hitler wish he had never heard of the United States.

10th Mar.—Rome admits British air raids on Athens, Rhodes and Samos. An Axis cruiser, a destroyer and a merchantship are set on fire when the Royal Air Force attacks an enemy convoy in Central Mediterranean.

11th Mar.—Nine German aircraft are destroyed or damaged in air battles over Malta. Free French forces capture the Axis outpost of Temessa.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

7th Mar.—America's west coast is placed on a war footing, many emergency measures being taken.

10th Mar.—Further reinforcements for the Canadian army arrive safely in Britain. Sweeping changes in the United States Naval Command are announced. The Chinese Government are to send a military mission to Washington, headed by Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui. Lieut.-Gen. Stillwell of the American Army, is appointed Chief of Staff to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

12th Mar.—It is revealed that more and more American troops are arriving to defend the islands of Curacao and Anuba. British forces have landed at Nassau in the Bahamas.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

7th Mar.—The Russians surround two entire German divisions at Orel, a railway junction some 200 miles south-west of Moscow.

8th Mar.—The Germans admit numerous Soviet attacks in the Donetz region and east of Kharkov.

When we get going we will be using fresh men and brand new material against enemy forces which by that time should be pretty shoddy.

The Vindicator, February 12.—Take a look back over Britain's huge efforts: The British in France fighting through the bitterness of Dunkirk after the French and Belgians quit. The British fighting all alone against Germany and Italy. The expedition to Norway. The expedition to Greece. The expedition to wipe out the Fifth column in Iraq; and the little war in Syria—now the life-line of supply for Russia. The wiping-out of Mussolini's East African empire. The two successful Libyan campaigns. Gibraltar and Malta held. Communication lines kept open to Suez through the Mediterranean to Suez and all the way around Africa; to the United States and Canada; to Australia and India. The taking of the most devastating and sustained bombing ever visited on any country, survivors shaking clenched fists at the sky, shouting: “We'll never quit!”

9th Mar.—The Russians occupy nine more places on the Kalinin front. Bitter fighting is reported in the Leningrad and Kharkov sectors.

10th Mar.—The Russians are converging on Kharkov from three sides. They capture an important point, believed to be Trojanovo, south-west of Orel.

11th Mar.—Two companies of the encircled 16th German Army are wiped out in the Staraya Russa sector.

12th Mar.—Employing 90 divisions, Marshal Timoshenko launches a terrific offensive all along the Southern front, mainly in the Kharkov-Stalino area and near Taganrog. The Germans are retreating in the Donetz region.

THE BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, Etc.

7th Mar.—Mr. Furoghi, who headed the last Iranian Ministry, leaves the capital, unable to form a new Cabinet.

8th Mar.—Mr. Soheyli, former Foreign Minister, is authorized by the Iranian Chamber of Deputies to form a Ministry. The Turkish Foreign Minister receives the British and Soviet Ambassadors. It is stated that, as a result of the recent bomb explosion, many foreigners, for whose presence in Turkey there is no justification, will be expelled.

SHIPPING

7th Mar.—The Brazilian Government take over 96,325 tons of shipping, made up of 10 Italian, 10 German and one Finnish vessels.

THE FAR EAST

6th Mar.—The Dutch announce the evacuation of Batavia.

7th Mar.—It is revealed that great destruction has been carried out in the naval base at Sourabaya in order to render it useless to the enemy. Fierce fighting is reported near Pegu (in Burma).

8th Mar.—British tanks inflict heavy casualties on the enemy in the Pegu sector. Bandoeng in Java is encircled by the enemy. It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, commits suicide owing to his failure to dislodge Gen. MacArthur from the Bataan Peninsula. The Japanese invade New Guinea. The Thailand Cabinet resigns but Premier Songram is asked to form another Ministry.

9th Mar.—It is officially announced that United States submarines have sunk one Japanese destroyer and one naval tanker and destroyed, or severely damaged, three cruisers and one aircraft-carrier. General Yamashita is reported to have been appointed Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines. Dr. Van Mook, Lieut. Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, who reaches Australia, announces the fall of Bandoeng but

says that the Dutch will carry on the fight. British forces withdraw from Rangoon—after carrying out essential demolitions—in order to fight in Central Burma alongside our Chinese allies. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harold Alexander is appointed General Officer Commanding, Burma. The Royal Australian Air Force strikes at the Japanese invaders off New Guinea.

10th Mar.—Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, reveals to a shocked House of Commons the full horrors of the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. It is stated that the armistice sought by the Dutch applies only to Bandoeng, that resistance continues elsewhere in Java and that Medan, capital of Sumatra, is in Dutch hands. The Japanese make their tenth air raid on Port Moresby.

11th Mar.—The Japanese appear to be driving towards Bassein, about 90 miles west of Rangoon. British planes raid Moulmein. United States bombers raid the enemy-occupied port of Salama in New Guinea; two Japanese ships are left sinking, four are on fire and one beached.

12th Mar.—Dr. Van Mook says he maintains telegraphic contact with Dutch forces still resisting the Japanese in Northern and Central Sumatra. The Royal Air Force again raids Moulmein. Fighting flares up near the Shantung border in China.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

8th Mar.—It is revealed that M. Gabriel Peri, Foreign Editor of *L'Humanite*, who was shot as a "hostage" by the German authorities, left behind a letter, saying "In a few minutes I shall make my contribution to the coming of the radiant dawn. Long live France."

9th Mar.—The Moscow Radio reports that about 40 French warships have been handed over by the Vichy Government to Germany.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

7th Mar.—Five Norwegian patriots are shot by the German authorities for "propaganda on behalf of Britain."

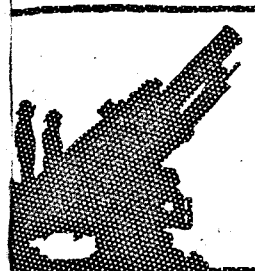
9th Mar.—M. Nicholas de Kalaay, former Minister of Agriculture, forms a new Ministry in Hungary, following the resignation of the Bardossy Cabinet. An Anglo-Greek agreement is signed in London, providing for the supply of equipment and war material to the armed forces of the Royal Greek Government upon a Lease-Lend basis.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

7th Mar.—The Argentine authorities arrest the German Consul at Santos and six other Germans for pro-Axis activities.

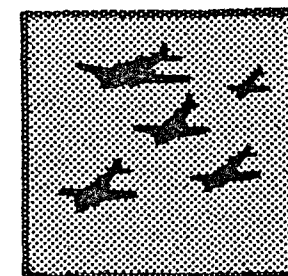
11th Mar.—The Japanese Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro is in detention; this is Brazil's spirited reply to the restrictions placed on the Brazilian Ambassador at Tokyo.

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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



L. III

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1942

ISSUE No. 11

HER EXCELLENCY THE VICEREINE'S APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA

"THE NAZIS of the East and the Nazis of the West, theirs is the same creed. Only by fear can they rule; only by extermination of those who oppose them can they drive their creed home.

"IN GERMANY to-day, nothing is sacred. Children are separated from their mothers—they are taught what to think—they are told what to believe. By order of the State they spy on their parents. There is only one God—Hitler, there is only one faith—ruthlessness. Unmarried girls are encouraged to bear children; they are told that they should be proud to bear sons and daughters by soldiers who are fighting for, what they call, the Fatherland, but we know that they are fighting for world domination. They are fighting to reduce the world to slavery.

"WE are all to be puppets, with no wills of our own, no freedom of thought, no religion.

"WOMEN OF INDIA! To you I appeal, whatever the political faith of your men folk. Motherhood to you, as to me, is sacred. You have sons, as I have, fighting for freedom, fighting against the aggressor, fighting to protect our homeland.

"FOR this is what is now facing us. The war has been far from us and it has been difficult for us in India to realise that it was our concern. But now the enemy is at our gates. The Nazis of Asia are apt pupils and their methods differ very little from those of their masters.

"YOUR Indian soldiers are giving their lives for the Empire. Our British soldiers are giving their lives for the Empire. Our great Commonwealth of Nations, with our valiant Allies, are giving their all for what they consider to be the cause of Justice and Right.

"I have faith in the Women of this Country. Let us go forward, you and I, let us show the world that the Women of India are second to none in their determination to withstand the invader at whatever cost."

—H. E. Lady Linlithgow in a Broadcast from Delhi on March 19.

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RUNNING COMMENTARY



Chiang's 4 points for China

A very important aspect of the future Allied plans was stressed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a broadcast from Chungking on the third anniversary of the National Spiritual Mobilization Movement. He told the people of China that the real fight had just begun. The nation would have to unite and make sacrifices for a final victory. The people would have to increase war production and exploit Free China's natural resources.

He gave the Chinese people a complete assurance of final victory. He said that final victory unquestionably belonged to the United Nations, but before it could be achieved, the United Nations, must be prepared to make further sacrifices, and must be ready for a long drawn-out struggle. That was because, for more than twenty years, Japan had been yearning to be mistress of the Pacific. But now that the Japanese lines had been sufficiently extended and her forces spread over a wide area, the time had come for the United Nations to attack the enemy with hard-hitting blows, and eventually give him a crippling knock-out blow.

"In this Allied counter-offensive," added the Generalissimo, "China has a vital role to play. Since the outbreak of the Pacific War, Japan has found herself the main invasion spring-board of the Asiatic continent."

The Great Chinese leader pointed out how China can fulfil her mission. He mentioned four points, to which the efforts of the people should be directed in the current year. They are as follows:—

Firstly, the Chinese Nation must make efforts for an increase in production.

Secondly, it must popularise natural sciences for purposes of national defence,

Thirdly, it must promote Allied victory, and

Fourthly, it should accelerate the Spiritual Mobilization Movement.

The Generalissimo pointed out that spiritual forces were always superior to material forces. He said:

"Spiritually the United Nations are far above the Japanese, because they are fighting for justice, freedom and equality, while the enemy is fighting only to satisfy his own ambitions. Never in history has might ever triumphed over right."

He added that victory would be due 90 per cent to spiritual factors and only 10 per cent to material forces, because if all the spiritual forces of the nation were mobilized then its material forces would be automatically mobilized.

Referring to the material forces of the Allies and Japan, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek said that as against China, the United Nations, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, the Netherlands, Australia and other freedom-loving nations, presenting a united and solid front, the aggressors were no match, whether from the view point of man-power, territory or resources. He added:

"Seen in this light, China should be considered as a vanguard in the anti-aggression war. The past four and a half years of Chinese resistance was merely a prelude to a world-wide anti-aggression struggle."

Japan's Mein Kampf

How true it is that China is in the vanguard of the anti-aggression movement, and how she was intended to be the first victim in the war of aggression, which was really started by Japan, will be evident from the views put forth by a former Premier of Japan. It may be recalled that General Tanaka, when he was Premier, presented to the Mikado in July 1927, a memorial which has come to be known as the *Tanaka Memoir*. This is now called *Japan's Mein Kampf*, for it is nothing else but the Far Eastern edition of Hitler's notorious bible of

Islands, India, Asia Minor, Central Asia, and even Europe."

From the year 1937 onwards, Japan has been trying to extend its plan for the conquest of Asia. In July 1937, North China was invaded; from 1937 to 1941, Japanese armies had occupied eleven provinces of China proper.

But in recent months, Japan has not been having its own way in China, thanks to the indomitable will and fighting spirit of the Chinese people. A few days ago, however, Japan is reported to have concentrated some

RECRUITMENT OF A CIVIL PIONEER FORCE

Government of India's New Scheme

THE Government of India have formulated a new scheme for the recruitment of a Civil Pioneer Force in each province. For this purpose, it is proposed that all persons selected as Officers by the Provincial Governments should be sent to an Army Officers' Training Centre for 8 weeks' preparatory training before joining their units, and that for the time being, a member of retired Viceroy's Commissioned Officers from the Indian Army should be lent to provinces to enable them to start units. Two such officers will be available for each province.

It is proposed to raise a battalion in this Province.

aggression. In the chapter on "General Considerations," this is what the *Tanaka Memoir* says:—

"In the future, if we want to conquer China, we must first defeat the United States of America, as we have smashed Russia in the past. But in order to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. In order to conquer the entire world, the conquest of China is a prerequisite. If we conquer China, the other countries of Asia and those of the South Sea Islands will be intimidated and then will surrender to us. . . . Being in possession of China's resources, we can proceed to the conquest of the South Sea

forces along the Canton-Hankow Railway with a view to making some fresh move in that area. But a Chinese military spokesman declares that this need give no cause for worry. He says that the enemy has not sufficiently recovered from his last defeat to make a new attempt in the near future. The Japanese troops in Hankow have no doubt been increased to 30,000, but the reinforcements are composed of small bodies of puppet troops from Manchuria and Korea. It is also possible, said the Chinese military spokesman, that the large number of troops now stationed in Formosa may be used for operations against the Fukien Province in the near future.

Japan's Future Plans

But with regard to Java, the possibility of complete Japanese success must be faced. What is Japan likely to do then? Having attained her immediate objectives, she will have three alternatives open to her. One is naval activity in the Indian Ocean. Commerce raiding would be possible almost immediately, but large-scale operations, such as expeditions to the Andamans or Ceylon, requiring the use of many vessels, would involve the reconditioning of the East Indies naval bases for repairs and refuelling.

The other two alternatives would be attacks on the two land masses of India (linked with China) and Australia. Hitherto, Japan's advance (except in Burma) has been a converging advance *via* Siam, the Philippines and the outer Indies, upon the central points of Singapore and Java. Now Japanese forces must spread out in opposite directions. This means that whichever land mass is attacked, the opportunity will be provided to the other regions to build up forces for a counter-offensive which, by threatening the wasp-waist of the Japanese position in Malaya and Java, could imperil the whole Japanese position. If Japan attacked both masses at once, she would suffer the disadvantages of dispersal of effort, as well as encounter the same class of difficulties which have bogged her in China—huge distances and hostile populations.

And behind all this is the great spectre of the American battle-fleet "somewhere in the Pacific"!

A possible peace move

Will these difficulties induce Japan to seek another way out? In modern war, it is unwise to say that anything is impossible, and a peace offensive by Japan should not, therefore, be ruled out as beyond the realm of possibility. From the Japanese point of view, the argument would run as follows:—

"We possess the East Indies with its oil and rubber. Let us secure our loot while the going is good. Let us make China a generous peace offer, and so detach her from the United Nations. Britain and America will be glad to cut their losses in order to concentrate upon Germany. By threatening a renewal of the Pacific War, we can then force the United Nations to a draw with Germany, and, by the hostile balance of power thus created, our own gains will be secured. The 'Imperial way' will then have been extended over a large part of Asia, and immensely strengthened, we can await in confidence the next political typhoon for our next forward move of conquest."

An Asian Munich

From the point of view of the United Nations, what would be the objection to this plan? Briefly stated, it is that the whole scheme would amount to a gigantic Asian Munich, with gallant and bleeding China acting as Czechoslovakia. It is a Japanese version of the "one-by-one technique" which Germany practised with such success until the Grand Alliance of the United Nations was formed. Such an offer would not be anything but a crime towards China and a trap for the rest of the United Nations. The Tanaka Memorial makes it clear that Japan regards the control of China as a necessary step to the control of South-East Asia, which is in turn a step to the control of all Asia. Any offer to China must therefore resemble a Hitlerian gesture to the Czechs; there *must* be a catch in it. It would only be a mere breathing space for further aggression.

Can Japan be sincere in venturing to make such a possible peace offer? How can she be? In November 26 of last year, she rejected President Roosevelt's peace offer. The terms of the offer are worth recalling. Japan was asked to withdraw all forces from China and Indo-China; to recognize General Chiang's Government; and to abandon extra-territorial rights in China (along with the United States). In return, Japan was offered a trade agreement; unfreezing of funds; a yen-dollar stabilisation arrangement; and an unaggressive settlement with the United States, Britain, Holland, Russia, Siam and China.

How did Japan respond to this sincere and reasonable offer? She made a treacherous attack on America, Britain and the Dutch East Indies. And what is more, she tried to justify it in a document, which Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, describes in these words:

"In all my 50 years of public service, I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distinctions on a scale so huge that I never imagined, until to-day, that any Government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

So the only conclusion that anyone can arrive at with regard to any peace offensive that Japan may launch is that he who sups with the devil must have a long spoon, and he who negotiates with the present Japanese Government will need a still longer pen.

India Day in China The celebration of "India Day" in China on Tuesday last (March 17) is a reciprocal recognition of the cultural unity of these two great countries. In an article published in the Chinese newspaper, *Ta Kung Pao* Mr. Chen Li-fu says that Buddha had given

China and India the same teaching, namely, to live and let others live. "With the support of the two pillars," he adds, "world culture will survive for ever." Dr. Wang Shih-chieh in an article in the *Central Daily News* lays stress on the importance of co-operation between India and China, and urges them to work out a new culture for the world.

The Chinese Press published special articles and supplements on India, but the most important part of the observance of "India Day" was a broadcast to the Indian people by Madame Chiang Kai-shek. She said:

"China is unconquerable despite the great might of Japan. The secret of our successful resistance is simple. We have that great weapon, refusal to admit defeat. During the past five years, we faced with grimness, death, by drawing on our spiritual reserves and forced the enemy to a standstill. What China has done India can do."

That India is determined to strengthen her National Front and resist the enemy to the utmost of her ability was made clear by His Excellency the Viceroy in his address to the annual session of the Chamber of Princes at the beginning of this week. His Excellency said:

"The objects of the National War Front—which I believe will attract innumerable adherents throughout the length and breadth of India—are to maintain public morale, to eradicate all elements tending to undermine it, and in particular, to counteract Fifth Column activities of all kinds, including all talk, thought, writings and rumours likely to encourage a defeatist outlook; to inculcate faith, courage and endurance; and to consolidate the national will to offer united resistance to Nazism and Fascism in every shape or form, whether within or without the country, until their menace is finally overthrown."

Thus mutually strengthened in their united resolve to resist Japan, the two great countries, China and India, are bracing themselves together for a common and concentrated effort against the enemy, the prospect of which is not viewed with much satisfaction by Tokyo.

America's Goodwill

America has also joined in the celebrations of the India-China Friendship. The East and West Association founded by Pearl Buck to spread knowledge of the life and customs of the peoples of the East throughout America, celebrated the India-China Friendship Day for the first time in America on March 14. A colourful function took place at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel; Mr. Wendell Wilkie presided.

In the course of a message to His Excellency the Viceroy, he says:

"As Chairman on this historic occasion, I send you felicitations of the East and West Association and of honoured guests, and reassure you of our determination to achieve victory over aggression."

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply, has sent his warmest thanks and good wishes "to all who work to strengthen the bonds of friendship between India, China and America," and says:

"We are proud of our great Allies and, inspired by common ideals are determined to strive mightily by their side until the dawn of victory, and thereafter for the building of a better world."

America's "Burma Road"

America's sympathy and support for the India-China friendship can be stated to have been further shown by the name given to the projected military highway from the United States to Alaska, which is referred to by the Press as America's "Burma Road." According to the Washington correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, United States army engineers are already on their way to Canada to construct pioneer roads as the first step towards establishing that military highway. Mr. Stimson, the United States Secretary for War, has stated that the Canadian Government and the joint United States-Canadian Defence Board had given their approval to this scheme.

From a narrow point of view, this "Burma Road" of the West would merely link the arsenals of the Eastern and Central American States with the territory of Alaska. From a broader point of view, it would be an essential step in the war against Japan. It would span nearly half the distance between Seattle and Tokyo and would connect and supply a series of air bases. Further, it would provide the quickest route to Russia by way of Siberia and Irkutsk, avoiding the hazardous sea journey across the Pacific or round the Cape of Good Hope, and supplementing the Northern Atlantic route to Murmansk.

The cost of this important military highway is comparatively modest. The Bill now before Congress would appropriate about £6,000,000. A ferry service across the Behring Straits could operate six months in a year from June to November, while for the remaining time an air ferry could operate. Winter snowfalls here are usually light.

At a recent Press Conference, President Roosevelt pointed out that traffic to Alaska might also be speeded up by a combination of

various transportation methods, such as using light railway track, improving the coastal shipping service from Seattle, and increasing air traffic facilities.

Hitler's Speech

America's "Burma Road" will no doubt be a great advantage to Russia, which has been continuing its progress from success to success. During the last week, the Red Army has met with appreciable successes in the Smolensk area, the Donetz Basin and the Central Sector.

These successes have been creating a feeling of misgiving in the mind of Hitler, and this has been made manifest in a speech he made at a war memorial service in Berlin. He said: "Only today we realize the full extent of the preparations of our enemies." Of course, he wanted to belittle the Russian successes, and so he has given the credit for them all to the weather. He said:

"It was weeks earlier than any experience or knowledge gained from scientific forecasts had led us to expect, that winter set in upon our armies, a winter which gave our enemy four months' time to bring about a turning in this fateful struggle, and to bring hope to the Master of the Kremlin that he could inflict Napoleon's fate of 1812 upon the German army with the help of this unprecedented weather."

There was the usual boast and bombast in Hitler's speech. He said history would be able to decide in a few months' time whether it was right or wrong, from a military point of view, to make such hecatombs to the Russian soldiers, but one thing, he said, they knew today, and that was that the "Bolsheviks who could not defeat the German troops and their allies in one winter, will be annihilatingly defeated by us in the coming summer."

Mr. Sumner Welles, the United States Under-Secretary of State, referring to Hitler's speech, said: "It is not in its boasts and promises that the significance of the speech lies, but in the fact that there is implicit, in every word and phrase, Hitler's own recognition of his impending downfall and the inevitable conquest of the German armies." Dr. Benes stated in London that he knew with absolute certainty from Berlin itself that the German military leaders believed that only a miracle could save Germany. He expressed the opinion that "the military and political collapse of the Nazis could scarcely come later than the spring of 1943, and that, with the fall of Germany, Japan would be defeated."

Japan and Russia

Dr. Benes added: "Japan cannot help Germany out of this catastrophe even if, in the spring, she were to hurl herself against the Soviet Union in Siberia. Japan herself will, in the end, be defeated by the fall of Germany." Russia, it is clear from latest reports, has anticipated this turn of events and has been perfecting her Far Eastern defences and taking all precautionary measures. M. Stalin has ordered the formation of a huge Far Eastern force, comparable to the armies defying Hitler. Just as the "best laid plans" of Hitler went awry, so also the scheme of Japan to stab Russia in the back may not go through as the Axis powers desire it should.

Sea Service from India

In spite of the exigencies of war-time, there was a large number of pilgrims from India to Mecca this season. It is estimated that about 10,400 pilgrims did the sevenfold circuit of the Kaaba, or the Chief Sanctuary at Mecca, on Haj Day, which fell on December 28 last. More than 5,000 of these Haj Pilgrims have just returned to India, and about 5,400 more are on their way back.

They have all performed one of their most important religious duties, for one of the principal laws governing the individual in the teaching of Islam is that every Muslim who is his own master and can command the necessary means should perform the Haj ceremonies on Haj Day, once at least in his lifetime, or to get them done by a substitute on his behalf and at his expense.

The Haj ceremonies include the gathering on Araga, round the Hill of Mercy, a little way outside the holy city of Mecca; the pelting of a cairn at Mina, the slaying of a victim and a sacrificial meal; the shaving of pilgrims' heads; the circuit of the Kaaba, referred to earlier, and the kissing of the Black Stone therein, one of the chief objects of respect.

It is of interest to note that among the many hundreds of Hajis who landed in Karachi and Bombay the other day were men and women—including a number of children—from almost every province in India. There were also a number of Chinese pilgrims, staunch Muslims, who, without knowing a word of any Indian language, had arrived in this country via Tibet, to make the Haj, or the great pilgrimage to Mecca.

They have all felt grateful to the authorities concerned for having made this sea service from India possible once again at a time of war. During the two previous years, comparatively few pilgrims were carried to Jedda, but this year there was a great increase. It

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BRITISH PARATROOPS EXERCISE



Parachute-troops marching to emplane before taking part in a mock attack with a mass drop during a demonstration by this newest branch of Britain's armed forces.

RUNNING COMMENTARY—(Continued from page 6)

is stated that accommodation in the Moghul Line ships was found for about 40 per cent more than the Government estimate of the traffic for the season just ended, which was itself based on a greatly increased demand.

Expenses in connection with the sea service were slightly higher than usual this year, on account of increased all-round costs.

Some interesting stories are told of the voyage from India to Jedda and back. The voyage itself, though uneventful, was of absorbing interest, particularly to all those pilgrims who are undertaking the Haj pilgrimage for the first time. The weather was

good and the sea was mild, and the general health of the pilgrims was satisfactory.

There was a total black-out in the ship during the whole voyage, but this did not prove an irksome restriction to the majority of the Haj pilgrims, as most of their time was spent in prayer and meditation. Some of the old Hajis on board were reluctant, particularly on the return trip, to take part in the boat drill and practice exercises. One of them said later:

"We had already prayed to the Almighty for our safe return and for Britain's victory."



FAR EASTERN WAR

AUSTRALIA AS ALLIED BASE

There is every indication that the Battle of Australia will flare up almost immediately. The renewed bombing attacks on Port Darwin and the successive raids on Port Moresby in New Guinea are according to the familiar Japanese pattern—bomb and then land. But the United Nations, and the Australian Government in particular, are ready to meet the challenge. Darwin is now a citadel without any civilians and the entire Australian army in the north is on the *qui vive*. Not only that, The Royal Australian Air Force is carrying the war to the enemy. Supported by strong forces of American bombers, they have been pounding the enemy bases at Rabaul and elsewhere, which he evidently intends to use as spring-boards for a large-scale invasion of Australia. These raids, which have this week destroyed or damaged no fewer than eight Japanese warships and 27 merchant vessels for the loss of one Allied aircraft, are of incalculable value in holding up Japanese plans. For Japan is desperately racing to Australia before the Allies have time to consolidate their last base from which a great general counter-offensive can be launched to sweep the Pacific clear of the enemy.

The determination of the Australian people to smash any attempt at invasion found worthy voice in a broadcast by Mr. Curtin to the American people. Painting an invigorating picture of a nation stripped for war, "ready to trade punch for punch until the enemy rocks on his heels," the Commonwealth Prime Minister said, "Our minds are set on attack rather than defence. We believe in fact that attack is better than defence. Here, in the Pacific, it is the only defence we know. It means risk but 'safety-first' is the devil's catchword today." He pledged unwearying effort "until the turning-point is reached when we will advance over blackened ruins, through blasted and fire-swept cities and across scorched plains, and drive the enemy into the sea." Mr. Curtin stated that Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, would go to Washington to establish first-hand contact with the United States Government. "He will not go as a mendicant but as the representative of a people as firmly determined to hold and to hit back at the enemy as those people from whose loins we spring." (The British Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday that Dr. Evatt would visit Britain after his visit to the United States and that, while in London, he would be the accredited representative of the Commonwealth Government in the War Cabinet and on the Pacific War Council in place of Sir Earle Page.)

Australia's call to the Allies for help has met with prompt response. Mr. Stimson, the United States Secretary for War, has announced the arrival of a considerable number of air and ground troops in Australia. And President Roosevelt has crowned this with his decision, carried out already, that General Douglas MacArthur, the heroic defender of the Philippines, who has for three months defied all Japanese attempts to take the Bataan Peninsula and the island fortress of Corrigidor and thus neutralized the value of Manila as a naval base to the enemy, would assume Supreme Command of the Allied forces in the Anozac region as well as in the Philippines. A United States War Department communiqué states that "on February 22, the President directed General MacArthur to transfer his headquarters from the Philippines to Australia as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. General MacArthur requested that he be permitted to delay carrying out the order until he could perfect the arrangements within his command in the Philippines. This delay was authorized by the President." The General who has arrived in Australia with high staff officers, will (in the President's words) "assume command of everything this side of Singapore, at sea, in the air and on the land." Lieut.-General Brett is to be General MacArthur's Deputy. Rear Admiral Rockwell of the United States Navy, the defender of Corregidor, has also arrived in Australia. Meanwhile, Major-General Wainwright, who has taken over command of the field forces in the Philippines under the direction of General MacArthur, is worthily maintaining the latter's traditions. He has just beaten back a surprise enemy raid on the American lines in Bataan.

BATTLE OF BURMA

Elsewhere in the Far East there is not much to report this week. The lines have become somewhat stabilized in Central Burma though the Japanese claim to have occupied the port of Bassein lower down. British, Indian and Chinese forces are barring the way to the Japanese attempting to move north. And American airmen, who have just destroyed over 25 Japanese aircraft in a single raid on an aerodrome at Moulmein, are performing prodigies of valour. Chinese patrols contacted 300 Siamese near the frontier, south-east of Montung. The Chinese killed a hundred enemy soldiers while the rest of the enemy retreated. Montung is about 70 miles north-west of Chiengrai, the enemy base which has been bombed so many times by Allied airmen. Earlier, it was announced in

New Delhi that our land forces had carried out a large-scale raid which resulted in the occupation of Shwegyin. At the conclusion of the operations, when the object had been attained, our forces withdrew to the north. This raid was rendered possible by the fine intelligence work of an Indian Hawildar who, disguising himself as a coolie, mingled with a party of the enemy, and brought back valuable information to the British lines.

General Sir Harold Alexander, the new General Officer Commanding in Burma, has planned new tactics and a new general strategy to meet the Japanese. In a conference with the Press, he envisaged one Japanese objective which he was determined to foil—the rich Irrawaddy oilfields, 280 miles to the north of Rangoon and 120 miles to the north of Prome. General Alexander expressed the opinion that hitherto, in their Burma operations, the Allied forces had been strangled by their own transport, confining their activities to a large extent to the few good roads existing in the country. He declared that the Japanese successes were scored largely by their skill and ability to fight through jungle, regardless of roads. Steps were being taken to remedy this situation. After recapitulating the circumstances on his arrival in Burma, when our troops were encircled at Pegu while large Japanese forces were thrusting their way across the Mandalay Road towards the Rangoon-Prome Road, General Alexander explained that it was impossible to risk our forces being cut off from Rangoon which could not hold like Tobruk, owing to its lengthy perimeter and other factors. If our troops had been bottled up, there would have been nothing between the Japanese and the Irrawaddy oilfields. With the Japanese drive towards Prome and thence to the oilfields, General Alexander forecast a push up the Toungeo valley, aimed at the seizure of Mandalay, a vital communication centre between Lower and Upper Burma. He paid a tribute to the Chinese troops in Burma whom he had recently personally visited and said that their discipline was excellent, that they were fit and tough and knew the Japs very well and had the soundest ideas of how to

deal with them. General Alexander said that British units fought magnificently against the enemy, who, in many ways, was as good as the Germans and was considerably superior in numbers. The fine work of the British was equalled only by that of the Indians. Despite a constant series of withdrawals ending in the loss of Rangoon, the battle for Burma itself had not yet begun. It is very clear that General Alexander, with his first-hand experience of modern warfare, is prepared to meet any Japanese thrust northward with the utmost vigour and determination. And he will have the invaluable co-operation of the Chinese Fifth and Sixth Armies operating in Burma under the command of the American General Stillwell.

IN CEYLON

Another British stronghold in the East which is ready for any eventuality, and in whose defence we in India are vitally interested, is the gallant little island of Ceylon. It has been directed that, in the present emergency, Ceylon should be placed under the supreme control of a service officer with the title of "Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon." Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton has been selected for this appointment and all naval, military, air and civil authorities in the area will be subject to his direction. He will be responsible for ensuring that all measures necessary for the defence of Ceylon are taken and that military and civil measures are fully co-ordinated. Lieut.-Genl. Sir Henry Pownall takes over the military command of Ceylon.

All things considered, we can fully share the confidence expressed by Field Marshal Smuts—and who knows better?—that Japan is doomed. She is no doubt flushed with the easy successes that have resulted from her treacherous attack on the somewhat unready A.B.C.D. front. But the second round has opened and now she is up against the growing strength of the United Nations, especially the United States. Even her slit-eyed statesmen ought to be able to read the writing on the wall.



RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

EFFECT OF GENERALISSIMO'S VISIT

(By S. H. Smith—in a recent broadcast from Chungking)

Sympathy and understanding have marked the relations between China and India, which together contain one-third of the world's population.

To-day, in India, this relationship is being welded still more closely by the visit of General Chiang Kai-shek.

The news of his presence in India sent a thrill around the world. General Chiang Kai-shek has gone to India not only as the leader of the Republic of China, but as the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the China theatre, which embraces China, Thailand and Indo-China.

His reception by the people of India has provided more than adequate testimony to the place he holds in the minds, hearts and imaginations of Indians of all classes and creeds.

The Generalissimo will have given the Indian leaders a good idea of the meaning of "Greater East Asia," as conceived by Japan's insatiable warlords. The Japanese portray "Greater East Asia" as Utopia.

Hundreds of thousands of Chinese who have the misfortune to live in Japanese-occupied territory can testify to the distortion of this picture. The picture, the real picture, is not of Utopia, but of its very antithesis—a hell of savage oppression which has brought want where there was plenty, misery where there was happiness, subjugation where there was freedom. But why describe the picture? The Chinese know it too well—and no one better than the Generalissimo.

If there are any illusions in India about the "real intentions of the Japanese"—to use the phrase so popular with Nipponese warlords—the Generalissimo will remove them.

General Chiang Kai-shek has for almost five years held at bay the predatory octopus into which ambitious warlords have transformed Japan. This octopus is now stretching its destructive tentacles far from Tokyo, the home of its birth.

The tentacles are itching to probe farther—to embrace India in their death-clasp. The Chinese know this, none better than the Generalissimo, and he must have apprised the Indian people of their danger, of Japan's "true intentions."

While the restless tentacles grope towards India, the Japanese are trying to disunite the Indians in order to make them easier prey. Their weapons, forged on Nazi anvils, are false promises, lies and calumnies.

For example, they have trumpeted through blaring radios stories of disaffection and mutiny among Indian troops—unconscionable calumnies against warriors renowned for their loyalty and fighting spirit; calumnies devoid of the slightest truth.

These lies are of the same complexion as those spread by the Japanese against the Chinese. Sometimes lies perform the diabolical work for which they are intended. They cause the spread of false rumours designed for circulation as fact.

Every rumour spread on its course is as valuable to the enemy as a bullet; and many bullets are being fired by the Japanese these days, bullets designed to pierce the armour of confidence in ultimate victory against the Axis. General Chiang Kai-shek knows the Japanese and their methods. He knows why the Axis have trained their biggest propaganda guns on the Indians.

It would not be within the scope of my talk to-day to discuss what is commonly called the Indian Problem. But I can say this: that the subject is one on which a great deal of misunderstanding exists; and that Tokyo and Berlin—we can ignore Rome—are doing everything they can to exploit this misunderstanding.

Only last night came news from London that the British Government had invited the Viceroy to nominate an Indian representative to sit in the war cabinet and the Pacific council. This representative will have equal status with the Dominion representatives.

India and China are both allies in the struggle of the United Nations against aggression; and their stakes in the struggle are equally high.

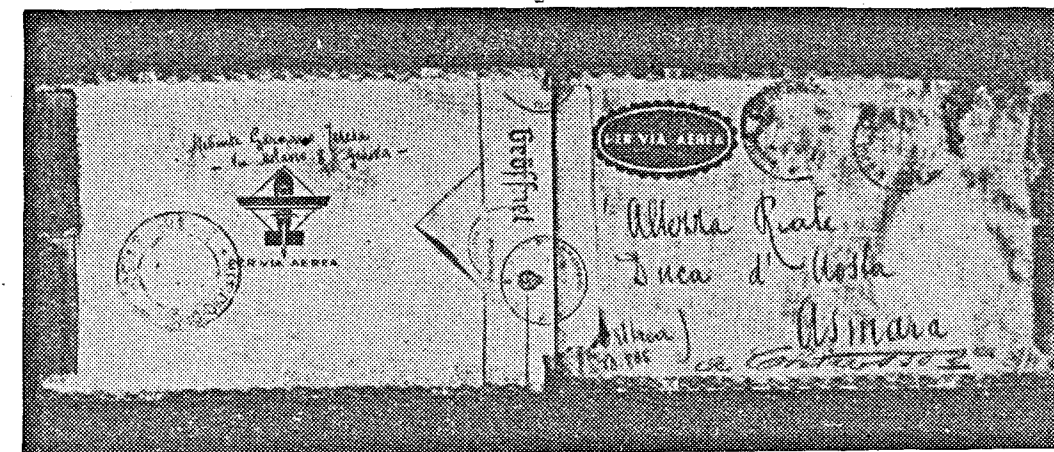
Greater co-operation between China and India will be an important factor in the battle of the Pacific. India is in a position to become an arsenal for China's battle against the Japanese.

The manpower which the two countries are able to pour into the struggle is immense. China needs India's help, and India needs China's.

It may be assumed that General Chiang's visit to India will consolidate opinion there in favour of intensified Indian participation in the war. One of the possible undertakings of the Axis might prove to be what Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador at London, calls a trans-continental pincer drive aimed at a junction of German and Japanese forces in India.

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GERMAN CENSORS OPEN DUKE OF AOSTA'S LETTERS



The two sides of a cover posted in Italy and addressed to the Duke of Aosta in East Africa. Note that it has been opened by German Censors, as witness the word "Geoffnet" ("Opened") and the seal of the German Army High Command. What are German Censors doing in Italy?

RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA—(Continued from page 10)

General Chiang Kai-shek has doubtless emphasized this danger and the necessity of taking all possible measures to meet it.

General Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India is his third abroad. As a young man he studied military science in Japan, and in 1923 he went to Moscow, where he obtained a good knowledge of the mechanism of the Red Army. His visit to India to-day is his first abroad as China's Premier and Commander-in-Chief.

China is fortunate that the Generalissimo has with him on his trip his distinguished wife, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, a woman whose abilities and talents have won for her a high place in the esteem of the Indian people. Just as the Generalissimo is a credit to his great people, so is Madame Chiang Kai-shek. They are an incomparable team, and symbolize the soul and spirit of the China which has so nobly, so magnificently destroyed on the blood-soaked battle-fields of this country the legend of Japanese invincibility.

The Chinese press in Chungking believes, and rightly too, that the Chinese and Indians, with their aggregate population of eight hundred million, will deal the Japanese fatal blows.

India's position in the anti-Fascist front is recognized by the Chinese press as being of capital importance.

A Chinese newspaper, in an editorial to-day, said: "Both the Japanese and the Nazis have long had ambitions on India, with Axis activities aiming at arousing severe internal friction among the Indians. The result, however, has been greater internal solidarity in India, as reflected in intensified anti-Fascist war efforts."

In the words of another newspaper, General Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India will lay the foundation for the liberation of all Asiatic peoples.

The influential *Ta Kung Pao* remarks that the flames of Japanese aggression are fast spreading to India's door. It thinks that the Generalissimo's visit will have a decisive effect on military co-operation between China, Great Britain and India.

"China and India," it says, "have their destinies in their own hands. If they are willing to struggle, they can have the situation in Asia in their grasp."

The *To Kung Pao* hopes that as a result of General Chiang Kai-shek's visit the work of building a new direct road between China and India will be expedited.

Such a road, it says, was first suggested fully two thousand years ago.

"Geographically speaking," the *Ta Kung Pao* concludes, "the Indian Ocean is an inland sea shared by China and India. Japan's ambition to turn it into a Japanese lake must be crushed by the combined forces of China, Britain and India."

All Chinese quarters, from the Generalissimo down to the humblest private in the Chinese army, recognize the growing danger to India; but all are equally convinced that the danger can be met and checked by unity of purpose.

In General Chiang Kai-shek this purpose burns with a determination that nothing can shake. The Generalissimo has been a powerful inspiration to his own people since Japan started the war in China in July, 1937; and no one in Chungking doubts that he will prove equally as great an inspiration to the people of India.

LIFE IN A CHINESE PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP

HOW JAPANESE CAPTIVES ARE TREATED

How the Chinese endeavour to put into practice the teachings of Confucius on the subject of universal brotherhood as well as Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideal of international goodwill, even when dealing with captive members of the Japanese war machine, is exemplified in this account of life in a prisoner-of-war camp near Chungking.

Scores of war prisoners, men and women, of three different nationalities but all tools of one aggressive war machine, are to-day going through a new chapter in their lives in a humanely-conducted Chinese internment camp near Chungking.

Most of them were wounded before they were captured. Now remote from the game of mass slaughter in which only a short while ago they themselves were active participants and prospective victims, they are congratulating themselves that in so far as the current war is concerned, they are safe.

The great majority of these captives are Japanese, with 30 Koreans and one Ukrainian, who was caught red-handed spying on Chinese troops for the Japanese. Among the motely crowd there are six Korean women, all being camp followers whose business it was to entertain the Japanese soldiers.

The highest officer among the prisoners is a colonel of the Japanese cavalry. Most of them, however, are plain privates, sergeants and corporals. The best educated is a college professor. Practically all the Japanese captives can read and write, but not the Koreans, who being people of a conquered race, have been deliberately denied educational facilities in Korea.

In the concentration camp, the prisoners lead a well-regulated life. Their day begins at 5 in the morning. After roll-call, they have their morning exercise. Breakfast is at 7. Two hours (from 9 to 11 a.m.) are set aside for educating themselves.

Lunch is followed by a two-hour rest. From two to four in the afternoon, they return to their class-rooms where they read or write as they please. There is no compulsory curriculum for them. They bathe at four, and supper is at half past five. After six comes their time for recreation. They can play pingpong, chess and other group games. Another roll-call is held at nine. And so to bed.

Many of the Japanese and Koreans are now exchanging language lessons with the Chinese guards so that they can better understand one another. Language difficulties have caused not a few misunderstandings.

Now things are different. There is a spirit of fraternity between them. Of course, a few of the prisoners are by nature stubborn. They refused to listen to persuasive talks, but Colonel Tsou, the man in charge of the camp, believes that things will improve in time.

The prisoners are permitted to manage their own kitchens. They cook their own food to please their own palates. Every Wednesday, they have Japanese-style sweetmeats. Once a month they have a group amusement meeting, conducted in the orthodox Japanese fashion.

Those who smoke get a packet of cigarettes daily, and wine is served once a week. The limit is four ounces per person. Of course, there is no Sake, the Japanese national beverage, and they have to be contented with local liquor, which is often as strong and satisfying as the Japanese brand, if not more so.

Prisoners may carry on their own correspondence. Naturally their letters, outgoing and incoming, are censored. They may also receive clothes and even money from relatives and friends back home. Between them, they have now collected a large sum in Japanese currency. Most of their remittances come from Manchuria, and little from Japan, where there is much stricter control.

Those captives who are still recuperating from their battle wounds receive special treatment. Besides medical attention, they are given milk, red beans, sweet potatoes, and lotus powder, and other nourishing, digestible food during their convalescence.

The men and women prisoners sleep in separate quarters, but in the daytime they are allowed to be together at work and study.

Colonel Tsou is now trying out a scheme for making the internment camp at least partly self-supporting. He has most of his charges making straw sandals, soap, towels, and other daily necessities in their free hours.

AXIS PROPAGANDA

WHAT IT WAS SAYING A YEAR OR TWO AGO

March 7, 1941

Zeesen Radio to South Africa.—Only England, of all our opponents, now remains against us and against Europe.

Zeesen to Brazil.—For the first time in history England is without allies and must fight alone on two fronts.

March 7, 1940

Leipzig to France.—The trade exchanges between Germany and Russia will be very important.

March 8, 1940

Zeesen to the Americas.—Polish workers in Germany enjoy the same benefits as their German colleagues. They work according to a fixed scale of wages and enjoy social welfare, especially health insurance. How happy they are in Germany after Poland!

March 9, 1941

Bremen to England.—The tearing to pieces of the Italian empire in Africa is a fairy tale of the B.B.C.

March 10, 1940

Zeesen to Near and Middle East.—In consequence of the German blockade, Britain is transferring her administration to Canada. The King's residence will be Ottawa, and Montreal will be the Government's headquarters.

March 11, 1941

Breslau to England.—It is quite manifest that the Royal Navy cannot keep open those sea routes on which the people of Britain depend for their lives.

Dr. Gerhardt Dohm from Zeesen to Brazil.—The efficiency of the United States' material aid to Britain depends on developments which no one in this world, save the German High Command, can predict with any degree of certainty. An unknown factor is the fighting strength of the German air force and navy. These two weapons—and they are not the only one at the disposal of the German High Command—will decide what is to happen.

March 12, 1941

The Angriff.—A cry to America for help is the only offensive of which England is now capable, but even this too will soon cease.

Boehmen to Germany.—Germany's encirclement during the last war has not been repeated, and she now has no war on two fronts as in the last war.

March 12, 1940

Hans Fritzsche from Deutschlandsender to Germany.—In the whole of English and French literature there is not a single book which considers that this war against Germany holds any prospects of success until Russia takes part on their side.

Munich to Italy.—Since Russia and Germany signed an economic agreement, the spectre of starvation has vanished in Germany.

March 13, 1941

Rome to Italy and Overseas.—Germany can leave to the British their satisfaction at the passing of the Lease-Lend law, knowing that it will not last long and remembering the statements of the Fuehrer regarding calculations that have been made in advance.

March 13, 1940

The Essener National Zeitung.—The Soviet Union, according to her outstanding role as a great Power, has taken up a position which is due to her today in the whole European area east of Murmansk to the Black Sea.

Deutschlandsender to Germany.—If the Soviet Government has pushed forward its frontier on the Karelian Isthmus further than had been provided in the negotiations before the conflict, then this is the natural right of a great Power which has captured the strongly fortified Isthmus with the blood of her soldiers.

The Berliner Boersen Zeitung.—Despite the fact that Germany helped Finland to regain her freedom after the last war, an ever-increasing distance has come between the two countries. As Germany had not interfered in the Russo-Finnish war, it must be clear that Germany would not interfere in Russia's efforts for peace. When Hitler proposed non-aggression pacts to the Scandinavian countries, Finland rejected the proposals in the strongest terms.

ENEMY BROADCASTS DIRECTED TO INDIA AND THE NEAR EAST MARCH 11, 1942

(i) *Japan and Indian patriots.*—In a talk in Hindustani the Japanese Radio paid "homage" to Indian patriots of the past; Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Madhava Rao and Dadabhai Naoroji. We also pay homage to these leaders who were convinced democrats and would have severely denounced, if they were living to-day, the Japanese tyranny which is now stalking the lands now temporarily occupied. Each one of them rendered great service to the cause of freedom and democracy and were honoured by the British people for it. Ram Mohan Roy's name evokes the deepest respect in Britain, Madhava Rao was knighted by the British Government, while the late Dadhabhai was elected by the British people as their representative in the British Parliament.

(ii) *Real Japanese intentions.*—"Japan is not at war with India. Why should the Indians help the British and come to their rescue?" ask the Italians in Hindi. We will let the other two partners in the Axis answer the question for the enlightenment of the Duce. This is what the Germans say, "The Japanese will shortly occupy the coastal towns of the Bay of Bengal," and this is what the Japanese in Hindi threaten if the Indians fight for the security of their land: "If the Indians fall a prey to American machinations they will once for all lose . . . their independence." The Duce should now not

be left in doubt why the Indians are fighting the Japanese: they are fighting against brutal aggression.

(iii) *Wouldn't they like to know?* Perturbed at the United States Navy Department's recent announcement that during the week ending March 6, one Japanese destroyer and oil tanker had been sunk and that an aircraft carrier and cruiser had been damaged, the Japanese radio pretends to discredit the announcement on the grounds that the Americans have failed to specify the places where they were sunk or damaged. We understand the enemy's anxiety to find out where and how these warships met their fate, but we also appreciate the American action in not disclosing the required information. Nothing is more shattering for the morale of enemy seamen than the mysterious disappearance of their kinsmen out at sea.

(iv) *How rumours originate.*—German news in English makes the statement that the Japanese, using the aerodromes in Southern Burma, are extending their bombing activities towards Chittagong. This is a typical example of how rumours originate and grow as they are passed from mouth to mouth. This is just the statement that the enemy will make, in the hope that as it circulates it will get more and more fantastic, so that the popular version may soon be that Chittagong *has actually* been bombed.



"WE CAN SHOOT THEM OUT OF THE SKIES"

INDIA'S AIR CHIEF ON ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY OVER JAPAN

HOW IT HAPPENED

Soon after taking charge of his office of Air Officer Commanding in Chief, India, Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse expressed his views on the present situation in Burma at his first Press Conference held at New Delhi. Speaking with quiet confidence, he said that the situation in Burma was very different from that in the West Pacific, because "from the start we have been able to gain air superiority."

"Of the American Volunteer Group," he went on, "I need say nothing because their reputation is world-wide. They have done magnificent work. They and the R.A.F., since the Burmese campaign began, have accounted for 200 Japanese aircraft for a loss of 42 to themselves. Since the dissolution of the South-West Pacific Command, Burma has reverted to India, and it is now in Burma that interest is centred.

"General Wavell has said that we shall fight to the utmost to hold Burma. These are the sentiments of the R.A.F., and I can also tell you that the circumstances of our air forces to-day are infinitely better than when the Burmese campaign opened. Reinforcements are coming through faster and our plans are being accelerated.

"As far as enemy air forces are concerned, aircraft for aircraft, British and American types are superior. Man for man I don't think we have any fear of the enemy. But we have laboured under a very big numerical inferiority in the South-west Pacific. If we can meet him on anything like equal terms we can beat him out of the skies. I don't underrate the enemy. The Japanese air force has been very well trained and organized. The way they have fought has been a model of enterprise and organization. The discipline in the air and their courage are excellent. I don't underrate them. But if we meet on anything like equal terms, we can shoot them out of the skies, and they know it too."

Recalling that he had during recent weeks been commanding the Allied air forces in South-west Pacific under the supreme command of General Wavell, Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse said it was quite true, as General Wavell had stated, we were unprepared there, while the enemy had prepared with the greatest care, having seen that if he had to face the opposition of our air forces to his invasion of the Dutch East Indies, he was going to have a very difficult task. Continuing he said that the early fall of Singapore caught us at a time when we had few reinforcements and the enemy saw the critical time factor and immediately turned his attention to Sumatra.

Shortly after that the enemy disputed the eastern line along which American aircraft were coming from Australia. Later he landed in Bali. That landing was also heavily contested by both naval and air forces and again considerable damage was done. The honours there fell to the American aircraft, who did some very fine work. After the two life lines were cut, all that remained of the forces were placed under the Dutch command.

ALLIED AIR FORCE

Speaking of the air forces themselves, Sir Richard said that the equipment of the Dutch forces was by no means modern as compared with the enemy. But the courage of the men enabled them to play an epic and heroic part. "I could never have wished to be associated with tougher or more courageous men," said Sir Richard.

The American air forces who contributed so handsomely to the defence of Java might have been the deciding factor, had reinforcements which we had expected and hoped, come through to us in time or had the time at our disposal been longer. America might well be proud of her air force in Java.

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

13th March.—British bombers raid Kiel and other objectives in North-west Germany.

14th March.—The Royal Air Force attacks Western Germany with Cologne as the main objective. In a series of engagements over the English Channel and over occupied France, Royal Air Force fighters destroy ten enemy fighters without loss to themselves.

15th March.—Nobody is injured and there is no damage when a few enemy aircraft attack three points in south-west England. The auxiliary vessel *H.M.S. Balmoral* shoots down an enemy bomber. It is announced that during the whole of February only 22 persons were killed and 21 injured in raids on England.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

14th March.—Free French headquarters announce further successful air raids and ground attacks on enemy outposts in Libya. The Italian village of Ualow el Kebir, south of Murzuk, is surprised and captured, the garrison being taken prisoner. British bombers raid Tripoli, Benghazi and Piraeus, the port of Athens.

15th March.—Exchange of considerable artillery fire between our fighting patrols and those of the enemy is reported from Libya.

16th March.—The Royal Air Force raids the islands of Crete and Rhodes, the latter being also shelled by the Royal Navy. Half a dozen enemy aircraft are destroyed by the Royal Air Force in Cyrenaica.

17th March.—British bombers raid Catania in Sicily.

19th Mar.—Mr. Churchill announces in Parliament that Mr. Richard Casey, at present Australian Minister in Washington, has been appointed British Minister of State in Cairo with a seat in the War Cabinet.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

16th March.—It is announced in Washington that the head of the United States Mission to India, Col. Louis Johnson, will have the personal rank of a Minister from President Roosevelt. The United States Secretary for War announces the arrival of a considerable number of air and ground troops in Australia.

17th March.—President Roosevelt, in response to Australia's request, announces that General MacArthur will be Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in the Anzac area with headquarters in Australia and with Lieut.-Gen. Brett as his deputy.

18th March.—President Roosevelt asks Congress for an appropriation of 17,579 million dollars for the War Department, of which 8,516 million will be for the Army Air Corps. Together with previous appropriations, this will provide for 1,48,000 planes out of the 1,85,000 called for in the production programme. It is announced in London that Lord Beaverbrook will proceed to the United States to carry on the work he has already begun regarding the pooling of the United Nations' resources.

19th March.—Canada makes a gift of a 1,000 million dollars in war supplies to Britain. Three separate Commands are created for the defence of Canada.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

13th March.—The Russians, advancing in many sectors, are stated to be 20 miles from Dniepropetrovsk. A member of the Finnish Parliament admits that Finland's losses in the present war have far exceeded the losses sustained in the war against Russia in 1940.

14th March.—Eleven places north of the Smolensk-Vyazma Road are retaken by the Russians.

15th March.—Hitler conveniently blames the German reverses in Russia on an "unprecedented winter." Berlin admits heavy Russian attacks in the Crimea and in the Donetz Basin.

16th March.—Russian parachutists capture a number of fortified positions behind the German lines on the Smolensk front. The pincers around Orel are steadily closing in, a further advance on the Orel-Kursk-Kharkov front being registered by the Russians. Forty-seven German planes are destroyed against a Russian loss of 15.

17th March.—The Russians capture a strategic unnamed locality—probably Pysjovka—10 miles to the east of Vyazma. They also continue to advance on the Leningrad front.

18th March.—Soviet ships sink in the Barentz Sea two enemy transports, one trawler and one coastguard ship, of a total tonnage of 16,000.

19th March.—The Russians surround the important German railway and arms centre of Gzhatsk, 50 miles west of Mojaisk.

THE BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, ETC.

15th March.—When unidentified planes drop a dozen bombs on Milas district on the west coast of Turkey, two persons are killed and one injured.

14th March.—A German E-boat is blown up and another sunk by British patrols without loss to themselves when they engage light enemy forces in the English Channel.

17th March.—The Royal Navy sinks three E-boats and damages two others when a pack of E-boats attempts to attack British convoys in the North Sea. A British destroyer is lost.

18th March.—A new ship for the Royal Indian Navy, *H.M.I.S. Agra*, is christened by Lady Srivastava at a dockyard in an Indian river.

THE FAR EAST

13th March.—The United States Navy Department reveals that an American submarine operating in Japanese waters has sunk three enemy fighters and one passenger and cargo ship.

14th March.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Pownall assumes charge of the Ceylon Command. The Japanese occupy the small island of Weh, off the extreme north of Sumatra. The Admiralty releases an authoritative account of the naval battle in Java Sea on 27th February when a small Dutch-American-British force fought heroically a numerically much superior Japanese force in an effort to prevent an enemy landing in Java. Both sides sustained heavy losses.

15th March.—Royal Air Force bombers attack Japanese concentrations in Burma and sink many canoes full of troops. Japanese attacks are repulsed by the Chinese in southern Honan.

16th March.—The American Navy Department announces that a Japanese freighter and a petrol tanker have been sunk in the Far East. The Pacific air war intensifies, the Australian Air Force attacking Timor and the enemy raiding Port Darwin and islands near Australia.

17th March.—Chinese forces on the Burmese-Siamese frontier inflict severe punishment on Siamese troops and force them to withdraw. Major-General Wainwright, who takes over command of the American forces in the Philippines, repulses an enemy attack in Bataan Peninsula. China celebrates India Day.

18th March.—Our forward troops in Burma are in action against strong enemy forces south of Kanyutvin, attempting to advance along the main road towards Taungoo. On the Irrawaddy front, enemy forces coming up the river in boats land at Teindan. American planes, based on southern Yunnan in China, attack enemy troops on the banks of the Sit-tang river. The United States Navy Department reveals that in recent operations against the Japanese in New Guinea, American and Australian air forces account for 8 enemy warships and 27 merchant vessels, also three sea-planes, for the loss of one Allied aircraft. The Australian Air Force raids Koepang, which used to be the capital of Dutch Timor.

19th March.—While the enemy bombs a north Burman town, the American Volunteer Group destroys 25 Japanese planes in a raid on an aerodrome at Moulmein. Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek places Gen. Stillwell of the United States Army in command of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies operating in Burma. Japanese aircraft raid Solomon Islands as well as Port Darwin in Australia; and an enemy land force is observed moving towards Port Moresby, whose defenders are confident and ready. Australian airmen score hits on Japanese warships and merchantships at Rebaul in New Guinea.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

13th March.—The United States of America is seeking clarification of Vichy's assurance that she will not "willingly" surrender her fleet to, or allow the occupation of Madagascar, by the Axis.

17th March.—The Vichy authorities in French Morocco order the internment of British subjects aged between 18 and 50 residing in the coast towns "as a reprisal for the bombing of occupied France." It is reported that cipher facilities for communication are denied to the British Consul in Madagascar.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

13th March.—Explosions are reported from various factories in occupied Belgium.

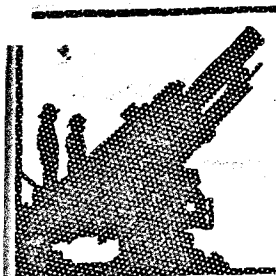
14th March.—Italian occupation authorities are running wild in Yugoslavia and mass executions of intellectuals as "reprisals" on the German model are reported from Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

13th March.—The President of Uruguay suspends telegraphic communication between his country and the Axis countries and organizes a search for clandestine radio stations engaged in broadcasting information to them.

14th March.—Popular anti-Axis demonstrations are reported from Brazil and Argentina. The Brazilian Government take over various German undertakings which are of military interest.

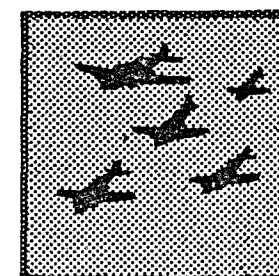
17th March.—There is mounting indignation in Chile and Uruguay against Axis attacks on their merchants' ships. The Uruguayan Government decide that none of their ships is to sail unless in convoy and the United States promises to assist Uruguay in this matter.



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HOW PEOPLE CAN HELP

General Molesworth on Indians' duty

"The next few months will put us down in the history of the future, either as worthy or unworthy of our heritage. This is the time at which we have got to put everything aside—political, communal, racial, social squabbles; and if we really feel India is worthy of having we have got to see that we defend it.

"People can work in bands and give trouble and delay and destroy the invaders. It may be there is no proper lead from the top and no proper leadership down below. Still I feel the Japanese invasion can be beaten if we educate the people on the lines of 'they shall not pass' psychology. It can only be done by the intelligentsia working definitely shoulder to shoulder with the peasant.

"The next few months are the most critical of the war. For the time being we have got to rely definitely on our own resources and such large reinforcements as we are getting now. Everybody in India is asking: 'what are we going to do to keep the Japanese out'. From the point of view of the Army, on this enormous battle front we shall hold the vital places which are necessary to hold in order to make India safe."

—Gen. Molesworth, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, in an address at the Delhi Rotary Club.



AIR MARSHAL PEIRSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN APPOINTED AIR OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND VISITS R.A.F. BOMBER AERODROME

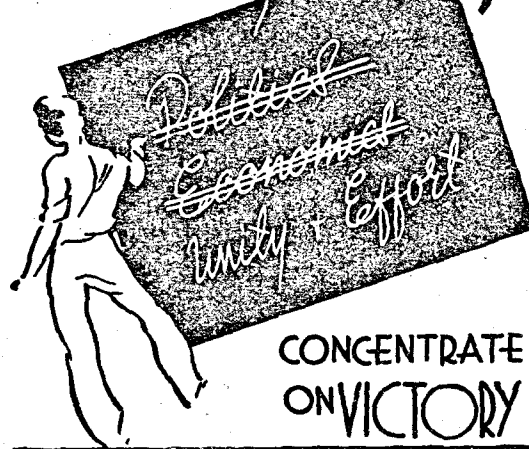
Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth of England, with Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, Commander-in-Chief, Bomber Command, watching a mock low-level attack by one of Britain's latest aircraft outside the Officers' Mess at a British Bomber Command Station. With His Majesty King George VI, she talked to officers and men from many parts of the British Empire, as well as from the British Isles, who had taken part in recent daring daylight raids on German and German-occupied countries.

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RUNNING COMMENTARY

SUBJECT for TODAY



Britain's soaring production

Britain's war production is mounting up and up. Mr. C. R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister has given some interesting figures of this rise in production in a speech he made at Liverpool on Sunday last. He said that Britain's warlike stores were ten times greater than at the beginning of the war; that five times as many tanks were being made as after Dunkirk, and twice as many as six months ago; that four times as much naval tonnage was completed in the last quarter of 1941 as in the last quarter before the war and twice as much merchant shipping; that 300 transport ships were continuously employed on the 11,000 mile-voyage round the Cape during the last year to support the Middle East armies; and that more than a million tons of goods and over 30,000 vehicles were conveyed by the Navy.

Mr. Attlee laid special stress on the fact that the position to-day was far better and brighter than it was previously. He said:

"If you survey the field in its widest aspects, you will see the actual prospect far brighter than it was two years ago. With the entry of Japan, the Axis have thrown in their last reserves—very highly trained reserves—but on our side has come in the great Chinese nation and the United States of America. From now on, despite apparent successes, the scales are tilting against the dictators."

The Deputy Prime Minister pointed out that the United Nations had a great potential preponderance of strength, but time was needed for it to develop.

"Meanwhile," he added, "We must hold on, as we held on after Dunkirk, when hope was far dimmer, and when we could hardly see the gleam of light at the end of the tunnel."

"A crowning triumph?"

References to the rise in volume of production were also made in messages sent by His Majesty and the Ministers of Government in connexion with the Warships Weeks. His Majesty the King sent a telegram saying that he was deeply impressed by the success of the Warships Weeks recently held throughout Britain. His Majesty added: "I am sure that London's Week will prove a crowning triumph of the campaign." Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Health, said that the war would be won by fighting men using tools and production. Admiral Sir Edward Evans said that it was a time for all hands on deck and for our greatest offensive. "We can only win by a much greater sacrifice, more sustained than we have made up to date," he added.

High level of production

Mr. Ralph Asheton, Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, gave some facts and figures during the production debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday last. He pointed out that British war production had risen to a very high level and the output continued to rise. Not only had the 40 per cent increase in production, which the Ministry of Supply hoped for last September, been achieved, but also it had been passed. Mr. Asheton said:

"We now have over 40 ordnance factories which have more than 300,000 workers. In the engineering trade alone, over one million workers are working for the Ministry of Supply. Our great period of physical expansion has passed its peak, and our task is to make the fullest use of our capacity."

A bomber an hour

That America is making an intense and sustained effort to increase production to a still greater extent is clear from what Mr. Henry Ford and other great American industrialists are trying to do; Mr. Ford is putting the finishing touch to the world's biggest factory near Detroit, which is half-way across the American Continent. The factory, which will be like a vast hall will be a half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, will shortly begin its work. Mr. Ford's goal is a bomber an hour! Other factories of motor-car manufacturers are now turning out engines, propellers, and guns, and cutting the finishing time from hours to minutes. The gigantic strides which American production is taking is a matter for surprise even to close observers. The pace at which production is going ahead can be gauged from the reference made by President Roosevelt to the possible shortage of skilled labour by autumn. Will this shortage be met out of a further pool of 13 million men between the ages of 45 and 65, who will be registering for service next month? The President, however, declined to be drawn into any definite reply.

The Entente and the Axis

Britain and America are going ahead with their production programme with such rapidity that it is expected that, very soon, much sooner than many people expect, they would outstrip the Axis in armament production. *The Wall Street Journal*, which is considered to be the "bible of American business," publishes a special despatch from Washington, which states that already "the Anglo-American entente is probably outproducing the Axis nations in munitions of war." According to the analysis published in the *Journal*, American, British and Canadian airplane output now exceeds the highest estimates for Germany and the German-occupied countries, Italy, and Japan. The tank production of America, Britain and Canada definitely exceeds the lower estimates of Axis production, and probably exceeds the top estimates. As regards Anglo-American shipbuilding, it is true that it is not large enough to fill Allied needs, but it remains far ahead of the Axis. In the production of steel and aluminium also, Britain and America have taken the lead. Commenting on these conclusions, *The Wall Street Journal* says that although they must be accepted with reservations, "they mark a milestone in the war."

A Journalist's Impressions An American journalist has summed up in rather a picturesque manner his impressions of the rise in production in the war-time factories. Mr. Ivan Peterman, who made a special tour of the factories in America, writes as follows in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:-

"As this tour of American war industries progresses, your reporter feels an overwhelming desire for company. It would do me

good to take Hitler by the forelock and Benito by the hand! It would do them good—including Tojo—to see them as soon as possible. It would be very interesting to watch Adolf's putty face as he went through the gun plant, making anti-aircraft weapons, the last word in such defence. Well! We are not turning out those playthings by hand. We are not confined to one plant or to one city either. Machine after machine, inexorably but precisely boring, chambering, heat-treating, tempering, rifling, balancing and finally checking to the one-thousandth inch over every part—that is gun-smithing on a scale that even the traditional gunmen of Naziland must recognize."

Mr. Peterman then points out that the country is dotted with machine-gun factories, which employ many thousands of men on over £375,000,000 worth of war orders—"where they could take their choice between half a dozen plane wings, a hundred or so other airplane parts, including 97 different air ducts alone stamped out in such profusion that they remind me of a tidal wave." Mr. Peterman goes on to give some idea of the rate of production in some of the motor car factories which have been converted into munition factories. The reporter of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* adds:-

"It might also confuse them (the Nazis) to know that Ford, Buick and several other super-huge production lines are turning out famed plane motors. The same factory has machine-guns and tanks; they start down there as cold metal, they come out here spouting power of death and destruction."

German Production

We have by now some general idea of the pace of, and progress in, production in America and Britain. But what about Germany? Where does her production power stand now? *The New York Times* has, in a recent issue, given a glimpse of the present position of German production. *The Times* says:

"For the first time in the Second World War, German armament production has gone on the reverse. Germany's man-power is no longer sufficient to satisfy the sharply increasing demands of army and industry at the same time. The war in Russia has brought about this complete change."

Even if we accept a minimum estimate of German casualties in Russia, says the journal, an approximate equivalent of three generations of male youth will have been lost by the spring of 1942.

"Furthermore, to-day Nazi Germany is forced to maintain an army in the field over a much more extensive area, and against an enemy army that is larger and better equipped than was the Allied army in 1914. The

German army is further forced to fight at a far greater distance from Germany, requiring a far larger supply system. In addition, Germany needs armies of occupation for the territories in Continental Europe that it has conquered."

As regards the male working population in Germany in 1942, the third year of war, it is estimated that out of 20,000,000 in the most productive age group, some 9,000,000 are in the army to which must be added 1,500,000 in casualties. This means that since the Russian campaign was started, German production has, at its disposal, only about half of all Germans in their most productive year.

British aid to Russia Russia has been continuing to receive regular war supplies from Britain. Staff Sergeant Chesney, an N.C.O., who has recently returned to London from Russia, was in charge, in Russia, of inspecting the material sent out from Britain, carrying out minor repairs, and instructing Russians in its use. And this is what he says:—

"We had about the best stuff England is producing sent out. We noticed that some of the tanks' dates showed that they were only manufactured two months before they reached us. We had reports saying that the Russians were very pleased with the performance of these tanks. It was surprising, considering the weather encountered by the ships, how regularly the convoys arrived, and the material was always in good condition. One convoy brought 'bags and bags' of tanks, and the Russians worked four days and four nights without stopping to get the port cleared. I saw a steady stream of aeroplanes together with fuel, lorries and tanks arriving from America."

The Staff Sergeant also said that some of the British tanks sent to Russia were in action eight days after their arrival, and that was when Moscow was threatened. Another N.C.O. Sergeant John W. Harrington, who also returned from Russia, said that during the four months they were in Russia, they had very few idle days, as convoys arrived frequently with tanks, field artillery, machine-guns, Bren gun carriers, clothing, equipment and a large quantity of sugar.

Sergeant Harrington added that he was greatly impressed by the Russians' "supreme confidence in ultimate victory" and that he, in fact, heard many Russians say that "they were going to win the war this year and that was when the Germans were near the gates of Moscow."

The Russian Counter-offensive Russia has been forging ahead in its great counter-offensive, and has met with appreciable success, particularly in the Leningrad area and the Central Front.

"The Russian counter-offensive," says Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn in a recent review of the war situation, "appears to be increasing rather than diminishing in intensity. Progress remains slow, but the Germans are being compelled to throw more and more of their reserve divisions into the struggle, and to employ aircraft to an increasing extent in order to supply isolated or semi-isolated key points."

But Sir Charles thinks that it would be unduly optimistic to expect the Russians to liquidate all German isolated hedge-hog key points before a general renewal of the German offensive. He feels that if the German hedge-hogs can hold out, Russians may be compelled eventually to withdraw from some of the salients they have driven into the German front, as the Germans have been able to husband their panzer formations during the winter, but he adds, "It remains to be seen what effect the spring mud will have. Russian cavalry masses and their guerilla forces may find that mud conditions present them with fresh opportunities."

Heavy fighting is now going on in the Leningrad, Kalinin and other centres. The Russians have stood their ground and repulsed the Germans, inflicting heavy losses on them. Reinforcements in large numbers continue to arrive by air from Germany, but division after division is perishing at the hands of the Soviet forces. As each detachment arrives, it is in turn systematically surrounded and liquidated.

The losses of the Luftwaffe Russia is taking a heavy toll of the German Air Force. During the week ending on Saturday, the Germans have lost 249 aircraft, while the Russians have lost only 77 aeroplanes. The very next day, the Russians shot down 25 more Nazi planes. On the Central Front, in the Kalinin sector, five Soviet fighter planes routed 30 Nazi planes, with the co-operation of the land forces.

Japan on the defensive In the Far East, Japan seems to be already assuming a defensive position, according to the admission of the Japanese Naval Spokesman, Captain Hideo Hiraide. Writing in the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, he expresses the opinion that, since the fall of Java, the war has taken a less favourable turn for Japan. He says:

"It seems Japan is now on the defensive and the Anglo-American powers on the offensive."

He feels that Japan must, under all circumstances, use offensive tactics, as defence lines do not lead to victory. He wants Japan to continue its offensive by securing the Indian Ocean and Australia as a stronghold for future big military operations. Continuing, Captain Hiraide says:

"In the Pacific, the enemy is expected to reinforce his fleet this year by another ten special carriers. The enemy is then sure to attempt attacks from Hawaii, New Zealand, Samoa and other points."

Australian Spring Board The appointment, announced on March 17, of General Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander in the

Australian and Philippine area brings to a head the Allied Nations' plans of making Australia a springboard for future attacks against the enemy. It is significant that General MacArthur delayed his transfer to Australia by about three weeks in order first to perfect arrangements in the Philippines. Major-General Wainwright, a distinguished student of modern warfare, has been left in immediate command of the land forces in the Philippines. Lt.-Col. Lehrdas, speaking for the United States Army Headquarters, clinched the matter by stating that the struggle in the Philippines was not lessening to any degree: "The United States Army proposes to continue that fight." Thus, as the President has said, Axis suggestions that the Philippines are being evacuated have been stifled before birth.

In the meantime the air forces of the Allies have been busy upsetting Japanese intentions of consolidating their hold on New Guinea, New England and Timor. Last week a heavy air attack was directed against the spearhead of a Japanese invasion fleet in Salamua, Finschaven and Rabaul. The Royal Air Force carried out another attack on the Lae-Salamua region in New Guinea. Eight ships were sunk or damaged and runways and aircraft received direct hits. The Royal Air Force bombed an enemy occupied aerodrome at Deli—in Portuguese Timor. In the Huon Gulf (New Guinea) Australian troops are waging guerilla warfare along the Markham river. This constitutes, says the message, a "nerve-war" against the Japanese.

The enemy has been concentrating his efforts in air-attacks on Port Moresby (New Guinea), the Thursday Islands and Port Darwin. His intentions are to establish plane bases on the North-west coast of New Guinea—but, these have been frustrated by the promptness shown by the Allied Air Forces.

Punch for Punch Australian opinion has been keyed up for total and ruthless war. Mr. Curtin, the Premier, stated in a broadcast on March 14:

"We are stripped for war and are ready to trade punch for punch. . . 'Safety first' is the devil's catchword to-day."

The Premier carries with him unanimous support. Army Minister Forde declared, "Henceforward Australia is on the offensive" while Mr. Coates observed "Attack and whip the Japanese."

These statements are substantiated by Australian measures adopted to cope with total war. A Food Directorate has been created to control production and supply. The Australian War Cabinet can now direct any person to perform duties in relation to his vocation. All public holidays—except Easter and Anzac Day—are to be stopped. Australia is doing its bit just as the Americans are sparing no effort to equip Australia with more and more men and materials.

The Burma front In Burma enemy has been busy establishing himself in the newly acquired areas and our forces have been reorganizing themselves to meet any new offensive.

General Alexander after a visit to the Chinese troops in Burma stated that he was deeply impressed by "their bearing, discipline, offensive spirit and knowledge of Japanese tactics." "They are damn good fellows," he said.

There is the closest co-operation between the British and Chinese Commanders and the people of Burma greet the Chinese troops with amazing enthusiasm. A recent telegram says: "Troop-laden trucks file under arches whereon is inscribed: 'Welcome to our gallant Chinese comrades.'" Villages turn out *en masse* to welcome the travel-stained, battle-toughened troops with refreshments. Many lorries bear slogans like—"Support the collective body of A. B. C. D. nations." "Secure the peace of the world with arms, etc."

While the Allies have pounded Moulmein with effect, enemy air activity over Burma has been small. This is evidence enough to show that our air component has not only done good work but has also grown stronger. Said Sir R. Peirse:

"I am confident we shall hold Burma because the circumstances of the air force to-day are infinitely better than they were when the Burmese campaign began."

In a talk to the pressmen General Alexander, Burma's new General Officer Commanding, revealed that the withdrawal from Rangoon was necessitated by dictates of higher strategy. Because of the numerical superiority of the enemy and the difficulties of defence owing to the nature of the terrain, the only chance left to us was to withdraw intact to defend the oil fields and Upper Burma. He also expressed the opinion that the enemy's next objective may be fourfold; it may be a drive to the oil fields; an attempt to get astride of the supply road from Assam; to advance along the Irrawaddy and Toungoo Valley towards Mandalay which must be the keypoint of any supply route to China; and finally, an effort to cut us off from the Chinese in the Southern Shan States.

Many a deed of gallantry has been witnessed in the Battle of Burma, but perhaps the most conspicuous were, first, the Burma railwaymen's action in fighting the Japanese all night at the small station of Wanetchang so that our main forces may pass by and, secondly, the heroism of an Indian havildar who disguised as a coolie mingled with a labour gang digging trenches for the Japanese and returned with important plans showing the strength and disposition of enemy forces defending Shwegyin.

Mr. Shinwell, Labour Member, participating in the debate, said the Minister of Production asked for revolutionary proposals; let him take the necessary steps and ride roughshod over every obstacle even if it was his colleagues in the Government, and he will have the enthusiastic support of the whole country.

Japan and Russia

Various tendentious reports have recently been published with regard to the intentions of Japan and Russia in the Far East. On the one hand, it has been claimed that Japan is about to attack Russia, and on the other, that the Russians have amassed nearly three million men fully armed and they are meditating a blow against Japan. It is significant

that some of these reports come from Stockholm, which has become notorious for unreliable reports, many of them inspired by Germany. All reports of this kind should be treated with reserve, but there are certain salient factors which should be borne in mind. The first is that Japan has good reason for looking nervously at Russia. Vladivostok, as General Wavell, our Commander-in-Chief, has said, is like a pistol pointed at the heart of Japan. It is within easy bombing range of Japan, being not more than 650 miles from all the great Japanese centres, and is an excellent base for submarines. While Russia stands on guard in the Far East, Japan cannot feel safe either in Manchukuo or China proper. Japan went into Siberia in the confusion after the last war, but retired after the Russian revolutionary government had consolidated its power.

Russia, on her part, has good reason to expect Japanese aggression. Why does she not forestall the expected Japanese blow by a lightning thrust of her own? There are several reasons why she has refrained from this course. They are: first, the Arctic nature of the Far Eastern winter; secondly though the Russian forces in the Far East are organized as a separate unit, their sources of supply are in Central Asia and the Urals, and though the Siberian railway supply line has been doubled, and is now being trebled, in the present circumstances, the Russian Far Eastern Army is better situated for defence than offence. Russia, faced with the German menace in the West, may reasonably prefer a defensive role in the Far East. But there is no doubt whatever of the ability of the Russians to fight the Japanese; they inflicted a severe defeat upon the Japanese in the border battle of Changkufeng in 1938. The only safe conclusion seems to be that of General Wavell, namely, that Japan will only attack if she thinks she has a good chance of success. Such an attack, if it comes, is likely to be synchronized with the German offensive in the West.



FAR EASTERN FRONT

AIR WAR OVER AUSTRALIA

SECOND ROUND IN BATTLE OF BURMA

We are witnessing the second round of the Battle of Burma, the first of which ended with the withdrawal of the British forces from Rangoon. The Japanese are now pushing north towards Central Burma where their chief aim is to cut the Burma Road carrying supplies to China. They are advancing on two main lines. The first lies along the valley of the Sittang which leads direct to Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burma, and is connected with Lashio, the western railhead of the Burma Road. The second is along the broader Irrawaddy valley running parallel with that of the Sittang which, however, has no railway further north than Prome, about 160 miles from Rangoon. The two valleys are separated by the Pegu Yoma hills, jungle country such as the Japanese love dearly, but (as General Alexander has emphasized) the British and Indian forces have now mastered more improved jungle tactics than were ever in evidence in Malaya and Java. There is little doubt that future operations will essentially be based on Burma's two great highways, the Mandalay and the Prome roads, though the Allied forces will have to be on guard against the new familiar infiltration tactics of the enemy designed to threaten them on the flank or to take them in the rear.

The Imperial and Chinese troops at the beginning of this week held a line barring the road to Mandalay at Toungoo (190 miles from that city) and the road to Prome a few miles southward. It was not a continuous line and there were no fortifications but it was suited for the elastic defence demanded by the type of warfare in which the Japanese have shown themselves so efficient. In this area the British and Indian forces were working in close conjunction with crack Chinese troops commanded by Lieutenant-General Stilwell of the American Army. But the Chinese holding the town of Toungoo were outflanked by the Japanese, who proceeded to occupy Tyungon, 12 miles to the north. Strong Japanese forces have been attacking Toungoo from all sides but the Chinese defenders have been throwing them back time after time. Meanwhile, Allied reinforcements have been attacking the Japanese from the north and it is hoped either to relieve the garrison or facilitate its safe withdrawal. Not only this. Two strong Chinese columns have invaded Thailand from the Shan States in Burma. Crossing the border at two points, the Chinese are moving towards Tangaw and Heighong. For once the Allies have mastery of the air and pilots of the Royal Air Force, the Indian Air Force and the American Volunteer Group have struck repeated and crippling blows on

Japanese bases and aerodromes. So long as we hold our aerodromes in Upper Burma, we can confidently expect to retain this air supremacy. The Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal were occupied by a Japanese force on 23rd March. Our troops had been withdrawn some days previously. Until we could completely re-establish command of the seas in Eastern waters, any attempt to hold those islands would simply have meant throwing lives away.

Elsewhere in the Far East the war has mainly resolved itself into grim air battles. A notable exception is the Philippines theatre of operations where General Wainwright, who has succeeded to General MacArthur's command, has ignored a Japanese call to surrender and has dealt effectively with the enemy's attempts to displace him from the island fortress of Corregidor as well as from the Bataan Peninsula. The American and Filipino forces are heavily outnumbered but they have decided to fight to the last ditch and the Philippines will not be completely conquered by the Japanese unless they pay a heavy, perhaps, too heavy a price. A bitter struggle is being waged for the possession of New Guinea. Not yet under complete Japanese control, this island will give the enemy an ideal spring-board for operations against the mainland of Australia. He has repeatedly bombed Port Moresby but Australian and American airmen have pounded away at his airfields and his convoys at Lae and Salamua and at Rabaul in the adjoining island of New Britain. American "Fortress" bombers have won glory in these operations and have accounted for a growing number of Japanese warships and merchantmen. Every Japanese cruiser damaged—let alone lost—is of value to the Allies since it must return to Japan, over a thousand miles away, for repairs. It is thus being clearly demonstrated that in the immense expanse of the Pacific Ocean air power will be the dominating factor.

JAPANESE SPOKESMAN'S WAIL

However it be, the Japanese land as well as sea forces appear to be on the defensive in the Anzac area, as a Japanese naval spokesman has confessed. Their land expedition from Lae to Port Moresby has not registered any progress and the Australian forces confidently await them in the Markham valley. And the whole of Australia, inspired by the presence of the Philippines hero General MacArthur is now an armed camp, ready to give any invader as good as it gets. The General has got

(Continued on page 8.)

THE BIG BRITISH BOMBERS THAT RAID BERLIN



You often read of this type of bomber in the British official communiques after a night raid over Germany. It is a "Halifax"—built by the British firm of Handley Page that was turning out British bombers in the last war, and it is among the latest powerful four-engined, long range machines of the British R.A.F. It has a wing span of 99 feet, a length of 70 feet and height of 22 feet. You get some idea of its size from the picture showing the crew leaving the machine after a flight.

FAR EASTERN FRONT—(Continued from page 7)

to work and is planning an offensive strategy in consultation with the Australian War Cabinet. Australians, like their parent stock, are no "quitters" and such air raids as the enemy has staged in their northern towns has only steeled their determination to do everything possible to drive him back to the sea if even he sets foot on Australian soil. Indeed, it is conceivable that the Japanese, daunted by the warm welcome that awaits any attempt at invasion of Australian territory, may concentrate on protecting their left flank by the occupation of the screen of islands lying along the northern coast of the mainland. Their occupation of Solomon Islands, thus viewed, takes on a new significance; it is probably designed to get them within striking distance of the Samoan and other islands on the long line of communications from America to the Anzac area. That America retains control of this line is evident not only in the reinforcements she is sending in increasing numbers to Australia and New Zealand but in the smashing blows that her naval and air forces have administered to Marcus and Wake Islands this week. Wake Island is a United States island base which Japan captured earlier in the Pacific war. Marcus Island lies—a solitary dot on the map of the Pacific—west of Wake Island and between it and the Magelhaes Archipelago. It is 990 miles from Yokohama and is the nearest that the Allies have yet got to Japan. Heavy damage was done to shore installations and aircraft runways by bombs and bombardments. Planes

rained 219 bombs and warships hurled shells into Wake Island, sinking two patrol boats and demolishing two large seaplanes. Ninety-six bombs were dropped on Marcus Island, causing great damage. Only two U.S. aircraft were lost in the two operations. Marcus is potentially a highly valuable base for aircraft and also surface patrol units operating in the defence of Japan itself. "In one sense it is Japan's Hawaii, a strategic outpost for the mainland," he said. It is no secret that the Marcus attack was regarded so significantly in Tokyo that the lights of Tokyo were blacked out for several nights afterwards. The raids were carried out by aircraft-carriers, cruisers and destroyers which have been constantly on the move, carrying out the promise of the American naval authorities that the sea-lanes would be kept open and the battle carried to Japan's front door.

All things considered, we can see the point in the statement made by the Japanese naval spokesman Captain Hiraide, that since the fall of Java the war has taken a less favourable turn for Japan. "It seems Japan is now on the defensive," he wails; and adds that, in the Pacific, the United Nations are expected to reinforce their fleets this year and to attack the Japanese life-lines from Hawaii, New Zealand, Samoa and other points. Well might Hiraide quail when he recalls the target for 1943 set for American industry by President Roosevelt—185,000 war planes, 120,000 tanks and 55,000 guns and other weapons!

SALIENT FEATURES OF JAPANESE LAND STRATEGY

METHODS OF INFILTRATION OF AXIS PARTNERS

WHAT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S RESISTANCE SHOWS

(By Major Lewis Hastings—in a recent B.B.C. talk)

The fact is now inescapable that Java has gone the way of Malaya. In three short months the Japanese have reached almost all their primary objectives, and hoisted their flag over some of the richest and most populous lands in all Asia. What are the military reasons for these gigantic successes? Whatever they may be, they are worthy of examination.

It is not enough, I think, just to point to the Allies so-called numerical inferiority and shortage of equipment. Our defeats have been too fast and complete for that explanation to be wholly satisfactory. Of course, one cannot really form a balanced view until much more detailed reports are forthcoming, but there is enough evidence already to throw some light on Japanese methods, and especially on their technique in the land fighting.

DOMINANT FACTOR

However much of their success the Japanese may have owed to their tactics on land, the dominant factor in the matter has been their close combination of sea, air and land forces, firmly based upon almost absolute local naval superiority. That is really the core of the business. The whole procession of disastrous events dates from the sea tragedy of the first three days of the campaign.

But, about the land tactics of Japanese, we are getting tired of the word "infiltration." It can be very misleading and it is particularly inaccurate when used to suggest that the Japanese military technique in the Pacific corresponds closely to the methods of the German army. Infiltration by the Germans is essentially the result of shock action by armoured troops—not so with the Japanese.

The more closely their methods in Malaya and elsewhere are examined, the more clearly it is seen that they differ in many ways from the German model. It is customary to talk of the Japanese, as an imitative race. They are, but they have certainly evolved their own pattern in the Pacific.

ULTIMATE AIM

Their ultimate aim, of course, is the same as that of the blitzkrieg, that is, to bring about a sort of liquefaction of the opposing defence system. But the Japanese have

planned to do this not by a crushing blow followed by a mass break-through, at a particular point, but by the cunning use of cover, and by seeping through the whole front with small, light, self-contained units. Oddly enough, in its avoidance of head-on clashes and sapping the enemy's strength in unexpected ways, the whole scheme has a definite resemblance to the Japanese practice of jiu-jitsu.

But this will be noted particularly: what was supposed to be the greatest natural obstacle to the Japanese advance in those tropical regions was the jungle, but it is just the jungle that they have mastered and used with skill in their own favour.

Certainly for this they had immense natural advantages which their High Command made use of consciously and cleverly. The Japanese soldier travels light. His bodily needs are few. His problem of supply is much less than a European's. He can live on the land, and he has no scruples whatever about the local population. He can readily disguise himself, from the European point of view, as an inhabitant of those countries he has been invading, and the food and conditions of life over all the area are familiar to him.

NAZI METHOD

There is one lesson though that the Japanese have learned from the Germans. They have taken from the German assault group the idea of first supporting small units with large fire-power complements. These units make great use of easily portable trench mortars, and their bush tactics have often nullified the value of the heavier artillery opposed to them.

In all the invaded countries, of course, Japanese penetration has been enormously facilitated by command of the sea, and the consequent ease with which they could land parties on the flank and in the rear of their opponents. But even without this I believe that the Japanese tactics of attack have been extremely disconcerting.

Modern defensive doctrine abandons the continuous trench line in favour of zones of deep defences. This is the recognized reply to the classic type of mechanized offensive.

But against the subtle Japanese, seeping in through bush and plantation in lightly-burdened and fast-moving groups, **only a strongly positioned line without intervals would have been of any use. And, of course, neither in the Malay Peninsula nor in Java were the Allied numbers sufficient to establish such a line.**

PLANNED IN ADVANCE

The magnificent fight put up by General MacArthur in Luzon is, at any rate in part, due to the fact that he had wisely selected in advance a spot of land eminently suitable for defence, and had been able to establish a relatively short line which defied the insinuating tactics practised by the enemy in jungle country.

I think one thing is daylight clear about the Japanese attack in the land campaigns so far. The whole of it has been meticulously planned, probably years ahead, in relation to the condition of this part of Eastern Asia.

Indispensable elements in this planning were such things as the density of the population, the local available food supplies, the topography and the climate and, I think also, a fair assumption concerning the tactics they were likely to meet.

But I believe also that the success they have achieved flatters the military qualities of the Japanese, and may easily give a misleading picture of their value as troops in different circumstances.

Let us not forget what has happened in China. In that country the very conditions that have favoured the Japanese in Malaya and Java operated in favour of the Chinese. Again, General MacArthur's experience shows that wherever Japanese methods have been frustrated by wise selection of terrain and suitable dispositions, the results were very different.

THE REAL LESSON

All these events have given us a terribly severe and in many ways a well-deserved lesson. But cunning and fanatical as the Japanese soldier is, it would be absurd to believe that his victories hitherto are due to any real or innate superiority.

General Gordon Bennett has put the matter in its right proportion. From the information he has brought back and other evidence, the real lesson is plain. The Japanese will be smashed when we substitute ruthless concentration for war in penny packets and are able to choose our own ground for battle.

In other words, we have again the ever-returning and indisputable fact that modern weapons are above all the weapons of mass offensive action, and that in modern war the advantage lies with those who attack and so keep in their hands the initiative.



A COSTLY EAST INDIES ADVENTURE

JAPAN'S NAVAL STRENGTH CUT DOWN BY ONE-FIFTH

UNITED STATES NAVY STILL NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR

(By A. C. Ferraby—in a recent B.B.C. talk)

Japan is making immense efforts to extend her control in the A.B.D.A. area, and is being dangerously successful, but it is worth considering even at this critical period whether Japan is pursuing the soundest policy from her own point of view.

We all know Japan's gains up to the present, but she has had losses too. Her most important losses were summarised in a recent Dutch bulletin. The bulletin gave the figures of the damage done to Japanese warships and transports in the course of the East Indian operations, not only by the navy of the Netherlands but by all the forces, sea and air, of the United Nations at work out there. Since then there have been several further sinkings of Japanese vessels.

It was a very interesting summary as it had some important lessons to teach us.

In nine weeks' operations, the Japanese Navy was weakened by the sinking, probable sinking, and damaging of 56 warships of all classes. In addition she had also had 126 transports, merchant ships and tankers either destroyed or put out of action, representing the loss to her carrying power.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

The figure of warship losses becomes more significant when we put it into relation with the total strength of the Japanese Navy. So far as is known, she started the war with about 250 warships of all types, apart from local mine-sweeping flotillas.

A loss of more than 50 ships, therefore, means that she has expended one-fifth of her naval strength in her endeavour to break down the natural barriers of the East Indies, and to get through into the Indian Ocean, or possibly down to Australia. One-fifth of a nation's fighting strength in one of its armed forces is a pretty big proportion.

It is to be noted, of course, that this total of 56 Japanese ships includes those that are only catalogued as damaged, but it must be borne in mind that they were operating at a great distance from any repair facilities. Ships damaged in the Macassar Straits are 3,000 miles from the Japanese dockyards; they are 2,000 miles from Hong Kong, even if the dry docks there were not completely wrecked before the place was surrendered.

A journey of 2,000 miles for a damaged ship is a big risk. If she has to be towed that distance owing to engine-room damage, she must be away from the fighting line for many weeks. So that, in surveying the immediate future in the sea operations in the south-western Pacific, it is quite fair to suggest that the Japanese resources are less than they were by one-fifth.

ONLY LOCAL COMMAND

But there is another important point to remember. These Japanese losses were sustained in what were, in spite of their spectacular nature, only secondary operations.

Though Japan has at the present time command of the sea, it still remains true that this command is only local. Moreover, the capture of harbours and bases in the East Indies does not in itself carry with it the command of the sea.

It is only ships that can control sea communications. To gain permanent command of the sea Japan has to gain numerical superiority over her enemies.

In spite of the United States' losses at Pearl Harbour, the United States Navy alone is numerically superior to the Japanese. It is fully capable of challenging Japanese movements at sea, as we have seen, and is already moving to do so.

To safeguard the gains which Japan has already won, she has in the end got to achieve more than her present local command of the sea. But only two or three of the Japanese naval losses, up to the present, were incurred in operations that affected the naval strength of Japan's opponents. Japan has gained one initial victory, but since then the Japanese staff have dissipated one-fifth of their sea strength on the spectacular East Indian adventures, without in any way improving the balance of power in their favour.

STRATEGICAL BLUNDER

The loss of those ships in a battle which impaired the fighting efficiency of the American Pacific Fleet might have been a justifiable sacrifice; their loss in the seizure of burnt-out oilfields and damaged harbours may well prove in the end a strategical blunder. After all, harbours are only useful when there are ships to use them.



PILOTS OF THE MADRAS SQUADRON SPITFIRES

The primary operation for the Japanese Navy in this war was to establish firmly a command of the sea in order to avert any possibility of American naval operations against the Japanese mainland.

Their freedom of movements in the South China Seas is only local and temporary. They have been dazzled by the prospect of so many conquests and have put secondary things first.

It is an old, old error in strategic planning. We have not been guiltless of it ourselves.

The German Naval Command has twice made the same mistake in successive wars. The failure of the U-boat campaign in 1917 to affect the outcome of that war taught them nothing. They have relied on commerce destruction again in this war to give them victory. They have refused to believe that that policy is a secondary object in war, and can only be usefully employed as a sequel to the attainment of the first object, the defeat and destruction of the opposing navy.

TRUE PERSPECTIVE

In saying this, I am not overlooking the serious damage which Japan has already

inflicted on the United Nations. I am not forgetting that we have lost the base which we had counted on as the pivot for our operations in those waters, the loss of the supplies and raw materials of Malaya and the East Indies and the present threat to Australia itself.

But we must still view the events of these months as a whole, and see where and how they fit into the broad picture of a long-term war. And in doing that, we must set against the Japanese conquests of territory the naval price that she has paid for it. One-fifth of her sea strength has been wrecked on the islands of the East Indies, and in spite of the initial setback at Pearl Harbour, the vastly superior material strength of the American Navy is all but untouched.

In the months to come that fleet will take in from the shipyards a flood of new battle-ships, cruisers and destroyers, and against them the gains which Japan has of bases at distant geographical points—Singapore and Palembang and Amboina—will not offer much assistance. The mobile ships which Japan has lost in these eight weeks will be much missed when that time comes—and that, perhaps, off the shores of Japan herself.

BEST-GUARDED SECRETS OF RUSSIA

INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH IN THE URALS

WORLD'S LARGEST COAL-IRON COMBINATION.

[John Scott, the author of the following article reproduced from Barron's Weekly, on emerging from the University of Wisconsin in 1930, announced that he intended "to see the world." To see Russia was only part of this plan. He got a job as welder in the Magnitogorsk plant in 1932, later was rated as an engineer. He married a Russian girl. Then he could not leave, for the U.S.S.R. refuses to permit any of its nationals to cross its borders. In June, 1941, he himself was expelled for writing some remarks the regime did not like—and with the help of the American Ambassador he got permission to bring his family with him. Several other journalists were granted the same concession, including Walter Duranty.]

Among the best-guarded secrets of a secretive nation has been the industrial strength Russia has created in the Ural region, 800 miles east of the battle lines. Now, with the industrial regions of European Russia partly occupied by the invader or damaged by bombs, the Soviets' ability to fight on is dependent upon supplies from the industrial stronghold created in the past 15 years for just this emergency.

The press has talked of this Ural development almost as if it were wishful rumour. It is not. It exists, and it is formidable. I spent five years working in one of the largest plants there and visited many others.

It is one of the great industrial regions of the world. Its creation was an almost incredible feat; 200 industrial plants, many of them staggering in size, were constructed between 1930 and 1940.

Since the outbreak of the European war in 1933, the moving of plants from the danger zone to the Urals—and even further east—has been going on. I saw some of this; I heard about more. Russia's ability to produce war materials has suffered, obviously. But she still is strong.

RICHNESS OF THE URALS

The Ural region, roughly 500 miles square and almost in the centre of the largest country in the world, has iron, coal, copper, bauxite (aluminium ore), lead, asbestos, manganese, potash (with the by-product of magnesium), gold, silver, platinum, zinc, petroleum, rich forests and hundreds of thousands of acres of arable land.

Until 1930, these fabulous riches were undeveloped, and 90 per cent of Russia's industrial output came from centres near the European frontier. The planners of the regime knew this was dangerous and resolved to build an industrial empire beyond the reach of enemies. Stalin pushed the programme through—brutally, but he did it. What it cost may be told in two ways. Statistically, and in terms of blood, sweat and starvation.

Statistically, Russia put 56 per cent of the national income into industrialization, to take the single year 1932 as an example.

When the United States was in the comparable stage of industrializing—when we were building our railroads and blast furnaces in 1860—70—our expenditure on industrial construction never was greater than 12 per cent of our national income. And most of that was supplied by British investors, while the man-power was supplied by immigrants who poured in from Europe. Soviet Russia borrowed comparatively little money, and the man-power was wholly Russian.

In 1929, Magnitogorsk did not exist. On its site was a village of semi-nomadic herders. From the foot of a high mountain range, the barren steppes rolled away to the horizon. The mountains are solid iron ore—hence the name, Magnetic Mountain. For 200 years a little iron had been mined in summer, hauled 70 miles on sledges in winter to a little charcoal furnace at Beloretsk. There were not even trees for fuel any nearer.

Soviet engineers and economists planned to unite this incredible iron deposit with the equally inexhaustible coal fields of Kuzbas, 2,000 miles away. It would be the largest coal-iron combination in the world. It would be out of reach of any enemy. The costs would be enormous, but it seems worth it.

Construction began in 1929. Thousands of workers arrived. Some came as enthusiastic volunteers, some wanted the high wages, and some came in troop-escorted echelons—convicts, both political and criminal. A railroad was built; the Ural river was dammed to assure a water-supply. At extortionate cost, industrial equipment was brought in from Europe and America. The great furnaces began to rise.

For two winters, a large proportion of the workers lived in tents. The temperatures ranged down to 50° below zero. Hundreds froze to death. Steel and equipment came through, but food, clothing and other necessary supplies were often forgotten or delayed. Thousands of gaunt workers shovelled and hammered at the construction of blast furnaces, coke ovens, open-hearth furnaces and railroad beds with only black bread and potatoes or cabbage to eat. They died of typhus in winter, malaria in summer. But the work went on.

SEVERE HARDSHIPS ENDURED

When I arrived in 1932, Magnitogorsk was a swarming city of 250,000. That year the plant produced its first pig iron—but I saw no butter for 12 months, meat was seldom to be had, and bread was severely rationed.

Gradually living conditions improved, and as Russian workmen learned their jobs the plant's efficiency increased.

Today it is one of the largest steel plants in the world, producing six to seven thousand tons of steel a day, and processes much of it into structural shapes, rods, rails, plates and strips.

There are, of course, important quantities of chemical by-products. The plant has been surrounded with factories, which use steel, including at least one munitions plant transferred within the year from the Moscow district.

The original project has been improved in one vital particular. Instead of bringing coal all the way from Kuzbas, 85 per cent of the coal now comes from newly developed mines at Karaganda, only 600 miles away. The remaining 15 per cent has to be Kuzbas and local Ural coals to make proper coking mixture. The coal cars from Kuzbas, however, do not go back empty; they haul iron ore to smelters there.

Magnitogorsk is estimated to have cost the equivalent of two billion pre-war roubles, a rather meaningless statement considering the Russian economic system. But one-third of this, say 300 million, paid for equipment bought abroad was not meaningless; that bill had to be met by selling abroad enormous quantities of things the Russian people themselves had to go without—wheat, butter, lumber and other goods. Those who grumbled were shot. The job had to be done, and this was Stalin's grim way of getting it done.

During my five years in the Urals I was fortunate enough to be able to visit other plants, almost as impressive as Magnitogorsk. I saw the great caterpillar tractor plant in Chelyabinsk, equipped with the best German, English and American machines.

The foundry where cylinder blocks are cast automatically is one of the most beautiful pieces of mechanization I ever saw.

A few miles away is another immense "aggregate," Stankostroy, ostensibly a machine tool manufacturing plant. Actually both are tank factories.

Twice I visited the enormous machine works at Sverdlovsk, formerly Ekaterinburg. Machine Shop No. 2, a quarter of a mile long, was filled with the finest lathes and planers that America produced. At first the plant made rolling mill machinery and some artillery. Later it turned to making submarines, which

were there assembled and tested, then knocked down and shipped to the Pacific, the Baltic and the Black Sea. Sverdlovsk had also a large electrical equipment plant, a number of small munitions factories, and extensive railroad yards and shops.

At Zlatoust, near Chelyabinsk, old pre-revolutionary blast furnaces and open hearths still fill the valley with smoke and soot, while several clean and new factories turn out small tractor and tank parts.

CHEMICAL REGION AT BEREZNIKI

This only begins the inventory of the Ural industries. At Usolye an old salt mine now supplies raw materials for the manufacture of various chemical products. Nearby is Berezniki, an enormous centre for the production of fertilizers and explosives. Just north of Berezniki are the rich potash deposits of Solikamsk, turning out two million tons a year of this war essential, and as a by-product extracting magnesium for airplane engines, incendiary bombs and star shells. A double-track railroad connects these chemical centres with the Kizel coal mines, which produced 3.6 million tons as early as 1936. It is inferior coal, but it serves to create 100,000 kilowatts of power for the railroad and for chemical plants.

High-grade steels are made at Chusovaya. East of that is Krasnouralsk, with its copper smelters. All Russian copper comes from the Urals. Zinc is produced at Chelyabinsk; Alapaevsk has unlimited asbestos and a plant for processing it; some nickel is produced at Kabilovo and Ufa. Kaminsk has some bauxite and reduces it to aluminum—though most of Russia's needs of aluminum have been supplied from invaded areas.

In the Urals also is a new oil field, believed to be the largest in the world.

The oil is cracked and refined at Ufa, the centre of the new oil district. The oil of this region has too much sulphur to be ideal, but it does have high gasoline content. A high-octane gasoline plant at Ufa was built in 1940 and American engineers who had worked on its construction told me they thought it would produce nearly its rated 500,000 tons of aviation gasoline the first year of operation. At Saratov on the Volga is another aviation gasoline refinery, supposedly completed in 1941, but its capacity is not known.

Ufa also has one of the largest Diesel motor plants in the Soviet Union, an impressive sight from the train.

Power and transportation have been the chronic bottlenecks in Russian production. The Urals now have seven power plants rated at four billion kilowatts, all linked in a net work so that if one is forced to shut down the others will take over.

As to railroads, much has been done. Freight moves in this region at a speed well above the average for Russia. Three new lines—Ufa-Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk-Kaminsk, and the Akmolinsk lines—have greatly helped.

THE AIRPLANE ANGLE

In the vital matter of airplane production, Russia has suffered, but there is more left than outside observers guess.

At Perrn is one of the largest airplane engine factories; it is a thousand miles from the front.

No foreigner has been allowed in the district for years, and workers there are discouraged from travelling—they might talk. There are airplane plants at Voronezh, Gorki, Kazan, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk—from 200 to 3,000 miles east of the fighting lines. Aviation engines are made at Rybinsk as well as Perrn, and Rybinsk likewise is not near the front.

I have reason to believe that some of the aviation plants in the war zone were evacuated successfully. I know that such plans were made almost a year ago, and one could see trainloads of machinery moving east on the railroads. What the damage has been to those near the front which the Germans did not actually capture, but bombed, no one but the Russian High Command can say. They may be useless now; they may be producing.

I compiled a list of 20 Russian aviation factories, which I believe to be the most complete ever put together unofficially. But I feel sure there are many more large factories deep in Siberia of which no hint has been allowed to escape. I came out by the trans-Siberian railroad; at various points I saw great new factories surrounded by industrial towns. What they are, nobody would say.

It is my own conclusion that Russian economic wounds are not fatal, that she can

still fight a mechanized war. She has suffered serious loss of industrial capacity in the west, but the eastern industries are stronger than the outside world knew.

The fatal blow would be the loss of the oil fields in the south. New fields in the Urals are believed to be larger, but they are far from adequate development. Nine-tenths of Russia's oil comes from regions that were directly threatened by Hitler's armies pushing toward Kerch and Rostov. It is the Caucasus which Russia must hold at all costs.

GASOLINE VITAL TO RUSSIAN ECONOMY

Russia is more dependent upon oil than any other nation, even the United States. Not only does she need gasoline for tanks, motor trucks and airplanes; without gasoline she cannot even eat, for her agriculture is completely mechanized. Stalin probably thought of the tractor as a luxury for Soviet agriculture, but Russia could not now go back to the old farm system even if she wanted to; the peasants who resisted collectivization killed off the horses. It is a crime for individuals to hoard food, so the reserves are all in the hands of the Government. These stores probably are large, but it is doubtful if they could feed the country more than a few months. If the oil wells were captured, the planes, tanks and tractors would stall in six months; I estimate that as the lag in Russia between the well and consumption, the time taken up in transportation, refining and distribution.

The new Ural oil field and those east of the Caspian could keep Soviet industries lubricated—a most important point—but loss of the Caucasus fields would be disastrous. Unless there was enormous help from Britain and the United States, the Russian economy would collapse.



"NEW HOPE FOR INDIA"

"THE TIMES" ON SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS'S MISSION

The Times in an editorial entitled "New Hope for India" writes:—

The announcement made by the Prime Minister of Sir Stafford Cripps's mission to India is one of those decisions whose boldness strikes the imagination. It imparts a breath of fresh life and hope to an issue which had begun to seem well-nigh desperate. The Cabinet agreed upon a policy described by Mr. Churchill as "a constructive contribution to aid India in the realization of full government." That Sir Stafford Cripps has approved of the plan and is taking it with him to put before the Indian leaders is sufficient evidence of a far-reaching advance towards meeting Indian aspirations.

That he goes, not merely as an emissary, but as a member of the War Cabinet and with the full weight of its authority behind him, is a guarantee that on the British side no obstacles of prejudice, tradition or official routine will be allowed to stand in the way.

He goes as the representative and spokesman of the new spirit that is abroad in Great Britain, to bring a new message of sympathy and encouragement to the people of India in this grave hour.

His spontaneous offer to undertake this mission is an act of great political courage. He leaves London for a period which, though brief, must certainly be measured in weeks, at a moment when he has just assumed most arduous responsibilities and when Parliament and the nation have testified by unmistakable signs to their confidence in his ability to sustain them. That he should have taken upon himself this fresh burden indicates a promptness to neglect all personal considerations which will raise him even higher than before in respect of his countrymen.

The loss of his services in other spheres vital to the conduct of war is serious at this critical juncture. Nothing could have justified the Prime Minister in incurring even this temporary loss save the belief, which will be widely shared, that Sir Stafford Cripps is the one man in public life at the moment who commands both sufficient authority at home and sufficient confidence in India to heal the widening breach between

India and Great Britain and to compose the differences which divide the Indians among themselves.

It would be fruitless to ask why the adoption of a policy which might have been commended to the Indian people a year, three months, even a month ago, should have been deferred until this eleventh hour. At this moment all men of goodwill both here and in India will desire to comply with the Prime Minister's appeal to refrain from debate and to concentrate on the future rather than on the past. The evident relief with which Members of the House of Commons learned of the mission, and the cheers by which they expressed their heartfelt wishes for its success, struck what will be felt in both countries as a note appropriate to the occasion.

The choice as negotiator of the new dispensation of a man having the weight and standing of Sir Stafford Cripps in the councils of the nation shows how high India ranks among the many grave pre-occupations of the British Government.

The choice of one known for his deep-seated and longstanding conviction of the justice of the Indian claims, and for his unflinching loyalty to every ideal and every purpose which he has made his own, shows the firmness of the British Government's determination to set a new course towards a new and brighter future. Mr. Churchill's words constitute a clear proof, which will be particularly welcomed by the Indian people, that the Prime Minister, whose mind has at all periods of his career been open to honest conviction, is now personally and wholeheartedly committed to the fullest satisfaction of Indian aspirations.

In China, whose interest and goodwill were so lately expressed in General Chiang Kai-shek's fruitful visit, and in the United States, which has just announced the dispatch of an important technical mission to survey war production, the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps will be followed with the same eager sympathy and the same consciousness of its high significance, as in Great Britain and the Dominions.

THE TECHNIQUE OF SYSTEMATIC FALSEHOOD

ENEMY BROADCASTS TO INDIA AND THE NEAR EAST

MARCH 18 AND 19, 1942

Indian Troops in Western Desert.—The Axis and their controlled radio stations obviously believe that the age of chivalry is past and so naturally they have, time and again, one out of their way to malign our Indian troops. The latest recruit in this lying campaign is the bogus *Azad Hind* station, which says that Indian troops in Libya are unreliable and have revolted.

General Sir Alan Hartley recently revealed a remarkable tribute to the 4th Indian Division by a highly placed British Service Officer on a visit from the Middle East to Delhi. "The 4th Indian Division," said this officer, "was the finest fighting formation at present in the Empire." Besides, the Maharaja of Nabha, who has just returned after a visit from overseas, speaks of "the spectacle of the Empire's solidarity and singleness of purpose which I witnessed in this battle front . . . and has left no doubt in my mind as to the final outcome of this great struggle."

General Wavell.—The mis-called *Azad Hind* station misdescribes General Wavell as an "obstinate speculator and mischief-maker."

The men whom the Axis fears are easily identified by the violent attacks on them. Cripps is one. Wavell is another. No amount of propaganda from Berlin or Tokyo will undermine India's confidence in her great General. As the *National Herald* pointed out recently, it speaks volumes for General Wavell's ability that in spite of setbacks he is still in the most important place. "In this hour of crisis," continues the paper, "Wavell has become the lodestar of England's destiny. England must persevere with him as she did with the Duke of Wellington. He has not arrived at his Waterloo but he will."

Japan's Economics of Slavery.—In their English broadcast the Japanese proudly tell the inhabitants of the Netherlands East Indies that under Japan's economic dispensation the "natives' welfare will be looked after, something which was denied to them under the Dutch.

But the plight of the people on whom the curse of Japanese rule has fallen reveals Japan in her naked rapacity. From China alone the slave traders employed by big Japanese firms and backed by the armed forces of the Japanese army have bought, bribed, bullied and kidnapped no less than 10,000,000 Chinese and their families into forced labour since 1936. Japanese methods are no doubt reminiscent of the manner in which Hitler exploited the population of Poland, and of the old slave trade of Africa. Japan might

describe this as co-prosperity but the world will call it slavery or, if the Japanese people prefer, co-slavery.

Britain's Record.—A German broadcast in Hindustani takes considerable pains to make the point that it is Britain who has dragged so many countries into the war.

Does Germany seriously think that it was Britain who attacked Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia and Greece? Does she really wish the world to believe that Great Britain attacked Russia? Or is it a fact that Britain attacked Pearl Harbour, and brought war to the Dutch East Indies?

Tojo's Hollow Promises.—A German broadcast directed to India reminds the listeners here of the Japanese Premier's recent reference to India and says that Axis victory will bring to India freedom and justice.

The Germans and their partners are really living up to Dr. Goebbels' idea of propaganda which, according to himself, consists of not letting your right hand see what you are doing with the left. In any case, about the so-called freedom and justice for India under the Axis, the Germans have themselves given the game away. On March 13, in a broadcast to their own people they said this: "The conquest of India and Australia is an indispensable condition for the setting up of the New Order in East Asia." The German radio quoted that from a Japanese newspaper, which it described as "in close contact with military circles in Tokyo."

MARCH 19 AND 20, 1942.

Bitter Sweet.—Having received a major setback in their subversive activities in Saudi Arabia, the Italians in Arabic are trying to convince the Arab world that the rupture of diplomatic relations by King Ibn Saud does not mean that he disapproves of Axis policy. It is common knowledge, they say that Mussolini's sweetest dreams have been nothing but the preservation of friendly relations with Ibn Saud. The sweet dreams must have already turned sour by the news that King Ibn Saud has taken steps to break Italian influence at Yemen, the only place where it remains strong. Envoys have been sent to the Ruler of Yemen and other Arab leaders urging them to get rid of Axis agents. Al Hawadiah acclaims this measure, for the interests of the Arab countries, it says, are bound up with those of the Democratic bloc.

(Continued on page 20)

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

22nd Mar.—It is announced in London that, for the first time in a year, no losses are suffered by the Royal Air Force or the *Luftwaffe* in Western Europe in the previous week; but the Axis has lost 293 aircraft elsewhere—25 in the Middle East, 101 in the Far East and 167 on the Russian front—as against the Royal Air Force's 16 (in the Middle East).

23rd Mar.—The Royal Air Force makes an offensive sweep over the English Channel and German-occupied territory. Enemy planes drop bombs on Dover.

24th Mar.—A Royal Warrant announces the formation of an Army Air Corps in Britain, bringing all air-borne troops into one unit. Royal Air Force bombers attack a power station at Comines and other objectives in northern France.

25th Mar.—The Royal Air Force bombs shipyards at Le Trait on the Seine and make sweeps over the Pas de Calais area.

26th Mar.—Hundreds of Royal Air Force bombers raid industrial areas of the Ruhr, the docks at St. Nazaire and shipping at Le Havre.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

21st Mar.—Free French forces, operating from the south Libyan desert, raid Italian outposts north-east of Muszuck, reaching a point 300 miles south of the Gulf of Sirte. Sir Stafford Cripps, on his way to India, confers with British military chiefs at Cairo. It is revealed that British paratroops have been in training in the Middle East. Italy admits the loss of a submarine. The Royal Air Force raids Benghazi, Berka and Derna.

22nd Mar.—British Imperial Forces make a successful raid on enemy posts in the area round Tmimi and on aerodromes near Martuba. In the course of increased enemy air activity over Malta, five aircraft are shot down by British fighters and 12 more destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

23rd Mar.—Without loss to themselves, the Royal Air Force destroys over Malta three German bombers for certain, probably two others, and damage six more. The Royal Air Force also raids Axis bases in Greece, Crete and Libya.

26th Mar.—British planes visit Milan and Turin. In one of the biggest air battles over Malta, British fighters destroy or severely damage 30 German (Junkers) dive-bombers.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

21st Mar.—In his proclamation fixing Army Day for April 6, President Roosevelt declares "We shall win this war as we have won every war we have fought."

22nd Mar.—It is stated that Mr. Ford's new factory at Detroit will produce one bomber an hour.

26th Mar.—President Roosevelt awards General MacArthur, the Congressional Medal in honour of his gallantry and intrepidity in action in the Philippines which have "confirmed the faith of the American people in their armed forces."

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

20th Mar.—Great fires are reported to be raging in Kharkov as the Russians surround the city. In despair Hitler recalls Marshal Brauchitsch to defend it.

22nd Mar.—On the Leningrad front, Russian troops destroy eight German block-houses. The Finnish Radio admits a Russian attack on the Northern front.

23rd Mar.—The Russians free several inhabited localities near Kalinin. The Russians are at the gates of Bryansk on the Central front. Nazi counter-attacks in the Crimea are repulsed with heavy losses. The conclusion of a *modus vivendi* between Japan and the Soviet Union on the fisheries question is announced in Tokyo.

24th Mar.—Disregarding the loss, in ten days, of 132,000 men, the trapped German Sixteenth Army at Staraya Russa is making fresh but fruitless attempts to break through the Russian ring. It is stated in Moscow that the German air force lost 249 planes in the past seven days as against a Russian loss of 77. The Russians capture two positions near Kharkov.

25th Mar.—The Russians capture two fortified posts in the Central sector, launch heavy attacks in the Donetz Basin and sink a German submarine in the Barents Sea.

26th Mar.—Bitter fighting marks the Russian advance all along the front from Leningrad to the Crimea. Eleven German planes are shot down when the enemy attempts a mass raid on the Russian port of Murmansk.

THE BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, Etc.

21st Mar.—The Moscow Radio says that the Axis powers have increased their preparations in the Balkans and on the Aegean Islands with the obvious intention of launching an offensive in the Near East.

22nd Mar.—Britain offers to pay compensation to Turkey for the raid by British aircraft on Milas which was made in error, in complete darkness and in generally bad conditions—during the course of heavy naval and air operations against the Island of Rhodes.

25th Mar.—King Boris of Bulgaria visits Hitler at his headquarters. The Moscow Radio reports an armed clash between Hungarian and Rumanian troops on the frontier between their two countries east of Sigisoara.

SHIPPING

21st Mar.—British submarines sink two enemy supply ships in Central Mediterranean though the latter are escorted by destroyers.

22nd Mar.—An American bomber destroys an enemy submarine off the east coast of the United States.

23rd Mar.—The Admiralty announces that eleven Axis vessels in all—two U-boats, two supply-ships, six schooners and a motor-vessel carrying troops—have been sunk by British submarines in the Mediterranean, in some cases close to the Italian coast. United States submarines operating in Japanese waters sink a 7,000-ton Japanese tanker, a 6,000-ton ship and a 5,000-ton freighter and damaged two 2,000-ton freighters. In addition, an enemy destroyer (or anti-submarine vessel) is attacked and probably sunk.

25th Mar.—The Italians admit that the battleship *Littorio* is hit during naval and air operations in the Mediterranean when they unsuccessfully try to stop an important British convoy proceeding to Malta with supplies. Two Italian cruisers are also hit. Only one ship of the convoy is sunk; one British destroyer is hit but reaches harbour.

THE FAR EAST

21st Mar.—It is disclosed that the British forces have raided the enemy post of Letpadan (in Burma), inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese. The Royal Air Force raids Mingaladon and destroys 10 enemy planes. A Japanese cruiser is sunk and another set on fire in Allied air raids on Rabaul in New Britain. American and Filipino forces make a very successful surprise raid on Japanese positions in the Island of Mindano.

22nd Mar.—Allied aircraft, attacking Lae in New Guinea, set fire to three Japanese bombers and nine fighters and damaged two more bombers and three fighters. Allied planes also raid Rabaul in New Britain and Koepang in Timor. The Japanese raid Port Darwin and the town of Katherine in Northern Territory (in Australia). General Wainwright, commanding the United States Army in the Philippines, ignores a Japanese demand for surrender.

23rd Mar.—General MacArthur confers with the Australian Minister for the Army and the Chief of Staff. The Japanese bomb Port Moresby and Wyndham (in Western Australia). Allied airmen raid Dilli in Timor. Fierce fighting is reported between the Chinese and a party of Japanese troops that have landed on the coast of Chungshan district (in Kwangtung province).

24th Mar.—The Japanese claim to have taken Toungoo is denied in London. The American Volunteer Group carry out two raids against two Japanese airfields in Burma and set fire to ten planes. A heavy Japanese raid on the Island of Corregidor and on American positions in Bataan causes little military damage and three raiders are shot down. American troops attack and inflict heavy losses on a Japanese motor column in Mindano.

25th Mar.—United States naval and air forces (it is announced) have dealt smashing blows to Marcus and Wake Islands in the Pacific, thus carrying the war to 990 miles from Yokohama. The Japanese make the 19th raid on Port Moresby; they occupy the Andamans Islands; and take an aerodrome north of Toungoo and cut the Toungoo-Pyinmana road, outflanking the Chinese who, however, proceed to clear up the situation.

26th Mar.—Two Chinese columns invade Thailand from the Shan States in Burma, crossing the border at two points and moving towards Tangaw and Heighong. Four Japanese bombers are shot down during a heavy raid on Corregidor.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

23rd Mar.—There is no confirmation in London of the published reports to the effect that a decision has been reached in the discussions which have been going on between Vichy and Washington and that assurances have been given to the United States which are satisfactory. Such reports also stated that there had been a resumption of shipment of supplies from the United States to French North Africa in consequence. Two French sailors are executed at Oran in French North Africa for "attempting to give up their ship to the British." Thirty-six persons are sentenced to death by the military court at Clermont Ferrand "for failing to give allegiance to the Vichy Government", etc.

24th Mar.—Mexico seizes a Vichy merchantship in the service of the Axis in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

24th Mar.—The German military commander of Belgium and Northern France decrees the death sentence for forging and distributing food-cards and "special supply-licences."

25th Mar.—The Japanese admit that Allied troops are still holding out in Northern Sumatra. Fighting still goes on also in Central Sumatra, Central Borneo and Celebes.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

21st Mar.—It is reported that a Japanese spy, a General masquerading as a dentist, has been captured in Brazil.

22nd Mar.—Uruguay protests to Germany against the attack by a U-boat on the merchantship *Montevideo*, which was carried out in violation of all principles of international law.

23rd Mar.—Two squadrons of Royal Air Force Swordfish aircraft arrive in Cuba to join the United States and Cuban air patrols against enemy U-boats in the Caribbean.

THE TECHNIQUE OF SYSTEMATIC FALSEHOOD

(Continued from page 17.)

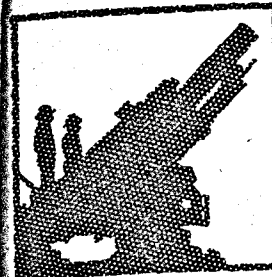
Nazis and Food.—The audacity of the Nazi statement in English that Germany is making great sacrifices to feed the occupied countries would sound ludicrous if it were not so tragic. We have not forgotten that Gauleiter Terboven told the Norwegians on October 4, that "it is a matter of indifference to Germany if some thousands or perhaps tens of thousands of Norwegians, men, women or children starve to death during the war." We also remember the official German declaration that it was no part of their responsibility to feed the enslaved people, that a lower race needs less room, less clothing, less food

and less culture than the higher German race. In Greece there is widespread famine, in Poland people eat barks of trees and skins of animals, while food is drained away from the occupied countries to feed the German population.

MacArthur—The Japanese Headache.

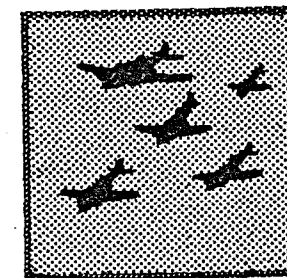
Baffled and foiled by Gen. MacArthur's appointment to a more important command, the Japanese in Hindi can only disguise their humiliation by saying that he has deserted the Philippines' command. This wizard who held the enemy at Bataan in face of overwhelming odds (and whose work is now continued by Gen. Wainwright who repulsed a Japanese attack the day after he was appointed) snatched away a glittering prize from the enemy's grasp which accounts for their chagrin and disgust. "I will return to the Philippines" declared MacArthur yesterday—a most unfortunate omen for the Japanese!

Japanese Canards.—Japanese are putting out in Hindi and Arabic that the Soviets are threatening Iran by concentrating troops on the Iran-Afghan border. If this were so it would violate the Anglo-Russian-Iranian Treaty, which however is not the case, as has been pointed out so often by Iranian official circles. "Neither the U.S.S.R. nor Great Britain ever presented any territorial claims to Iran and no divergences exist between Iran and her Allies" wrote the Iranian newspaper *Ettelat* recently.



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



H. M. THE KING'S CALL TO ACTION

"WE SHALL MARCH ON"



"Since I last spoke to you we have been through very hard, anxious times. We have shared the anguish of peoples who, having long enjoyed peace and prosperity under our flag, are now subjected to all the horrors of war. Our hearts go out to our comrades in Australia, New Zealand, India and Burma in their hour of trial. We know that they are facing it with the same unflinching spirit as those at home in the Mother Country. We shall give them every help in our power and we are glad to know that strong American forces are already ranged at their side.

"We can and must quicken the pace, for speed is the sinew of modern war. These things are not just matters for those in authority. They depend on each one of us in every walk of life, doing his job with all the energy at his command. I ask you to go to your tasks in the critical months ahead with a new fire, with fresh confidence in yourselves and in each another.

"There are moments no doubt when some of us may not feel as fresh as we were two and a half years ago when we started at the bottom of the hill, but do not forget that we are also much nearer the top and as we have climbed, the country's muscles have been braced, its fibres toughened and its heartbeats are stronger and steadier. As the full abomination of the evil spirit against which we are fighting under every sky and climate has become understood by all, our will to endure has hardened. We know that we have undertaken a veritable crusade against the forces of darkness. Were they to prevail the lights of freedom, tolerance and kindness would be blotted out for long generations. There can be no peace until the wicked forces that have wrecked the world are cast down and utterly destroyed. United in close comradeship with our brothers and sisters overseas and with our mighty and valient Allies and we shall go forward together—unwearied till our task is accomplished.

"Strong in our faith, resolved to shrink from no effort, no sacrifice, we shall march on to the triumph of right, which alone can open to all the promise of a broader and better age."

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RUNNING COMMENTARY



A Whispering Germany is trying to sow suspicion of Russia in the minds of the British and American public, at a time when they are smarting under defeats in the Far East.

M. Stalin's Order of the Day on the occasion of the celebration of the Red Army anniversary, has been sought to be misinterpreted and misrepresented. It may be recalled that M. Stalin declared that the task of the Red Army was the liberation of the Soviet territory from the enemy. A whispering campaign has been set on foot that this declaration signifies the abandonment of the aim of overthrowing Hitlerism and freeing the oppressed nations of Europe and also a readiness to make peace as soon as Soviet territories have been cleared of the enemy. From the point of view of Germany, this campaign may be good tactics, but unfortunately for it, it is well-recognized on both sides of the Atlantic that the whole Stalin plan of constructing a powerful and prosperous Communist State depends inevitably on the removal of the military threat to its security from Germany, and that, by becoming an accomplice in the potential destruction of his only possible allies against Germany, Stalin would lose a unique opportunity of putting an end once and for all to the Nazi menace.

This campaign has got a counterpart, and that is that M. Stalin is going to make a separate peace with Hitler and conclude a parallel bargain with Tokyo, thus permitting the German army to give its undivided attention to the invasion of Britain. But the Chinese view is that Japan means to attack Russia before the thaw sets in in Siberia. Support is to be found for this conclusion in the fact that General Tatekawa from Moscow, the Governor-General of Korea and the Prime Minister of Manchukuo have all been simultaneously summoned to Tokyo for consultation. If the Soviet Union is, in fact, attacked simultaneously from the east and the west this spring—which seems to be very possible—it must be remembered that the Red Army of the Far East is formidable in numbers and equipment, and is not dependent on the west for its supplies. Moreover, a Japanese attack on Russia would expose the inflammable cities of Japan to bombing attacks from Vladivostok.

To the south of Russia, Turkey is being subjected to a different kind of campaign. Germany says that she needs a strong Turkey to counter-balance Russia, and further assures her that she need have no fear of any attack from either Germany or Bulgaria. But there is nothing to suggest that the Turkish Government accept such assurances or believe in the sincerity of those who put them forward.

Bulgaria and Will Bulgaria declare war on Russia? This is highly likely. The Daily Mail's

Special Correspondent on the German Frontier says that signs are accumulating that Hitler is doing his best to bring all the countries of South Eastern Europe into his spring war plans. The German Embassy in Ankara recently announced that Von Papen, the Ambassador, and King Boris of Bulgaria would discuss with Hitler "the effects on Turkey and South Eastern Europe of the coming Bulgarian participation in the war against Russia." This is stated to be the first confirmation by German official quarters of reports that Bulgaria would declare war

against Russia." It is reported that German engineers have supervised the construction of 24 new aerodromes and 50 landing fields in Bulgaria, and that German and Bulgarian troops have been moved to the border along the newly built strategic highways.

Disorganized Germany is throwing huge reserves on the eastern front.

The extent to which its plans for the spring have been disorganized by the persistence of the Russian offensive is indicated, says the Stockholm Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, by the huge numbers of German reserves thrown into the counter-attacks. Reserves prematurely sent to the firing line are estimated by Moscow to be about 400,000 men. The enemy is now using full divisions in a series of counter-attacks. Particularly in the Smolensk area, the Germans are making desperate attempts to regain the initiative, without success. Meanwhile Russian troops are smashing their way forward against Staraya Russa, Vyazma and Kharkov. In 10 days' fighting the *Luftwaffe* has lost 306 aircraft against 118 Russian machines. It is suggested in Moscow that the Russian air supremacy may be largely due to the fact that considerable German air forces have been transferred to the Mediterranean area. This is confirmed by the fact that in addition to Marshal Kesselring's air fleet which was withdrawn from the Ukraine front and flown direct to Sicily at the beginning of this year, a second complete air fleet was withdrawn to Germany a month ago for reorganization. There is also evidence to show that a considerable part of the *Luftwaffe*, which consists of six air fleets each comprising 1,000 to 1,500 machines, is being gradually moved to bases in Greece, to the Dodecanese and South of Italy, together with hundreds of new giant gliders for the transport of infantry divisions. Many independent witnesses testify that trains bound for Italy and Greece are loaded with dissembled aircraft and gliders, and they are sent by rail, instead of being flown, because Germany's transport problems, although serious, are not so alarming as her oil shortage. Germany has sufficient fuel only for this one last great summer offensive, and her synthetic oil industry will not be sufficient to meet her requirements for another two years—which will become less still if the Royal Air Force continues its hammering of West German factories.

Russian Policy

According to the Stockholm correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* the bitterest fighting on the whole Russian front is taking place at Vyazma and Kharkov, two of the principal bases where Hitler has assembled vast stocks of munitions, tanks and lorries in readiness for his summer offensive. Enemy resistance has been stiffened by the arrival of fresh

German troops from the rest camps in Poland, East Prussia and France. Vyazma and Kharkov still have their main supply lines in the rear open, and their defences are strong enough to withstand any frontal attack. But on their flanks, where fortifications were erected hastily when the Red Army broke through the first German winter line, the situation is becoming daily more critical, as the Russians continue to batter away with heavy artillery and seemingly endless attacks by tanks and ski troops. The capture of Vyazma and Kharkov is not an easy matter, and the Soviet leaders never made such a claim. Their policy is to tire out these fortresses by heavy pressure maintained at their weakest points over a period of several weeks. This policy succeeded in reducing the strongholds of Mojaik, and the Russians claim that it will succeed here also.

Harrowing stories are told of the sufferings of the Germans in Staraya Russa, Orel and Rzhev. They have been completely isolated, and have to depend for supplies on Junkers—52 transport planes, which have to run the gauntlet of Russian fighters on every trip. The German garrisons are suffering untold hardships; they are existing on concentrated food powders, and have had no fresh meat, vegetables, fruit or bread for more than four weeks. The German soldiers are exhausted, but rest at night is purposely made difficult by Russian artillery bombardments and ski troops, which react the defences and carry out lightning attacks with grenades and tommy-guns and vanish before the Germans can get to grips with them. At both Orel and Rzhev, spotted typhus, scurvy and dysentery have broken out.

Goebbels' Tactics

The reduction of food rations in Germany forms the subject matter of an article by Goebbels in last week's *Das Reich*. He has enumerated eight reasons for the reduction which include the maintenance of a very much larger German army, totally abnormal weather conditions in the last two years, which upset all calculations, and the chronic shortage of agricultural labour. Emphasising the necessity for stern justice in the distribution of what is available, Goebbels refers to the "recent decree by the Ministerial Council for defence of the Reich," according to which persons who destroy or hoard raw materials and other essential goods are liable to death. He says that soon it will not be worth while to pander to the belly and risk one's skin. He warns the German people that their sufferings now are as nothing compared with what would befall them if they lost the war. For sometime of late, there has been a period of gloomy realism in Goebbels' propaganda, which was evidently planned to prepare the people of Germany for heavy losses on the Russian front and to create the right emotional atmosphere for an appeal for winter

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR IN THE FAR EASTERN FRONT

JAPS USE POISON GAS IN TOUNGOO

The War in the Far East, during the last week, has been notable for a number of important events, which not only show the trend it is taking but also affirm the superiority of the Allies in certain areas. For instance, the news that the Chinese forces operating in Burma had regained control of the eastern section of Toungoo, although outnumbered by two to one, gives an indication of the strength of the resistance and striking power of the Chinese. Superior Japanese forces supported by aircraft tanks and artillery, launched an attack on the Chinese positions along the railway to Mandalay, but after four days and nights of severe fighting, the Japanese have failed to dislodge the Chinese. But it is realised in Chungking that fighting around Toungoo represents only advance guard action, and that the main battle between the Chinese and the Japanese forces in Burma must be fought further north, where the Japanese forces are holding large forces in reserve. It is stated that at least one Japanese division has arrived by sea. Heavy fighting is now going on between Toungoo and Yedashe, which is some 20 miles north of Toungoo.

One significant feature of the fighting on the Toungoo front is the use of poison gas by the Japanese in their efforts to dislodge the Chinese from their posts along the railway. But this barbaric and monstrous method of warfare failed to shake the Chinese troops. It may be recalled that the Japanese used poison gas on a previous occasion—during the battle of Changsha in Central China.

Referring to the position on the Toungoo front, the *Associated Press* special correspondent with the Allied forces in Burma writes:

"Toungoo still stands as the second inland Tobruk. Bombed, shelled and machine-gunned, almost continuously, the beleaguered Chinese garrison, encircled and cut off, is still fighting back fiercely."

Toungoo is also called "Burma's heart" and a second Verdun, and the Chinese are making the most strenuous efforts to resist the Japanese. Military experts are of opinion that the Japanese are concentrating their main attack on the Toungoo front. Counter-attacking Chinese troops have occupied the Nangyun and Kyungan aerodromes and declared martial law on the Toungoo front, with a view to maintaining order. Japanese attacks are becoming stronger, due to reinforcements, and the Chinese forces continue to repulse them.

Latest reports, however, state that Toungoo has been evacuated by the Chinese troops.

On the Irrawaddy front, the Japanese are keeping up a certain amount of activity to keep the Allied forces there busy. On this front, three columns of the enemy are advancing, one along the Promé road, another on the east bank, and the third on the west bank of

the Irrawaddy river. Unofficial reports from Maymyo state that British tanks have driven the Japanese back on the Irrawaddy front, inflicting considerable casualties.

ALLIED SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR

In New Guinea and New Britain, the Allies have gained air superiority over the enemy. This says Mr. Drakeford, the Australian Air Minister, "has seriously delayed Japanese operations necessitating the withdrawal of aircraft and crews from other areas to replace losses."

Mr. Drakeford announced that Allied air operations on Lae on March 10, and subsequent operations, probably crippled over 10 per cent of the cruiser strength with which the Japanese had entered the war. Forty-eight Japanese bombers were also destroyed, or probably destroyed, over Australia and the surrounding islands.

Mr. Drakeford's further statement about the significance of these achievements deserve to be specially noted. He said that the successes achieved by the comparatively small forces could no longer be regarded as merely of tactical significance, and added:

"They had made a marked strategical difference to the war."

AGGRESSIVE TACTICS

The special correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* cabling to his paper from Port Moresby, says: "The fact that the honours so far are definitely with us in this strange tropic war of shadow-sparring in the jungles and hide-and-seek in the clouds is proof of the value of aggression in this kind of campaign." He points out that since the capture of Rabaul, capital of New Britain, two months ago, the Japanese have had to take infinitely more than they have been able to deal out. So far the Japanese have lost about 100 aircraft and 50 ships of all types, in addition to many others damaged. The correspondent sums up the position by saying that the Japanese have reached a position of stalemate in New Guinea area. Targets in New Guinea and New Britain are being systematically hammered, and no respite has been given to the enemy in which to build up his strength for a decisive blow. The Royal Australian Air Force pilots and air crews are doing a magnificent job, and despite maximum duty hours with minimum rest are in the highest spirits.

The enemy attacked Darwin for the eighth time on March 31. The attack, said Prime Minister Curtin, was directed against the aerodrome but caused neither damage nor casualties. Japanese aircraft made reconnaissance flights over Port Moresby, and encountered anti-aircraft fire. It is reported from

Port Moresby that floods forced the Japanese to evacuate from the area they had occupied in the Markham Valley, as a result of which enemy pressure overland towards Port Moresby has been relieved. The mountain tributaries of the Markham River have become racing torrents pouring millions of tons of water on to the flats between Lae and Nadzab which are 27 miles apart. On March 30, a small Japanese force consisting of a heavy bomber and three Navy fighters carried out the 22nd raid on Port Moresby, but they were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL

President Roosevelt has announced the creation of a Pacific War Council at Washington, composed of Australia, New England, the Netherlands, Canada, China, Great Britain and the United States and convened the first meeting of the Council on April 1 at the White House. In announcing the creation of the Pacific Council, President Roosevelt said

create a machinery to give the opportunity of consultation to those whose future was involved. He added: "The Government face the future with confidence." Canada has also welcomed the formation of such a Council, and it expects, said a Government spokesman, that the Council will perform "the most useful task."

STRAIN ON JAPANESE RESOURCES

The American Navy is doing a very useful task by reminding the Japanese who are moving farther and farther across the seas, that their homeland is by no means safe from attack. The Naval Correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* says: "Perhaps the most significant fact about Admiral Halsey's attack on Wake Island and Marcus Island is to be noted in the report that his squadron met only one small Japanese gunboat in the

FOR RAIDS

BY AN OLD SCOTTISH WOMAN

"WHEN the air-raid warning sounds, I take the Bible from the shelf and read the Twenty-third Psalm. Then I put up a wee bit prayer. Then I take a wee drop o'whiskey to steady my nerve. Then I get in bed and pull up the covers. And then I tell Hitler to go to hell."

that it was imperative that all the United Nations now actively engaged in the Pacific conflict should consider together matters of policy relating to the joint war effort. He pointed out that effective war can be prosecuted only with complete co-operation and understanding of all the nations concerned. He added that the new Council would be in intimate contact with a similar body in London.

Australia has welcomed the creation of the Pacific War Council. Mr. Curtin, the Australian Prime Minister, expressed his deep satisfaction over the fact that Australia has now a direct vote in the higher direction of the war and said, "The decision is the culmination of efforts of the Commonwealth to

whole course of its 3,500-mile journey across the Pacific." This fact coupled with the remarkable weakness of the enemy in air defence at Wake Island shows to what extent the Japanese have strained their resources to support their expeditions in the South China Seas, "Possession of the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean," says the correspondent, "can do nothing towards the defence of Tokyo; if the American forces deliver an aggressive blow."

These and other circumstances point to the fact that things are beginning to assume a gloomy outlook already for the aggressor, even before the Allied counter-offensive has fully taken shape.

BRAIN AND NERVES OF THE A.R.P. ORGANISATION

WORKING OF A CONTROL CENTRE EXPLAINED

MAP WHICH SHOWS SITUATION AT A GLANCE

TALLY BOARD RECORDS ALLOCATION OF SERVICES

At the Civil Defence Conference held in New Delhi in November 1941, it was decided that the term "Civil Defence Commissioner" should be abolished; the functions previously attributed to that office are exercised by the District Magistrate or an officer specially nominated, who is responsible for all Civil Defence matters in the area.

The majority of Provincial Governments have decided that the District Magistrate and the A.R.P. Controller shall be one and the same officer and that he will usually have an A.R.P. Officer to assist him. The term "District Magistrate and A.R.P. Controller" is, therefore, used here on the assumption that the two offices are held by one officer.

HEADQUARTERS

In order that the District Magistrate and A.R.P. Controller and Heads of A.R.P. and essential services may control and co-ordinate action required as a result of an air raid and come to quick decisions, there must be a headquarters where—

- they can meet and decide on the action to be taken and where they can be found for consultation;
- they have speedy access to all essential information affecting the situation; and
- there are means of communicating orders and information to all concerned.

This headquarters is termed "The Control Centre," or "The Combined Control and Report Centre."

Information of air raid damage is given by wardens or other authorized reporting agencies, such as the police, to Report Centres from which orders for the despatch of mobile A.R.P. services, located in the A.R.P. depot served by the Report Centre (for example, Messengers, Ambulance Service, First-aid Party Service and Rescue Service), are sent out.

INFORMATION COLLATED

Report Centres also collate the various messages received and pass essential information to the services concerned and to the Control Centre, so that its staff may be conversant with the general situation and be in a position to deal with demands for extra assistance.

In many areas, the Control and Report Centres are combined; in others, where there are several Report Centres, the Control Centre is separate from each Report Centre, but may be located for reasons of convenience and economy alongside one Report Centre and in the same building; in yet other areas—though this is exceptional—the Control Centre may be some distance from any of the Report Centres. If a Control Centre is not combined with a Report Centre, it does not receive reports direct from wardens, but it is kept informed by one or more Report Centres of the situation as it develops.

COMBINED CONTROL AND REPORT CENTRE

The Combined Control and Report Centre consists of an Outdoor Messengers' Room, Message Room and a Map Room.

The Map Room accommodates the District Magistrate and A.R.P. Controller, the A.R.P. Officer, Heads of A.R.P. services and their deputies, representatives of essential services, the Officer-in-charge, Intelligence Officer, Plotting Officer, Chart Writer, a Record Clerk, a Tally Board Clerk, a Tally Board (showing the A.R.P. and other services available and their allocation) and a large map on which is marked the location of the Control Centres, Report Centres, Hospitals, First-aid Posts, A.R.P. Depots, Wardens' Posts, Police and Fire Stations, etc.

In the Message Room are a Message Supervisor, telephone operators at exchange lines for "in" and "out" messages, and a telephonist who operates direct lines (Warning Police and Fire).

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The District Magistrate and A.R.P. Controller exercises general control over all action to be taken as a result of an air raid. He will make decisions on matters of major importance and will also arrange for mutual support between the Report Centres in the areas, if there is more than one Report Centre.

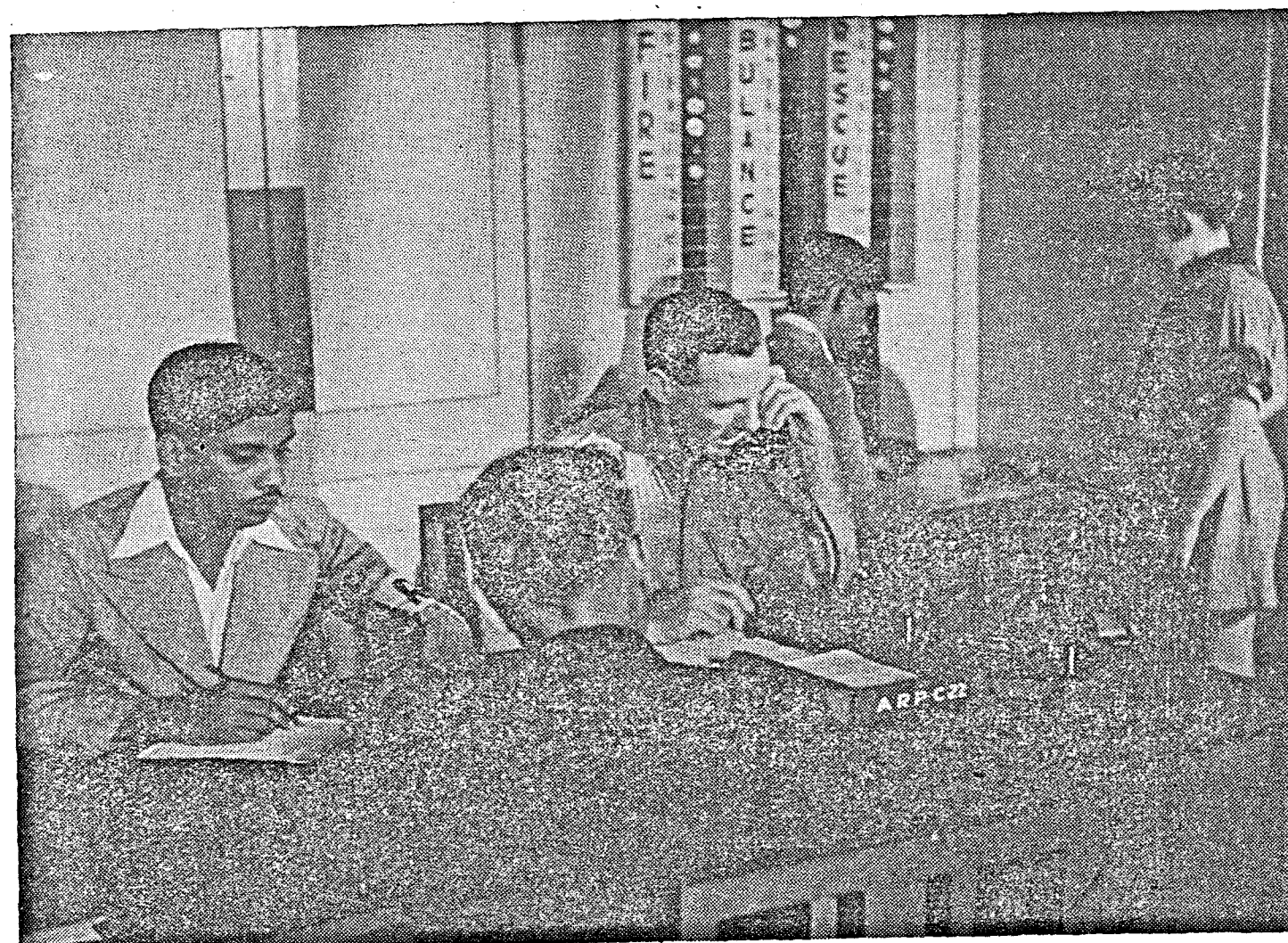
The Heads of A.R.P. Services and their deputies will exercise general control and

the District Magistrate and A.R.P. Controller and may deputise for him when he is not available.

The Officer-in-charge will be responsible for the organization of the Centre, the training of the staff and maintaining the roster of duties and provision of relief.

PLOTTING OFFICER

The Plotting Officer is responsible for seeing that the map gives correct picture of the



REPORT CENTRE, MADRAS A.R.P.

supervision over the world of their services and refer any matter in dispute to the District Magistrate for final decision. Representatives of essential services (such as electricity and water-supply) will have similar functions.

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

As the District Magistrate and A.R.P. Controller and Heads of A.R.P. and essential services must not be hampered in the exercise of other responsibilities by the routine of managing a Control Centre, the responsibility for the operation of Control and Report Centres and for the despatch of services will normally be entrusted to the Officer-in-Charge, who will be directly subordinate, to

situation as it has been reported up to any given moment. He will plot incidents on the map, using tabs and pins provided for the purpose. Incident pins have different coloured heads, blue, for example, representing high explosive bombs and red, a fire which is still burning.

Incident pins will be removed from the map (after consulting the Officer-in-charge) when the incident has been dealt with.

The Plotting Officer will be assisted by the Chart Writer, who will maintain a chart giving the number of the incident, its position and by whom it is reported.

(Continued on page 9)

ALTERNATIVE LAND ROUTE OPENED TO INDIA

NO DISCRIMINATION

1,500 EVACUEES DAILY ON MOVE

DETAILS OF SAFETY AND OTHER MEASURES

Keen public interest has recently been shown in the arrangements for the evacuation of Indians by the land route from Burma leading into Manipur and Assam. In particular allegations have been made that in these arrangements European and Anglo-Indian refugees have been accorded favourable treatment. It is now possible to give an accurate picture of conditions on this route as they exist to-day.

Until about three weeks ago one route from Tamu on the Burma frontier to Pallel in the Manipur State provided almost the only outlet from Burma to India. This route, mainly owing to the paucity of water supplies, could never accommodate more than a small number of foot passengers daily and the influx of large numbers of refugees soon rendered it, in spite of the best efforts of the authorities available, a source rather of danger than of safety. Sanitation was ignored, cholera spread and the whole route became contaminated. Measures of the greatest urgency taken by the Government of India have now resulted in the following general position.

An alternative route, differing but slightly in length and with natural water facilities sufficient, if properly organized, to cater for a large number of foot passengers, has been thrown open to all refugees. At present the number permitted to use this route daily is 1,500, but arrangements are being made to increase that number very shortly. Five camps have been established between Tamu and Pallel at each of which there is not less than one doctor. Each camp has an adequate supply of water, sanitary arrangements, medical assistance and food supplies for 3,000 people and is in charge of a commandant.

ORIGINAL ROUTE

The original route is being completely reorganized. The serious sources of infection, mainly of cholera, have been removed or brought under control and in due course it is intended, subject to military considerations, that this route also should be open to a large number of refugees. **It is the restricted use of this route which has given rise to a serious apprehension that racial discrimination was taking place.**

The facts are that, before, control of all routes was undertaken under central direction, stocks of European food, such as tinned beef

and similar provisions had been supplied at the halting places on this route by certain private organizations. Supplies of food for Indian travellers were lacking and no supplies for Europeans had been stocked on the alternative route. Under Government control the original route, with its small capacity, became of minor importance so far as evacuation is concerned and the first, and most immediate, steps taken were to stock the alternative route with sufficient food and supplies suited to Indian requirements to support the maximum number that could then be cleared from Pallel onwards into India proper.

CONDITIONS OF ROUTE

In the meantime it was decided that, subject to the overriding consideration that the route should be kept immune from cholera infection, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, whose numbers have never hitherto exceeded 50 a day, should be allowed along the original route where the stocks of food would otherwise be wasted. At the same time it was recognized that Indian requirements should also be catered for on this route. This is now being arranged. **The route will be open, within its limited capacity, to all persons of whatever race who have inoculation certificates and can be relied upon to comply with the strict sanitary standards that the conditions of the route necessitate.**

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that in the proper organization of these routes, through country offering natural difficulties of an exceptional character, one of the major problems has been the provision of adequate supplies at the camps. Transport has been scarce and slow and it is only by intensive effort that the camps have now been stocked and are being replenished.

SAFETY MEASURES

It is not possible in the space of a short note to detail all the other measures which have been taken both in India and in Burma. The following few points will, however, be of interest. An officer under the Central Government, with a party of police, is stationed permanently at Tamu and is in constant touch with the officer appointed by the Burma Government to supervise evacuation arrangements.

(Continued on page 10)

BRAIN AND NERVES OF THE A.R.P. ORGANISATION

(Continued from page 7)

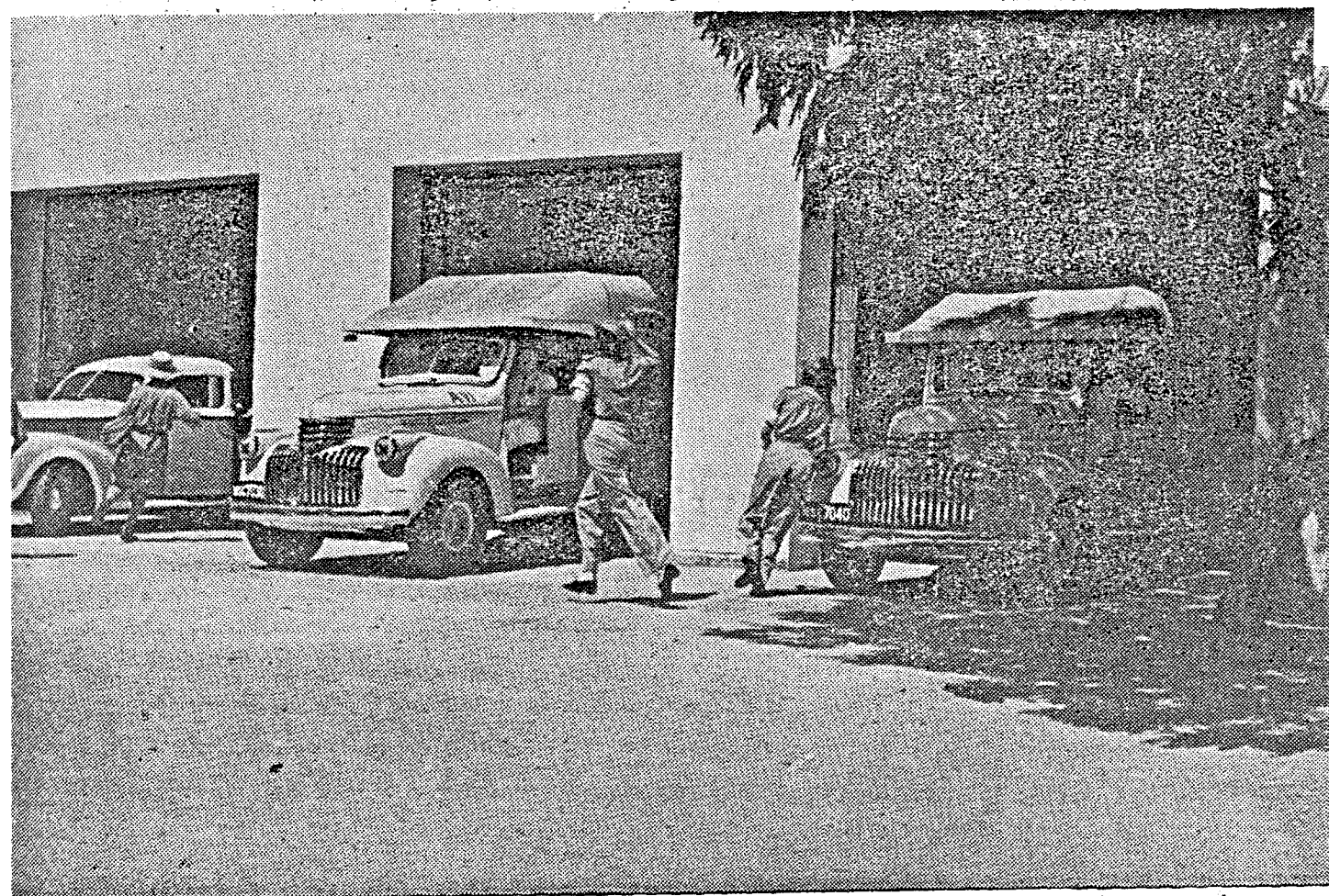
INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

The Intelligence Officer will maintain a diary of all important events and a record of each incident, showing the action taken. He must be ready, at any time, to give an appropriate and accurate appreciation of the situation.

SUBADAR NIAZ ALI KHAN, I.O.M.

The first award of the Indian Order of Merit, First Class, during the war is announced. This order ranks second only to the Victoria Cross in the military decorations for gallantry, and is exceedingly rare. The recipient is Subadar Niaz Ali Khan, I.O.M., 6th Rajputana Rifles, who was decorated for bravery at Sidi Barrani in 1940, and who is now at an officers' Training School. He comes from Poonch State.

During the operations in Syria last summer Niaz Ali took over command of a Company when his Company Commander became a



COMBINED DEPOT, MADRAS A.R.P.

TALLY BOARD CLERK

The Tally Board Clerk operates the tally board under the immediate supervision of the Officer-in-charge, while the Record clerk files all "in" and "out" messages in separate files, each to correspond with the reference number of the incident to which it refers.

MESSAGE SUPERVISOR

The Message Supervisor is in charge of messages received and is responsible to the Officer-in-charge. He arranges the daily roster of duties for all the Message Room personnel so that a skeleton staff is always on duty and a full staff is available at very short notice.

casualty. He led his Company during the long night march to Mezze with great skill, and on arrival just before dawn went round the village to cut the Damascus-Beirut road and railway. There the Company destroyed several lorries, blew up the railway bridge, destroyed a dump, turned back several convoys and beat off an attack by a whole Battalion. A number of heavy tanks, supported by infantry and cavalry, then appeared against which his weapons could do nothing. So Niaz Ali withdrew his company in perfect order to Mezze village. There they barricaded themselves in some houses and repelled all attacks until not one round of ammunition remained. Even then he refused to surrender until the house was blown up with dynamite.

ALTERNATIVE LAND ROUTE OPENED TO INDIA

(Continued from page 8.)

Another officer has already been sent into Burma with authority to proceed as far along the evacuation route as may seem necessary. Guards have been provided by the Government of Burma at all camps along this route. Reports indicate that a considerable medical staff has been distributed in this area by the Government of Burma. Large distribution camps, capable of accommodating in all about 20,000 persons, have been organized at the main arrival centres in India. No charges are levied, whether for food, transport or accommodation, between the Burma border and rail-head in India.

RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS

Two principal difficulties remain and are now being tackled energetically. One is the difficulty of communication in an area where time has hitherto not been of vital importance. This largely accounts for the lack of detailed information which it has been possible to release.

The second is the problem of railway accommodation from the rail-head in Assam to other parts of India. Railways in these areas have not been constructed to accommodate a heavy flow of traffic. Every effort is being made to avoid congestion but it may for some time yet be necessary to adopt make-shift arrangements in order to prevent undue crowding at the principal arrival centres.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 3.)

clothing for the suffering troops. In the present circumstances, Goebbels knows well that it would be dangerous to try to whip up German enthusiasm for the spring offensive by promises of easy and spectacular triumphs. There is good evidence to show that enthusiasm is lacking, and therefore the best thing to do is to stiffen morale by emphasising that the fate of Germany will shortly be in the balance and that a superhuman effort on the part of the German people is absolutely necessary.



PRODUCTION OF MACHINE TOOLS IN INDIA

HOW WAR HAS AIDED DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR ASSISTING MANUFACTURERS

Well over 100 licensed firms in India are now manufacturing machine tools of various types, ranging from simple drills and lathes to special purpose machines required for munitions production. Their total output runs to some 170 machines per month, not including ancillary plant which is produced by the hundred. Altogether, nearly 500 units are manufactured per month and this figure is rapidly increasing.

Prior to the war, there was practically no production of machine tools in India, though a few firms were making a small number of special machines for their own requirements. Since the outbreak of war, however, there has been a rapid expansion and licences have been issued to a large number of firms, throughout India for the manufacture of machines of various types.

The most popular types of machines manufactured are lathes (including small capstans), drilling, shaping, planing, slotting, and hacksawing machines, presses, furnaces, power blowers, and sand-blasting plant. Some higher class machines, such as cold saws, horizontal borers, production millers and thread millers, are also produced in Railway workshops.

Besides these machines, various gauges, tools, jigs, etc., are also being manufactured in the country. The Railway tool rooms alone are producing some 1,000 gauges weekly for use in ordnance factories, while Tatas are manufacturing 50,000 tools of various types every month.

RUPEES 15 LAKHS SCHEME

With a view to further expanding the production of the higher class machines, a scheme costing some Rs. 15 lakhs has recently been evolved by the Machine Tool Controller and approved of by the Government of India. The scheme, when launched, is expected to enable the firms selected for the purpose to produce 80 to 100 such machines per month, with prospect of further expansion at a later stage.

The possibilities of manufacturing small machine tools, such as taps, reamers, twist drills and milling cutters, are also under investigation. A scheme for giving assistance to firms willing to undertake manufacture of such tools has recently secured the approval of Government.

Apart from efforts to promote new production, several important measures have been taken, since the introduction of the Machine Tool Control Order on 1st March 1940, to secure

better utilization of existing machine tools in the country. By a census of machine tools throughout India, held in July 1940, it has been possible to locate all plant and machinery existing in the country and to ensure their utilization in the best possible manner. Nearly 1,000 of the machine tools thus located have been requisitioned and placed in the Central Workshop.

CREATING A RESERVE

In addition, a scheme was framed last year to create a reserve of machine tools in the country as a safeguard against delays and possible interruptions in the arrival of shipments from abroad. Nearly Rs. 20 lakhs was set aside for the purpose, but only a portion of it has been spent so far owing to the difficulty in obtaining supplies.

SIGN IN BERLIN:

"WHEN the Air Raid Alarm sounds, go immediately to the shelters. Our Fuehrer sets an example by always being first to go to the air raid shelter."

Much as already had been done in developing indigenous production and in conserving supplies, much more is still required. India's present requirements of machine tools are far in excess of her potential capacity as now envisaged, and it is unlikely that she will be able to do without considerable imports for some time to come. The production of machine tools is a highly specialized industry, requiring huge outlays of capital, and it can reasonably be expected to flourish only when there are large basic engineering industries to support it. In India, such industries are still in an embryonic stage and will take some time to grow. But, meantime, a start has been made with her machine tool industry, and the progress so far has been encouraging.

A GREAT NEW ROUTE FOR THE PACIFIC

BRITISH PLAN FOR A FORWARD FIGHT

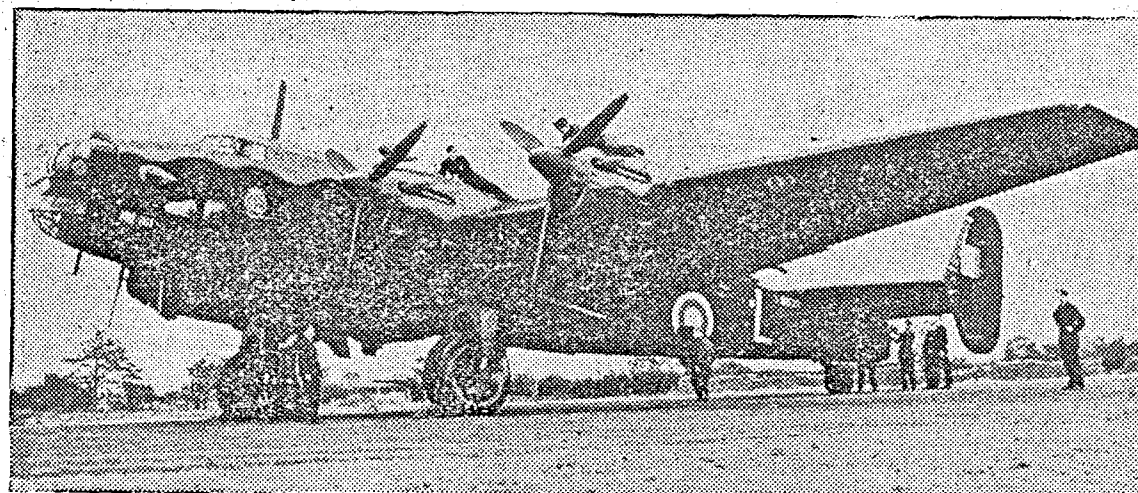
The spirit of attack is growing apace, writes the *Yorkshire Post's* Military Correspondent. More declarations of offensive measures are coming from India, Australia, the United States and Canada. All these add their weight to the British plan for a forward fight.

Our enemies are now coming up against heavier forces of the United Nations. A great new route for the Pacific is developing across Canada and Alaska. This will extend to the nearest concentration point to Japan. Its

What strategic future this great line across the world holds no one can tell, but there it is with the German army lying in the middle with vast forces on either side.

Japan, under Hitler's orders, is an agent for drawing forces away from the Germans and absorbing the strength and arsenals of South Africa, Australia and India. India has answered the menace and all races are joining the colours. A second million of men in

A NEW BRITISH BOMBER THAT BOMBS BERLIN



The new Handley-Page "HALIFAX" bomber used by Britain in night attacks on Berlin and other German cities. It is one of the fastest heavy bombers and also carries a strong defensive armament. The machine has a wing span of 99 feet, a length of 70 feet and height of 22 feet. Some idea of its size can be gauged from the picture wherein the figures of British Air Force mechanics, "tuning up" the engines for a flight, can be seen next to the giant machine.

spearhead in the Aleutian Islands is only 1,400 miles from the northern tip of the Japanese archipelago.

The American area in the Behring Sea represents the eastern flank of a great line stretching across Russia, China and India. Forward of it lies the Middle East Army, and in Britain stands the western flank. America is feeding both flanks, moving east and west from the central pool in the United States.

assured. The limit is only governed by equipment.

India is now the key-stone of the Imperial arch. Her forces are only at the beginning of an expansion which had as its nucleus an Indian Army of 160,000 men. Officers are being turned out in great numbers from the Dehra Dun, Mhow and other schools. India's arsenals are expanding to meet all requirements. The first fruits of the Roger Supply Mission are coming to hand.



TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

SCHEME DISCUSSED AT NEW DELHI CONFERENCE

On the 23rd and 24th March 1942, a Conference was held at New Delhi at which representatives of the Department of Supply, of all Provincial Governments, of some of the important States and a representative of the Chamber of Princes were present. The Conference was held to work out a scheme to increase production of small-scale industry with a view to meeting the largely increased requirements of the Department of Supply.

In the year 1941-42 manufactures of small-scale industry of the value of Rs. 4,98,00,000 were taken by the Department of Supply. Camouflage nets, woollen blankets, leather goods and pith hats worth Rs. 1,82,00,000, Rs. 1,18,00,000, Rs. 96,00,000 and Rs. 44,00,000, respectively, were the important items bought. It is expected that additional orders for the manufacture of small-scale industry to the extent of Rs. 5,10,00,000 will be placed in the year 1942-43. Cotton textiles, pith hats and camouflage nets worth Rupees 1,86,00,000, Rs. 65,00,000 and Rs. 71,00,000, respectively, are likely to be bought by the Department of Supply.

PROVINCIAL AGENCIES

It was agreed that all Provincial Governments and States participating in the scheme should establish official agencies with whom the Department of Supply would contract for the supply of certain goods which can suitably be manufactured by the small-scale industry. The Provincial agencies would make their own arrangements through their Directors of Industries and/or Registrars of Co-operative Societies. The supply of raw materials, provision

of finance, instruction in manufacture, inspection during manufacture and final supply of goods to the Department of Supply would be done by the official agency. The Government of India would, however, give financial assistance within certain limits, if required. The official agencies will be responsible for all the work, but the Supply Department would give all possible help, if required. The Provincial Governments have no desire to make any profits, and the Government of India would pay for their extra expenditure on staff, etc., required for the operation of the scheme by means of slightly higher prices. The Government of India expect to pay for these goods prices slightly higher than those for goods of organized industry. This scheme will keep a large number of small-scale rural and urban workers busy for the whole year. It would also increase the sources of supply for goods required by the Department of Supply and would also serve as an insurance against loss of production on account of dispersal of labour, damage to factories, etc.

The official agencies will deal with the Department of Supply through their respective Controllers of Supplies who will have very wide powers and references to Headquarters would be very few.

It is proposed to appoint a senior officer on special duty to co-ordinate this work. He will tour in all Provinces and States concerned and will give the official agencies all the necessary help.



THE WAR IN A NUTSHELL

ABANDONMENTS OF "PASSIVE" WARFARE

(By Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn)

General MacArthur's appointment as Commander-in-Chief in the Australian zone, significant in itself, has been followed quickly by proof of growing Allied strength in that area with a series of disclosures not only illustrative of the impressive scale of American aid but also of the speed and offensive spirit with which it has been designed. The American contingents on that side of the Pacific, it is already seen, are to be no mere token force.

Obviously the first consideration must be to guarantee the security of the Australian base, though it would be inconsistent with General MacArthur's character and with the record of the Anzac troops to look for security in a passive spirit.

The daring and success of the air counter-attacks on Japanese shipping and bases in New Guinea are an indication of what may be expected of them.

It would, however, be premature to suppose that they can launch a large-scale offensive in the near future. The initiative still lies with Japan meanwhile and the direction of her next move is still uncertain.

THREAT TO PORT MORSEBY

Evidently Port Moresby is threatened, possibly as a stepping stone to Darwin and the North Australian ports and to seek air superiority over the Torres Straits. Japan may attempt to push out further south-east into the South Sea Islands in order to find bases for attacks on American convoys, even though it would add another immensely long line to her sea communications. It is, of course, impossible to garrison all these innumerable islands and it might even be difficult to discover which of them was being used either as submarine or air bases. No doubt, if the Japanese secure such bases, steps would be taken to dislodge them, but in the main, protection of convoys must depend less on the denial of these to the enemy than on naval action and such air protection as can be provided. Some of the islands may give the Allies useful intermediate bases both for the organization of protective services and for counter-action to frustrate Japanese attempts.

In Burma it is evident that the Japanese are preparing for a fresh advance. The lull has, however, given General Alexander time to reorganize his command and devise methods for meeting Japanese tactics.

SITUATION IN LIBYA

In Libya there has been no change in the situation and no deductions can be drawn from such increase in patrolling and air activity as has occurred. The very effective naval and air raid on Rhode Island affords proof that we are not resting entirely on the defensive in the Mediterranean.

Persistent air attacks on Malta continue, but there is little indication that they are the prelude to an attempt to capture the island. They would seem to be attempts to reduce the use of the island as an offensive base against Italian ports and convoys for Libya.

RUSSIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

In Russia there is no slackening of the counter-offensive, and the position of the Germans in the Staryia Russa-Vyazma salient and Kharkov is becoming increasingly critical. Whether the Russians will be able to achieve a major success at any of these points it is impossible to judge. The continuance of winter conditions is evidently very distasteful to the Germans, but they must to some degree hamper Russian operations when they are on a scale likely to bring about speedy and decisive results. The German counter-attacks are absorbing more and more reserve divisions and they appear to have only limited success and must be desperately expensive and exhausting.

That the Germans are now definitely committed to a great spring offensive at the earliest possible moment cannot be doubted, for by no other means could the closely threatened and isolated key points to which they have clung be relieved. If Hitler had been able to carry out his original intention of establishing a firm winter defensive position, then it might have been possible for him to launch a spring offensive on a great scale elsewhere and postpone the resumption of the offensive in Russia till later in the year. Now any spring offensive he may attempt elsewhere must, I think, be of subsidiary character.

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

27th Mar.—The Royal Air Force bombers with strong fighter escort attack objectives at Ostend, and destroy one enemy fighter and damage a number of others. One of our fighters is missing.

28th Mar.—A strong force of British bombers make a heavy attack on the Port of Lubeck, the most important commercial port in the Western Baltic, which handles the greater part of the sea-borne traffic with Sweden, and particularly the supply of iron ore and other raw materials for the Central German industrial area. This port is also used for the dispatch of military supplies to Norway, Finland and the extreme north Russian front.

British bombers attack the north-west German coast and drop leaflets over Paris. Anti-aircraft batteries open fire at the planes.

Squadrons of the Royal Air Force make offensive sweeps over the Channel and Northern France. Thirteen enemy fighters are destroyed. Five of our fighters are missing.

Saint Nazaire, the Nazi-held port of considerable strategic importance on the French coast, has been raided and smashed by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. This is stated to be one of the finest aggressive operations Britain has engaged in since the war was started.

31st Mar.—A few enemy aircraft fly over the South-west Coast of England. At one place bombs are dropped close to the shore, and there is an attack with machine-gun. No one is injured.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

27th Mar.—British patrols have again been active in Libya. The enemy's fortified post at Halegh el Eleba between Mekili and Tmimi is attacked, and heavy casualties are inflicted.

There is an enemy air raid on Tobruk. Two German planes are damaged by our anti-aircraft fire. An Italian plane is shot down by our fighters.

H. M. the Queen's nephew, the Master of Glamis, Captain John Patrick Bowes-Lyon, who was reported missing after taking part in a patrol in the Western Desert last September, is now reported killed. He was 32, and was a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards.

General Blamey tells Australians that the position in Libya has been stabilised, and that the campaign is "a big achievement."

Our infantry shells enemy positions in Alima. Royal Air Force fighters shoot down a Macchi 202, and damage other enemy planes.

During a raid on Benghazi a number of fires are started, and a large three-masted ship was seen ablaze at the Central mole. Two of our fighters are lost but both pilots are saved.

28th Mar.—A Free French column engages an enemy column, including some tanks, some miles east of Mekili and forces it to withdraw. Our troops brought down one German and one Italian aircraft.

There is an increase in air activity in Cyrenaica. Benghazi is bombed and nearby camps machine-gunned. Our fighters attack landing grounds of Derna and Martuba.

29th Mar.—Bombers of the South African Air Force, escorted by fighters, attack the west landing ground at Martuba. Hits are scored on aircraft on the ground.

Artillery of a British fighting column harasses enemy positions at Ras el Elba behind the Tmimi-Mekili track. Another British fighting column attacks a group of 40 enemy vessels in the Gabriel Aleima area.

Bombing attacks on landing ground and camps in Derna, Tmimi and Martuba are continued.

30th Mar.—An attack is carried out on enemy shipping off Benghazi. Enemy attacks on Malta are on a greatly reduced scale.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

28th Mar.—Mr. Stimson, the United States War Secretary, announces at a press conference that a special desert corps with an initial strength of 8,000 troops, has been created. He has also revealed the news about the establishment of a new air-borne command of army ground forces at two stations in Georgia.

30th Mar.—American bombers are being ferried across the Pacific to Australia in order to reinforce the Allied air fleets.

1st Apr.—The first meeting of the Pacific War Council is held to-day at the White House, with President Roosevelt as Chairman. Britain, China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Netherlands and the United States are represented.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

27th Mar.—Soviet forces launch a large-scale attack on the Murmansk front to delay the German preparations for the spring.

28th Mar.—Thaw sets in on the Moscow front. Fierce fighting is raging on the southern wing of the Central (Smolensk) front.

29th Mar.—The battle of Staraya Russa, where the German Sixteenth Army is encircled enters on "the decisive phase." At Rzhev an intense battle is raging. Thirty-nine enemy aircraft are destroyed, 5 of which near Moscow. The Russians lost six aircraft.

31st Mar.—Soviet armoured forces launch an offensive from three directions—north, south and east—in the Kharkov region. The Russians rout in the Crimea the Twenty-second German tank division. After the failure of the German counter-attack, on the Kalinin front, the Russians are sweeping forward. Six bridges in the Smolensk region are destroyed by Russian guerillas.

THE BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, Etc.

29th Mar.—Bulgarian divisions move to the southern frontier. M. Filov, the Bulgarian Premier, declares in a speech to the Bulgarian Parliament that Bulgaria's "fate is indisso-lubly linked" with that of the Axis powers.

SHIPPING

31st Mar.—London's Warship Week has reached a total of £145,074,919.

It is revealed that 98 Allied ships were sunk in four months in the Atlantic waters. A United States Senate Committee will inquire into the effectiveness of the counter-measures.

THE FAR EAST

27th Mar.—Goering's newspaper *Essener National Zeitung*, is the first German paper to hint, in to-day's issue, the possibility of a simultaneous German and Japanese attack on Russia. A Japanese landing party which landed at the Chungshan Coast has withdrawn.

The main Japanese attack on Burma at present is up the Toungoo Road. Lieut.-General Alexander, Commander of the British forces in Burma, has returned to Burma after a short visit to Chung-king to confer with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

28th Mar.—The situation on the Toungoo front appears to have improved.

30th Mar.—Heavy fighting is going on north of Toungoo. The Chinese hold out despite fierce assaults. The Japanese advance in three columns on the Irrawaddy Front.

In New Guinea, floods force the Japs to evacuate from the Markham Valley, thus relieving the pressure on Port Moresby.

1st Apr.—A Chinese communiqué announces that the Chinese forces have evacuated Toungoo and withdrawn to the north-east of the town. More than 5,000 Japanese troops have been killed in the five-day battle for Toungoo.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

30th Mar.—Information received in Washington through diplomatic channels, states that M. Laval has asked for the Premiership. A Berlin message says that M. Laval has declared that all these rumours are ahead of facts.

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

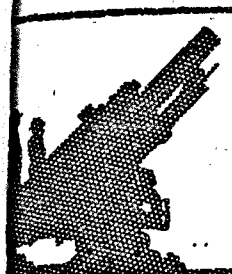
27th Mar.—Quisling has ordered the confiscation of property of 50 prominent Norwegians in exile.

28th Mar.—M. Stalin has promised General Anders, Commander-in-Chief of Polish troops in Russia, that a further 200 Polish children might proceed to India.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

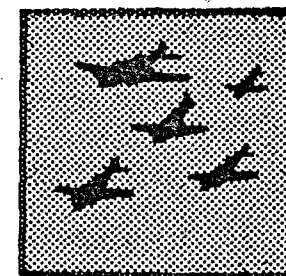
27th Mar.—Suspects belonging to the Axis powers are being arrested in all parts of Brazil.

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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



L. III

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1942

ISSUE No. 14

“WE SHALL
NEVER GIVE IN”



“WE shall never give in,
we shall never weary,

we shall never pause in our struggle—nor will
our great American and Russian allies.

“GOOD weather is needed to turn this
splendid cheque (a cheque for £38,300 from
Free Danes) into the first of the heavy thunder-
drops of storm which is to beat on this odious
tyranny.”

—MR. CHURCHILL speaking at the second anniversary
of the German occupation of Denmark, yesterday.

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Running Commentary

Situation in Burma The Japanese have been advancing in Southern Burma, but this has been made possible to them at heavy cost in casualties. The policy of the Allied army is to delay the enemy as far south as possible in the hope of preventing their northward advance, and, to a large extent, this has been realized. The recent withdrawals of our troops there have been rendered necessary because of two reasons, viz., the necessity to establish our front in territory more suitable for defence and the enemy's superiority in air. The destruction of, or the damage done to, several of our aerodromes in Burma has increased our difficulties in resisting the Japanese air attacks. Our task in Burma now is to hang on till the road communications are developed for the purpose of sending reinforcements and till we gain superiority in the air. Till then further hard fighting has to be expected. The present position in Burma has well been summed up as follows:

"We are still fighting against time and the enemy has the initiative. It is sometimes necessary to retire in order to keep an army intact. In Burma our forces are still intact, although they are fighting under serious difficulties."

British losses in air combats have been relatively few, which means that the fighting personnel and servicing staffs are mostly intact and will be able to function again soon after the losses have been made good, as they assuredly will be before long. Then only there will be a turn in the tide in this critical theatre of war.

Tactical Improvement There are really two theatres of war in Burma. One is the Irrawaddy Valley held by the British, and the other is the Mandalay-Rangoon road and railway held by the Chinese. There is also a subsidiary scene of operations on the Siam-Burma frontier, where two Chinese columns have moved from the Shan

States into north-western Siam. The Japanese are meeting with an increasingly strong resistance as they approach the new fortified position of the Allies. The present operations are very different from the original fighting for Rangoon. Then the Allies were defending a long lateral line of communications. This was, as pointed out by General Wavell, one of the most difficult of all forms of defence, for a slight advance at one point may cut the whole communication system and make a general retreat necessary. Now the communications stretch behind the army and any specific advance can be taken to have no more significance than its actual spatial value. This tactical improvement in the defensive position does not, however, mean that Burma is relieved of all danger. We have to face certain difficulties. Our communications run at right angles instead of parallel to the front, and they do not stretch to the real base of supplies—India. There lies a tract of intricate and difficult hill and jungle country between Upper Burma and Assam; there are no main roads and only a few tracks. Improvements are being made as rapidly as possible, but it is obvious that supplies and reinforcements cannot be sent so easily as formerly they were sent to Rangoon by sea. Another point which should be noted is that though the Japanese also have transport difficulties, they can reinforce their troops more easily than the Allies. But it is encouraging to note that the Allies have clearly better balanced and larger forces than previously and are in a better position to make the Japanese pay heavily for any progress they may be able to make.

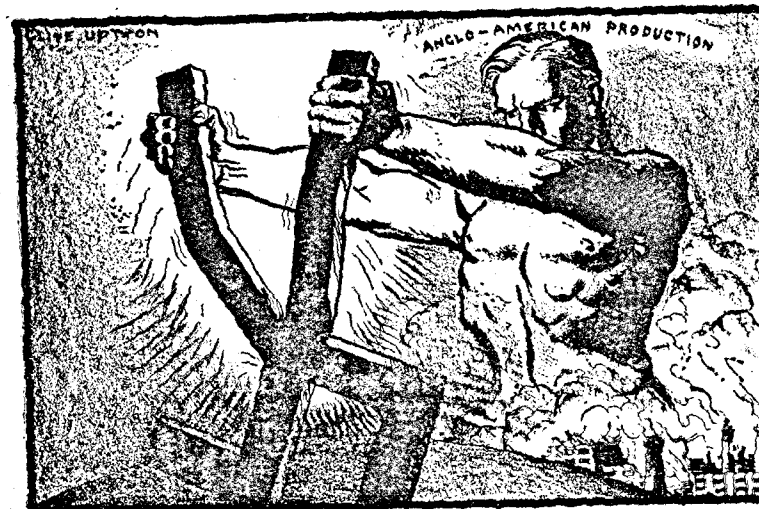
Proposed Indian Union A great deal in the future of the proposed Indian Union would clearly depend upon the nature of the Assembly which devises its constitution. It is one thing to proclaim the right of the Indian people to frame their own institutions and another to devise a constitutional instrument which will combine political wisdom with popular consent. Modern history is dotted with the

political landmarks formed by constitutions, and its path is littered with the wrecks of institutions devised in haste, in ignorance or unwisdom and it should first be noted that the Constituent Assembly would have to deal with two separate issues, the establishment of the constitution of an Indian sovereign state, and the relations of that state with Britain. In glancing at other constitution-making efforts this should always be borne in mind.

There have been many different methods of constitution-making. The first may be said to be that "of grace" or the principle of conferment from above. The constitution is conceded or conferred upon an expectant people. The royal bird fills the opened popular mouth with the worm of concession. Examples of this are the Charter of 1814 conceded by Louis XVIII to the French, the Russian Constitution

entity and rights. The States of Australia came to agreement through their representatives upon the main lines of the Australian Constitution, before the Commonwealth of Australia Act was passed by Parliament. The thirteen American states in 1787 chose delegates who were in effect states' ambassadors.

The third method of constitution-making is that of constituent assemblies popularly elected. Well-known instances are the famous French Constituent Assembly of 1789, the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848 (in Germany), the French Constituent Assembly of 1848; the Weimar Assembly of 1919 and the Russian Constituent Assembly of 1918. All these assemblies were elected on a large or universal franchise, the membership of all was very numerous, and the work of all was fated to be soon undone. One reason for this, it may be suggested, was that



THE WAY TO VICTORY.

Cartoon from the London Daily Sketch.

of 1905, the Prussian Constitution of December 1848 and the Japanese Constitution. The various Government of India Acts, inasmuch as they are the acts of a body outside India, may be considered under the same class. The weakness of this method is that since what is established is conferred and not agreed upon, it carries with it no sense of responsibility for its observance and is thus peculiarly open to criticism.

The second method of constitution-making is by negotiation and treaty-making. Examples of this method are the Union of England and Scotland in 1707, the creation of the Irish Free State, the Separation of Norway and Sweden, and the creation of the German Confederation and Empire in 1866 and 1871. This method is more suited to the relations of one state with another when diplomatic tact is more important than popular slogans or abstract principles, or of parties to a federal union where each unit wants to safeguard its separate

they tended to reflect the abstract ideas of a passing majority and a transient intellectual faction. In this way they lost the advantage provided by their popular election and their work, instead of being the expression of mutual consent, became the party manifesto of the majority of the day.

The method envisaged in the proposals made public by Sir Stafford Cripps is intended to continue the popular sanction conferred by elections of a wide franchise with the wisdom which comes from the talks of responsible statesmen and men of affairs. It should be remembered that the new constitution-makers will not only have to settle the relations of India with Britain, but also of the provinces with each other, and the internal structure of the Central Government. The need for wisdom and discretion is therefore doubly urgent. The wide franchise of the Provincial assemblies affords a popular basis for the Assembly; the indirect election of the Assembly itself by the

Provincial lower chambers by proportional representation provides for the necessary "wise and discreet" men who will also be popular nominees. The fact that the Assembly will number about one-tenth of the total membership of the Provincial Lower Chambers means that it will contain about 160 members. This recalls the fact that the present American Constitution, the most successful of all written democratic constitutions, was drawn up by precisely the same sort of body. Twelve of the thirteen states elected 55 delegates, who were the Fathers of the present American Constitution.

First United States Operation from India

The bombing of Port Blair in the Andamans by United States Flying Fortresses represents the first American operation carried out from Indian soil. This is an event of great significance for the future. It is a portent of things to come, and India can rest assured that she is not fighting her great battle alone. This attack shows that the occupation of the Andamans carries with it disadvantages as well as advantages for the Japanese. They can be struck from India more easily than they can strike at India. Port Blair is only 400 miles from Rangoon, but 750 miles from the nearest point of the Indian mainland. The Flying Fortresses from America have probably flown direct to India under their own power via the West Indies and Africa. Some months ago a ferry service to the Middle East via Africa was organized, as a sequel to the successful Atlantic ferry service for heavy bombers from Newfoundland to Britain, and an extension of the route to India itself should have afforded no great difficulty. American supplies can now come to India via the South Atlantic and the Cape, or partly by sea over the Atlantic and the Arabian Sea, and partly by land over the new route across Africa.

American production

A heartening picture of the American war production programme was given by Mr. Donald Nelson, the Chief of the United States War Production Board, in a speech on Saturday last. He declared that the production accomplishments of the United States in the past twenty months are "as remarkable as anything in our history. He gave the public some idea of the rapid pace of production. After pointing out that President Roosevelt's airplane production schedule was met in January, February and March, he said:

"We are ahead of schedule in tank production. We should meet this year's schedule in merchantship production, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns. A new era of Management and Labour Co-operation is developing, which will prove of immense value to the whole nation."

At the same time, said Mr. Nelson, there was no room for undiluted optimism, nor room to give way to dark pessimism. He added:

"It must be remembered that we can break every record we have made, and still fall short of our need. What we have done so far would be amazing if it did not have to be measured against absolute emergency."

A few facts relating to American production will be read with interest in connection with Mr. Nelson's speech. American prisons are rapidly being converted to war work and prison inmates mobilized for war production. The Atlanta prison in Georgia has a modern textile factory producing Army and Navy materials. An Army contract for making metal fins for air bombs has been awarded to the penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. The United States Government have frozen all finished Railway engines and freight and passenger cars now in the hands of producers. They have also taken over full control of future production and deliveries of Railway rolling stock.

The United States has got a two-fold task—she has to speedily arm America for the defence of her very shores; she has also to arm and feed those nations which are still fighting for freedom and which, to a very large extent, are dependent upon American resources and productive capacity to wage effective battle. For this double task, the United States Government had, by November 25 last year, appropriated or committed itself to an expenditure of more than 71 billion dollars. (A billion in America is a thousand million). And this great sum is likely to be more than doubled before the challenge is finally met. "It is all very well to appropriate billions of dollars for defence," says Mr. Walter D. Fuller of the National Association of Manufacturers, "but tanks, planes, battleships and submarines cannot be fought with paper dollars. They must be fought with more submarines, more ships, more warplanes and more tanks." Mr. Fuller has given in an article some interesting facts and figures about American production, and how well American industry is doing the job of turning dollars into arms and munitions.

In peace time, American industry provided the American people with 72 per cent of the world's pleasure cars, 50 per cent of the world's telephones, and 45 per cent of the radios. But now, almost overnight, it has to provide America with actual war machines with which to defend herself and help her Allies. Mr. Fuller writes:

"Industry pledges that its production to arm our fighting forces will be limited only by the human endurance of the men who man and manage its facilities and by the amount of raw materials available."

The actual figures of production of armaments have not been revealed by Mr. Fuller for obvious reasons, but he gives a fairly clear idea of the enormous strides in the rate of production. On December 7 last year, when Japan made a cowardly attack on America, the flow of materials was just beginning, to be large, steady and effective, and industrial production had by then increased by more than 30 per cent. There has been a 14 per cent increase in the electric power output, which is so vital for the running of factory machines.

In one year, the rate of production of machine tools has increased from 450 to over 750 million dollars a year. This means that the number of machine-tools available to cut, drill, bore, grind and shape the metal going into tanks, airplanes, ships and guns has increased by about two-thirds in one year. The rate of production of steel is two million net tons a year; the estimated production for next year is 95 million. The rate of oil production was 1.2 billion barrels; this year it has risen to 1.4 billion. Production of magnesium has increased from 30 million to 66 million this year. Smokeless power which is 93 million pounds now is estimated to increase up to 374 million pounds next year. These are some of the essentials for the manufacture of munitions.

On December 1, last year, the United States was sending 500 war planes a month to Britain, but this year she will be sending

at the rate of at least 650 a month. In November last year, new warships were launched at the rate of over one daily. But this year it is expected that the ships will be launched at the rate of two daily. Merchant vessels are now being produced at the rate of 84,000 tons a month, and next year it will be 230,000 tons a month.

In September last more than 1,900 war planes were produced, which is thrice the number produced at the beginning of the present defence effort and twice the number produced in September 1940. The aviation industry is expected to produce 50,000 airplanes annually from next year.

Tank production last year was 5,000, which was ten times the 1940 output. The current year's tank quota is about 26,000.

Mr. Fuller gives other interesting figures relating to war production, and concludes with a note of inspiring determination. He says:

"American industry will build two battleships for every one sunk. It will match every bomb with a dozen. It will blacken the skies with planes to replace those shot down. With every other patriotic element in the country, American industry is on the march. It will produce, produce and produce to the end, that victory shall be swift and sure and final, that freedom shall not perish from the earth and that there shall be goodwill among men."



RUSSIA: THE SPRING OFFENSIVE

PHASES OF THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN

HITLER'S FRANTIC SEARCH FOR MEN

Guerilla Warfare: Conditions and Limitations

Speaking at a Co-operative Conference in London on Sunday last, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, paid a great tribute to the "epic struggle of Russia," and pointed out how Britain was playing a very important part in assisting her in that struggle. "Right through the winter," he said, "convoy after convoy has been taken through the northern, stormy, dark and ice-bound Arctic with enemy attacks being fought off. Do not let us get it into our minds that we are doing nothing." Britain has been doing a great deal to help Russia, and now that the much-advertised spring offensive of Hitler is about to begin, this help is being hastened as much as possible.

Hitler's spring offensive will mark the third stage of the German campaign in Russia. The first stage which began on June 22, 1941 may be called the stage of advance. It was during this stage that Hitler and Goebbels indulged in periodic boasts of the forthcoming early victory. After one month of war in Russia, they claimed that the greater part of the Russian army had been destroyed, and Hitler's own Order of the Day issued on October 2 announced "the final assault" upon Moscow as the last great decisive battle of the war. Thereafter, week after week, the German Ministry of Propaganda was forecasting and celebrating a victory, which is still eluding Hitler's grasp. Then came the fall of Rostov on November 22, after which there was more than the usual blare of trumpets.

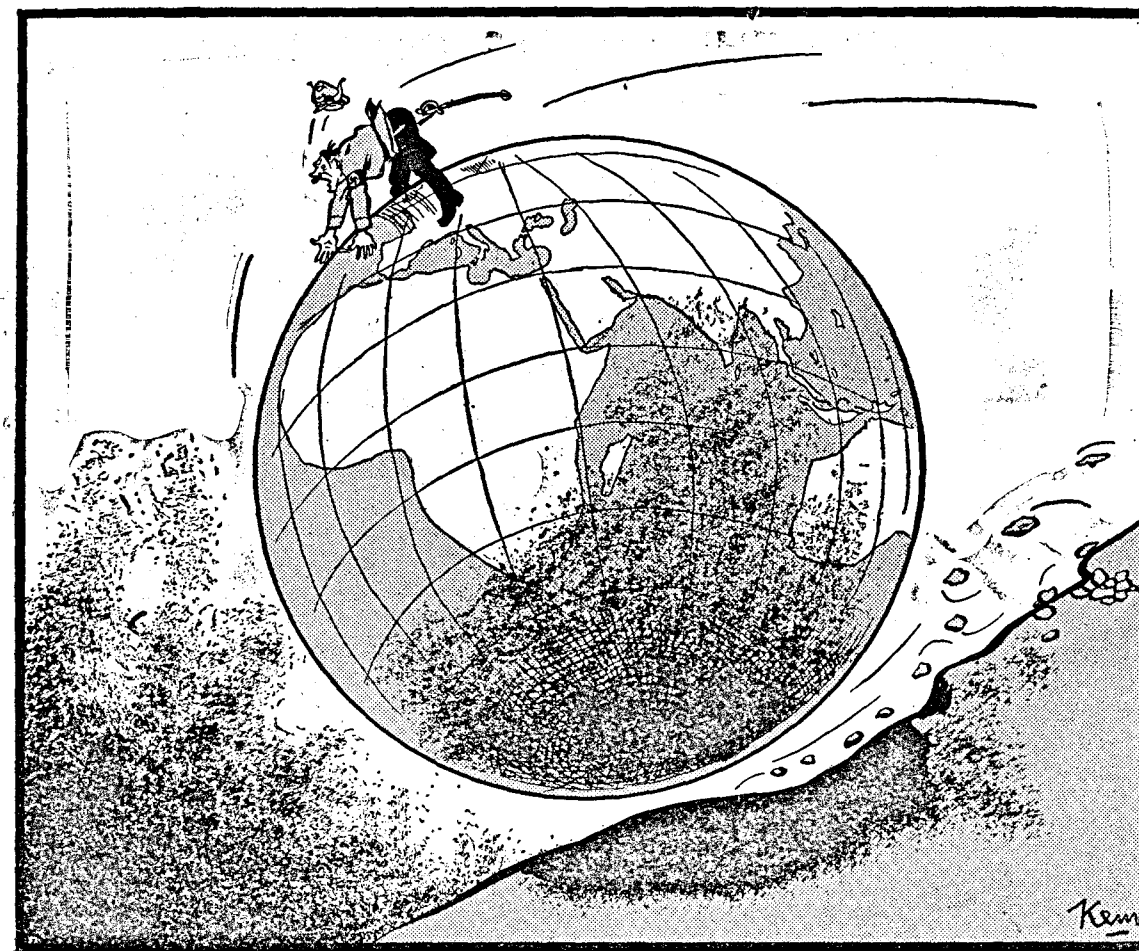
RUSSIA'S COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

The second stage then began—the stage of Russia's successful counter-offensive. According to Goebbels, there was no such thing as a Russian counter-offensive: what drove back the Germans was the severe Russian winter, the parallel for which could be found only 140 years back! The German troops could not withstand the bitter cold, and so an appeal for warm clothing was made by Goebbels, as though that was the only requirement needed for victory. But there was one significant confession by the Propaganda Minister, that there was discontent among the people in Germany itself. "We are all overworked and a little irritable," said Goebbels in February. Another speaker said in March: "Wherever

we go to-day, in the market place or in the street, at the butcher's or the greengrocer's in the restaurant or in the train, everywhere we hear complaints." And no wonder! For the German people had been assured that the Russian campaign will end within a few weeks or months in a victory for Germany, and that the German people who were asked to undergo suffering had only to wait just a little longer, and then everything would be all right. The hopes held out to them time after time have remained unfulfilled, and it is scarcely a matter for surprise that murmurings and mutterings should be heard. The hopes have now been turned into uncertainties. What is to be the end of all this? Hitler, the prophet, has become Hitler the uncertain. On January 30, he said to the German people "How this year will end, I do not know, and whether it will see the end of the war or not, I do not know." If the blare of trumpets marked the end of the first stage, a note of uncertainty indicated the passing of the second.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA: NOTE OF CAUTION

Now comes the third stage—the promised spring offensive. The prelude to the new campaign in Russia is, of course, the usual propaganda drive. The snows are melting, and the thaw has brought about a comparative lull in operations, and this interval is utilized to tell the German people what they can expect in the future. But this time there is a note of caution in the propaganda material put out by Goebbels, a note of realism which gives a foretaste of things to come. Emphasis is laid more on the sternness of the struggle to be fought out in Russian soil, than anything else. Last month in a talk given to Nazi party leaders, Goebbels said: "Victory at all costs is the watchword born of the hardships of the past winter." He then reminded his hearers of Frederick the Great's maxim for difficult times—guts of iron and a stout heart! As for Hitler, he was careful not to repeat his old promise. On March 15 he told the German people that the Russians would be decisively beaten, but he was careful not to repeat what he said on January 1, 1941, that the New Year would bring victory. But to the outside world, the Nazis express confidence in securing victory in Russia, but the German



HE SET THE BALL ROLLING...

Cartoon from the Cartoon Comment

people themselves are asked to bear in mind the grimness of the struggle and the necessity of straining every nerve to provide for the conveniences and comforts of the German troops.

Nearly a year has passed since the Russian campaign was started, and one of its serious effects can be seen in Hitler's frantic search for men. The army which conquered Poland, Norway, France and Greece has gone. The gap has got to be filled up, and so Hitler wants fresh recruits—Rumanians, Hungarians, Italians, Finns and Bulgarians. Those who cannot join the fighting ranks must become workers. Hitler's campaign reminds one of Napoleon's recruitment of his Grand Army from all Europe. The recruits from other countries and nationalities may fight, and fight well, but when defeat befalls the Germans, they will behave in the same way as Napoleon's satellites did in 1813, the year of Leipzig.

GUERRILLA WARFARE AND INDIA

One important feature of the war in Russia deserves to be specially noted, as it may have a possible applicability to India. We refer to guerilla warfare. The exploits of the Russian guerilla troops who have braved death in order

to hamper German movements behind the lines form a glorious chapter of Russian history. The term "guerilla warfare" came first into prominence by the exploits of the Spanish patriots against Napoleon's army of occupation. In 1812 the Russians practised this kind of tactical warfare, and the description of it given by Tolstoy in his *War and Peace* largely holds good of the Russian guerilla warfare of to-day. Guerilla warfare (from the Spanish diminutive of the word *guerra*, war) means irregular or little war, that is, war by smaller formations outside the regular army, but not necessarily unorganized, untrained or undisciplined. Guerillas may be regular soldiers cut off from the main army, who take to irregular tactics, or peasant patrols who face instant death or capture because they are outside the rules of war. The Russian guerillas are of both kinds. Many regular units which found themselves cut off from their comrades in the early stages of the campaign took to the woods, harassed the Germans from behind, and eventually rejoined the regular army. There were also peasants who had stocks of arms previously concealed and leaders who had been previously trained, who gave considerable trouble to the German troops.

(Continued on page 10)

HOW BRITISH PEOPLE REACT TO WAR SITUATION

CALL FOR INVASION OF EUROPE

WHY 1941 MAY BE THE DECIDING YEAR

(By Vernon Bartlett—in a recent B.B.C. talk)

There is not much doubt that the British public now would like to concentrate every man and ship and aeroplane in an attack on Western Europe.

People who were saying a few months ago that an invasion of Europe was absurd and impossible are now wanting one to take place and to take place at once. I am not a military expert and I am not discussing whether an invasion of Europe would be wise or practicable for a country that has suffered heavy losses in Malaya and Burma. My job is merely to tell you how Britain is speaking and thinking, and these are the arguments that I hear.

DECISIVE YEAR

First, Hitler must make a supreme effort to finish the war this year in order to avoid the strain of another winter. But we also are much more anxious to do so as well because we have lost so many valuable raw materials in the South Pacific. The Japanese have got no time to spare either; *therefore, 1942 is likely to be the decisive year.* We cannot hope any more to postpone things until American production has given the United Nations a safe and comfortable superiority of arms.

The second argument is that *if we are to attack, we must do so as near home as is reasonably possible because our greatest shortage is the shortage of shipping.* We cannot afford to send more ships than are absolutely necessary on the long and dangerous voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to some theatre of war that lies East of Suez.

This does not mean that we are losing interest in the more distant parts of the British Commonwealth, but that it is merely commonsense that the two great supply bases, Great Britain and the United States, should as far as possible supply the battlefields nearest to them. Very roughly, the ships needed to carry a division to Egypt or thereabouts could carry 26 divisions to some port in Western Europe and 26 divisions would give Hitler quite a headache now that he has such problems to solve in Russia. And meanwhile the United States could concentrate its attention on the Southern Pacific.

ANOTHER ASPECT

This is the third argument that I hear discussed, although perhaps not in such precise

terms: if the Germans and the Japanese hope to win the war this year, they will try somehow to link up. Suppose Hitler could, despite all his losses, launch a successful attack against the Russians which took him through to the oil-fields in the Caucasus, and suppose the Japanese made headway against India. Well then, the two armies might possibly meet somewhere in Central Asia and the forces of the United Nations would be divided, with the British Commonwealth and the United States on the one side and the Soviet Union and China on the other.

If Hitler has lost hope of driving through Russia, he might possibly achieve the same result by striking through Turkey or by carrying out an air-borne invasion of Syria, and if all this sounds a little far-fetched to you, as I confess it does to me, remember that by an advance into Asia, Hitler stands to gain three very important things. The greatest would be this union with the Japanese Army, the next would be the possession of the oil of the Caucasus, the third would be the weakening of Russia by cutting off, not only her own supplies of oil, but also her supplies of British and American war materials coming up by road and railway from the Persian Gulf. So there is a very great deal at stake.

PREPARED TO FACE ODDS

There is one final argument. We have been disappointed that Singapore had to surrender with so large a garrison, but what about our own disappointment, what about the wound to our pride? That cannot be healed by arguments, but only by victory.

The lost two months have, I think, been unhappier for us than any others I can remember, for after Dunkirk we had the inspiration, the incentive, of immediate and obvious danger. During these two months a small proportion of the British people may have become despondent, but by far the greater proportion has become coldly angry.

We have changed from a people conscious of the odds against it, and almost over-anxious to husband its resources until help should come from elsewhere. We have changed from that, to a people prepared to risk everything, anxious to risk everything, whatever the odds.

MALTA—A THORN IN THE ENEMY'S FLESH

BOMBING OF LONDON A MERE APPETISER IN COMPARISON

EPISODES WHICH SHOW THE SPIRIT OF VICTORY

(By Wickham Steed—in a recent B.B.C. talk)

When big things are going on, it is curious to feel and to watch the effect of episodes that would be minor if they were not charged with deep and gladdening significance. One such episode was the arrival of General MacArthur in Australia from the Philippines after a dare-devil journey that would look fantastic if it had been invented by a writer of imaginative fiction. It was hailed as the symbol of an indomitable spirit and as a promise of great things to come.

Now we have the no less astonishing and heartening story of Admiral Vian's thrilling fight against heavy odds in the Mediterranean and of his success in shepherding an important convoy to gallant Malta.

Episodes like these by themselves cannot win the war, but the spirit they reveal can and will win the war.

There is no need to dilate upon the details of Admiral Vian's exploit. The Italian battleship and heavy cruisers ought to have blown the small British vessels out of the water, and the persistent bombing attacks on the convoy ought to have sent every vessel to the bottom. Yet the Italian battleship, with its fifteen-inch guns, retired hurt, and only one vessel in the convoy was lost, while its crew were saved.

I feel special joy over the damage done to and the humiliating flight of Mussolini's battleship *Littorio*. This is not because Mr. Churchill said: "The *Littorio* is one of the most powerful modern battleships afloat," but because the name *Littorio* stands for all that is worst in the abominable fascist system. The name is taken from the Lictor's axe, which was carried in a bundle of rods by the Roman lictors who used the rods to beat and the axe to behead offenders.

The very name fascist is derived from that bundle of fasces (rods) and the whole spirit of Mussolini's system breathes the idea of thrashing or killing offenders against the majesty of his truculent leadership. So he gave the name *Littorio* to his most powerful battleship. And now it has turned tail and fled with terror in its own heart before a little force of dauntless sailors escorting supplies to dauntless little Malta.

SPLENDID STEADFASTNESS

I do not think that Malta and her people or her British defenders have yet been given half the credit they deserve for their splendid steadfastness and aggressive spirit in this war. We in London know what it feels like to be bombed, but our portion of bombing has been a mere appetiser in comparison with the daily and nightly portions which have been served up, or rather down, to the Maltese ever since Italy entered the war in June 1940.

It has been bombs for breakfast, bombs for lunch, bombs for dinner and bombs by night. The Maltese and their garrison have taken it all without wincing and have hit back so hard and so constantly at the enemy in Italy and North Africa that they have stung them into desperate efforts to remove so persistent a thorn in their flesh. We feel extra delight that Admiral Vian's skill and daring should have given Malta the supplies and where-withal to go on being an even sharper thorn in the enemy's flesh.

M. Maisky, the Ambassador of Soviet Russia in London, has been saying plainly what a good many of us think. The other day he decorated four British airmen who have been serving in Russia with the Order of Lenin, and in the presence of the British Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and Mr. Winston Churchill, he said that there were many reasons for believing that the year 1942 was destined to be the turning point in the war.

He asked us to remember four fundamental things. First, that this was a war of engines; second, that resources actually mobilized counted more than potential resources not fully mobilized; third, that the offensive spirit and possession of the initiative were of the greatest importance; and fourth, that time would only be on our side if we seized the initiative and won the race against time.

TASK BEFORE THE ALLIES

Mr. Maisky pointed out that on the Soviet front the initiative had been taken from Hitler and that the Russians had not the slightest intention of letting him take it from them. The Allies would undoubtedly have more tanks and aircraft in 1943 than they had now, but the enemy was staking everything on 1942.

Therefore the task before the Allies was clear. They must also stake everything on 1942 and throw into the battle everything they had got.

This strikes me as sound doctrine. It does not mean that the war must necessarily be finished this year. It does mean that if the enemy can be so hard hit this year as to thwart his plans and destroy his last hope of winning the war, the task of finishing him off will be far less difficult next year.

The enemy knows well that the resources of the United States and the British Commonwealth, of Russia and China, must in the long run be immeasurably greater than any which Germany, Italy and Japan can command, unless, in the short run, fresh regions can be overrun and fresh supplies of food, raw materials and oil can be tapped.

This is why Hitler will make his supreme effort this year.

We must, therefore, expect anxious moments and the stiffest fighting of the war. Yet, as Admiral Vian's exploit has shown, the odds need not deter us, even if they were more heavily adverse than they appear likely to be.

Our cause is as highly moral as the ambitions and designs of the enemy are deeply immoral and we trust that this spiritual fact will appeal to the Indian national leaders quite as much as the unanimous conclusions of the War Cabinet upon the future status and Self-Government of India which Sir Stafford Cripps is now offering at New Delhi.

In my eyes, at any rate, our purposes bulk as large as the actual fighting because our people would not be reflecting upon them so profoundly unless we were persuaded in the very fibre of our being that victory will bring the accomplishment of those purposes within sight.

A MORAL PURPOSE.

An example of what I mean is to be found in the latest work of an eminent British economist whose writings have in the past seemed to take account only of material conditions and considerations.

Now he writes: "The war has provided, at any rate for the British people and the whole English-speaking world, a moral purpose which has revived the national will, increased the sense of cohesion and of mutual obligation, bred a salutary realization of the gravity of the crisis and at the same time created the hope of an opportunity for a new ordering of human affairs. There is no excuse for mistaking the character of the issue. The crisis cannot be explained, much less solved, in constitutional or even in economic terms. The fundamental issue is moral."

When a hard-bitten economist reaches and proclaims a conclusion like this, I feel that a revolution is really going on and that world problems are beginning to be lifted into new dimensions on a higher plane.

And this feeling is strengthened when I see a leading English journal, like the *Times*, recognize that there can be no salvation in any plan or desire on the part of the English-speaking countries to dominate world trade or to claim exclusive advantages for themselves.

More than once I have spoken of the United States Lease and Lend Act as the most constructively revolutionary thing that has been done by any nation within living memory. By cutting the financial nonsense out of war, as President Roosevelt said it was meant to do, it has rendered possible a co-ordination of effort and a mobilization of resources among the United Nations that would not otherwise have been possible.

Now people are beginning to see that this principle must not cease to operate with the end of the war but must inspire the character and the organization of the truly new order in the world which will create peace.

We shall have to go on and cut the financial nonsense out of the peace, if we wish the heroism displayed, the sacrifices incurred and the wealth spent in this war to be justified and sanctified in a world to which the victory of the United Nations will for the first time have given real peace in freedom.

This ideal which victory will bring within the range of practical realization, should be kept before our eyes, even while we watch with anxious hearts, and sometimes with bated breath, the actual course of this greatest of all struggles.

RUSSIA: THE SPRING OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page 7)

POSSIBILITIES EXAMINED

Are there possibilities of guerilla warfare in India? It all depends. This kind of warfare requires cover in the shape of forests, marshes or mountains, and the risk and hardship are such that only the most hardened and determined can undertake it for long. The prerequisites of guerilla warfare are: (1) A united and resolute spirit which prefers any hardship and suffering to defeat; (2) supplies of small arms; (3) preparations beforehand in the shape of arms dumps and trained leaders; and (4) suitable terrain.

In a country like India, the supply of small arms to a vast population is obviously an enormous undertaking, which is all the more formidable because the Indian army has in less than two years exceeded the million mark and is still rapidly expanding. Previous preparation depends on two factors: supply and training, and training for this kind of leadership cannot be had in a day or a month. As regards the Indian terrain, it is obvious that only some regions like the jungle tracts of Central India are eminently suitable for this kind of warfare, but these are not the areas into which the Japanese would be likely to penetrate in force.

THAT FIRST AIR RAID

WHAT TO DO AFTER TAKING SHELTER

(By Morris Linden)

[Mr. Linden is a Scottish journalist who was in Spain during the Civil war. At the beginning of the present war he wrote a memorandum on aspects of personal protection against air attack for the Glasgow A.R.P. Medical Services.]

Not so long ago people in India were saying, "I wonder how I would re-act to an air-raid if I had to undergo one?" Now many are saying, "I wonder how I shall stand up to my first air-raid?"

I still remember my first air-raid rather well. To be truthful, it was disappointing. It was not nearly as terrifying as I had imagined it would be. It occurred in Madrid, in the evening, when my friends and I were in our flat. He didn't hear the sirens, and our first warning came from soldier-watchers who ran down the street shouting, "Lights—Lights Out!"

"SOLDIER-WATCHERS"

This was the warning to make the black-out completely effective. It was also a precaution against Fifth Columnists signalling to the enemy pilots. In cases where the "Lights Out" warning was not obeyed implicitly, the soldier-watchers shot unhesitatingly at the windows from which lights were showing.

We all want to give ourselves the best protection, although there are some who think their work is too important to be interrupted by an air-raid, and carry on working. This happened once in the famous Madrid Telefonica, where the journalists and censors worked. During a heavy artillery attack shells struck the second and fourth floors of the building, while the journalists and censors unconcernedly carried on working on the third. That third floor became one of the symbols of Madrid's siege. During the Blitz on London, there were innumerable examples of this courage.

The two problems I would like to deal with are: "How will I re-act to my first air-raid?" and: "Once I have taken shelter, what shall I do?"

The other day a woman, who had been through the Singapore raids, suggested it would be better to crouch on concrete floors during air-raids than to lie down flat on the face. The experts say that lying down is the correct thing to do, but let us consider this woman's suggestion. Unfortunately, it has got a great deal of publicity, and may encourage people to adopt a wrong measure of self-protection.

There seems to be no special reason for a qualification about concrete floors. That, in fact, is the type of floor where lying on the face would be the best protection.

DANGERS OF BLAST

You lie on the floor to reduce your "body resistance" to blast. Blast is a very powerful thing. It brings down buildings. The closer you are to the ground, therefore, the less resistance you put up to it. If you were close to the explosion, or even fairly close, you would probably be thrown violently to the floor, and I believe concrete is rather hard. Of course, you may lie flat on the ground, and yet be lifted up and thrown down again by blast, but this does not invalidate the rule of lying on your face. Indeed, it justifies it.

Then there is the danger from shrapnel and bomb splinters. There are innumerable cases of people being unhurt by bombs which fell close to them, while others, who were a little distance away, were injured. To crouch, or stand up, is to run a greater risk of being struck by shrapnel. I have seen many examples of this myself.

So, what would you do if you were caught in the open in a place without a shelter? The first instinct is to run. This is usually dangerous. People flying along road make a beautiful target for machine-gunners. If the "planes are almost overhead, dive down into the ditch at once. Lie flat on your face, and place your hands round your head, so that one hand is protecting the back of the head, and the other is covering your neck. If you are doing this properly, your forearms will be protecting your ears, and a good part of your face as well. It's also a good idea to cross your legs.

In all cases take advantage of anything which gives even partial protection. A ditch is a very good place. You, perhaps, may be able to lie down beside a wall, or against a boulder, or close to a tree trunk, or roll underneath a car. If there isn't a ditch nearby, it is always best to go off the road on the grass. You are less conspicuous there.

This brings me to the principle of dispersal. This is an important principle in the Army. It is equally important for civilians on the Home

Front. Baldly stated, the idea is that it is a bad thing to crowd together. The principle is self-evident, but let me give you a personal experience to prove it. I was with nine others on a front when bombing started. Immediately, we split into two groups, each taking a ditch on either side of the road. A bomb landed on one ditch (on my side incidentally), and killed two of my friends. Those in the other ditch were completely unharmed.

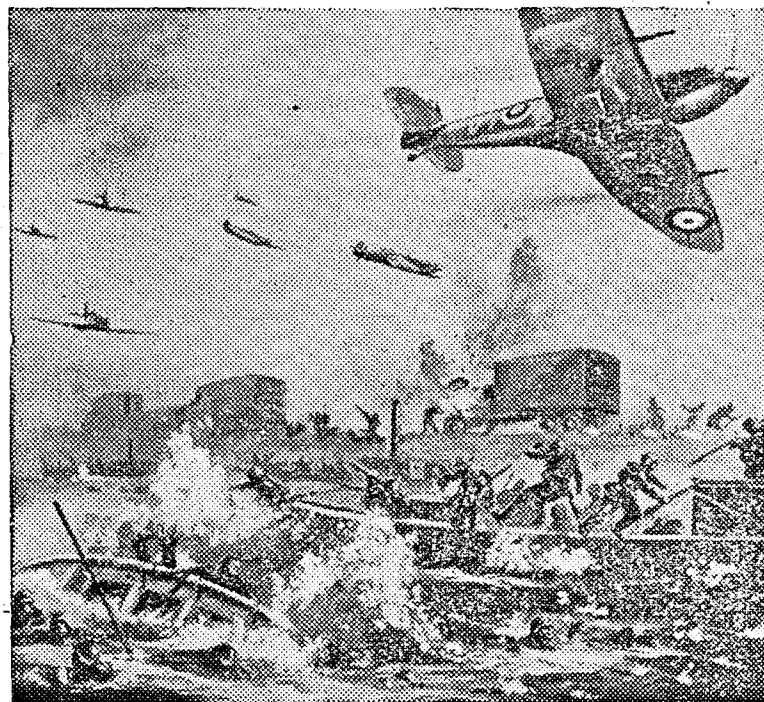
FLYING GLASS

If you are in a building, keep away from windows. Since the day I saw a man decapitated by a long piece of flying glass, I have

district crowded together, or have they been dispersed? In Glasgow, at the beginning of the war, you saw ambulances standing in rows, axles to bonnets, outside the first-aid stations. One heavy high-explosive bomb would have destroyed, or rendered useless for some time, the ambulance service for a whole area.

Ambulances are valuable, and drivers should be instructed how to protect them during raids. If the driver of an ambulance is caught in a raid, he should try to park his ambulance in the safest place, again always taking the time factor into consideration. Instead of leaving the ambulance on the open road, he should, for example, run it on to the pavement against a

U.S.A. "EAGLE" PILOTS FIGHTING FOR BRITAIN.



Although a squadron of fighter aircraft piloted by American volunteer fliers has been on service with the British Royal Air Force for over twelve months, the fact that U.S.A. aviators are joining in Britain's struggle against Nazi Germany has only just been allowed to leak out in the Berlin Press.

This artist's impression shows the R.A.F. "Eagle" squadron attacking invasion barges on a canal in Northern France during a daylight "sweep" which took the enemy completely by surprise. French fishermen waved greetings as the "Eagles" flew over the coast on their return flight to England.

always emphasized this danger. All windows, show cases and so on, should be reinforced by paper strips, or, better still, by calico. In England closely meshed nets are sometimes gummed to windows. This is a fairly effective precaution, and also has the advantage of not blotting out the light in daytime. In Spain the shop-keepers vied with one another in making artistic patterns on their windows. It was a symbol of their spirit and light-hearted courage.

Your A.R.P. Medical Services will also have to use the same principle of dispersal. So far, there have been no raids on India [—This was written some time before the air raids on Vizagapatam and Cocanada—*Ed.*] but your ambulances and first-aid parties are presumably ready for action. Are your ambulances in each

building. This may save an ambulance from being flung over on its side by blast.

COMMONSENSE

But what if wounded are in the ambulance? Should the ambulance then bump its way on the pavement, and perhaps complicate the wounds of already seriously injured people? This question cannot be answered. Only experience and commonsense can dictate the course of action in such circumstances, but it is good to know the types of problems with which you will be faced.

Experience in Madrid, London, Moscow and elsewhere has shown that coolness, coupled with preparation, can mitigate considerably the effects of that first raid, and the raids that follow it.

"CONTINUOUS DAY AND NIGHT BLACK-OUT FOR SEVEN MONTHS"!

CHUNGKING SHOWS IT CAN "TAKE IT"

CIVIL DEFENCE MUST BE ORGANIZED TO A PLAN

How Chinese Civilians help the Army

[By Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Jolly, K.C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S., Director-General, Indian Medical Service, in a broadcast from Chungking.]

Picture this big city, the wartime capital of China, fifteen hundred miles up the world's greatest river, the Yang-tse-kiang, which flows down through Nanking, the peace-time capital, more than a thousand miles away, to empty into the Yellow Sea below Shanghai.

Picture a great gorge, or rather two gorges, for the Chialing tributary joins in here, and Chungking City is built on the hills above and around the two rivers.

The river looks grey, reflecting the overcast sky; the hills are grey; the houses look grey, built as they are out of the grey-coloured local stone and even the bricks that are now being largely used are grey in tone. The only points of colour that stand out are the blue costumes of the civil population, and the red and blue flags which I saw on my arrival hung from every window in memory of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Republic, who died just eighteen years ago. Yesterday afternoon the sun broke through the grey sky and the whole scene changed like magic from a dull wintry day in England to one of semi-tropical brilliance.

The grey skies of Chungking are one of the main reasons for its selection as the wartime capital of China.

For four years now, the Japanese have bombed China's key cities without gaining any moral or physical victory. The raids have, however, had a not inconsiderable nuisance value. In Chungking even this has been eliminated for seven months out of the twelve. The pall of cloud that hangs low over the city from October to April acts as a screen against enemy aircraft which fly over a continuous sheet of cloud that renders exact location impossible. In effect, the city has a continuous day and night black-out for seven months without the disadvantages that an ordinary black-out entails.

AIR ATTACKS

From May to September the clouds depart, the clear sky emerges and the city is exposed to air attack. The bomb-scarred hillsides bear ample testimony to the ferocity and the concentration of the enemy's attacks which, owing to China's lack of an air force, have been almost unhampered.

Nevertheless, the visiting 'planes have been thwarted by the efficiency of the A.R.P. organization and by the calm and courage of the capital's inhabitants.

All types of air-raid shelter are used in Chungking—from the open slit trench to the deep concrete-lined underground variety. The steep hillsides which make Chungking "a city of steps" have been honey-combed with shelters blasted out of the solid rock. In these, when the warning sounds, the inhabitants take cover and are secure. Discipline is perfect; the people have learnt to obey instructions and, in consequence, casualties are negligible. In fact, such is the perfection of the arrangements and the spirit of the people that they jocularly refer to the "summer months" as the "bombing season."

The rather remarkable conditions of Chungking do not exist in the other cities of China. Nevertheless I am assured by those who have been through many raids in other cities that, nowadays, when a Chinese town is bombed the casualties are very few. The people have learned the lesson. They calmly follow the A.R.P. instructions. In China they say that bombing is carried out to a plan, and therefore civil defence must be organized to a plan.

CIVIL DEFENCE

If Civil Defence be well-planned, and the population follow that plan, and do as they are told, the casualties, they have found by experience, are slight.

All this has a lesson for us in India. We have got to be ready and to have our people instructed and understanding. The early Rangoon raids, compared with the later ones, clearly demonstrate the importance of this.

The best way in which civilians can help to win the war during an air raid is to obey implicitly the instructions of those who have worked out the plan and are in charge of operations. The wisdom of this has been proved time and time again.

Not only is this so, but I have learnt here that the calmness and steadiness of the civil population, time after time, have aided the

(Continued on page 14.)

HOW INDIA CAN HELP CHINA

GENERAL STILWELL'S VIEWS

(By the Services Special Reporter)

Somewhere in Burma.

General Stilwell, recently appointed to command the Chinese Army operating in Burma, spoke of the help he expected from India in the way of supplies, during an interview with press correspondents. He hoped to receive a fair proportion of the ever-increasing quantity of war material being turned out in the United States of America.

An air unit was now in the process of being organized in India. Planes for it had arrived or were arriving from America. It would be manned by the United States Army and into this unit would be absorbed the A.V.G.

Our trouble just now, said General Stilwell, was our long lines of communication. For the moment supplies would reach us only in a trickle, but this would develop shortly into a steady stream of supply. These supplies will include special arms for the Chinese.

General Stilwell paid eloquent tribute to the discipline and gallantry in action of the Chinese now under his command. They could not be better, he said. They were now well in position at Toungoo, and reinforcements would be moving up very shortly to add even greater strength to this front. Their one handicap was lack of air support which would be rectified shortly.

Speaking of the Thais now fighting for the Japanese in Burma, General Stilwell was certain they would not fight very desperately. If the Thais had been supported by us originally they would not now be fighting for the enemy, he felt certain.

He did not expect any large-scale offensive from the direction of Chiangmai where he understood there was some concentration of troops, many of them Thais.

The Generalissimo, he said, was in extremely close contact with developments in Burma.

He did not expect any collapse of the train service in Burma, but should this occur there were Chinese technicians who would soon be able to replace personnel here.

All-in-all, General Stilwell expressed confidence that the Japanese would be held in Burma.

CONTINUOUS DAY AND NIGHT BLACK-OUT

(Continued from page 13.)

Chinese armies on the actual battle front. The avoidance of panic has been of inestimable value. The dominant reason for China's magnificent stand against Japanese aggression has been the courage of her civilian population.

Of course, people are frightened when bombs fall. It's a terrifying experience, but the people of China, like the people of Britain, know that the loss of human life can be avoided by following simple precautions. Cities are bombed with the object of throwing civil populations into disorder. You will play your part by beating the enemy at his own game.

The Japanese have dropped thousands of bombs on Chungking but the Chungkingites have taken their measure. China's ability calmly to withstand air raids will go down in history. As in England, the people have demonstrated that they can "take it." Let India draw a parallel.



SHIP-BUILDING IN INDIA

OVER 300 SEA-GOING VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

HOW WAR HAS ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT

All the shipbuilding yards in India are now working to full capacity on the construction of naval vessels of various types required for use in war. Over 300 such vessels are under construction, including trawlers, corvettes, Fairmile launches, motor minesweepers, motor launches, minesweeping tugs, Fleming lifeboats, skids (which are towed behind vessels and explode mines), motor cutters and other sea-going and coastal craft.

Besides these, the building of several large mercantile vessels and floating docks is in hand. Considerable progress with both these projects has already been made.

Altogether, well over 30,000 men are engaged in the various shipbuilding and repairing yards in the country.

In addition to new naval construction, the shipbuilders are engaged in extensive repairs to merchant ships and the fitting of degaussing equipment, gun mountings and bridge protection. Approximately 4,000 sea-going ships have been repaired at the Indian yards since the outbreak of war.

Engineering works in India are manufacturing components for main propelling and auxiliary machinery, and it is hoped that complete marine engines of indigenous manufacture will soon be produced. Many other ship fittings, which had to be imported before the war,

are also now being manufactured locally. Among these are anchors, windlasses, mine-sweeping winches, ventilating fans, prismatic glasses for portholes and a large number of electric fittings.

India, however, has not yet been able to undertake the manufacture of boilers, while other equipment, such as electric generators and apparatus, submarine detecting gear, navigation instruments, solid drawn steel, brass and copper tubes and pipes, and non-magnetic plating and armament, have also still to be imported.

Though the Indian ship-building industry is still, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, its present development marks a substantial advance on the pre-war stage. Before the war India did no shipbuilding apart from the construction of small steel and wood vessels and repairs to merchant ships. The bulk of pre-war shipbuilding was for river vessels, and the principal occupation of the yards was repairs to sea-going cargo and passenger vessels and inland river service craft.

The advent of war and the pressure on shipping has made the development of India's capacity in ship-building and repair fields of the greatest importance to the war effort. This importance has been enhanced by recent developments which have thrown into relief India's position as the vital centre of supply and communications to the eastern fronts.



Through American Eyes**SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEM FOR THE NAZIS****GERMAN SOLDIERS FROM RUSSIA SCEPTICAL ABOUT FUTURE**

Perhaps the most serious economic problem for the Nazis at present is cotton and wool and especially leather for soles and for machine-belts. Europe formerly produced leather by working up cowhides imported from overseas, mainly from British India and from the Argentine. The former European supply was not enough even for peacetime consumption. To-day there is a reduction in livestock due to deficiency of fodder, and there is need for heavy-type shoes and boots which in normal conditions are very rarely used. For marching and fighting forces, wear of shoe leather is extremely great. German embarrassment in Russia may principally be due to lack of adequate footwear. No army can fight without suitable boots, above all in a winter campaign in Russia and in its roadless spongy swamps and its marshes. No satisfactory *ersatz* has been developed for shoe leather. For machine-belts textiles can be used but textiles also are becoming very scarce in beleaguered Europe. On the other hand, war has multiplied hundredfold the demand for heavy boots with strong soles. Some eight or ten million men who in peacetime wore light shoes with thin soles and are now Nazi soldiers, have certainly been disabled by lack of suitable covering for their feet. An army's morale declines quickly when the men realize that the commissary cannot supply them with badly needed equipment. All this holds true of the shortage of wool and cotton. The Nazis are not only ill-shod but poorly clothed also.—(*The New York Times*.)

German soldiers home on leave after six or eight months on the Russian front are jumpy, dislocated, sceptical about war and the future, and prone to seek relief for their disillusionment in religion, according to an article in *Die Weltwoche* (Berne). The fatherland is quite different from the dream-land they had pictured, of their sufferings and what reward awaits them. The first contact of these Nazi warriors with their homeland is usually marked by unexpected disappointments, says a report in the *Chicago*

Daily News. Beer is no longer served in the restaurants before 5 p.m. These German soldiers feel their sufferings useless if they have only helped to enrich powerful business (meaning party members) at home.

Giving up their rest period of 30 minutes, 100 workers on midnight shift at a plant on Thursday speeded up shell production as a tribute to General MacArthur and worked eight and half hours instead of eight. After finishing their work, the men collected money and sent a telegram to MacArthur telling him of their contribution. "We pledge ourselves behind you and swear that shoulder to shoulder the forces of democracy will be victorious", their telegram informed MacArthur. "Men will continue over-production whenever they can."—(*The Detroit Free Press*.)

Bit by bit reports trickle in to show that America's efforts in the battle of production are beginning to yield impressive results. The Axis took on a giant when it tackled the United States, and the industrial heart of the giant is Michigan's automobile industry. The goal for one automobile plant producing engines for bombers was set last July. Now officials are announcing that their plants are already turning out motors that were scheduled to be produced in December. The factory is nine months ahead of schedule and by next month it will be a whole year ahead of schedule. Smart engineering and high morale among the workmen have been responsible for this record—and even this record probably will be beaten as the plant grows. The accomplishments of one factory will not win the war but in this case they are an argument indicating why the Americans need not be defeatist. This factory shows what skilful planning and high morale can do to strengthen the American giant, and the report, therefore, becomes a practical incentive to skilful planning and high morale throughout the country.—(*The Ann Arbor News*.)

LIBRARIES IN WAR-TIME BRITAIN**CREATING NEW READING HABITS**

(By Francis Harding)

[War-time paper control has naturally restricted the number of new books which can be printed each year. As a result, many more readers have become members of the public libraries, where one volume, instead of being available only to its purchaser and his immediate friends, can be read by hundreds of subscribers. This article by an auxiliary fireman is an appreciation of the work now being done by Britain's great public libraries.]

To those of us who had not experienced war before, September 1939, seemed to mark the beginning of an exciting, dangerous period. We thought that going into the army or civilian defence would mean constant work without any real breaks. Well; two years of war have shown us how wrong we were.

There have been heavy raids whence defence workers have been on the go for days on end, but in the main there have been long periods when we have had time on our hands. One cannot train all the time. This unusual leisure for the normal worker has led naturally to a tremendous impetus in reading. When you are cooped up indoors most of the time, books can really be a salvation.

But it is not only the fact that people have more time that has led to the enormous increase in the number of books read. Another, and very important reason is that this war has seen an increase in thinking. People to-day are not prepared to take things at their face value, but want to know the why and wherefore.

GROWING DESIRE FOR KNOWLEDGE

The fight of the democracies against Fascism has raised fundamental problems which are of interest to all thinking people. The abnormal contact between individuals caused by a communal life provokes discussion and debate which might not have occurred in peace-time. To feed this growing desire for knowledge, the obvious source is books.

Again, there is the entertainment factor. When you are doing fairly strenuous work for varying hours, it is a very pleasant thing to be able to relax with a thriller or love story. It takes the place of the cinema or theatre you would go to in peace-time.

The bulk of this increased demand for books has fallen on the public libraries.

They were and are fulfilling the demand with great success. These libraries scattered all over Britain have gone out of their way to satisfy the new interests of readers. For example, when Russia came into the war, everybody wanted to know about the activities of the Soviet Union. Several libraries I know put on a special display of books dealing with different aspects of Russia, so that people could see at a glance the type of book they wanted instead of having to look all over the library.

CULTURAL NEEDS

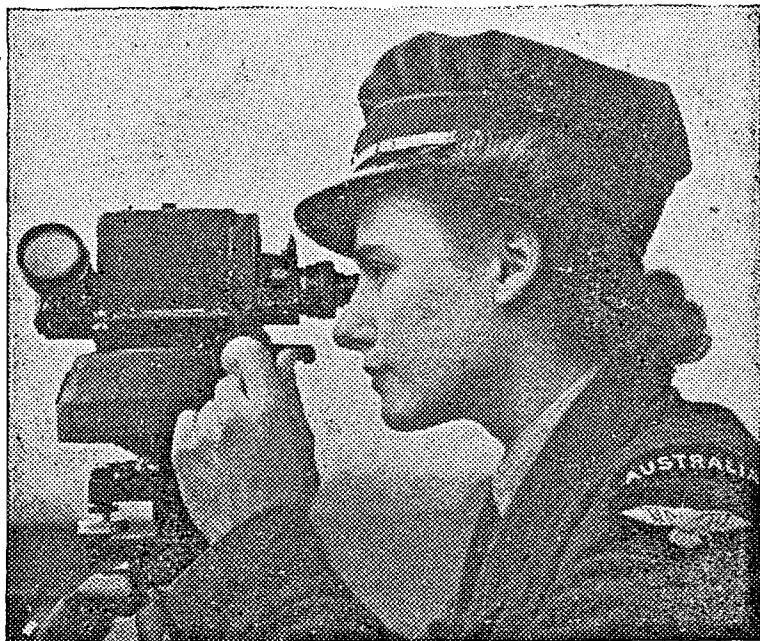
More use than ever is now being made of the suggestion form by which the reader can hand in to the library committee his or her request for a book to be added to the general stock.

To illustrate the fact that the authorities realize that people are demanding more literary attention, it is interesting to remember that only in 1940, in the midst of the war, a new extension was added to Ealing Central Library. It may not in itself be a very significant fact, but it shows that although we may be fighting a war to the death, there is still time and money to be spent on satisfying cultural needs.

In a public library on a Saturday in peacetime there was always a fairly large crowd looking for something to read over the week-end. Nowadays almost every night is a Saturday night. If you go past the busy assistants into the body of the room; you will see that the crowd is a very mixed one. There are Air Force boys looking up technical volumes. Air-raid wardens and firemen are examining the fiction shelves. The Army is inspecting the latest stocks of thrillers. Every part of the library has its group of potential readers, hovering like the fascinated shoppers at a bargain sale.

This taste, born of war, will not disappear in peace-time. The habit of reading is something which, once created, is very rarely destroyed. The pleasure to be gained from books as a relief from raids and as the creators of a mental background is something which will not end with the war. The public libraries are really justifying their titles, for they are serving the new needs of the public as never before.

MEMBERS OF BRITISH WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE AS WEATHER-FORECASTERS



Commissions in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (W.A.A.F.) of Britain are being offered to women as weather-forecasters in the Meteorological Branch, the qualifications required being a science degree in Mathematics or Physics. Training of a highly specialised character is given after acceptance. Approved candidates are posted to R.A.F. stations as forecasting officers. Here, an Australian member of the W.A.A.F. is seen at a school making observations with a Theodolite.

MOHAMMEDANISM IN CHINA

50,000,000 ADHERENTS TODAY

With 50,000,000 Muslims, China has probably a larger Mohammedan population than any other country except India. According to Chinese history, Mohammedanism made its advent in China in 628 A.D. in the time of the Tang dynasty. From Islamic records we find that the Governments of Muslim nations began to pay tributes to the Tang emperor in 651 A.D.

Thereafter, with the development of trade, the number of adherents of Islam in China gradually increased until now after 13 centuries China has 50,000,000 Muslims.

Islam came to China by two routes—from the south by sea and from the west by land. The former route, starting from the Arabian Sea and passing through the Bay of Bengal and the Straits of Malacca, touched the coastal provinces of Kwangtung, Fukien and Chekiang.

Later, Muslims came to China by the overland route *via* Persia and Afghanistan into Sinkiang, whence they made their way east-

ward and settled in the north-western provinces of China, particularly in Shensi and Kansu.

It is recorded that in 755 A.D. the Caliph Abu Jafar sent 4,000 Arabian soldiers to China at the request of the Chinese Government to help in quelling a rebellion. These men rendered useful service and most of them stayed on in China, where many of their direct descendants are still to be found.

Recently a Chinese Mohammedan Educational Association was formed. Its activities have included the translation of the Koran into Chinese, the establishment of Mohammedan normal schools and international cultural contacts with other Mohammedan countries. Students have been sent to Cairo to study and the King of Egypt has been invited to send learned Mohammedans to China to teach Arabic and other subjects. Mohammedan literature has been imported from India, Egypt, Mecca and Turkey and many meetings for discussions on Islamic subjects are conducted.

CHARACTERISTICS: JAPANESE AND CHINESE

Most foreigners find difficulty in distinguishing between Japanese and Chinese, even after long acquaintance with both races. In view of the possibility that Japanese in areas of operations might try to pass themselves off as Chinese, the following hints may be of use:—

(a) *Appearance*.—The average Japanese is out of proportion. He is long in the body and arms, but short in the legs, and often bow-legged. The working classes are often very broad in chest, with well-developed arms and legs, while city workers are often weakly and compelled to wear glasses. Many Japanese, especially Japanese soldiers, have a peculiar "strutting" walk.

The Chinese as a race are well-proportioned, straight in the back, and slim especially round the hips—both men and women.

(b) *Speech*.—Very few Japanese can pronounce an "L;" for example "Lahore" is always "Rahore." The Chinese on the other hand have precisely the opposite difficulty and say, for example, "velly" for "very."

The Japanese language is sometimes called the Italian of the East. The vowels approximate very closely to Italian, and there is no strong accent.

Chinese on the other hand resembles English, in that the accent and tone are of great importance.

(c) *Manners*.—The Japanese bow—from the hips—is distinctive. The Chinese seldom bow. On meeting a friend Japanese instinctively hisses and bows, while a Chinese appears to have no set form of greeting,

Acknowledgment

The two photographs published in the last issue of the "Madras War Review," of the Report Centre and of the Combined Depot of the Madras A.R.P., were by William J. Moylan . . .

the old custom of shaking hands with oneself being now obsolescent. The Japanese will squat tailor-fashion rather than sit on the floor or even on seats. The Chinese are used to chairs; for example, whereas a Chinese would sit on a bed, a Japanese would probably squat.



WAITING TO TAKE THE AIR A PILOT WATCHES A SMALL REPAIR TO THE WING OF HIS AIRCRAFT

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

3rd Apr.—Nazi bombers fly low across the moonlit Straits of Dover and attack coastal areas in South-East England.

4th Apr.—Railways near St. Omer are attacked by Royal Air Force bombers. Five enemy fighters are destroyed; 11 of our fighters are missing. A fighter-bomber of the Royal Air Force Fighter Command destroys a Heinkel 111 as it landed on an enemy air field in Northern France.

A few single enemy aircraft flew inland over the South Coast and bombs were dropped at a point in West England.

5th Apr.—Over 300 British bombers engage in attacks on the Rhineland and Occupied France. The targets included Cologne, Ghome-Rhone Works and other factories at Genevilliers near Paris, and docks at Le Havre.

Our bombers and fighters attack aerodromes in occupied territory. From all these operations five of our bombers are missing.

A few enemy aircraft raid the East Coast of England. One of them is destroyed.

6th Apr.—British bombers attack objectives in the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Five of our aircraft are missing.

A German raider crossing the South Coast under cover of a low cloud drop bombs in a coastal area. The bombs cause only slight damage and there are no casualties.

7th Apr.—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at places on the East Coast of England. A small number of people were injured and slight damage was done.

8th Apr.—Squadrons of British fighters carried out a sweep over the Calais and Boulogne areas.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

3rd Apr.—The *London Gazette* announces that H.M. the King is to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Malta Artillery. In a message to the Governor and Commander of Malta, Lieut.-General Sir William Dobbie, His Majesty says: "I have been watching with admiration the stout-hearted resistance of all in Malta—service personnel and civilians alike—to the fierce and constant air attacks of the enemy in recent weeks."

4th Apr.—It is announced that repatriation of Italian and Imperial prisoners of war will be made at Smyrna from hospital ships.

A landing-ground at Derna and the harbour and shipping at Benghazi are raided by British bombers.

Three waves of German bombers attack Malta during daylight to-day.

5th Apr.—Seven enemy raiders over Malta have been destroyed.

6th Apr.—A large-scale air raid has been launched to-day—one junkers 88 was destroyed by our anti-aircraft artillery and one Messerschmitt 109 was damaged.

A scheme for evacuation of Italian civilians in Abyssinia has been agreed upon by the Allies.

There was an enemy air raid on Alexandria. Eight persons were killed and 32 wounded.

The Royal Air Force attacks Libyan bases.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC.

3rd Apr.—President Roosevelt appeals to the American public for suggestions regarding how to designate the present war. He points out that such terms as "Second World War" are unsatisfactory, and instead calls for a name which would briefly describe it as a war for the preservation of the smaller people of the democracies of the world.

President Roosevelt has sent a message expressing his confidence in the results of co-operation between the United States and China, in reply to a telegram from the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. H. H. Kung, conveying China's thanks for the recent 500 million dollar loan from the United States.

4th Apr.—The United States Senate Appropriations Committee voted for legislation providing for a sliding scale of profits on war material.

Mr. Donald Nelson, the Chief of the United States War Production Board, says that the general war supply output in the United States is good, and plane production is up to the schedule.

SHIPPING

4th Apr.—The United States Naval Department announces that a medium-sized United States merchantman has been torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast.

Three American vessels were sunk by the Japanese in the Pacific.

A Japanese light cruiser has been sunk by United States marines in the vicinity of Christmas Island, about 250 miles south-west of Java. Five other Japanese ships have been damaged in the Java area. To-day's figures bring the total of Japanese ships of all sizes sunk or damaged or otherwise affected by United States submarines, since the Pearl Harbour attack, to 48.

9th Apr.—An Italian cruiser of 10,000 tons, armed with 8-inch guns has been torpedoed and sunk in the Central Mediterranean by a British submarine.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

4th Apr.—The second All-Slav meeting is opened in Moscow by Lieut.-General Bundorov who declares that five million Slavs have been killed by Hitler in Slav lands.

The Germans are counter-attacking hard in Russia to try to keep the important towns they hold. The thaw has increased the difficulties on the southern front.

German bombers attack harbour installations at Murmansk.

5th Apr.—Soviet troops occupy several more inhabited localities in the Smolensk front and drive the enemy westward.

A German counter-attack in one sector of the South-western front is met and repulsed by Soviet tanks, which drove forward to meet the thrust.

6th Apr.—M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, receives the new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Naotake Sato.

A new success on the Leningrad front is announced in a supplement to the latest Soviet communiqué. A successful attack has been carried out on one of the German "pockets of resistance." Subsequently in machine-gun nests and trenches 400 German dead have been counted. The war material captured includes 1,600 land mines and 1,50,000 rounds of ammunition.

7th Apr.—Russians capture an important place on the south-western (Kharkov) front.

10th Apr.—The German Commander-in-Chief in Finland, General Von Falkenhorst, has been dismissed. The Moscow Radio quoting a Berne source says that he has been dismissed because of his statements that it was futile to demand further efforts by Finland in its present miserable state. General Gittler has been appointed to succeed him.

THE BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, ETC.

3rd Apr.—German subjects residing in Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, who were born between 1897 and 1923, have been ordered to report to the local military authorities for military service.

Clashes between Hungarian and Rumanian troops are reported along the whole frontier, on account of conflicting territorial claims.

4th Apr.—Von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, returns to his post after seeing Hitler.

5th Apr.—With regard to the Ankara Bomb Plot Trial, Moscow has issued a sharp protest and repudiated the complicity of the Soviet accused.

THE FAR EAST

3rd Apr.—China and Great Britain enter into a formal agreement, according to which the China National Aviation Corporation will be permitted to operate an air line between Chungking and Calcutta. The agreement also provides for the resumption of the air line from Kuming to Rangoon "as soon as circumstances permit".

Nearly 900 refugees from the Far East, comprising the largest single contingent to arrive in Britain recently, have disembarked in that country.

Several light attacks by the Japanese in Bataan were repelled with considerable enemy losses.

4th Apr.—Japanese aeroplanes continue to raid Corregidor and Bataan, and use a different kind of bomb.

During an enemy air-raid over Port Darwin to-day, anti-aircraft guns bring down two enemy bombers and fighter planes accounted for two more. Two enemy fighters were probably destroyed. The attacking force is intercepted before reaching the objective. All British aircraft return safely.

It is officially announced that Allied forces destroyed six enemy planes at Koepang.

5th Apr.—The Japanese make furious land and sea attacks on General Wainwright's defences in the Bataan Peninsula. The sea attack is repulsed with heavy Japanese losses. An attempted Japanese landing on the east shore of Bataan during the night is also repulsed.

Port Darwin is raided for the 13th time this afternoon by seven bombers escorted by fighters. There is no material damage. The enemy has probably lost four bombers and two fighters, of which two have been brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

Many enemy positions in strategic points in Southern Shansi were penetrated by Chinese forces.

It is officially announced from New Delhi that Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I., has been appointed as the representative of India in China.

There have been further Japanese landings in the Solomon islands area.

6th Apr.—Heavy casualties on both sides mark furious fighting along the Bataan peninsula front. There was no air attack on the Corregidor.

The Japanese attack on Port Moresby has failed. Allied bombers attack Lae.

An agreement between China and the Vatican has been reached providing for the exchange of representatives. China will soon be sending an envoy to the Holy See.

7th Apr.—American and Filipino defenders on Bataan peninsula withdrew to a previously prepared defensive position.

8th Apr.—The United States War Department announces that the Bataan defences have "probably been overcome." Mr. Stimson announces at a press conference in Washington that General Wainwright's forces in Bataan numbered 36,853 and indicated that the bulk were either killed or captured.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

3rd Apr.—M. Pierre Laval has a "final talk" with Marshal Petain at the latter's official residence at Vichy, and issues a statement warning the Marshal against the dangers of his present foreign policy.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

4th Apr.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Nene Zuercher Zeitung*, a Swiss paper, says that Germans have introduced compulsory labour service in Holland, Belgium and the adjoining part of Northern France.

7th Apr.—All Clergymen throughout Norway have now handed in their resignation to the Quisling Ministry for Church and Education.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

3rd Apr.—An official communique announces that a foreign plane flew over the town of Haparanda on the Swedish-Finnish frontier and dropped five bombs near a railway bridge.

Juan Antonio Rio is proclaimed the 59th President of Chile.

4th Apr.—Giant effigies of Hitler and the Emperor of Japan are burnt to-day at Rio de Janeiro with ignominy in the place of the customary figures of Judas in the Holy Saturday celebrations. The substitution which was spontaneous is an indication of the state of public opinion in Brazil.

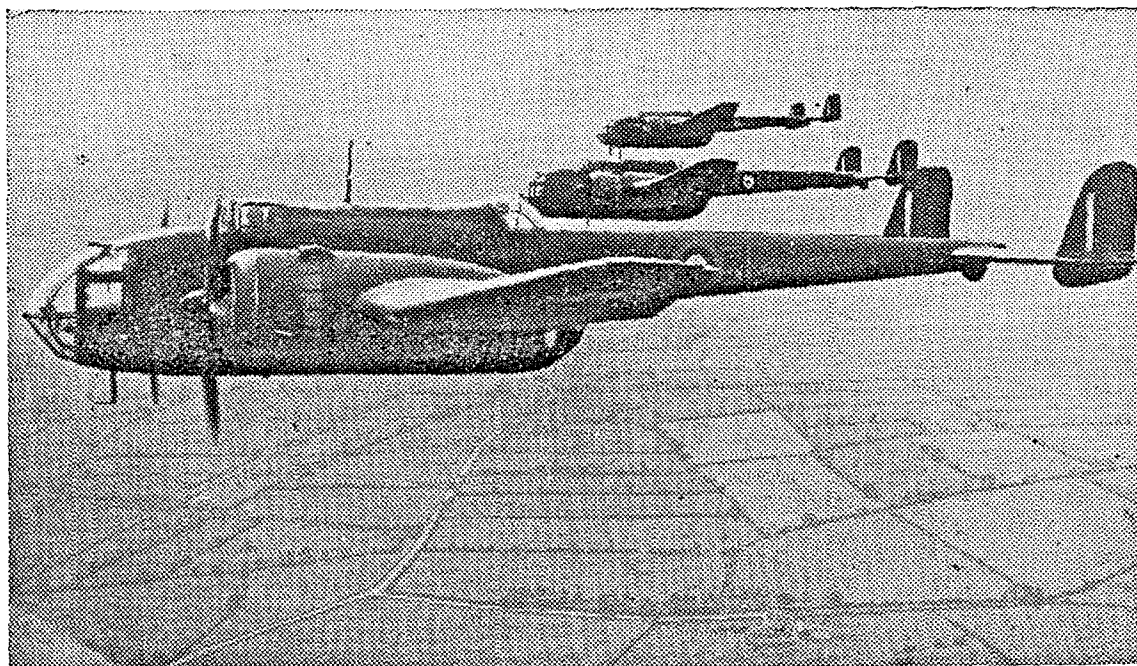
American Air Force bombers attack docks in the Rangoon area to-day.

An alert is sounded in the Calcutta area, but no air-raid took place.

A communique issued from New Delhi to-day says that the statement made by a Chinese spokesman that a Japanese force had landed at Akyab on the west-coast of Burma is incorrect.

5th Apr.—Ceylon's first air raid came early this morning (Easter Sunday) at 8 a.m. Dive-bombing and low-flying machine-gun attacks are made on the harbour and the Ratmalana area. British fighters intercept the raiders and destroy a number of aircraft. Twenty-five

BRITISH SUPER-SPEED BOMBERS IN FLIGHT



The British Handley Page Hampden high performance twin-engine aircraft is one of the fastest medium bombers in the world, and has been used extensively by the R.A.F. in operations over German territory.

This type of bomber took part in the big British attack on the German warships Sharnhorst and Gneisenau while they were lying in the harbour at Brest, France.

5th Apr.—A denial of the German reports that Russian planes were concerned in a recent bombing of the town of Haparanda on the Swedish-Finnish frontier is issued from Moscow by the official Tass Agency.

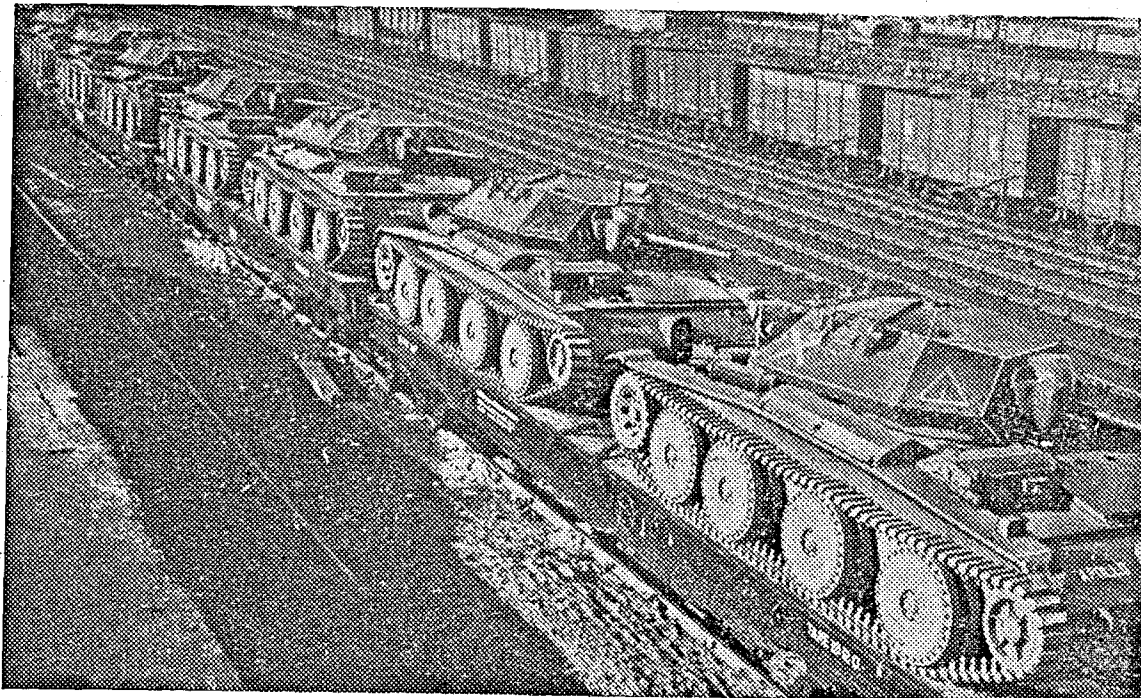
INDIA, CEYLON AND BURMA

3rd Apr.—American Flying Fortress bombers strike a blow to-night at a Japanese invasion fleet in the Bay of Bengal off the Andaman Islands. One Japanese cruiser is set on fire, and one troopship and two supply ships are considerably damaged. The air attack is led personally by the Chief of the United States Air Forces in India.

enemy aircraft are shot down for certain by our fighters, while 5 more are probably shot down, and 25 more are damaged. Anti-aircraft fire accounts for two more in the low-flying attack. Our losses are slight. The general demeanour of the public during the Japanese air-raid is excellent.

6th Apr.—Japanese aircraft raid Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The attacks were directed at the dock area. Damage was slight and there were few casualties. The reaction of the civil population to the bombing was good. The first attack on the dock area at Vizagapatam took place at about 1.30 p.m. and

BRITISH "COVENANTER" TANKS READY FOR DELIVERY



In one British factory alone thousands of men and women are working night and day producing an unending stream of these swift, powerfully armed and strongly armoured Mark 5 tanks, named by Lord Beaverbrook "Covenanter" in memory of his Scots Presbyterian ancestry. (The Covenanters were doughty fighters who triumphed in the struggle to secure religious freedom for the Scottish people in 1638.)

A long line of the tanks, which combine speed with resistance and can climb precipices at 40 miles an hour, is here seen moving up for delivery by rail somewhere in Northern England.

the second one at about 5 p.m. to-day. Not more than ten aeroplanes were used in either of these raids. All the bombs, about 20 all told, were dropped in the dock area. The first raid on land at Cocanada was made at about 1-45 p.m. when five Japanese aircraft attacked the oil installations causing slight damage.

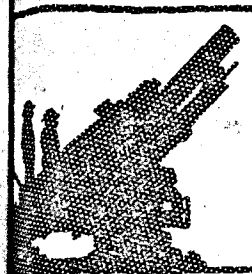
7th Apr.—Madras City had an air raid alert for the first time early this morning. The alarm was sounded at 4-35 a.m. and the

"All-clear" came at 5-55 a.m. No incident occurred.

Chinese forces in Burma are engaged with Japanese forces to the south of Kyungon.

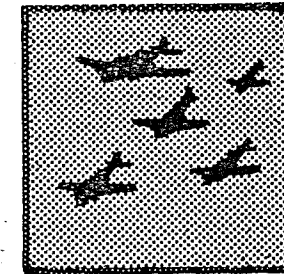
9th Apr.—The Japanese raid Trincomalee, a naval base in Ceylon, this morning.

Two British cruisers have been sunk by Japanese air attacks in the Indian Ocean.



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



Madras Dons Her Armour

Madras has been donning her armour with a vengeance this week. The roads teem with mechanised soldiery; camouflaged vehicles of every imaginable shape grind round macadamised corners and wind away one after another in an imposing array of power; long, narrow guns poke their noses out of unexpected compounds; and the white skins of British troops gleam in the sun as, joyfully half-nude, they dig or build or heave and crack jokes with the curious onlooker.

On Saturday the Government saw fit to publish a warning that the danger of offensive action by the Japanese was more adjacent than hitherto, and that, therefore, those people who have no particular business to keep them here should get out of the way of those responsible for the protection of the City and the safety of indispensables. There have been found some to grumble, as usual. Some said that the careful and elaborate arrangements made for evacuees should have come long before; others, that the movement of offices and banks and secretariats was unnecessarily sudden and demoralising. It is generally admitted to be difficult for Government to do anything right in India, so it should also be added that there are very many, both Indian and British, who "got a kick" out of the communiqué.

When the alert went ten days ago and fizzled out, there was positive disappointment. Then came the dismal news of the fiasco in Delhi. Now, again, the invigorating tonic of a call to action. "Damn politics!" say we in Madras, "We've got a job of work here, as likely as not." And just as in Colombo the enemy got a taste of what Ceylon felt about the "Co-prosperity sphere", so let us make it very clear that we have no use for them or it.

If, in the event, the Japs do not strike, so much the better; but if they do, we hope and certainly think that Indian and Britisher, officer and clerk, employer and employed, regular or auxiliary, will show themselves worthy of the substantial reinforcements which have already sped to our aid.

Madras has a name already honourable in History for political progressiveness, for civic enlightenment, and for religious tolerance. If a new time of test be upon us, let the disciplined selflessness of Red Cross, the sturdiness and efficiency of A.R.P. and A.F.S., and the staunchness of patriotic citizens to the leadership of a uniquely beloved Governor, be added to the Province's ancient laurels.

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Running Commentary

Japan has had a decisive defeat in its first attack on Ceylon. If the Easter Sunday raid was intended to be the first of a series to prepare the way for a Japanese landing in the southern island, the reception given to it must have been highly disconcerting to the enemy. According to Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, a total of 75 carrier-based aircraft took part in the raid on Colombo. If there was only one aircraft-carrier used by the enemy, it must have been the *Kaga* or the *Akagi*, which must have been overloaded, for their carrying capacity is reported to be 60 and 50 aircraft respectively. The other Japanese aircraft-carriers carry between 24 and 40 aircraft. The definite assertion that an aircraft-carrier was used dispels any idea that the Japanese aeroplanes came from a newly-acquired base in the Andaman Islands, which are 940 miles by air from Colombo.

Till now Japanese aircraft have not attempted to raid any target which was more than 400 miles from their bases. A raid such as that carried out on Colombo by carrier-borne planes involves a round trip for the aircraft-carrier of at least 2,500 miles. It is evident that aircraft-carriers cannot remain in the close vicinity of the target for a lengthy period, as there is always the danger of interruptions by Allied aircraft and naval units, but they might cruise round the Bay of Bengal and attempt to bombard certain Indian coastal areas before they return to their base to refuel.

So far as Colombo is concerned, it has given a good account of itself. It is the centre of a great focal area; it is the junction of trade routes between India, Africa and Australia, and in normal times the tonnage of shipping that enters its harbour annually is greater than that of all ports of British India combined. With the Royal Naval depot and fuel reserve at Trincomalee, which has also been raided, Colombo forms an important link in the chain of defended ports which protect Allied shipping in the Indian Ocean, and it

is the headquarters of the East Indies Naval squadron.

It is evident from the defeat of the Japanese in their first attack on Ceylon that the Island is well defended, not only with the weapons of war, but also with a keen awareness of their responsibilities on the part of civilians. Reference to this was made by Mr. J. Tudor James, formerly Assistant Editor of *The Times of Ceylon*, in a recent broadcast. He said:

"It is important to hold Ceylon, not only because of her importance in the Indian scheme, but also because—when the time comes—she may well be the spearhead of our sea attack eastwards; so an attempt to invade the Island is not unlikely. The Japanese already are in the Andaman Islands, which are a stepping-stone, even though a rather distant one. Only a couple of weeks ago, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ceylon with supreme command over the civil authorities as well as over all sea, air and land forces. This, in itself, is fair evidence of the soundness of the threat. It seems to be generally agreed that it is a good thing that a naval war should have been chosen for this port. Let me tell you that Ceylon has a lot of fight in it. I was a member of the Volunteer Defence Force there five years ago, and, believe me, we were quite alive, even then, to what might eventually come to pass. We fought and withheld many an imaginary Japanese landing. We had our European unit, but the other races had units too, and they covered most military requirements—infantry, mechanised cavalry, artillery, medical and naval services."

Raids similar to that carried out on Ceylon, must, of necessity, be sporadic, as protracted bombardment can only be carried on by land-based planes. Altogether, about 39 tons of bombs were dropped by the Japanese planes. They were not con-

finied to objectives of military importance, for more than half of those killed in the first air raid were hospital patients. In this raid, the Japanese lost at least a third, and probably two-thirds, of their raiding force, which represents an outstanding achievement on the part of the defenders of Ceylon.

One important lesson to be learnt from Ceylon's first air raid is that when the defences, both active and passive, are efficient and alert, there is little to fear from enemy attack. And Sir Geoffrey Layton, the C.-in-C. in Ceylon, has referred to this in his recent broadcast. He said:

"It was not a matter of luck that we got off so lightly. It is entirely due to the manner in which we have prepared ourselves to meet this danger, and so long as we do not relax, and continue to work together with firm determination to succeed and avoid all signs of panic, we need have no fear as to the future."

One of the most heroic battles of the war ended last week. The Battle of Bataan is over, the defenders having been overwhelmed by fresh and numerically superior Japanese forces. Yomashito and his 135,000 men have at last got the better of the Allied position on the peninsula. In a message to President Roosevelt, General Wainwright stated that though everything possible had been done to hold Bataan with the limited number of combat soldiers at his command, the overwhelming air and artillery superiority of the Japanese finally overcame the dogged resistance of the hungry and exhausted defenders. The American press and public have received the news of the retirement of the American and Philippine defence forces with a chorus of praise for the gallantry of the outnumbered defenders, for a small force was pitted against three Japanese armies and outnumbered about eight to one. But the struggle put up by the small force has been of the utmost strategic importance, as it has made possible the building up of United States' forces in other Pacific areas, notably Australia. The importance of the Battle of Bataan has clearly been pointed out by the influential newspaper *Atlanta Constitution*. It says:

"If General Wainwright and his men can survive the present attack, they will have achieved the well-nigh impossible. But regardless of the outcome, the Bataan defenders have fulfilled their role so magnificently that the name of every man in the force should be inscribed for ever in the American roster of heroes. They have made possible the building-up of the American Pacific Force, and it is to them that Australia can give thanks. The Bataan campaign is a bright spot in the story of some recent setbacks for the Allied nations. It is a star in the record of heroism to shine

for all time with the proudest achievements of America's fighting forces."

Some idea of the damages inflicted on the Japanese forces may be gathered from the report issued by Col. Ewbank that in recent operations alone, over 55 enemy fighters have been shot down and 46 transports and 16 warships have been sunk or seriously damaged. It was a grueling struggle for five months for both sides, and Japan lost prestige, valuable time and effort. The Japanese General Homma's suicide is a clear indication of the position from Japan's point of view. Homma's successor, Yomashito, had to take charge at a time when Japan had plenty of other jobs on hand along the 4,000 mile arc from Prome to Manila. The *Los Angeles Times* suggests that there may have been a personal reason for the severity of the Japanese attack. It says:—

"One of the most compelling reasons for the current all-out Japanese offensive on Bataan is that the Japanese Commander-in-Chief had only 16 days left to better the record of his predecessor (Homma) who committed suicide when he was unable to break the American lines."

Bataan has fallen, but all is not over. As Mr. Stimson, in his statement, has said, the Filipinos will carry on. There is a lot of fight in them and the valleys of Luzon, the hidden areas of Mindanoo, and the fox holes in the fortress of Corregidor will continue to pour out opposition in the same indomitable way. It must be noted here that such a large number of Filipino refugees streamed in to hardpressed Bataan to escape from the enemy, that food supply became almost an impossible problem. Some observers think that the key to the situation is supplies. It is stated that no food supplies have reached the American forces since January—which means the troops had been on starvation rations and physically unable to counter attack. But the heroic defence of Bataan by a small force more or less in a position of starvation has contributed what the Allies needed most—Time. Evidence of this can be seen in the fact that the Japanese have been able to make relatively slow progress in Burma, after the fall of Singapore. The active opposition of the Filipinos has helped in preventing the enemy from flinging his whole weight into offensives at the end of his long supply-lines. Groping towards the Andamans, Ceylon, and the Indian mainland, the Japanese have burned their fingers, and the Corregidor threatened and still threatens their radial artery further back.

The men of Bataan have lived up to General MacArthur's West Point Motto:

"Only those who are willing to die are fit to live"

Malta has been honoured. For the first time in history, a part of the British Commonwealth has been conferred a decoration. His Majesty the King has awarded the George Cross to Malta. It is learnt that it was His Majesty's own idea to confer the decoration. It is likely to be sent to the Governor of Malta and will probably be placed in the Malta Cathedral, and will be embodied in the arms of Malta. In a message to the Governor of Malta, His Majesty said: "To honour brave people, I award the George Cross to the Island Fortress of Malta to bear witness to the heroism and devotion that will long be famous in history." In his reply the Governor of Malta said that the people and garrison of Malta were deeply touched by the "signal honour" done to them by His Majesty and they desired to express once again their loyal devotion to His Majesty and their resolve to prove worthy of the high honour conferred upon them. He added: "It has greatly encouraged everyone, and all are determined that, by God's help, Malta will not weaken, but will endure until victory is won." In a personal message to the Governor of Malta, Lord Cranborne, the Colonial Secretary, said: "You are going through something infinitely worse and more sustained than has

been endured ever before in history, and are setting us an example of courage, which, I cannot believe, can be surpassed." He wished them all good luck and said, "May you continue to be given in abundant measure the wonderful strength which has enabled you to ride so splendidly the violent storms of the past few weeks!"

What an unsurpassable example of courage Malta has set up can be gathered from a few facts. About 500 German aircraft are devoting their attention, day in and day out, to Malta, of which half are bombers. Individual planes have recently been known to make as many as three sorties against the island in a single day. It all began in the summer of 1940. Britain was then fighting a back-to-the-wall battle after Dunkirk. France was crushed. Italy was coming fresh to the conflict, and Malta seemed an easy prey. Italian bombers were but 20 minutes' flight distant, and they could raid the island at any hour of the day or night with continuous fighter support. Within 24 hours of declaring war, Mussolini sent his bombers over. Later came German Junkers, Heinkels, and Messerschmitts. But Malta stood its ground, and will continue to do so till victory is won.

CHANGES IN RUSSIAN COMMANDS



This picture, taken on the Russian Central Front before the recent changes in Commands, shows Marshal Timoshenko (left) chosen by Stalin for "a new task of outstanding importance" as C-in-C of the Southern Front and General Gregory Zhukov, who has succeeded him as C-in-C of the western sector of the Central Front, which includes Moscow. Zhukov, who is Vice-Commissar for Defence and Chief of the Soviet General Staff, and is Russia's greatest fortress and defence work expert, was formerly Commander at Kiev. Marshal Timoshenko, C-in-C of the Russian armies since the outbreak of war, defended Moscow for three weeks against General von Bock's massed might, before taking over the Southern Front.

YOU CAN'T DO BUSINESS WITH THE AXIS

AMERICAN FIRMS' EXPERIENCE

TECHNIQUE OF GERMAN COMMERCIAL POLICY

[The following is a condensation from the best seller, *You Can't do Business with Hitler*, by Douglas Miller who was for 15 years American Commercial Attaché in Berlin. Writing about this book, Mr. Wendell Willkie says: "Every person seeking to understand the business aspects of either a negotiated peace or a totalitarian victory should at least expose himself to Mr. Miller's facts." The facts given below are applicable in an equal measure to the Axis as a whole, and contain a lesson and a warning which Indians would do well to note:—]

If Hitler defeats Britain, he will have removed the last obstacle to his control over Europe, Africa and Asia Minor. He can monopolize the resources and manpower of this vast area. He will dominate the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. If America should then seek to call a halt on him, there would be little that we could do. The last base of operations against the vitals of the Reich would have vanished. The Continental blockade would be ended.

Could not we in the United States, however, live by ourselves? Could we not trade with the Nazis instead of fighting them?

The answer is No!

Because I spent 15 years in the service of American businessmen at the United States Embassy in Berlin—six of them under the Nazi regime—I think I am in a position to do some plain speaking on this subject.

The Nazis hate the United States more poisonously than any other country. They have often said that there are two irreconcilable poles in the world: Germany, the pole of order, discipline, and scientific progress; and the United States, the pole of democratic anarchy and decadent Christianity. Our very existence disproves their racial and economic theories. We persist in printing and broadcasting truths which they would like to suppress. Above all, we alone possess the loot which would make their world conquest worth while. Hitler's victory is incomplete until we are brought into his world system.

I make these statements on the basis of my close association with Nazi leaders and of a detailed study of National Socialist books, pamphlets, and newspapers from the very beginning when they were less cautious about discussing ultimate objectives. These convictions I formed slowly under the pressure of overwhelming evidence.

If the Nazis defeat Britain, they will surely continue the same sort of activity that has characterized them in the past. There will be no treaty of peace. The war will go on. Totalitarianism is by nature predatory. The

whole technique of German commercial policy is one of exploiting the assets of others.

Hitler dare not demobilize his armies or end his war economy. He has promised future wars to boys too young to participate in the present struggle. He has written in *Mein Kampf*, "The human race has grown great in war. In peace it would only decay". The fact is that the Nazis are not organized for peace. They are not prepared for it. They would not know what to do with it if it came.

But just how long could the Nazis enforce their New Order on the conquered people of Europe, Africa, and part of Asia? I feel that they could achieve a stability which might be unbroken for centuries. The Nazis will control supplies of food, clothing, and money throughout the area. Non-compliance with their orders will mean starvation.

They will have in their own hands all education, and all control over manufacture of airplanes, motor vehicles, locomotives, ships, munitions, and scientific instruments. Serfs might manufacture weapons for an uprising in the Middle Ages; but Hitler's victims cannot by any coup seize the centers of production of modern mechanized weapons. They will lack all means, whether intellectual or material, for effective revolt.

SCIENTIFIC SLAVE STATE

I see no reason why a new Caesarism could not be maintained by Nazi methods just as effectively as the Roman Emperors held together their subject populations for nearly 500 years. The scientific slave state on a continental scale is not a dream. It is taking shape before our very eyes.

How long could we then maintain our own system of liberty and free enterprise in the Western Hemisphere? Latin America will certainly have to fall in with the Nazi system. Some Nazi maps I have seen give Germany control of Latin America to a line north of the Equator, some to the Panama Canal, some to the Rio Grande, and some even include all North America in a new German-dominated world.

Europe has been the market for the bulk of Latin-American products, now piled up in warehouses awaiting customers. How can we prevent Latin America from shipping goods to Hitler, who will offer to buy everything in sight? Some may say, "But Europe will be so disorganized that it will have nothing to send in exchange". I want to point out that Hitler will have one sort of commodity which the Latin American states will desire—arms.

The triumph of force in Europe will be the signal for every Latin American nation to arm. They will fear revolution from within and aggression from without. And Germany's war equipment, bearing the blue ribbon of victory, will be offered to them at attractive prices in enormous quantities. It is certain to be snapped up by Latin American republics waiting anxiously to get something in exchange for their surplus raw products.

Madras's Fine Achievement

TWO CRORES FOR THE WAR FUND

H. E. the Governor's tribute to the people's patriotism and loyalty to the common cause

"On April 6th, a year ago, within nine months of the War Fund being announced, the fine total of Rupees One Crore was reached.

"I asked you to continue to contribute as generously as you could. The response to this appeal has been magnificent, and, to-day, this Presidency can congratulate itself on the fine achievement of attaining Two Crores of Rupees.

"Rich and poor have continued to contribute according to their means, and I can hardly express the deep gratitude I feel for such a popular response.

"By your contributions you have shown the world your patriotism and loyalty to the common cause, and I feel assured that you will all stand together in the difficult times before us until the final victory is won."

—H. E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE, in a message to the people of the Presidency of Madras issued to-day.

NAZI TACTICS

This is only a continuation of successful Nazi tactics. For years the export of war equipment was one of Germany's best trading assets. In fact Hitler is glad to arm even his possible enemies.

In the campaign against Greece, the advancing German soldiers were killed by German bullets. But Hitler didn't mind. Greece had paid for German munitions in raw materials which were worth more to Hitler than the lives of some of his soldiers.

Unfortunately for us, there are several Latin American countries which must remain outside our trade system, because their commodities are directly competitive with ours. These countries will have no choice but to enter Hitler's system of bilateral agreements. As soon as increased trade with Europe has reached the point where it is absolutely vital to these Latin American countries, the Germans will insist that all Latin American trade with the United States be stopped, that American branches in these countries be closed down, and that American salesmen and executives be sent home. Such tactics are precisely the ones which Germany has successfully used in Eastern Europe for several years.

Further, I believe that a Hitler victory over Great Britain would be signalized by a succession of Nazi-inspired revolutions in Latin American countries, exploding like a packet of firecrackers. The United States cannot call out the Marines to stop Mussolini from sending his daughter on a friendly visit to the President of a Latin American Republic, bringing with her baggage 50 disguised military and aviation experts to start the training of Nazi Bunds under assumed names.

NAZI-SPONSORED REVOLUTIONS

We cannot forbid revolutions in South America. We cannot interfere without arousing resentment, and thus bringing about the very condition which we hoped to prevent. Already Nazi-sponsored revolutions have been attempted in several countries to the south of us. We must abandon the belief that we can hold back the Nazi tide from the New World after Hitler's victory in the Old.

If Hitler wins, we can expect our economic picture to be somewhat as follows: an expanded war industry which we must maintain for North American and hemisphere defence; a growing surplus of cotton, grain, and tobacco, for which no export market can be found; a growing shortage of certain critical materials, which up to now have been secured from abroad.

Our foreign trade will come almost to a standstill. At the present time two-thirds of it is with the British Empire. We have placed that proportion of our eggs in one basket. Hitler bids fair to smash both basket and eggs. What is left of our foreign trade

will be only the small portion which goes to Canada and the Caribbean area. We shall have to find new sources of income to take care of the vast number of workmen and industries previously employed on sales to Britain, Europe, South America and possibly Japan. We shall be forced either to trade with Hitler or to make a sudden readjustment of our economy which is bound to be painful and distressing to millions of Americans.

But if we try to trade with Hitler, Hitler will out-trade us.

In my office in Berlin I kept framed on the wall a motto from an editorial in Hitler's newspaper, the *Volkischer Beobachter*, which read like this: "Justice and good nature should be limited to one's own people". I used to look at this motto from time to time so as not to forget that it was useless to expect the Nazis to treat us fairly.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

An American Company, operating a large plant in the Rhineland, had made heavy shipments from their German factories to Brazil. It so happened that Brazil, like Germany, had exchange restrictions, so that the money owed for these shipments was not allowed to be sent from Brazil to Germany. The American Company, however, was rather pleased to have their money in Brazil, which was closer to the United States.

One day the German Government gave the firm's officials two weeks to get into Germany the money covering their shipments to Brazil or else every one of the Americans in the German branch would be put into jail. After considerable negotiation, the parent Company in the United States was forced to send a very large sum to Germany to cover these shipments, and now has the money tied up in both Brazil and Germany.

One day before the expiration of our commercial treaty with Germany, containing a promise of equal treatment, I visited the Foreign Office to protest against unfair discrimination against U. S. exporters of lard. The Foreign Office official explained that our country had received a quota of 40 percent of its average sales to Germany for the last three years, and that every other country was treated the same. Upon this, the American who accompanied me brought out the text of a secret German agreement by which Denmark had been receiving a quota of 65 per cent compared to 40 per cent given us. The German official appeared only slightly embarrassed. He explained that things were done that way nowadays. This was the only answer which a high official of the German Government could give when his Government had been caught in a flat lie and when their signature on our commercial treaty had been flagrantly dishonoured.

The Nazi economists have worked out a thoroughly dishonest method of living on their debts. They negotiated for the entire crops of many smaller countries at attractive prices, and blandly explained that of course they were not paying cash, but that the little country would certainly obtain from Germany in payment a wide variety of suitable articles.

EASY MEAT FOR GERMANS

The small one-crop countries proved to be easy meat for the Germans. For example, the South African Government, under pressure from domestic wool growers, sold its entire wool clip to Germany, against future delivery of German locomotives, automotive equipment, and similar commodities. Unfortunately, as time elapsed the South Africans were unable to get deliveries of German automobiles at prices in line with cars offered from the United States. German locomotive plants seemed unable to deliver equipment which would suit the South African railroads, and the export of different types of electrical equipment, machinery, and tools was prohibited, as these products were needed for the German army. So, when 12 months had elapsed, the wool sales still remained on the books, and little had been taken by South Africa in payment. Nevertheless, the second and third years' wool clip was marketed in the same way as the first. Germany had obtained its wool, woven it into uniforms for the army; and the South Africans were still whistling for suitable German products in payment.

By such methods the Germans obtain huge supplies of commodities. The German Ministry of Economics then used these commodities for resale in cash markets. The price didn't matter, because the goods were obtained on credit, sold for cash; the cash could be used for propaganda or the purchase of war materials, and the bills would not be paid anyway until they were obliterated in the next war.

UNFAIR AND FRAUDULENT

In this way Germany resold Brazilian coffee, Bulgarian tobacco, Greek currants, etc., and for them obtained cash with which to buy airplane parts from the United States and Great Britain. The representative of an American firm was shown in Hamburg two shiploads of Argentine beef, obtained by Germany on a credit basis at a price of eight cents a pound. The ships were never unloaded, but were redirected to Rotterdam, where the meat was sold to the Dutch for cash at five cents a pound, or a loss of three cents a pound. These funds were then used to purchase a large quantity of straw which the German army apparently needed quickly.

Thus it has been repeatedly proved impossible to have straightforward business relations with the Nazis. Their trade methods are political and military in purpose, and shamelessly unfair or fraudulent in practice.

Americans who believe that we could have satisfactory trade relations with a victorious Germany might read two quotations from the March 1941 German-American Commerce Bulletin. An editorial says: "Germany could easily buy from the United States each year three to four million bales of cotton, large quantities of wheat, canned meat, fruits, copper, and a great variety of finished products." But on page 12 an official article by Erich Neumann, Secretary of State in the Nazi Ministry of Economics, blurts out this statement of Germany's real economic aims:

"All we wish to do is to make ourselves independent of the outside world in the domains of foodstuffs and indispensable industrial materials. Other products, particularly those we can do without in times of emergency, will continue to be obtained from foreign sources, in exchange for our own surplus production of manufactured articles."

In other words, the Nazis do not propose to purchase foods from us. Neither do they propose to import essential industrial materials, least of all from us. How in the world can we expect to sell cotton, wheat or copper when every one of these items is blocked by the Nazis on the basis of national policy?

POSSIBILITIES OF BARTER

What about the possibilities of barter with a victorious Germany? Probably no American has had the opportunity to see as much negotiation for barter deals with the Nazis as I have. To begin with, the usual barter ratio for our commodities was set at three to one. For example, American walnut growers tried to arrange a barter of \$100,000 worth of walnuts but found they could have to buy \$300,000 worth of German burlap bags and barbed wire in exchange. This meant that the walnut growers here would have to invest \$200,000 in cash, and hope to be able to recover this money by the resale of the bags and wire in the United States.

In the case of manufactured articles, the barter ratio was set at an even higher figure. The best terms on which the German Ministry of Economics would allow American automobile companies to bring in cars and parts in exchange for German goods were in the ratio of one to ten. In other words, an American automobile company which sold the Nazis \$100,000 worth of cars and parts would have to purchase \$1,000,000 worth of German goods.

Furthermore, in any barter arrangement the price set on German goods was usually high, while the price set on the American goods was arbitrarily low. For example, I worked hard in 1937 to barter 10,000 tons of West Coast prunes for an assortment of German products, but the German Government would allow only three cents per pound for our prunes delivered in Hamburg. Even the lowest grade prunes were worth more than that on the Pacific Coast.

BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS TRAINING FOR COMBAT WITH THE GERMAN ARMY



Air Force wings surmounted by a small parachute—are volunteers from almost every regiment in the British Army. They must above all know how to fall, and rolling exercises figure prominently in the training. They are armed with Bren guns and Tommy guns.

Britain is now building up a powerful parachute army, equipped with the most modern weapons in readiness for the day when the British Army will once more face the German Wehrmacht, in what may be the decisive battle. The parachutists sit with legs in a well in the bottom of the aircraft, parachutes hooked up by a strap. A red light warns 'Get ready' and when it turns green the parachutists jump from the plane in turn, sliding down the hole into space, the breaking of the strap automatically opening the parachute. These bearers of a now familiar badge—

In order to save something from the wreck of their German holdings, many American companies have been forced to accept merchandise which was either unsalable or so different from their usual line of business (like the barbed wire offered the walnut-growers) that they could hardly hope to put it on the market except at considerable loss.

In this category come the 8,000,000 mouth-organs which an oil company took in payment for petroleum, and the 200,000 canaries which a manufacturing company got in exchange for a large press for making automobile bodies!

BLACKMAILERS AND THEIR PRICE

It is not as if the Germans were unable to pay their debts. The German Government suspends interest payments on bonds held in the United States until the market-price of the bonds falls to five cents on the dollar. At that point, the Germans quietly buy up the bonds, profiting by their own default. In the same way, the German Government has claimed to be unable to allow payment for American merchandise, shipped long ago to Germany, but it is quite able to finance propaganda in foreign countries.

The Nazis learned from Dr. Schacht to run up their debts as high as possible and not worry about them because they aren't planning to pay anyhow!

Another trouble in dealing with the Nazis is that we never know their last word. Witness the experience of an American soft-drink firm which had a satisfactory business in Germany for a number of years. After Hitler came into power, the company began to

run into trouble. German doctors certified that the American product was "injurious to health." The company approached me and said, "We understand that there is a way of arranging matters with the National Socialist Party headquarters." I passed this on to party headquarters, and a few days later a young man in party uniform came into my office. He explained that nothing would please him better than to assist this American company. "In fact," said he, "I am already helping 17 other companies."

"Just how is that arranged?" I asked.

"The Company should first of all appoint me a member of their Board of Directors in Germany."

"How much would this cost?"

"Eight hundred dollars a month."

The Company agreed to the proposal, and their troubles miraculously stopped for a while.

But blackmailers always raise their price. Another Nazi official made a new ruling—namely, that this American soft-drink was Jewish and would pollute any pure Aryans that might drink it.

The Company came to me a second time, and I proposed that we consult Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front. Dr. Ley suggested that a Nazi delegation visit the United States, at the American firm's expense, in order to investigate whether the product was, in fact, Jewish. This was done, and an official report duly certified that it could be enjoyed by the purest Aryans without racial contamination.

ALTERNATIVES BEFORE BUSINESSMEN

Unfortunately, the official who had made the first ruling came out with another to the effect that, though the beverage was not Jewish, it was nevertheless foreign and could not be consumed by any good Nazi. I then explained to the Company that they might approach this official and find out how much it would cost to have him change his ruling; but the course I recommended was that they close their German business and go back to the United States.

Such are the alternatives which present themselves to businessmen who try to deal with the Nazis!

In case of a Hitler victory, just how can American business expect to conduct ordinary day-to-day relations with a Government that consistently practises blackmail, that extorts every advantage for itself alone, that dodges the payment of its debts, and refuses to be bound by any contract it makes?

The Nazis, if triumphant in Europe, will ruthlessly attack our way of life with every form of economic pressure at their command.

Walther Funk, President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics, stated officially that after the war no private international trade would be permitted, that all trade must be between governments. Inevitably, then, the United States government must extend its control over business in order to present a stiff front to the Nazi pressure.

If we attempt to meet the Nazis' trade war with their own weapons we shall have to upset our whole economy as we know it now. The

American Government would have to enter into all sorts of trading enterprises. It would have to swap stocks of American goods with the Germans at fixed prices. This would lead to a forced allocation of the imported commodities to private individuals and firms in the United States. A quick result would surely be the introduction of fixed prices here covering the imported commodities and those which we exchanged.

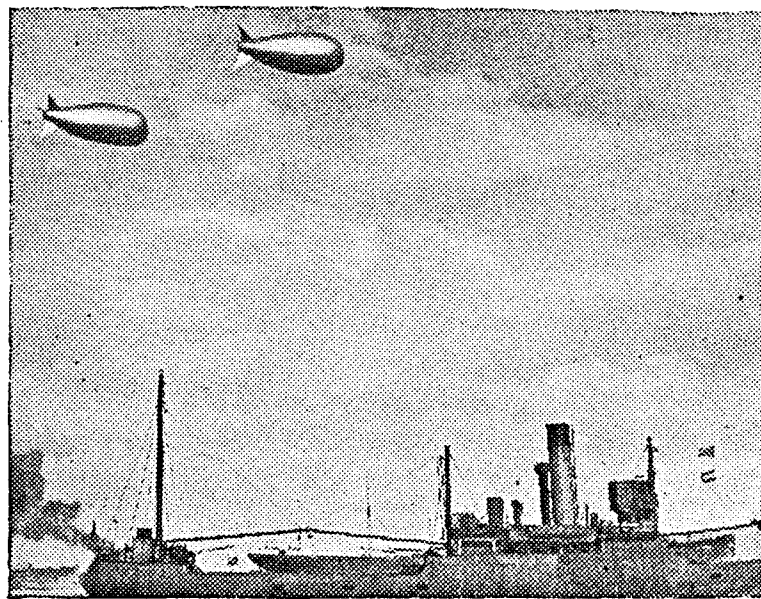
NO FREE ENTERPRISE

How can we maintain our system of free enterprise if our Government is thus forced directly into trade with the outside world and consequently into drastic control of business at home? We should have to create a bureaucratic domination over individual citizens. We should be well on the way to State Socialism.

Over the long future there would be at best a state of undeclared war between our world and Hitler's, and we would have to maintain interminably a ruinous military establishment. Such a long-range hemisphere antagonism would bring with it a revolution in American life. It would tend to shatter our social institutions, and it would drastically revise our hopes for a fuller and freer existence. America would pass from a civilized era into a long night of siege.

The picture of the United States left alone in a friendless totalitarian world, forced to abandon its democratic economy under Nazi pressure, need never become a reality. We have still time—but not too much time—to intervene effectively against Hitler before he conquers Britain. What we do now will determine our economic history for years to come.

BRITISH MERCHANT-SHIP CONVOYS PROTECTED BY BARRAGE BALLOONS



British vessels sailing in convoy are now equipped with barrage balloons as a protection against the attacks of Junkers dive-bombers.

A Berlin radio spokesman recently declared that "to-day an attack on a convoy can be compared with nothing less than a desperate assault on a mighty and powerful line of fortifications. British convoys are now always powerfully escorted . . . and carry with them barrage balloons with their malicious steel cables."

TURKEY TIGHTENS HER BELT

PROBLEM OF FOOD RATIONING

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED AS A RESULT OF WAR CONDITIONS

Two and a half years of war have left their mark on Turkish economy. Gradually as the war progresses an acute shortage of imported commodities makes itself felt, and we find one thing after another disappear from the local markets. The difficulties which evolve from this situation are manifold. It is no good arguing that the national industry can supply all the necessities, or that Turkish agriculture, though developed in the last twenty years, is able by itself to satisfy the special conditions created by the war.

In the first place the national industry needs constant overhauling of its machinery. Spare parts are needed, and machine tools have to be replaced. The possibilities of importation are limited and therefore the Turkish Government is studying the various possibilities of rationing all articles of primary necessity.

At the present moment the Turkish Government has recalled a series of commercial counsellors attached to missions accredited in countries that are waging war. They are comparing the reports which these counsellors have made on the various systems of rationing in force throughout Europe. A final complete system of rationing has not yet been imposed in Turkey, but since the beginning of this year bread has been rationed.

The fact that this essential foodstuff has been rationed before any other in a country that has relied mainly on her agricultural surplus for her trade balance, will induce us to examine the problem of food rationing and scarcity in Turkey somewhat closer.

TURKISH PEASANTRY

Since June 1941, the Turkish Government has ceased the publication of statistics relating to trade, imports and exports, and practically all production figures. The reason given for this is that it is a precaution dictated by reasons of national security. It is therefore very difficult to quote figures in support of the various conclusions drawn whilst examining the commercial aspect of Turkish life. We know, however, that the population of Turkey exceeds to-day the 19 million mark. The latest statistics of one year ago, have established that of these nineteen millions 80 per cent are peasants. Turkey has therefore a peasant population of about 15 millions. Subtracting from these the usual percentage of old men, children and women, Turkey should have a working peasantry of about five to six million souls. That is in normal times.

MILLION AND A HALF MEN UNDER ARMS

Ever since September 1939, Turkey has been in a state of national emergency and has been forced to keep a standing army of, shall we say, one and a half million men under arms at different points. Work of national importance must have drawn another half million men from the country, for the building of roads, improvements of harbour facilities and railway construction. Therefore, about a third of Turkey's peasant working population has been diverted from its original tasks. These thirty per cent are being missed in the fields, and should a doubtful season like last year's set in, the decrease in agricultural production is evident.

At the same time, the exportable surplus of the years 1938 and 1939 has disappeared from the market. Where has it gone to? A superficial examination leads to wrong conclusions and there is no evidence that this surplus has gone to Axis countries as some people will have it. It is without doubt that a greater part of this surplus has been stocked for emergency purposes. As bread is the only rationed article at present let us examine the position of wheat. A great quantity of wheat has been stored for emergency purposes, in case Turkey has to face a crisis and enter the war on the side of the Allies.

But there is a second aspect to this matter which is not obvious in western countries, but which constitutes one of the fundamental shortcomings of agricultural life of European and Eastern countries. It is the feeding of the army. Owing to the hardships imposed on the soldier under colours, he is given one loaf of bread a day. But Turkey's soldiers are mostly peasants, and they, for their part, do not eat bread when at home, or very limited quantities. Turkey needs 600 tons of wheat a day for her army or 222,000 tons per year. This calculation is for an army of one and a half million men. Shall we say therefore that Turkey has a surplus internal consumption of wheat of nearly one quarter million tons? The same problem arises when the meat situation is reviewed.

Whilst having this surplus, there is also a deficit of production which could be about double the surplus consumption. If the weather factor for last year is considered, another deficit of one quarter million tons must be added. The total deficit according to normal peace standards would be about one million tons. To this we must add the necessity of building up stocks and we see that

the shortage of wheat is caused by perfectly normal circumstances in abnormal times.

Bread has accordingly been rationed and at the beginning of the year the ration per head and per day was fixed at 375 grams for adults, half that for children under twelve and 600 grams for every working man. This rationing system has been introduced in the towns first, and had as first result that the peasants from the surrounding villages had to resort to their own wheat, which in turn was rationed at 300 grams daily from the farmers' own stocks which was more than sufficient.

The Government reckons that a considerable stock of wheat is still hoarded by farmers, and had hoped that this stock would come on the market seeing that the quantities of wheat in the village had been rationed. But here it did not reckon with the foresight of the peasants who are waiting to see what the weather this year will be like before marketing their produce. In consequence, at the beginning of February, the daily ration of bread was reduced to 300 grams in the towns. The working man's ration remained the same and no compulsory measures were taken in the villages.

In the meantime, however, the Government intends issuing a decree obliging the mills to mix twenty-five per cent of maize flour to the wheat. Otherwise the Government would have been forced to reduce the ration still further to 200 grams. This, however, is a passing expedient, because with the first May rains the peasants will market their surplus wheat.

IMPORTS FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Something has been done to remedy the situation by importing wheat from the British Empire. Turkey would, in war time, be a good customer for Indian wheat. There is, however, the difficulty of transport. Some 70,000 tons of wheat have been imported by the Turkish Government through the United Kingdom Corporation. But if we compare this figure with Turkey's needs, we see that this quantity is still insufficient. It is however a great help and we must consider the shipping space which has been diverted from the Empire war effort in order to help an ally.

Other commodities in Turkey are not rationed. They are not rationed because the Government is considering an intermediate scheme that would provide one regime for the towns and another for the villages. It was thought at first to ration sugar. But if ration cards for sugar had been issued, millions of villagers who never bought sugar and replaced this commodity by something else, would have rushed to buy sugar only with the

purpose of speculating these quantities later. So the Government decided to increase the price, apply a tax which would come to the good of the national defence programme, and prohibit the selling of more than one kilogram of sugar at one time to one customer, in order to prevent hoarding.

Other commodities which have to be imported have been blocked with the respective dealers and merchants. Quantities of these are given free for the market when existing stocks have been used. Coffee, for instance, which is imported from Brazil and Ethiopia, cannot be sold unroasted or unground. Roasted and ground coffee holds fresh one month; after that it loses its flavour. The quantities which are bought, therefore, are limited.

SHORTAGE OF COTTON GOODS

When the Government intends introducing a complete ration system, it contemplates rationing clothes and textiles, which are for the most part imported or manufactured from imported cloth and yarns. There is a sufficient stock of textiles in the country, but owing to speculation the prices have risen by about 110 per cent. By rationing everyone is sure to get his clothes, and the prices will drop to normal maximum. There is a shortage in cheap cotton goods this year owing to the bad crop in the Adana, eastern-Anatolian cotton region. But this is not a permanent state of affairs.

STRAIN ON RAILWAYS

Altogether with the few indications that we have, we must conclude that Turkey is tightening the belts of her inhabitants. Luxury articles are disappearing from the markets, and there is no harm in that. But whatever rationing system the Government intends to apply it is going cautiously. Much discontent has been caused during the last winter by the breaking down of the transport system. The Turkish railways have to cope with a traffic that is six times the pre-war haulage and the territorial waters of Turkey have been made unsafe by the war. Towns like Istanbul are dependent on Anatolia for their supplies, and on this single track that goes from eastern Anatolia to Haydar Pasha, the railways must haul foodstuffs, coal, timber, other materials and also handle the huge volume of war material which Turkey is getting from Great Britain and the U. S. A.

Owing to the war, the rolling stock is difficult to replenish, and the 650 wagons and 23 locomotives from Britain, bought through the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, have been like a drop of water in the ocean. The transport trouble, therefore, is another factor of determining nature in Turkish war economy.

"THEY MURDER FOR ANY REASON OR FOR NO REASON"

NAZI ATROCITIES IN FRANCE

WHOEVER DISPLEASES SIMPLY DISAPPEARS!

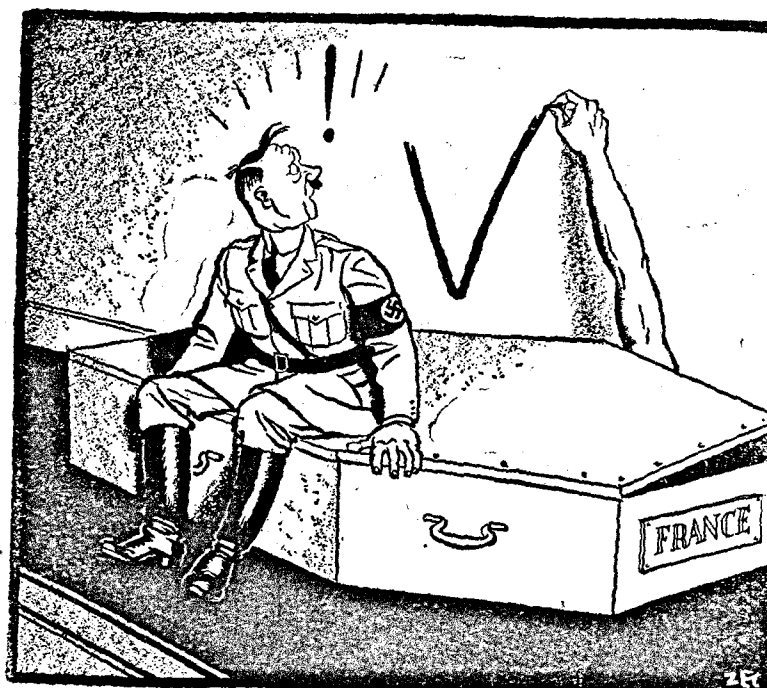
A short time ago the German newspaper, *Volksische Beobachter* summed up the blessings Nazi victories had brought to Europe. Blessings—!

Three men—a Free Frenchman, a Polish journalist and a Free Norwegian—recently spoke to the world in the BBC's overseas services describing one aspect of Nazi rule in their countries. The word "reprisal" has recurred much lately in the news of the occupied territories.

This is how the Free Frenchman described what that word has come to mean in France.

" 'Madam, your son has been shot.' A salute, and the Nazi walks away leaving another French mother to meditate on 'collaboration'.

" This is the way the Germans give notice of their reprisals in France. The posters they paste on so many walls, giving lists of people they have executed, the posters under which one can sometimes see a few humble



VERY MUCH ALIVE
Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror.

flowers, discreetly arranged, these posters announce only 'official executions' resulting from a public outrage. The routine dirty work of killing whoever displeases the Nazis, has gone underground. People simply disappear.

" For instance at the Renault factories in Paris where tanks are made for the Germans, a man who was there recently has been the witness of a case of sabotage. The tracks of a tank snapped at the first trial. As the culprit could not be found the Nazis took eight men at random and shot them. Nobody ever knew of that crime except the witnesses.

" Nobody knows how many anonymous and innocent victims have fallen that way.

" Innocent. Nine-tenths of them are innocent inasmuch as they had no part in the courageous attempt to wreck the enemy's war machine.

" Yet has the world realised enough this amazing fact? Have you realised that out of these hundreds of unknown martyrs not one has tried to save his life in giving away a comrade. Isn't this almost unbelievable? Isn't this a striking illustration of the French character?

A DUMB NATION

"And this is no propaganda. It was in fact officially recognised when in October last the Nazis shot one hundred hostages for the execution of two German officers. The authors of this execution were never found. Against the united efforts of the Gestapo and the Vichy police a whole nation was dumb.

"To complete this picture of the heroic attitude of the French people, shall I quote from the *Berliner Boersen Zeitung* of November 18, a few remarks by a German on his return from unoccupied France? 'At the station, the porters either dared not or would not come to me. My questions were answered in a very dry tone. People avoided me or whispered between themselves: "This German. What does he want?" Hostility, ill-will, surprise, caution? Who knows? Anyhow, never in my life have I felt so lonely.'

"This shows the dignity of the French attitude. It shows also the almost unbelievable German ingenuity. They murder for any reason or for no reason and they are surprised not to be liked. They kill, as they did in Nantes, among the fifty hostages, a wounded man from the other war, brought on a stretcher in front of their machine-gun, and they expect sympathy!

"In spite of the shy protests of Vichy, they have again killed French people by the hundred for Xmas!"

It was on Christmas Day two years ago that a hundred and twenty men were shot in one town in Poland. One German policeman had been killed. That kind of justice has continued. It has been estimated that more than eighty thousand Polish hostages have been executed since the Nazi occupation. A Polish journalist, now in London, has something to say of the German principle of "collective responsibility" in his country:—

"The Germans in Poland do not bother about formalities usually connected with the execution of hostages—with warnings to the population, with fixing days for the delivery of culprits, etc. They just round up from time to time a number of people and shoot them down.

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

"One of the first acts of the German occupying powers in Poland was to proclaim the principle of 'collective responsibility' for every offence of any individual.

"Collective responsibility is applied in increased measure now when sabotage on a large scale is in progress all over Poland, especially on the railways and the roads carrying men and munitions eastwards to the Russian front.

"A few weeks ago a railway bridge was blown up near Bialystok, the great junction in North Eastern Poland. The whole traffic on the vital Warsaw-Moscow line was stopped for ten days.

"Three hundred people were immediately arrested in the vicinity, as hostages. Fifteen were shot on the spot and their bodies exhibited in the market-place for two days. The others are still kept in prison.

"The Germans invented a new form of taking hostages. This was just before Christmas, after the terrific crash on the Warsaw-Berlin line where thirty-eight Germans were killed. Now they simply crowd a number of Poles into munition and military trains in the hope that that will stop the Polish saboteurs.

"A few months ago, a traitor, Igo Sym, an actor, was shot dead in his flat. One hundred and seventy men were arrested. They belonged to all classes and trades: workers, actors, newspapermen, university professors. This happened in March. In June the hostages were literally decimated. The hundred and seventy men were driven out to the village of death and every tenth was shot.

"The most terrible crime of all was that at Skarzysko, an industrial town in Central Poland. An engineer, a Pole, delivered to the Germans blue-prints of a secret plant. He was found killed. Three hundred workmen of a munition factory were arrested, taken to a nearby forest and machine-gunned. They were buried in a ditch and German army lorries were driven over to hide the crime.

"In fact, all the thirty-five million Poles now under German occupation are hostages of the Gestapo. No one is safe, no one is sure of his property, his freedom and his life."

News of a new form of German reprisal action has come from Norway. Here the Nazis are perturbed by the number of young Norwegians escaping to Britain. So now they have decreed that a fugitive's wife may be sent to a concentration camp as a hostage.

METHODS OF REPRESSION

The Free Norwegian speaking of Nazi methods of repression in his country said:—

"In my country, Norway, many hostages have been taken, of course, but there is as yet no evidence of any of them being shot. There is a reason for this. There have been very few cases in Norway of German soldiers having been murdered or attacked by assailants who afterwards escaped. It has been done, of course, but openly, and the attackers have paid the penalty as they did not try to escape. For this reason the Nazis had few, if any, opportunities of shooting a lot of

innocent people. The taking of hostages has chiefly been done in areas where sabotage has been committed on a large scale to prevent recurrences but this has not stopped sabotage in other districts. Also friends of prominent anti-Nazi-Norwegians have been rounded up as hostages and sent to prison where they have been kept without trial, cause or reason. That no executions of hostages have been known to take place in Norway is not due to any humanitarian considerations, but because the Nazis know it would fail. And why? The following story will illustrate this:

"Two men—Harald Trosvik and Karl Eriksson from Aalesund—were recently condemned to death. Trosvik's brother-in-law, Orvar Saether, a very prominent Nazi, wrote to the two men stating that he was trying to get them a reprieve. Both men replied that they preferred to be shot than to accept any favours from a Nazi. They were shot shortly afterwards. This spirit runs like a golden thread through the whole loyal Norwegian community, or say, over ninety per cent of the population. The prisons and concentration camps are full,—yes, but full of men and women who consider

it a great honour and privilege to be in prison. No punishment daunts them because to be punished is also an honour. The Germans know this and stand helpless. Their usual weapons of brutality and torture are of no avail, and only defeat the purpose they are used for, and come back on the Nazis like a boomerang.

"No, the Norwegians do not have to kill isolated German soldiers, as they have a much more potent weapon. They destroy them by the hundred. By cold contempt, not only for the Nazis themselves, but for their favourite weapons, reprisals, brutality, and the firing squads. The Nazis know no other weapons. There have been many executions of men for what the Germans call assisting the enemy, but these have only accomplished one thing. They have welded the men and women of Norway together into a great nation by common sufferings shared."

And so the Nazis, contrary to their purpose, are uniting the peoples of every country in occupied Europe.

—From a recent B.B.C. talk.

BRITISH TROOPS PRACTISE LANDING EXERCISES ON SCOTTISH INLAND WATERS



Watched by His Majesty King George VI, British troops gave a demonstration of landing tactics from specially constructed invasion barges. The Royal Navy co-operated in this large-scale rehearsal on a Scottish loch (lake) for the day when Britain will attack Germany's armed might on the soil of Europe.

Through American Eyes**WEAKENING MORALE IN GERMANY****OLDER PEOPLE CALLED UP FOR SERVICE****DEPOSED GENERALS RESTORED**

Apparently the Fuehrer has decided that he cannot handle the Russian situation without a little help. He has restored several deposed Generals to good standing and glowing health.

The cut in the German food ration is due in part to the failure of the conquered countries to furnish eating matter. In some regions farmers are raising practically nothing but hell.

Hitler says that this was the worst Russian winter in 140 years but we would have to have

more reliable evidence. Nobody would believe Adolf if he said it was a nice day.—(*The New Yorker*)

Renault produces a tidy little tank, the 18-ton Somua, in sufficient quantities to equip half a dozen German divisions. It produces engines for planes that have killed countless Englishmen, Russians, Australians, Canadians, South Africans and some Americans . . . Some 350 workers on night shift or living

**THE SILENT WITNESS**

Cartoon from the London News Chronicle

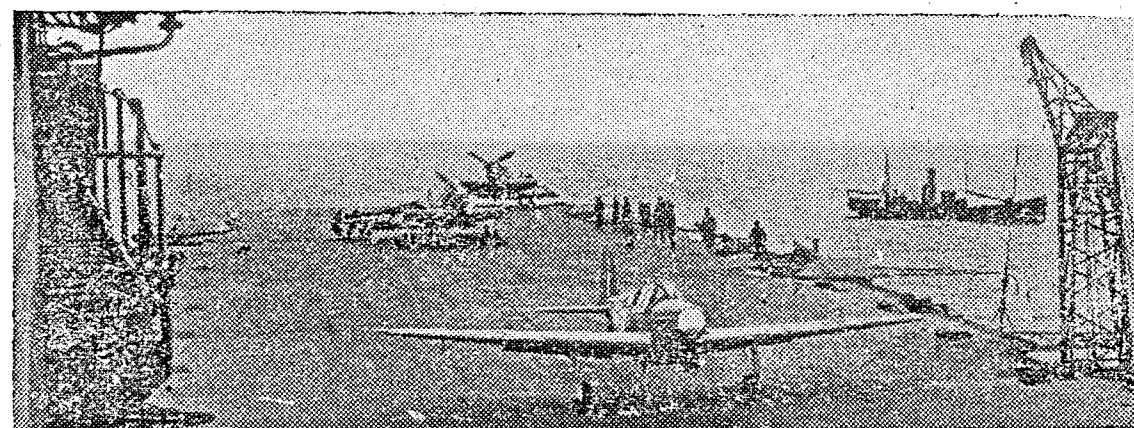
close to the factory were killed in the raid . . . The dead as well the survivors had been virtual slaves of the Germans. Watched incessantly by the Gestapo, they had no 40-hour week, no double pay for overtime, no Sundays off. They worked 60 hours a week or more on demand. Their alternatives were to work or to starve. They typified the millions of conquered peoples now working for their own destruction in occupied Europe. Some of them looked out at the smashed factory and wept for joy. For the lathes at which they worked were a vital and sinister part of Adolf Hitler's total war.—(*Life*)

A considerable lowering of morale among the soldiers of four picked German divisions in Northern Norway and an increased wave of sabotage by Norwegian patriots are reported tonight, says a report from Stockholm published in *The New York Times*, dated March 26. Demoralised by Arctic conditions and the hostile attitude of the population, German soldiers complain of the continuation of war and particularly the Gestapo's work in Norway. For having openly sympathised with Norwegian victims of Gestapo torture, four German soldiers are reported to have been shot at Bodoe. At the Herdla aerodrome the gasoline tanks of two bomber planes suddenly caught

fire, destroying the machines. The entire German ground personnel was arrested and sent to Germany as a consequence. Meanwhile sabotage by Norwegian patriots increases. They specialise in setting fire to schools requisitioned by the Germans for use as barracks. It is reported tonight that Premier Quisling's Minister of Commerce and Supplies, Blehr, has gone to Berlin to ask for foodstuffs and it is rumoured in Norway that the Germans will grant this help only on the condition that vast number of Norwegian workers are sent to Germany. The report adds that as the food situation in Norway becomes increasingly difficult, German demands are expected to be proportionately heavy.

Foreign workers who are rounded up by Hitler in the occupied countries and dispatched to slave labor in Germany are dying by hundreds or are crippled and shipped home to die. Hunger and unbearable working conditions are responsible for a great part of this criminal situation. Bad treatment and callous failure to prevent accidents cause the rest. Foreign workers in Germany put in from 14 to 16 hours in a working day.—(*The Daily Workers*)

Morale has given place to mere discipline in Germany. There is no longer any enthusiasm for military glory. Faith in Hitler's promises has worn thin. Exaltation has given way to cynicism. War has changed an exciting short-time adventure into a protracted, wearisome and routing work . . . Weakening morale in Germany can partly be ascribed to the fact that an ever-increasing number of older people are being called up for service . . . These older people are much less enthusiastic Nazis than the generation that followed them . . . Since many of them are Social Democrats they enjoy recalling somber memories not only of the military debacle in the last War but the economic distress that followed in its wake. If there is one thing millions of Germans are more afraid of than to lose another war, it is to lose once more their savings . . . The Germans ask themselves whether the Russian campaign was as efficiently prepared as they had been told in the beginning. And whether it was as efficiently led as they had believed. There are other factors that undermine morale. There are the experiences of approximately 1,000,000 German soldiers who are guarding the occupied countries. From Norway to Greece the occupation troops are treated by the native population as outcasts.—(*The Christian Science Monitor*.)

**ON THE FLIGHT DECK OF BRITAIN'S MIGHTY
NEW AIRCRAFT-CARRIER H.M.S. "VICTORIOUS"**

This official British Admiralty photograph shows a Fairey "Fulmar" aircraft taking off from the broad flight-deck of the new British aircraft-carrier H.M.S. "Victorious". She assisted in the pursuit which resulted in the destruction of the crack new German Battleship "Bismarck". Her complement is 1,600.

THE SOLAR PLEXUS OF THE WAR

LONDON: IMPRESSIONS OF A BOMB-SCARRED CITY

THE STRONGHOLD AND SYMBOL OF WORLD FREEDOM

(BY MALLORY BROWNE—In a recent B.B.C. Talk)

Here I am back in London after a little vacation out in the country. It was good to get away for a while; but, believe me, it feels better to be back. Somehow it seems especially good to be on the air again, to be back here in the British Broadcasting Corporation Studio, talking to you over on the other side of the Atlantic.

Maybe it seems a bit strange to you that I should feel that way, because, after all, I wasn't away long. But that's just the point: what struck me was the fact that even though I was gone for such a short time—not much more than a week—it felt much longer. I could hardly wait to get back to London, and it really seems wonderful to be back again in the centre of things. Maybe I'm wrong, but I believe there's something really significant in this. Because, normally, it just doesn't make sense—not in my case. You see, I love the country. I like being in the country generally anywhere; and I've got a particular weakness for the English countryside. It was lovely this time, too—more so than usual, we thought. Autumn was late this year, and the leaves were still hanging on, in a translucent symphony of greens and browns and yellows, with here and there a brighter note of red that just faintly—very faintly—recalled the glorious blazing beauty of fall in America. It's different here in Britain, of course; the tones are softer and more subtle and so much of the country stays gently green, not only in the late autumn, but right on through the winter. Even now, during war-time with millions of acres of former pasture and paddock plowed up, Britain is predominantly a land of rolling green fields and hedges and heath and woodland.

We revelled in all this quiet color and rolling rhythm as we drove down from London. Yes, we went in our car as a special—and a rare—wartime treat; for we had saved up our November basic ration of gas—five gallons for the month—and our little ten-horse power car just did the 120-odd miles there and back on those five precious gallons. It was almost a lonely drive though—there were so few other civilian cars on the road once we got away from London. In fact we felt almost uncomfortably conspicuous in our shiny black little bus, for we were soon in the midst of camouflaged military cars and army trucks and frequent mile-long convoys armoured cars and tanks, or roaring streams of motorcycles.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS

Our destination was an old inn where, so the story goes, many of the Pilgrims stopped on their way down to go aboard the *Mayflower* in which they sailed for America three hundred years or so ago. Like the little village itself it was a quietly picturesque place. At first we settled down in delighted anticipation of enjoying its mellow red brick-and-timber beauty, well away from the stir and bustle of grimly busy war-time London.

But it just didn't turn out like that. We enjoyed it all right, in a way. The townspeople were very friendly. One shop-keeper in particular insisted on sharing his tea with us, twice.

But when we strolled over one morning to take a favourite walk through the park of a big estate nearby, things weren't the same. The deer that roamed tamely about under the great spreading beeches and towering cedars were still there as usual. But so were some strange shadowy shapes under the trees—could they be? Yes, they were—camouflaged armoured cars and tanks and army trucks, scores of them.

Somehow, seeing all those great lumbering engines of war, there in that incongruously peaceful setting, contrasting so grimly with the graceful deer that almost seemed to flow in fawn-colored waves over the green turf of the parkland, drove home the lesson to me. Britain—all Britain—was at war, and there was no use trying to get away from it.

We ought to have known it wouldn't work. We'd tried it before, one week-end in October. We went down to a really remote tiny village where there was practically nothing but the old twelfth-century coaching inn where we were staying. Here, we thought, was rural peace, far away from all trace of war. We sat in the old oak-beamed lounge looking out through the leaded diamond-paned Tudor windows at the village folk taking their marrows and tomatoes and beans and beets into the little church opposite where a traditional harvest festival was being held that afternoon. The breeze wafted a few wisps of a hymn across to us, and then all was quiet except for the contented cooing of a baby in a carriage in the innyard, close by the roadside.

AN ISLAND FORTRESS

Then suddenly, a distant rumble became a grinding roar, and around the corner swung a huge tank, its swiftly trundling caterpillar tracks barely missing the baby carriage, and its big black cannon looking unusually business-like against the cool gray stones of the church tower opposite. It was gone in a moment; but the quiet that came down again afterwards didn't seem quite as complete.

It was the same last week on our holiday. The birds, for instance, were wonderful down there in the country. Their songs seemed more than usually sweet and tuneful. But every now and then there were other sounds in the heavens, and a squadron of Spitfires would streak past, or a big bomber would bumble across the sky.

Even if there hadn't been these sounds and signs of the fact that Britain today is everywhere an island fortress, I think probably I should have soon begun to miss London. As it was, with these reminders and of course the everpresent unrelieved blackout thrown in, I found myself longing to get back to the front—Yes—that was it—the feeling I had down there in the country was something like that of a soldier sent back behind the lines for a respite, but who soon begins to yearn for the action of the front-line trenches. For London is, in an odd way, like a front-line trench. Even now without the bombing raids that made it the very centre of the firing line in this civilians' war, it is still the front. It's G.H.Q., the heart and headquarters of democracy's fight for survival in the world.

There may be big salients in all parts of the globe—in Libya, in Russia, in the Far-east. The fact remains that London is the key centre of activity, the solar plexus, so to speak, of the war.

Anyway, that's certainly the way it feels, when you come back to the capital after even a brief absence. For this city, today is in some strange yet natural way more than merely London; it's more than the great capital of a great Empire; it's more—far more—than the vast sprawling labyrinth of roads and streets. It's something much more than a gigantic collection of battered buildings. It's even greater, I think, than the best thing about it—the unconquerable, unquenchable spirit of the Londoners, still kindly, still resilient, still grimly humorous and confident after all the hell they've been through, and in the face of the worst hell they may still have to weather. Yes, London has become something bigger even than this. It stands today as the stronghold and the symbol of world freedom. While

London lives and is London, the cause of free men everywhere is alive and burning.

LONDON CARRIES ON

And London does live, and carry on. To come back to London from the depths of the country is to feel anew the stirring, stubborn strength of the place. When I saw it this time, on my return, it reminded me somehow of a weather-beaten, scarred old warship, showing many signs of battle, but sound and proud and sea-worthy still. London is a grim city to look at these days—there's no use trying to pretend it isn't. It's battered and a bit war-worn, but it's solid and cheerful. It is busy and bustling. It is even gay in its own somber, English way. Certain things are missing—they seem to strike you when you come back after being away. There are not so many children in the parks and playgrounds and streets. They've been evacuated. There are—for London—surprisingly few dogs left in town. There is not so much traffic in the streets. But there is tremendous activity, all the same, and the tempo is lively. There may be few children, but there is abundant youth—most of it in uniform, both young men and young women. One of the things that impressed me anew was the way women are doing so many of the jobs that keep London going: women conductors are running the buses and trams; post-girls are delivering your letters; messenger girls call for your telegrams; girls are replacing milk men; police-women are now numerous; and the other day I even saw women coal-heavers delivering coal in the center of the city.

Furthermore there is a sturdy, steady rhythm about life in wartime London that speaks quiet volumes for its underlying strength. The whole city is hard at work with the regular beat of its normal activity stepped up to the tempo of war. And yet it's not only the color and rhythm and movement of London one sees and senses her today. It's almost as if one can feel, here in this work-a-day London, the slow, strong beat of the very heart of democracy.

Maybe that may sound to some of you like a lot to say of a bomb-scarred city in a besieged island. But that's the way it felt, coming back to town. We've all had the experience of feeling, after being away a while on a trip or a vacation, that the best part of going away was getting home again. Today London is in a sense the home, not just of those Londoners who live here, but of free men and women everywhere, whose hearts are in this fight against tyranny. So I think most of you over there who are listening to me here in London now, will understand, and feel as I do, when I say it's good to be home again.



HOW JAPS TREAT LABOURERS FROM SOUTH INDIA

NO ATTENTION PAID TO HEALTH AND WELFARE

CONDITIONS IN MALAYA BEFORE THE WAR

A Malaya planter who is now in India, describing conditions on Japanese-owned estates in Malaya before the attack on that country, writes:—

Since my arrival in India I have been amazed to learn that it is thought by some members of the public that conditions of living under the Japanese would be very little different from what they are at present. I can say without fear of contradiction that this is very far from being the case.

After 23 years' rubber planting experience in Malaya and having lived next to some estates taken over from the Japanese, I am in a position to say that no attention whatever is paid to the health and welfare of the labourer, and I would point out that 80 to 90 per cent of the labour on the rubber estates comes from Southern India. Without exception malaria is rife and on three occasions when I have taken over Japanese estates, I have found it necessary to expend a very large sum of money on rebuilding labourers' quarters and on anti-malarial and health work before the estate was fit for occupation.

HIGHER WAGES OFFERED

In order to replace loss in man-power, the Japanese often used to offer slightly higher wages than those ruling in the district. By this means they attracted a certain amount of labour, but I have known of hundreds of cases where the men have returned to European-owned estates with their health wrecked and asking only for fair treatment and reasonable comfort.

During my 23 years I have never had a dispute with labour that has not been settled by mutual agreement, whereas I have known many instances on Japanese estates where the manager and assistants armed themselves fully and settled the disputes by threat.

It is also to be noted that when a labourer on a Japanese estate becomes too old, or incapable of further work, he is turned out with no provision being made for his future. On European estates, however, there are very strict rules in this connection, including the right to a free passage back to India.

THE TRUTH FROM THEIR OWN LEADERS!

Speaking in *Radio Newsreel*, the Diplomatic Correspondent of *The Times* told how the Germans have at last faced the bitter truth about the situation of their army in Russia.

"Now at last the German people know something of their calamity in Russia. Over many weeks the newspapers have given lists of soldiers killed on the Eastern front, and the people whispered among themselves that a million of their sons and brothers and fathers had been killed. But still the official propaganda had gone on prophesying a speedy and smashing German victory. The people were told that Moscow would fall and that the power of the Russian Army was broken. They did not believe all the propaganda; but the great mass of it, pouring out day by day, blunted their minds and they did not fully realise what had happened.

"Suddenly the news has been broken about them. They had heard far less than we had

about the growing quarrel between Hitler and some of his Generals. They woke up on Monday morning to find that von Brauchitsch—the rock-like figure of their most revered institution, the German Army—had suddenly been toppled over. They read Hitler's proclamation to his troops, begging and beseeching them to hold firm, promising them that he would ask for no more efforts from them this winter. And now they have the collectors coming from door to door demanding all warm clothing to be handed over and sent off to the troops. Anything to keep out the great cold!—Then—and then only—was the full extent of the setback brought home to them. We have evidence that they are bewildered by it all. The reports which they were told were simply 'Soviet fantasies' or 'British propaganda lies'—these reports had suddenly become the truth. They had known that things were not going well. Now they are told so by their own leaders."

TOKYO TRIES AN OLD TRICK!

JAPAN'S "BENEVOLENT INTENTIONS" IN CHINA AND KOREA

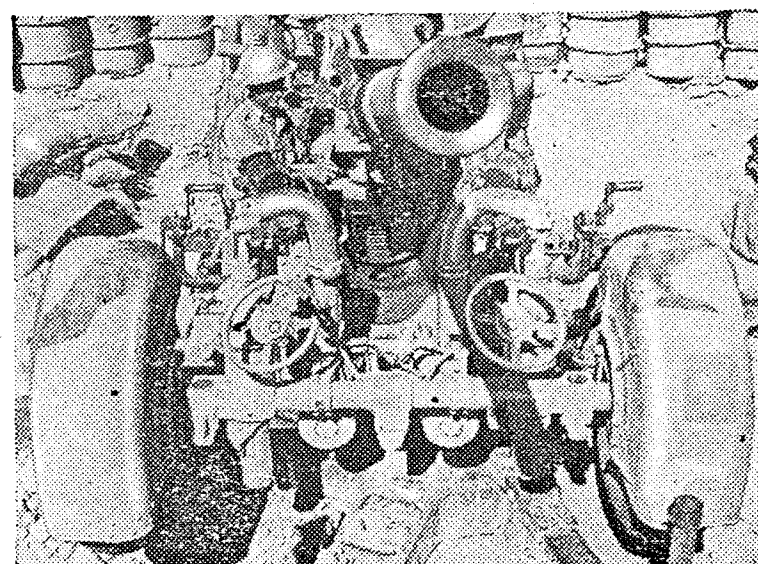
There is nothing in the world quite comparable with the smirking suavity of the Japanese on the point—even in the act—of inflicting a deadly injury, declares the *Daily Telegraph* in an editorial entitled "Tokyo Cajoles". During the past five years a ceaseless stream of protestation from Tokyo has affirmed that the sole purpose of the Japanese armies in China is to promote the welfare of the Chinese people. Japanese airmen who have rained death and destruction on scores of Chinese cities had but one thought in mind—the good of China. Not the smallest success has attended these cynical attempts to convince the Chinese of Japan's benevolent intentions, but that has apparently not availed to deter Tokyo from trying the same trick on Indians.

General Tojo has just emitted an assurance that nothing could be more repugnant to Japan than to find herself at enmity with the Indian people; that she would "deeply sympathise" with the terrible calamities that must befall India unless prior expulsion of the British spares the regrettable necessity of invasion.

The absence of the British or any other foreign control in China did not save that country from Japanese invasion, and the Japanese motive in urging Indians to get rid of the British can only be that the conquest of India might be made easier and more certain.

Grinding tyranny is the single fate reserved for those unfortunate enough to succumb to Japanese domination. Ever since the annexation of their country by Japan in 1910, the Korean people have been the victims of a ruthless persecution aimed at obliterating every vestige or memory of their national consciousness. No Dominion Status with the right of secession is in prospect for the Koreans, Manchurians or any other people that has fallen beneath the Japanese yoke, just as there is none for the Czech, Polish and other subjects of Hitler. Perpetual serfdom is the destiny of all who enter the orbit of the Axis "New Order". Japan has never concealed that the whole of Eastern and Southern Asia belongs to her share of the orbit.

BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN AT TOBRUK, LIBYA



One of the British Anti-Aircraft guns which form part of the impregnable defences of Tobruk and which are taking an increasing toll of German and Italian raiders.

FAKE STATIONS OF THE AXIS

"FREE INDIA RADIO" HOAX EXPOSED

There are two so-called radio stations at present broadcasting to Indian listeners. One is the Radio Himalaya, which claims to represent the labourers and peasants of all India; the other is the Free India Radio. Each of them is a fake. Each is under Axis control and operates from Axis territory; the former from Italy, the latter from Germany.

"The bogus 'free' station is nothing new," said Brent Wood. "The Axis has used the trick against Britain, France, Russia and several other nations. After all, the procedure is quite simple. There is nothing to prevent the Axis from sending out a broadcast from one of their own studios announcing it as if it came from a secret transmitter inside another country and saying the sort of thing which it thinks people would expect from such a source.

"How can a listener recognise the deception? Well, sooner or later almost every one of these fake stations says or does something which gives it away.

GOEBBELS MAKES A SLIP

"The prize example of this came from four 'free' stations which the Axis pretends are inside Britain. These usually maintain their fraud with great plausibility, even warning listeners not to pay attention to admitted German broadcasts in English. But their downfall came on May 4 last year when Britain changed to summer time. Nobody living in Britain could have been unaware of this. But it was easy to forget it at the Reich Propaganda Ministry, and for several days all

four free stations went on broadcasting according to German time.

"Now the Free India station has also been exposed. Big Brother Berlin has let the cat out of the bag. A few days ago, broadcasting to India in Hindustani, the German radio said: 'Despite the greatest difficulties, we have succeeded in recording a message of Subhas Chandra Bose. We endeavoured to ascertain the station from which he spoke, but unfortunately we have to admit that so far we have not been successful in our effort.' A recording of Bose's speech followed and then the Berlin speaker said: 'Bose's message was broadcast from an unknown station.'" (Zeesen in Hindustani, March 4).

This was a subtle attempt by Berlin to convince Indian listeners that so far from having any connection with the Free India Radio she did not even know it and could not identify it. But right on the heels of this broadcast followed another, also from Berlin, also for India, but in English.

This time the desire to advertise their Free India Radio overcame their prudence. The speaker said: "For some weeks we have been listening to the messages of the Free India station." He proceeded to give the times of the Free India station's broadcasts and the wavelengths on which they could be heard down to the second place of decimals. He then underlined the disclosure by adding: "That the Free India station belongs to Subhas Chandra Bose is to us a manifestation and a revelation." (Zeesen in English for India March 4).—*The Listener*.



A REFUGE ROOM IN YOUR HOUSE

VALUE OF SLIT TRENCHES EMPHASISED

WARNING AGAINST A MOST DANGEROUS PRACTICE

Various methods of providing the best possible shelter during air raids, for a household numbering up to 12 persons, are outlined in Part I of A.R.P. Handbook No. 6 (India)—"Domestic Air Raid Shelters"—which has been issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India. The provision of shelters for large numbers has been dealt with in A.R.P. Handbook No. 5 (India)—"Air Raid Shelters"—which is a purely technical journal, intended for engineers.

Part I, which has been priced at annas two only, deals specifically with refuge rooms. Part II, which is in the course of preparation, will deal with Slit Trenches, Part III with Domestic Surface Shelters and Part IV with Semi-sunk Shelters.

Copies of Part I, which is profusely illustrated with drawings and sketches, have been sent to all Provincial Governments.

The introduction gives in detail the sequence of events when a high explosive bomb, fitted with an instantaneous fuse, strikes the ground and when a high explosive bomb, fitted with a delay action fuse, penetrates into the ground before exploding.

TAKING COVER

Before dealing with the selection of a suitable room as the refuge room and protection of its door and window openings by means of a barricade of sun-dried brickwork, or earth-filled frames of bullies, bamboo and matting, or old boxes filled with earth, or brickwork built into window openings, or stacks of books, the handbook deals with the question of taking cover.

A diagram, based on a large number of reports of results of air raids, gives an approximate indication of the difference in degree of risk resulting from taking cover in various ways, such as lying in a street, lying behind low cover in a shallow nullah or doorway, sheltering in a house or other place affording head and side cover, sheltering in a proper refuge room and sheltering in a garden shelter. The last three methods are undoubtedly the best.

SCALE OF PROTECTION

The scale of protection aimed at in a shelter, says the handbook, may be stated to be: "Proof against the combined effects of a

500 lb. bomb exploding not nearer than 50 feet."

It is obvious (continues the handbook) that shelters to this scale will give complete protection from smaller bombs falling much closer. It has, in fact, been proved that persons sheltering in a slit trench have been unharmed by Japanese anti-personnel bombs (which, so far, have formed a large percentage of the bombs dropped by the enemy) falling as close to the trench as 6 feet.

A SHELTER OR A REFUGE ROOM

There are two main ways of providing shelter for the occupants of a house or small buildings.

First, one can construct an independent shelter, either attached to or detached from the house.

Secondly, the natural protection given by a house may be improved by the formation of a refuge room.

The first of these two methods generally gives a little better protection than the second, but must often be ruled out on account of cost and or availability of space.

A properly prepared refuge room can, however, give almost as good protection as a garden shelter, and is the method most householders are likely to adopt. It is a natural inclination to prefer to remain in one's own home. Shelter indoors allows one to sleep at night, in reasonable security and comfort, and provides handy cover should there be a sudden raid in the daytime.

If a room is carefully selected and the necessary work carried out in a proper manner, a shelter giving adequate protection will result.

A MOST DANGEROUS PRACTICE

When sheltering in the refuge room, or in any form of shelter, do not lean against, or sit with your back in contact with, the wall. This is a most dangerous practice as you lay yourself open to the danger of severe—and possible fatal—concussion due to the wave pulse set up in the wall resulting from a near miss. This can occur even when the wall itself is not penetrated nor visibly damaged on the inside.

Always sit clear of the wall; the majority of the concussive effect will then be absorbed by the air space between the wall and you.

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

10th Apr.—British fighters were over the Channel in strength early tonight. An offensive sweep is believed to have been carried out over the Straits and Northern France.

6 enemy fighters were destroyed during the sweep by squadrons of R.A.F. fighters over the Calais-Boulogne area. 5 British fighters are missing.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command were over Western Germany on Friday night. Industrial objectives in Ruhr were heavily bombed. Docks at Le Havre were also attacked, and mines were laid in enemy waters. 13 of our aircraft were missing.

12th Apr.—Another heavy raid on the Ruhr was the main feature of R. A. F. operations tonight. British bombers were also over northern Italy.

Squadrons of British fighters with a small force of bombers were over northern France early this afternoon. The railway yards at Hazebronck were bombed and bursts were seen on the target.

The latest photograph taken by the R. A. F. of the damage done to St. Nazaire shows that the lock gate was completely blown up.

15th Apr.—R.A.F. fighters have carried out a series of sweeps over Northern France.

* * *

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

10th Apr.—64 Germans—veterans of 1914-1918 war and members of the Kyffhanser Bund—were arrested at New York today. It is the largest group arrest of enemy aliens in the New York area since the war.

The United States is now making more than 3,300 planes a month, according to a statement made by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

11th Apr.—Off the Atlantic Coast, two medium-sized U.S. merchant vessels have been torpedoed.

Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, emphasised the necessity of hitting the Axis on every front as hard and as often as possible.

14th Apr.—The first total black-out of Washington was enforced tonight, providing 75,000 policemen, firemen and civil defence workers with their first full-scale test.

* * *

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

10th Apr.—It is announced by the Admiralty to-day that an enemy convoy escorted by destroyers has been successfully attacked in the Mediterranean by a submarine under the com-

mand of Lieut.-Col. P. S. Francis (R.N.). Two hits with torpedoes were secured and one large supply ship was sunk. In another attack, the same submarine torpedoed and sank an enemy supply ship of medium size. Other submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet have sunk two schooners, one of which was bound for Tripoli with a cargo of sugar and other stores.

11th Apr.—Lieut.-General the Duke of Gloucester, it is announced, has arrived in Gibraltar on an important mission.

The German Air Force made two major raids on Malta.

12th Apr.—British troops have captured an important Italian stronghold south-east of Tmimi and have routed a crack Italian battalion. In addition, one of the largest parties of prisoners captured in the Western Desert, since the surrender of Halfaya in January, has been brought in by a small formation of troops.

Seven Axis planes were destroyed, and two badly damaged, in two more heavy raids and nine alerts during the past 24 hours.

Axis portions were shelled in Libya. An enemy column operating on the southern flank was routed. British troops captured an Italian stronghold near Tmimi.

15th Apr.—Crown Prince Umberto has assumed the Command of the Italian Forces "in Central and Southern Italy and on the island."

16th Apr.—It is officially stated today that General Auchinleck, C-in-C, Middle East, has completed an extensive tour of inspection of the British Ninth and Tenth Armies in the Middle East, and conferred with Service Chiefs.

* * *

SHIPPING

10th Apr.—A United States submarine has sunk a large and heavily-armed Japanese vessel, possibly an auxiliary cruiser, in the vicinity of the Celebes Sea.

* * *

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

10th Apr.—German divisions are once more retreating on the Kalinin Front after the failure of their counter-offensive in this sector. On one sector in this front 900 Germans were killed.

Soviet troops made a further advance on the Central (Smolensk) front in the last 24 hours occupying a number of enemy strong points. Furious counter-attacks by the Germans have been repelled with heavy losses.

On the Moscow front, Soviet forces occupied forty fortified dugouts.

11th Apr.—Several more villages on the Briansk sector have been reoccupied by Soviet troops. The Germans suffered considerable losses on the Leningrad front, where 1,600 Nazis were killed in the last 48 hours. 30 German planes were destroyed.

M. Kalinin, President of the Soviet Republic states, in an article in the *Izvestia*, that between 200,000 and 300,000 Germans were put out of action on the Eastern Front during the winter because of frost-bite.

The important strategic point "N" on the Leningrad Sector, has been occupied by Soviet troops. More than 300 German officers and men were killed in the fighting.

13th Apr.—On a colossal front, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, Soviet troops are fighting fierce battles. Germans are throwing in fresh units.

14th Apr.—Marshal Timoshenko's troops have made a deep breach in the German battle front of Kharkov.

16th Apr.—It is stated from Stockholm that "the much-advertised German spring offensive has apparently been postponed."

* * *

THE BALKANS, IRAQ, IRAN, ETC.

11th Apr.—The Bulgarian Government have resigned. Professor Filoff has formed a new Cabinet. In addition to the Premiership, he has taken over the Foreign Ministry in the place of M. Popoff, who has resigned. Five other members have resigned, including the War Minister, General Daskaloff, who is replaced by General Michoff, former Commandant of the Sofia Army Corps.

The new Bulgarian Government has been approved by King Boris.

It is announced that the Iranian Government has ordered the banishment to the south-east, under police surveillance, of six leading Iranian subjects on a charge of being engaged in Axis propaganda.

14th Apr.—Iran has broken off relations with Japan and has ordered the Japanese legation to leave Teheran within a week.

15th Apr.—Yugoslav guerillas have routed a German punitive expedition numbering 5,000 men.

* * *

THE FAR EAST

10th Apr.—Fighting in Bataan has ceased. General Wainwright, U.S. Commander, in a message to President Roosevelt, said that everything possible had been done to hold Bataan with the limited number of combat soldiers at his command, but the overwhelming air and artillery superiority of the Japanese finally overcame the dogged resistance of the hungry and exhausted defenders.

20,000 Japanese have been killed in the Philippines and over 100 Japanese planes

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were shot down, according to unofficial estimates published in New York today. In the Battle of Bataan, American and Filipino troops, though outnumbered at least eight to one, have immobilised a fully equipped Japanese Field Army, variously estimated from 125,000 to 200,000 men. The Japanese losses in tanks, guns and other weapons have also been heavy.

"The Bataan force went out as it would have wished, fighting to the end in its flickering forlorn hope," General MacArthur said to-day; "No army has ever done so much with so little, and nothing became it more than its last hour of trial and agony."

Port Moresby was raided to-day for 20 minutes by seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters. Imperial fighters intercepted the raiders, and at least one bomber has been brought down.

The Australian War Cabinet has decided to build another aluminium fabrication factory, estimated to cost £3 million sterling to meet the growing demand of the aircraft and munition industries.

It is officially stated at Wellington that one-fourth of New Zealand's male population, including 6,000 railwaymen and 5,000 men from the Post and Telegraph Department, is now doing military service.

Vichy-appointed officials in French Indo-China turned over to the Japanese army authorities those American officers and non-commissioned officers who sought refuge there.

War expenditure in Australia has passed the one million Australian pounds per day mark.

No appreciable headway has been made by the Japanese in the sporadic fighting along the north bank of the river Yangtse in Southern Hupeh province, according to a Chinese military spokesman at Chungking to-day.

The Japanese were able to effect a landing on the island of Cebu to-day (Friday). Corregidor and Fort Hughes in Manila Bay were subjected to intensive air attacks in the past 24 hours.

General Senosuko Sonoda, Commander of the Japanese troops which occupied Limay and other points in the southern part of the Bataan Peninsula, was killed in action, says the German radio quoting a Tokyo report.

11th Apr.—Australian bombers have again raided Koepang in Timor. Two Japanese planes were shot down in Port Moresby.

The U. S. Navy Department announces the sinking of a Japanese destroyer, a large transport, a submarine-chaser, and a merchantman, the damaging of one Japanese cruiser and one large transport, and the possible sinking of a Japanese fighter—all by submarines.

Corregidor has been raided 12 times in the last 24 hours.

There were about a hundred people in the room, and Tikhonov spoke to them about victory. He prepared everybody for torture and interrogation, urging them to be firm. At night they were taken down to the cellar, and this time all eight of them said not a word.

The Germans were furious. They twisted and dislocated their arms, and tortured them savagely.

At dawn all eight were taken out into the street, their hands tied behind their backs. An officer told them through an interpreter: "You can save your lives if you say something about guerrillas or Communists." They were silent.

Suddenly the town was aroused with a shout from Nina, one of the girls: "Friends!

We are going to the gallows to die for our land and for freedom." The Germans beat her with rifle-butts.

They gagged her, but her comrades took up the cry. They reached the square where the hangman stood ready with the ropes. People were gathering in the square, and the Germans installed machine-guns and threatened to open fire if they did not disperse.

Tikhonov stepped forward and shouted. "Long live our free Russian land! Long live Stalin!" All the others repeated his words. A German officer fired several shots from his automatic, wounding Tikhonov and the two girls. They groaned and fell.

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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

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ISSUE No. 16

"Nothing can stop us winning the war"

"Our defence is growing in strength almost daily and expanding over India. I am not suggesting that it is anything like as strong as I should wish; but it is much stronger than it was even a few weeks ago, and completely different from our competitive defencelessness against air attack of a few months ago. Before very long, it will be much stronger still.

Men whom the Axis fear—I.



"India will be defended by a powerful air striking force which will attack the enemy ships as they approach, and by a land striking force which will concentrate rapidly against any threatened point. Air and land forces, already in being for this purpose, are being improved in strength and mobility.

"Consider the distance the Japanese are from their bases, the enormous area over which their war effort is already dispersed, the vulnerability to sea and air attack of their line of communications towards India, the immensity of the country they would be seeking to conquer. They may raid India, they may even seek to occupy a portion temporarily, but so long as India remains true to herself, she can never be conquered.

"Nothing can stop us winning the war; but defeatism or unreasoning panic may hinder and delay victory."

—H. E. GENERAL WAVELL, in a broadcast from Delhi on April 21.

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Running Commentary

The speech made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a reception given by the Indian Journalists' Association at Calcutta on Saturday last, is likely to dash off completely the cup of gloating satisfaction which the Axis have been raising to their lips, after the end of the Cripps's talks. For, in that speech, Pandit Nehru has stated, in very clear and emphatic terms, that "on no account must Indians submit or surrender to any aggressor or invader," that "non-co-operation to-day inevitably meant an invitation to Japan to come to India," and that "it would be utterly wrong for them to allow any mentality of subservience or surrender to an invader to grow." Pandit Nehru said:—

"It was undesirable, psychologically, to think in terms of a foreign army giving them freedom. It was a weak nation's way of looking at things that a foreign army would make them free."

He called on the people of India to "develop a spirit of 'no submission and no surrender'," and deprecated the idea of embarrassing the Government at the present moment by obstructing the war efforts, as that would amount to encouraging the enemy in the present circumstances. He pointed out that it was easy for aggressors to overwhelm countries like Belgium, but, he said, India, like China, was a country of vast spaces, and in those vast spaces much could be done by the people who cultivate the spirit of resistance to any aggressor who might attempt to invade the soil of India. These sentiments are bound to upset the Axis calculations that the breakdown of the Cripps talks could be exploited to their own advantage.

It is of interest in this connection to examine why there was this breakdown and what were really the points of difference that were responsible for it. The reasons have been made clear in a series of public documents including Sir Stafford Cripps's letter and broadcast, the Con-

gress and Muslim League resolutions, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's letter and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Press Conference. The points of disagreement were two, viz., the control of defence in the interim period and the nature of the National War Government. The first point of difference was the extent to which the Commander-in-Chief and the General Head-Quarters should be under the control of the new Defence Member, or rather of the Government of India. There are indications to show that agreement on this question was possible. The second point of difference which was not raised in terms until the eleventh hour, was the relation between the new Government and the Viceroy and the India Office. The Congress demanded that the new Government should function as a Cabinet with the Viceroy in practically the position of a constitutional sovereign. This meant that, without large constitutional changes admitted by all sides to be impracticable during the war, the Cabinet would have been responsible neither to the Legislature nor to the Viceroy. Such a position would have been unacceptable. But there are certain features of the discussions which may, later, prove to be useful and beneficial. The first of these is the wide measure of agreement which was actually achieved. The future status of India, the machinery for devising a new Constitution, the necessity for recognising minority rights and the special position of the Muslim community as something more than a minority, while being at the same time an integral part of the Indian Commonwealth, were all recognised by the leading parties. The very fact that so much common ground has been discovered, as a result of three weeks of intense effort, is in itself a significant achievement.

The second important fact which emerges is the sincerity of the oft-repeated statement that Dominion Status or complete self-government is the goal of Indian constitutional development. It may be recalled that

the aim of constituting India as a Dominion was formally defined in 1917, though it was being considered even much earlier. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were the result of the Declaration of 1917. The working of these Reforms formed the subject-matter of enquiry by the Simon Commission. Then came the three Round Table Conferences and the meeting of a joint Anglo-Indian Parliamentary Committee, which resulted in the Constitution Act of 1935. Sir Stafford Cripps's proposals mark a further stage in the constitutional history of India. They went further than the declaration of Dominion Status, as they not only fixed an exact and early date for the attainment of that Status, but also envisaged a machinery by which it could become complete separation from Britain overnight, if desired. The cordiality of the discussions at Delhi is the third important fact, in which lies hope for the future. The tribute paid to Sir Stafford Cripps by all parties was echoed by his own statement that the talks were carried on "in the most frank and friendly spirit on all sides. We have all acknowledged each other's sincerity in the matter, and although we must, for the moment, agree to differ, there is no bitterness or rancour in our disagreement."

There has been general regret at the failure of the talks. *The New York Times* remarks that "the mind refuses to believe that this means the end of all efforts to find an honourable solution of the points-in dispute."

Opinion in South Africa is reflected in a leading article in *The Star*, which says: "Deep as is the disappointment that the talks have failed, it will be found, when everybody has had time to see matters in perspective, that Sir Stafford Cripps's mission, by clearing the air and by creating a large measure of mutual goodwill has carried the problem an appreciable distance towards a solution. The Government of the United Kingdom have demonstrated their sincerity. Indian leaders have been impressed." Australian newspapers express deep disappointment at the breakdown of the Indian negotiations, but, says *The Times's* Melbourne correspondent, they do not regard Sir Stafford Cripps's efforts as vain, since he has placed the difficulties in clearer perspective and has emphasised the complexity of the whole Indian problem. He adds, "It is felt that, in rendering these services, Sir Stafford Cripps must have brought the ultimate solution of the problem nearer. The hope is expressed that, under the stress of war, new forces of unity may be born in India." There are tendencies in Indian politics which show that such forces have already been born. Indian newspapers have unanimously expressed regret at the failure of the Delhi talks, and Pandit Nehru's declaration at a Press Conference twelve days ago that he would oppose the Japanese invasion even if Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose came at the head of the army, shows

beyond doubt that the whole-hearted resistance of the Indian people to all aggressors is a settled, significant and massive fact.

H. E. General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of India, has made a reference, in his broadcast from Delhi on Tuesday night, to the "stirring call (of some of India's most prominent leaders) towards resistance and against defeatism", and said that if everyone did his duty, he would be relieved of a heavy portion of his responsibility. In his broadcast speech, General Wavell made a comprehensive survey of the War situation in relation to India, which deserves to be closely read by everyone who wants to know exactly the truth about the present position.

He said: "I am here as the man on whom the main responsibility for the defence of India falls, not to give you false and easy assurances, not to tell you that danger does not exist, but to put that danger in a proper perspective and to tell you something of the measures that have been taken to meet that danger. Let me begin by an assurance I can give you without any hesitation—that our ultimate victory in the war against the brutality and aggression of the Axis Powers is beyond all doubt." He pointed out that the four toughest and most enduring races of the world were on the side of India fighting, viz., the British, the Chinese, the Russians and the Americans. The British might be idle and easy-going in times of peace, but their core was as hard and unyielding as ever, and they would never give in. The Chinese, though half-armed, had been stubbornly defending their civilisation for nearly five years against the Japanese and would continue to do so till the end. The Russians "have endured an armoured onslaught by the Germans on a scale never equalled, and have thrown it back as they have thrown back so many other invaders; their endurance is everlasting." As regards Americans, of whose determination to assist India to the utmost of their inexhaustible resources the people of India have already seen much evidence, General Wavell asked,

"Do they strike you as a people who will let go once they have taken a hold?" Continuing, he said:

"So you need not worry about our victory, it is only a question of when and how."

The C.-in-C. paid a glowing tribute to the fighting qualities of Indian troops. "Another assurance I can give you with confidence is," he said, "of the quality of the troops that defend India."

Let nothing that has happened in Malaya or Burma shake your faith in the fighting powers of the British or Indian soldier or lead you to think too highly of the Japanese." General Wavell referred to the mistakes of preparation

and training that placed our troops at a disadvantage in those theatres of war, and said that the lessons had been taken to heart and he hoped the mistakes would not be repeated. He observed:

"The Japanese are tough soldiers and fight well, but, man for man, on anything like equal terms, our soldiers are as good, and better."

"The stubborn resistance that the tired and heroic defenders of Burma are putting up after four months' fighting, almost without rest or relief, in most difficult conditions against superior numbers, is a proof of the quality of our men." The fighting qualities of Indian troops were shown in Libya, Iraq, Iran and elsewhere, and General Wavell has paid a well-deserved tribute to "the great exploits of India's gallant troops" in those areas.

The most important part of General Wavell's broadcast was, of course, his reference to the defence preparations in India. The immediate danger, he said, was that of air attack. The bombing of cities and the harrowing accounts of its results had created in the minds of many people an exaggerated impression of horror and danger, but it did not break the resistance or terrorise the minds of the Dutch and the British peoples, who suffered under them. The C-in-C. warned the people not to attach importance to the exaggerated tales of refugees. He said that he did not want to minimise the danger, but would give "a few facts to get the danger into a proper proportion."

"Firstly, it is not in the power of the Japanese to bring air attack against the cities of India on anything approaching the scale, in intensity or continuity, of the German attack on Great Britain, or of our attack on Germany. . . . I can assure you that if people keep their heads and take the precautions laid down by the A.R.P. service, casualties will not be heavy and that an air raid produces more noise and dirt than loss of life or injuries."

Secondly, General Wavell referred to our defences by fighter aircraft and anti-aircraft guns. He said that they were "already in the most threatened quarters of India, strong enough to cause Japanese raiders heavier loss than they have yet suffered elsewhere." In their attacks on Colombo and Trincomalee, the Japanese had already suffered heavy loss, in spite of great numerical superiority. General Wavell emphasised the three main requirements for effective defence against air attacks, viz., fighter aircraft and anti-aircraft guns, A.R.P. arrangements, and the spirit and

discipline of the people. Of these three, he said, the last was the most important.

Referring to the prospect of invasion by sea and land, the Commander-in-Chief said that it was obvious that the shores of India were threatened and that the enemy might even attempt a landing in force somewhere on the coast, as it was impossible to erect defences along the whole immense coast-line of India or to place soldiers to guard all points. But,

"India will be defended by a powerful air-striking force which will attack the enemy ships as they approach, and by land-striking force which will concentrate rapidly against any threatened point. Air and land forces, already in being for this purpose, are being improved in strength and mobility."

"I hope," said General Wavell, who is perhaps the most feared by the Axis, among the great Generals of the United Nations, "I have given you some reason to regard the future with more confidence." He has given some very good reasons to the people of India to be more confident than they seemed to be, without minimising the difficulties. He observed that there was a difficult and dangerous period ahead and his responsibility was heavy. But he said:—

"I can assure you of these things, of the realisation by the Allied Nations of the danger to India and of the importance of India to the general war effort; of their resolution to send aid to the Indian people and to defend India to the utmost; and of their unshakable will to fight on to the end."

General Wavell's exhortation at the end of his broadcast must be taken to heart by every one who is anxious to do his bit to help the war effort. The Commander-in-Chief said:—

"If all in India, of every class and creed, British and Indian, official and non-official, will face the danger calmly, stay at their posts in office, or factory, or village, and will work wholeheartedly for India at this crisis, we have nothing to fear."

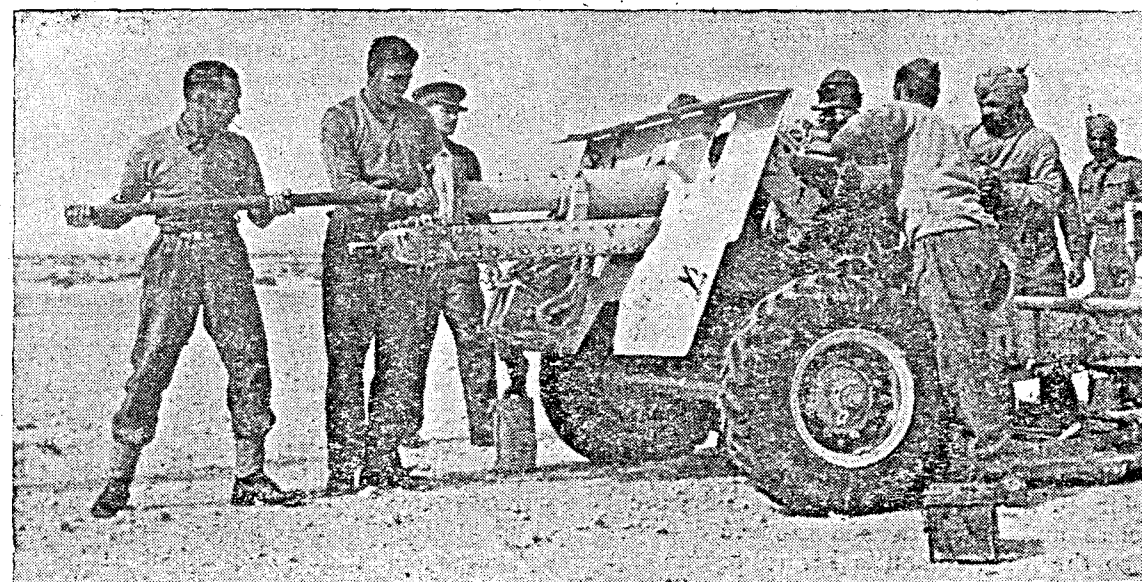
Fear and panic—it is against these particularly that the civilian population has to guard itself first. The Commander-in-Chief's picture of the present situation painted with quiet confidence, born of a consciousness of strength and determination, will go a great way to remove fear and allay panic, and his appeal to everyone to stay at their posts and do their duty by their country will, it is to be hoped, evoke widespread response.

CO-ORDINATION OF ALLIED STRATEGY

COL. JOHNSON ON U. S. AID TO INDIA

An authoritative statement issued from London on Wednesday last states that the immediate object of British naval forces in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific is to build up a barrier formed by India and Ceylon to prevent the spread of the Japanese forces to the Middle East. Our supply routes to the Middle East, India and Australia round the Cape of Good Hope make African ports extremely important. The long Cape route has put an additional strain on British and Allied shipping, when demands for transport are increasing, and the extension of war to the Indian Ocean and the loss of Singapore have necessitated the finding of re-fuelling bases both for naval forces and merchant ships.

The statement says: "War efficiency of the Allies largely depends upon shipping and the protection we can afford to safeguard our merchant ships over these long routes, particularly in those areas where our strength is carefully being built up to take the offensive in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific." The ports in India which have facilities for big ships include Cochin, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Calcutta, and the ports in South Africa from Cape Town northwards and north-eastwards, such as Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Mombasa, have also to be utilised. In Ceylon, Colombo has a dock capable of taking cruisers, but the naval dockyard at Trincomalee has not been fully developed



There are mobile workshops behind the lines in the Western desert where damaged trucks, carriers, guns and even tanks are repaired and returned to the battle zone. Photo shows a damaged gun being repaired.

because Singapore was given priority in the years of peace. The keeping open of a long supply route from America via the Cape to the Middle East and the Far East is a great achievement in itself, and America particularly is taking all possible steps to see that the materials of war turned out in its arsenals reach the front line as expeditiously as possible.

UNITED STATES AND INDIA

How great an importance America attaches to the co-ordination of Allied strategy in all theatres of war was made clear by Col. Louis Johnson, Personal Envoy to President Roosevelt at his first Press Conference held in New Delhi two days ago. He said:

"I want to put it on record today that it is not the purpose—I should say, it is not

the strategic purpose—of the Allied Nations to accept defeat on one front so as to assure victory on another. It is the purpose of the United States and of the United Nations to bring every possible resource to bear to win victory on all fronts."

Col. Johnson continuing said that wherever the enemy attacked, America would resist him and wherever he was vulnerable, it would attack him. He added that in that definition "the defence of India is the concern of the United States", and "It is for this reason, it is from this point of view, that the United States troops are already in India and more will be in India." This revelation will be welcomed all over this country, as it is yet another indication of the fact that the enemy would meet with strong and stout-hearted resistance whenever he chooses to come.

Col. Johnson's announcement means, says "Annalist", that American forces are now gathering in three important war fronts—Great Britain, Australia and India.

"Their presence is an earnest of the fulfilment of American determination to seek out the enemy and fight him till he is crushed, whether he is Nazi or Japanese. It is also evidence of the tremendous potentialities of the American war effort that her strength is being manifested in three such widely separated areas."

PROBLEMS BEFORE GERMANY

Recent reports from occupied countries in Europe show that widespread defensive mea-

sures are being hastily put through by Germany. In other words, Germans are becoming highly apprehensive of the American threat, and are taking all possible precautions. They have got a number of problems on hand: the proposed gigantic spring offensive against Russia, the strengthening of the garrisons in Norway, Belgium and France, providing of alternative offensives in south-east Europe, and keeping General Rommel adequately supplied for all emergencies. All this means that efficiency will have to be sacrificed by Germany at one or other theatre of war, in all of which the Allies are acting in closest co-operation. Such a sacrifice, as "Annalist" says, may prove extremely embarrassing at this critical phase of the war.

WORLD'S CONSCIENCE IN ARMS

Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, who was recently appointed Canadian war historian, and is on an informal visit to England, said in a recent broadcast from London:—

"Over 300 years ago a great French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, one of the founders of Canada, landed on the side of the city of Montreal. He was seeking a North-West passage to the East. When he arrived at Montreal he thought at first that he had reached his journey's end. For he saw men with pigtailed and high cheekbones and almond eyes. He mistook our North American Indians for Chinese. And so he called the place 'Lachine'—which is the French for China. At this very hour their lineal descendants—the sons of the pioneers of Quebec are dying in China for Canada, for the cross which Champlain bore, for the memory of Joan of Arc, for British freedom and for millions of homeless and nameless men the world over. And so the long, romantic history of Canada has taken its way from Champlain to China, from Lachine to Hongkong, and Canada, grieving for her sons, is yet proud that this should be.

"We have watched the plain ordinary men and women of Britain forget the grievances that make men impatient in the griefs that make them patient. We have seen you teach free men how to live and free men how to die. We have seen your youth (and, thank God, our youth) make the air vivid with their honour, their courage, and their skill. We have cheered the broken battalions that stood their

ground. Every day has added its sad tribute to what the American poet called "The pavement of British bone upon the sea floor." We have sometimes sworn at your folly in trying to fight a gorilla under Marquess of Queensberry rules, but in some vague way have admired the sportmanship that made you do it.

RESILIENT ACTION

"I was on the other side of the Atlantic when the Japanese changed the name of the Pacific. On that day you could almost feel an angry continent rise up beneath your feet. I heard the United States declare war on the three murderers. Never did union so quickly succeed division. The America First Committee folded up like the night-flowering cactus in the morning sun. The headlines of isolationist newspapers became the slogans of national unity. Labour troubles ended. The whole country rallied to its commander-in-chief—the President. It was a grand example of shaggy democracy in resilient action. To Canada there came a sort of solemn joy that our great and good neighbour had at last found peace of mind in a righteous war.

"We are both Europe reborn with a new hope in a new brotherhood, for we have both been purged by great pities and many mercies. The only race we wish to see triumphant on earth is the human race. With the entry of the United States everything that is free in this world, the elemental essence of freedom in all the nations of Europe, has been poured into our common treasure house.

"The free world's conscience is now in arms."



NAZI DICTATORSHIP OVER ALL FRANCE

WHAT NEW REGIME PORTENDS

Laval is understood to have told Petain that the Germans would institute a reign of terror all over the country if he refused their demands for a change of Government. All indications are that Britain and her allies must expect the worst, declares the *Daily Mail's* correspondent on the French frontier, in a despatch published

on April 15. The German Generals have chosen Laval and Darlan to rule Vichy France and safeguard their flank while they launch their second great attack on Russia. German influence will be seen spreading over unoccupied France; Berlin's control over the French battle fleet will grow stronger; German guards



"Mon Dieu! I was Afraid it was My Back Tyre"

Cartoon from the London News Chronicle.

will appear at harbours and aerodromes. German economists will arrive to link the rest of French industry to the enemy's war machine. German censors and propagandists will dictate what Frenchmen must know. German agriculturists will order French farmers what and how much to grow and where to sell it. Free French followers will feel the heel of the Gestapo and the *Surete Nationale*.

This is how the German official spokesman in Paris views the situation: "Vichy's policy of wait and see must be abandoned because Germany wishes to abolish all nests of treason and intrigue. Up to now the Vichy Government has kept a balance between the Anglo-Saxons and the Axis. But the Vichy Government now stands faced by a group—

Laval and Deat—which demands that the policy of indecision be abandoned and that France pronounce herself definitely to be on the side of Germany even if temporarily her economic and food situation deteriorates, so as to be certain of participating later in the victory of the Axis."

It is frankly confessed that the first result of Laval's policy, if it is persisted in, will be an immediate tightening-up of the Allied blockade and the stopping of American supplies. Laval and Deat are rather counting on this, as they feel that extra privations might succeed where all else has failed in rousing anti-British feeling, thus enabling them to use the French fleet against Britain and range France in open war by the side of Germany.

THERE IS NO ROOM ON THIS PLANET FOR SPECTATORS

AWAKENING OF THE FREEDOM-LOVING NATIONS

INDIA LINES UP: IT'S HER TURN NOW

(By RENNIE SMITH)

This is India's "finest hour". Let me begin with a personal story. In 1933 I took a private decision to devote all my time and energy to the one task of awakening my fellow-countrymen to the peril which the renaissance of traditional German militarism, now with a Nazi spearhead and totalitarian armour plate, presented alike to Britain and human civilisation. The year 1933, you remember, was the year Hitler emerged to absolute power in Germany. During the next six years' struggle to expedite the awakening, much happened, but all pointing in one direction. Germany not only left the League of Nations; she decided to declare an ideological war upon it. Germany insisted in her foreign affairs on dealing with European nations one at a time. What a scoop for Germany that achievement was and has proved to be!

SO MANY YEARS LATE

It was during the apprenticeship of those six years—an apprenticeship not unlike the one which over the same period the present Prime Minister of Britain underwent—that I found both comfort and courage in a formula which was one among several for my private sustenance. It was in all that concerns Germany's planning for the future Europe and the world:

"Western Europe and Britain: two years late; U.S.A.: three years late. Indian National Congress: four years late."

I find in 1942 that this formula has stood the wear and tear of life so well as to merit a little attention and reflection. It sprang to the foreground of my reaction as I read Pandit Nehru's call to his countrymen:

"This is an hour of peril for India. Whatever happens, it is now the duty of every Indian to serve and defend India to the uttermost. Let the old and infirm and the weak of heart think in terms of evacuation and running away from duty. There is going to be no evacuation for us from this dear country of ours, from one place to another. We hold to it until death severs the connexion."

Thus Pandit Nehru and the Indian National Congress speak to the world today. Four locust years with another bang have ended.

Another chapter in the belated awakening of peoples in the world struggle for freedom is completed. The Congress remains true to type. Her "four years" are carved out of the same human stuff as were the "three years" of U.S.A. and the "two years" of Britain and of Western Europe.

TWO SALIENT TRUTHS

Two truths have been driven home. The first is that the freedom-loving democratic countries of the world refused to believe that there could be another world war so soon. So much did they refuse to believe as to close both eyes and ears to the growing volume of sinister evidence. The second truth is that the democracies hated the idea of another big war like poison. Several countries hugged the illusion that somehow—yes, somehow—their people would escape the fate of the rest. Nothing doing, Germany decreed long ago: guns before butter is the effective principle of the right to live on this planet.

So we have no choice. We have to fight both for the right to be free and human as well as to have butter. We have all started late. Now there are 26 late nations in a Grand Alliance. Soon there will be 27. A little more "time", a little more procrastination, is neither here nor there.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

First things, Pandit Nehru says, have now taken first place. One certain thing for the future India is that she will pay the full price for her lateness as Western Europe has done, Britain has done and the United States is doing. Freedom is not to be had in a world which contains a Germany and a Japan, on the cheap. Freedom is not a British gift. It has to be earned. In the present instance the market price was fixed many years ago by Germany and Japan. Fixed for India too. In London and Western Europe we are well on the other side of the phase of war into which India is about to enter.

We have this week been celebrating the anniversaries in fact of what for India only exists as yet in thought and apprehension. Norway, for example, and Denmark are two-years old in German experience of what it means for freedom-loving peoples to awaken

late. Let me dwell for a moment on the experience of Denmark, for in its pacifist disposition it was more like India than any other country in Europe.

DENMARK'S OLD AMBITION

Years ago in the course of my pilgrimages to Geneva—the Mecca of the then peace hopes of the world—I used to hear Dr. Munck, for long years Denmark's Foreign Secretary, state the case for and apply the precepts of unilateral disarmament for Denmark. "If a Great Power should run amuck again", he used to ask, "what chance in an age of aircraft has any small nation got? Look at Belgium last time. Was it worth it?" He drew the conclusion: "Denmark should carry out unilateral disarmament. Her spendings should be on improved education, better housing and food, care of children and things that make life worth while."

That is what Denmark did over the years locusts have eaten. And at three o'clock on a certain morning or thereabouts the German Ambassador in Copenhagen had the King of Denmark and Dr. Munck called out of bed to give them an hour's warning of destruction from the air, of Copenhagen, unless they allowed Germany to "protect" Denmark and "guarantee its liberation". That was the end of Munck's Denmark.

FREE DANISH MOVEMENT

And to-day? Two years later? The Free Danish movement in London with Count Reventlow, former Danish Ambassador in London, as its honorary President, has just handed over £35,000 to buy Spitfires to be flown, as they say, "if possible by Danish pilots". More; every report from Denmark itself provides evidence that two years of cunning and subtle attempts by the Germans to win the Danes for their "New Order" have been in vain. "More than nine-tenths of the population are pro-British", judges the Free Danish movement. Danish seamen, airmen and soldiers are fighting on the Allied side. The people of Denmark are undergoing a renaissance.

Their spirit is the spirit of Norway. On the second anniversary of April 9, 1940, the Norwegians are saying:

"It will be the main task of Norwegian foreign policy to safeguard Norway against a repetition of the events of April 9." The Norwegians are saying, "We realise that we can no longer stand alone." The language and deeds of Norway and Denmark today are the language and deeds of German-conquered Europe.

The ugly deeds of aggressive war spread their havoc across the world. In this first stage of their war, the aggressors have a gay time; they reap as they wish, reap certainly as they have sown. But the law of Karma, as the ancients used to say, works. There is that in human life which is inexor-

able. Love of freedom does awake. Freedom, once awake, does become practical. It does learn what are the steps to be taken for its own preservation and the fruits of its spirit.

SECOND PHASE OF WAR

Britain is awake! Europe is in chains, but awake! The U.S.A. is awake! China by a long lead was awake, though she had little more than her fists to fight with. The second phase of the war is the registration in action of what the awakened democracies can do.

India lines up. There was, is, and can be for India no escape. . . . Japan in April, 1942, is raking and probing India like Germany did Western Europe a couple of years ago. General Tojo in the best manner of Adolf Hitler said on April 5, 1942, "I pledge to extend all possible aid for complete independence to India." Admiral Hiraide in the March 1942 number of *Fajiu Koron*—again after the manner of Hitler—wrote to his "fellow Japanese": "We must bring India and Australia completely under our control." A German broadcast for home consumption on March 13, 1942, was saying the same thing. "The conquest of India and Australia is an indisputable condition for setting up the New Order in East Asia." Fifteen days later a German broadcast in Hindustani to India was saying: "Germany, Italy and Japan have done no harm to India. They have never thought of taking India or subjugating her. Japan has announced that she desires the freedom of India."

THREAT TO INDIA

These innocents abroad could not do *Mein Kampf* better than did the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* in its issue of April 4, 1942: "Whatever the outcome of the Cripps mission, one thing is certain—in order to crush the British Government's ulterior designs and lay bare the true nature of Sir Stafford Cripps's mission to India, there is no alternative left for Japan but to display the full force of its total strength, with its matchless army and navy as the vanguard, and simultaneously to translate the holy spirit of universal brotherhood into practice over all Greater East Asia."

As if not to offend Indian susceptibilities, the *Nichi Nichi* was gracious enough not to refer by so much as a syllable to Japan's "matchless advance" air force. This aspect of the "holy spirit" with a smile that is proper to the Japanese face is a "reserved subject". This is for us ancient history. All this in Britain and Western Europe we have lived through two years ago. We have drawn our conclusions. The U.S.A. has done for months in Manila. She is hard at work in Australia. She is determined never to let down India. Four years have expired. It is India's turn. This war is being fought for human freedom. First things first. There is no room on this planet for spectators.

BATTLE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

SETTING FOR A NEW TRAFALGAR?

(By Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg)

During the last two and a half years a great deal has been written about the strategic importance of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Now a third ocean claims our attention—the Indian Ocean.

It forms a vast equilateral triangle with its apex in India and its base running from South Africa to Western Australia. The sides of this triangle measure 4,000 miles and they enclose a mighty sheet of water with the British Dominions in two corners and with the third corner occupied by India. All ports along the western side of the triangle are British with the exception of those in Madagascar and Mozambique. It is imperative to learn the lesson of Indo-China and make quite sure that Vichy France does not surrender any of her rights in Madagascar to the Japanese. It is also important that the colonial interests of Portugal in Mozambique are not interfered with by the Axis Powers.

We can realise now better than ever before how much the victories of Generals Platt and Cunningham in East Africa have meant to British strategy. No longer does the harbour of Mogadishu serve as a base for enemy submarines and light craft with which our foes might harry our ships passing up the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and to the ports of India. The port which once supplied the armies of Marshal Graziani is now safely in British hands.

On this side also we find the British islands of Mauritius and the Seychelles, whose excellent harbours now take on an added importance.

AN ISLAND SCREEN

So long as Vichy France can be prevented from surrendering any French rights in Madagascar, we can look upon the situation on this side of the Indian Ocean with satisfaction. The base of the triangle offers no places of refuge for any ships of war along 4,000 miles. They may travel between Durban and Freemantle, which is, of course, the main route for shipping from Britain to Australia via the Cape.

The eastern side of the Indian Ocean does,

unfortunately, give some cause for apprehension. This side of the triangle runs from Colombo to Freemantle. Between them and flanking any ships travelling to and fro are the islands of Sumatra and Java, now in Japanese possession. These two islands act as a screen behind which Japan can marshal her forces for attacks on convoys sailing in the Indian Ocean or against their ports of call.

Already the Japanese have secured the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, which we very wisely declined to defend at the probable cost of many lives and certain destruction of a number of ships. From these islands and from aircraft-carriers based on them, Colombo and two ports on India's eastern coast have been raided by aircraft. Raiders may soon appear in the Arabian Gulf and threaten the security of the line of supply to Russia through the Persian Gulf—a line which is the only alternative to that up the coast of Norway to Murmansk.

IMPORTANCE OF COLOMBO

It might appear at first sight that it can never be possible for Japan to be more than a nuisance to sea commerce so far from her home ports. But a glance at a map shows that the Arabian Gulf is about the same distance by sea from Tokyo and London. It is true that the Royal Navy has an advantage in the matter of fuelling stations on the way, but it must be remembered that it is only a matter of time till the ports and installations captured by Japan can be made to serve their new masters.

All these considerations show the immense importance of the port of Colombo to the cause of the United Nations. Colombo is to the Indian Ocean what Pearl Harbour should have been to the Pacific. Her brilliant repulse of the first air raid made on her is a particularly happy augury. It means that the real battle of the Indian Ocean has commenced with a severe Japanese reverse. It has been generally assumed in informed quarters that the great naval battle for supremacy in the Far East will be fought in the Pacific. May it not be that the Indian Ocean, instead, will be the setting for a new Trafalgar?



WILL ENSLAVED EUROPE HELP HITLER?

ATTITUDE TO WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

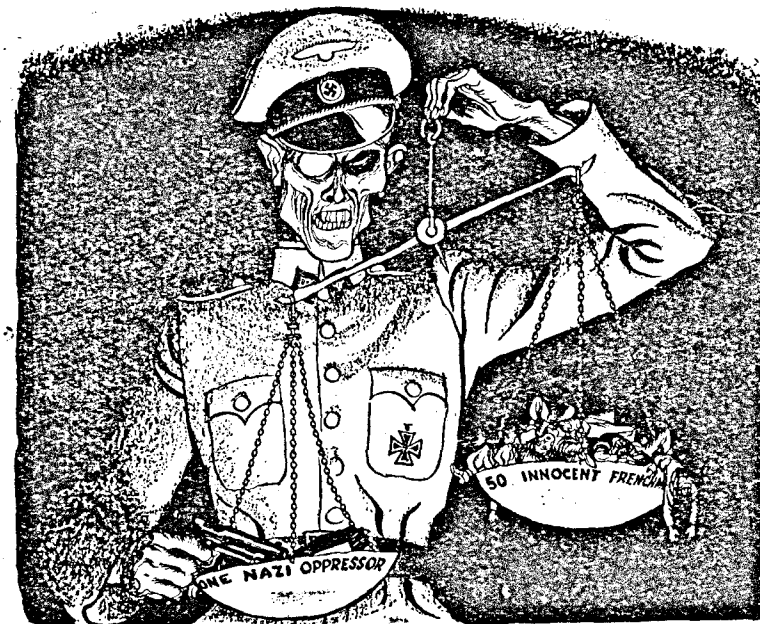
(By Lindley Fraser—In a recent B.B.C. Talk)

What is the extent to which the peoples of the occupied territories are prepared to co-operate with Hitler in his last desperate fling against the Russian armies?

It is obvious to everybody that this factor may make all the difference. If Europe as a whole is going to back Germany, accepting Hitler's account of the Russian campaign as a crusade against Bolshevism, then the German armies have behind them a war machine that is much stronger than anything they have been able to rely on so far. Much stronger, for instance, than in September 1939, when only the factories of Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia were harnessed to the Nazi chariot.

But if, on the contrary, Europe as a whole is not taken in by Hitler's propaganda—if the hatred of National Socialism has been sufficient to overcome the fear of Bolshevism, which has been inert in perhaps the majority of Europeans for the last two decades—in that case Hitler's war machine is resting on a quick-sand. So the question is, what is the attitude of the peoples of Occupied Europe to the war against Russia at this moment?

We know very well that the people of Germany, though depressed and anxious about the war, though longing for peace, are yet still prepared to follow Hitler, for the most part unquestioningly.



JUSTICE
Cartoon by Illingworth from the London Daily Mail

Perhaps, by the end of this summer, we shall have a very different tale to tell about the attitude of the man-in-the-street to the war inside Germany. But for the time being, Hitler can count on the German people to back him up, and it is my conviction that he will be able to go on counting on their backing till he has suffered a major defeat in the field of battle.

FOOD PLUNDER

But to have any chance of success, he needs help from the whole of Occupied Europe—from Italy and France, from Scandinavia and the Low Countries, from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Balkans. He is already

drawing upon these countries in three main ways.

First by stealing from them all their available food supplies. But that is a source of help which is fast drying up now. Germany's policy with regard to food has been consistently short-sighted. Hitler has, till recently, banked on a short war. He has ransacked the occupied countries to satisfy his immediate needs, and now he is getting to the point where he just cannot get any more out of them.

That is why he has had to cut German food rations, and I believe that the cut in German food rations will have a really important effect

on German morale next summer or autumn, when it becomes clear that the second offensive against Russia has failed.

DECISIVE FACTOR

But food plunder has not been the only advantage Hitler has derived from the occupied countries—he has also drawn from them literally millions of workers into Germany to work on farms and in armament factories. Some of these people have gone to Germany because they have been taken in by promises of high wages and decent living conditions. Others, perhaps the majority, have been driven there by the threat of starvation if they stayed at home.

Their contribution to his war machine depends on the extent to which they really believe that Hitler will win—on the extent to which they want Hitler to win.

And the same thing applies to the third main way in which Hitler has been able to make use of the occupied territories. At this moment, French and Belgian factories are working day and night, turning out guns and tanks and planes for the German Army and Air Force. French harbours are in constant use in the service of the German submarine fleet. Danish and Balkan farmers are growing wheat and raising cows for export to Germany.

The contribution of these peoples may easily prove decisive when it comes to the final show-down between Hitler and his main opponents.

FRENCH REACTION

So, what is the attitude of all these peoples to the war in Russia? Well, there are a number of indications as to the answer to this question. Not long ago, the R.A.F. conducted

WAR PURCHASES: INDIAN TEAK

The total value of timber and woodware purchased by the Supply Department since the outbreak of war now exceeds Rs. 13 crores. Of this, timber accounts for nearly Rs. 9 crores and woodware over Rs. 4 crores.

The value of supplies required to be made during the past financial year was over Rs. 9½ crores as compared with Rs. 3 crores in 1940-1941. During the current year the figure is likely to be considerably more, as much larger demands are anticipated. For example, for one item alone, viz., helves and handles (for shovels, pickaxes, felling axes, sledge hammers, etc.), the totals demands for the current year already approximate 10,000,000.

An important development during recent weeks has been the increasing demand for Indian teak. Hitherto teak had been obtained largely from Burma and the Andamans, but now that these sources of supply have been lost, efforts are being made to meet all the requirements locally by expanding existing

a terrific raid upon the Renault Works just outside Paris, which was making tanks for the German Army.

It is clear that at least for the time being the factory was put out of action. The German radio poured out volleys of abuse against Britain on the subject of this raid. So did the German-controlled radio inside France.

But all the evidence is that the French people as a whole welcomed the Renault raid—the prestige of the Allies went up in France as a result of it, even though many Frenchmen lost their lives in this process.

Again, think of the recent St. Nazaire raid. Again, the Germans made a great song and dance about British brutality towards a former ally, but the evidence is that the French people positively exulted in the success of the British raiders, even though it was French property that they were destroying.

LARGE FREEDOM ARMY

Or switch over to the other side of Europe. In Yugoslavia, there is a large freedom army in the field, though the country is technically under Axis control. That army not merely causes the loss of hundreds of German and Italian soldiers, it also holds down several divisions of German troops which are badly needed in Russia. No bestialities practised by the Nazis, or the Fascists, against the civilian population of Yugoslavia are able to bring General Mikhailovitch's men to heel.

Or finally, look at Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. These three countries have technically allied themselves with Hitler. Their peoples are supposedly on the side of the Axis and yet, if one thing is clear, it is that none of them has the slightest enthusiasm for Hitler's war.

sources of supply and developing others hitherto untapped.

Considerable progress has already been made in obtaining supplies of Indian teak for lorry body building, manufacture of ammunition boxes and other essential war purposes. The Forest Departments of Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Eastern States have all come forward with offers to supply substantial quantities of planks and logs. The offers have been accepted and purchases are being arranged.

Another notable development is the increasing utilization of indigenous varieties of timber for the manufacture of plywood. An Indian firm is utilizing mango, *salai* and *semul* timber for making plywood.

The man who relaxes is helping the Axis

—New York Radio

BRITAIN FULFILS EVERY OBLIGATION TO RUSSIA

—WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE SINGLE TANK!

PACE OF PRODUCTION AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE

The fall of France saw Britain bereft of practically the whole equipment of an army of over 400,000 men and left with an army of barely 20 divisions. Today the British Army has been built up to very great dimensions and has fought in ten campaigns. One of these was in Africa, where it totally destroyed two great Italian armies and inflicted heavy casualties upon a third Italian and German army. Varying estimates have been given of the number of enemy troops put out of action in the African campaigns. The lowest is over 400,000 and the highest nearly 700,000.

In one period of 12 months there was shipped from the U. K. to the Middle East over 1,000,000 tons of supplies and over 30,000 vehicles and tanks, which required 300 ships and which in terms of ton-miles represents 12,000,000,000.

Of the casualties suffered by the armies of the British Empire more than 70 per cent were suffered by the United Kingdom troops.

GARRISONS PROVIDED

In addition to the campaigns waged, the army has also had to provide garrisons for vital bases and potential theatres of war abroad including Iceland, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Middle East and India.

On every front where the British armies have been engaged, and on the Russian fronts as well, the R.A.F. have taken their share in the fighting. Aircraft of the Coastal Command have flown over 50,000,000 miles over the Atlantic and across the North Sea to the coasts of Germany and occupied France. During the first two years of war the Coastal Command gave air escort to 7,000 convoys, which entailed 27,000 operational sorties.

The Fighter Command compelled Germany to keep in the west more than half her available fighters at a time when those fighters might have played a vital part in great battles on the Russian front.

The Bomber Command dropped over enemy targets in January and February over 50 per cent of more bombs than in the same two months last year. Between September 1938, and the end of February 1942, 8,754 German and Italian planes were brought down by the R.A.F. and by the Dominion and Allied squadrons operating with it, or by British anti-aircraft fire. Six hundred and forty-two were brought down by naval and merchant

vessels or by the Fleet Air Arm, making a grand total of 9,396 in addition to enemy planes brought down in Russia and the Far East.

Taking figures as they stood in February, 1942, 89 per cent of the aircraft, 72 per cent of the air crews and 98 per cent of the ground personnel in Britain were products and citizens of the U. K. itself. Overseas 75 per cent of the aircraft, 83 per cent of the air crews and 99 per cent of the ground crews were from the U. K.

The United Kingdom is now producing in tanks three times as much as a year ago, and five times as much as in the spurt after Dunkirk.

MORE SHIPS BUILT

In the last quarter of 1941 the tonnage of naval ships completed was very nearly four times as great as in the last quarter before the war. The tonnage of merchant ships completed was twice as great. Combined naval and merchant ship building now in active progress is bigger, not only in scale but in current daily volume of execution, than it was in any period of the last war. Production of all kinds of material for the army is now more than three times as great as that in the after-Dunkirk period and ten times as great as on the outbreak of war.

From July 1940 to May 1941, enemy planes were over Britain nine days out of ten, and on all but 30 nights. Up to the end of 1941, 43,357 men, women and children had been killed, and 49,986 men, women and children seriously injured. In 1941 for every two aircraft brought into the British Isles nearly ten were sent out. In tanks 15 were sent out for every one brought in. Vast supplies were sent to Russia. Up to January 31 Britain had fulfilled every obligation to Russia with the exception of one single tank. For many months in the past 80 per cent of all army material produced in Britain had been sent overseas.

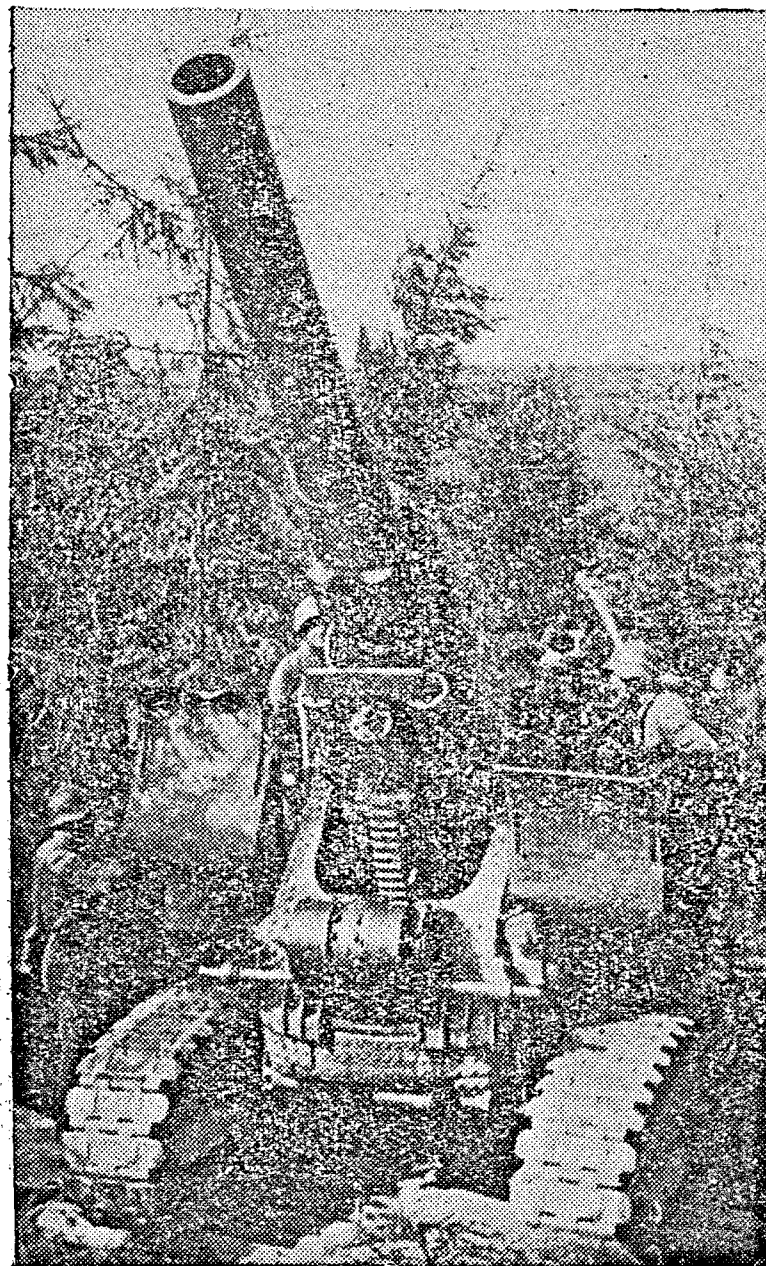
63% OF TOTAL ALLIED TONNAGE

Of a total of 12,000,000 sea miles covered by British ships every month 10,000,000 are covered by United Kingdom ships. As on September 30, 1941, 63 per cent of the total Allied tonnage belonged to the United Kingdom. There are 600 naval vessels at sea at any given

moment and some of them stay at sea for periods undreamed of in pre-war days. From November 1940, H.M.S. *Cumberland* was at sea for 206 days from a total of 213. By the end of December 1941, the cruiser *Shropshire* had steamed 167,700 miles; the destroyer *Forester* had steamed 172,000 miles and had been at sea for 601 days. One destroyer flotilla of eight ships passed the million miles mark in June 1941. In addition the British Navy has penned up the enemy's main forces in home waters and limited their activities on the high seas. Together with the R.A.F. it

has sunk or damaged over 5,250,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping. It has sunk three enemy capital ships, 13 cruisers, 54 destroyers, many submarines and still more small navy auxiliaries, besides damaging innumerable others. Apart from recent operations in the Far East, United Kingdom forces have sunk 86 per cent of the German and Italian surface warships so far destroyed; sunk or captured 89 per cent of all enemy merchant ships put out of action; and sunk 94 per cent of the enemy submarines destroyed by all Allies.

SOVIET HEAVY GUNS ON THE RUSSO-GERMAN FRONT



A big gun of the Soviet heavy artillery, at extreme elevation in a well-chosen gun position among the pines. Note the caterpillar-tractors enabling a weapon of even this calibre to be moved over difficult country.

BRITAIN'S TANKS AND THEIR PERFORMANCES

Here are some authoritative details of Britain's tanks and their performances:

Valentine: One of Britain's newest. A 16-ton frontline fighting tank of great manoeuvrability with a speed of 17 m.p.h.

Armed with a two-pounder gun and a Besa machine-gun, it carries a crew of three—commander, gunner and driver.

Crusader: A medium cruiser tank of 18 tons for fighting and reconnaissance and the fastest vehicle of its type in the world.

An immensely powerful engine gives a speed of more than 30 m.p.h., and it is heavily armoured with a two-pounder gun and two

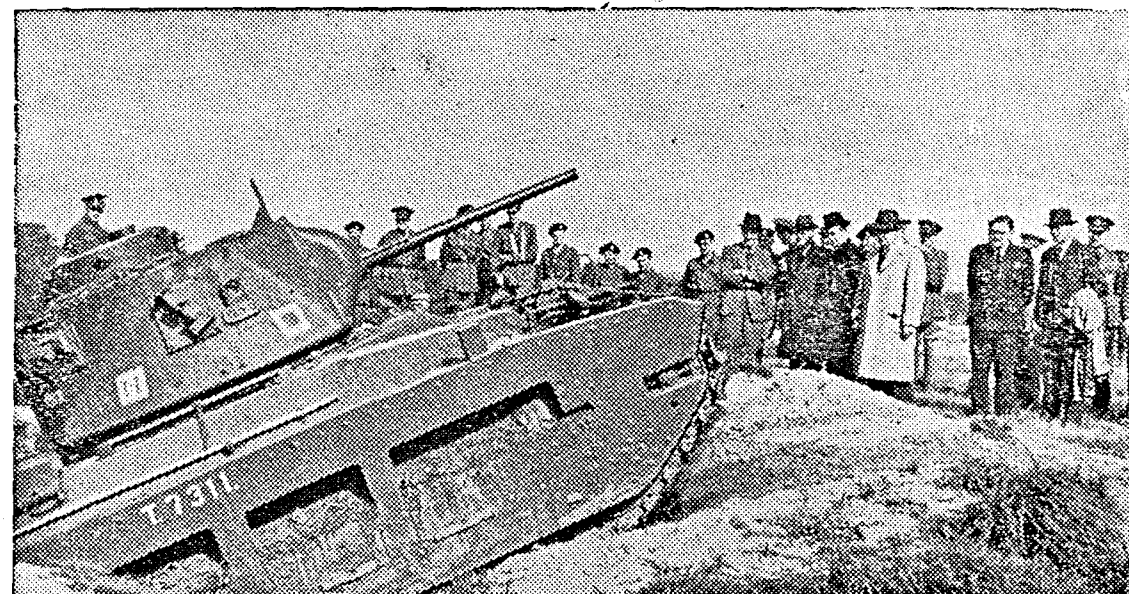
machine-guns. Crew of five.

Covenanter: A light cruiser tank for reconnaissance, it has the speed of an armoured car. Its two-pounder gun and Besa machine-gun are mounted in the turret, and it has a crew of four.

Waltzing Matilda: A 28-ton heavy fighting and assault-tank designed primarily for attack on prepared enemy positions. Its 200 h.p. engine gives a speed of 16 m.p.h. and the armament comprises a two-pounder gun and a Besa machine-gun. Crew of four.

Details of the *Churchill* are still secret but it is authoritatively stated that it is the most formidable fighting tank ever built.

BRITISH TANKS INSPECTED BY AMERICAN ORDNANCE CHIEF



Military experts from U.S.A., headed by Major-General Wesson, Ordnance Chief of the U.S. Army, inspecting a British "Matilda" heavy infantry tank, when they visited an army training centre in England. General Wesson, with typical U.S. hustle, "got busy" on the job the day after his arrival in England. His visit is part of the increased drive, in the New World, to supply the free peoples of the Old World with machines of war to beat aggression.

R.A.F.'S NEW INCENDIARY BOMB?

A new type of incendiary bomb is now being used by the R.A.F., according to reports of the Berlin correspondents of the Swiss newspaper *La Suisse* and the Swedish *Stockholms Tidningen* (writes Ronald Walker in the *News Chronicle*).

"This new bomb is more effective than the present fire bomb," says the correspondent of the Swedish newspaper. "It is cubical in shape and contains phosphorus and is more difficult to extinguish than the ordinary incendiaries."

No information may be published regarding

the developments we are making in various types of bombs, beyond saying that while the R.A.F. is doing all in its power to build up the weight of its air offensive on Germany, the production side at home is working hard to build bombs which have greater destructive power for a given weight.

Much work has been put in on the incendiary bomb, and we are using a bigger type than the standard German incendiary which became familiar during the continuous raids on Britain.

SOME FEATURES OF BELT-TIGHTENING IN BRITAIN

ENGLISHMAN'S HOME NO LONGER HIS CASTLE

Abroad it is not always appreciated just how much belt-tightening has gone on in Britain on behalf of the war effort, writes the *Daily Express* on April 14. Enumerating some of the sacrifices made, the paper says:

Everyone in Great Britain has his person, money and property at the disposal of Government. Anyone may be ordered to go anywhere to do anything. Government can control banks and limit the amounts which may be drawn by private or business customers. Private property, and land can be requisitioned for any purpose, and property, if necessary, destroyed.

Workers in essential industries may not be sacked nor change their jobs except with the consent of the Ministry of Labour. Women between 20 and 31 may not obtain or change employment except through the labour exchanges. Strikes and lockouts can be forbidden and dilution labour has been accepted on a large scale by the trade unions. Prisoners and convicts can be released if required by Government. Slackers and absentees are liable to fines and prison. Specialist classes of workers such as engineers and scientists have been compelled to register for industrial mobilisation under a penalty of £100. Inefficient war works management can be replaced.

EXPORT OF MONEY FORBIDDEN

On the outbreak of war, all gold, bullion and specie was called up and foreign exchange mobilised. Export of money is forbidden except by licence and no one may take out more than £10 from the country. Exports of jewellery come under a similar ban.

The Englishman's home is no longer his castle. He must provide an effective blackout, or his house may be broken into to put out the lights. If he is suspected of hoarding food or other rationed goods, his house may be forcibly searched.

Fire-watching and other civil defence duties are compulsory and Home Guard service is now to be so in a large area. Foods with the major exceptions of bread, vegetables and fish are rationed. People who try to circumvent

rationing by growing their own food are restricted. Farmers must plough any part of their land and plant such crops as the local agricultural committee may require. They can be dispossessed for inefficient farming.

Travel is greatly restricted. Train services have been cut down to make room for troop and munition transport. Dining cars are few. Sleeping cars are available only to people travelling on business of national importance, with necessary priorities. Cheap tickets other than season and workmen's tickets and short-distance cheap day-returns are being abolished.

PROHIBITED ZONES

Large parts of the countries are defence areas where no one may go unless on business, and there are some prohibited zones where no civilian is permitted for any reason. Even local residents can be turned out of such zones. Petrol rationing has cut down private motoring and the abolition of the basic petrol rations means that no pleasure driving will be allowed.

The purchase tax applies nearly to everything except food and services. On most goods it is one-third of the wholesale price and on some others it is one-sixth. It is not a luxury tax and it applies to essential goods such as clothes, furniture and household goods. Clothes are rationed on the basis of providing for replacement of a reasonable wardrobe every three years. An austerity cut is enforced to save material on men's and women's clothes.

Income-tax has increased to a standard rate of 10s. in the £ with a top rate, for the highest incomes, of 19s. 6d. in the £.

Finally, individual liberty, apart from all new offences which may be committed against the defence regulations, is curtailed by Regulation 13-B. Under this regulation anyone may be detained in prison by order of the Home Secretary if he is suspected of hostile associations or intentions. No actual offence need be committed by a detainee to justify detention, but there is a right of appeal to a special tribunal.



BRITAIN'S NIGHT BOMBERS

HOW R.A.F. HITS GERMANY IN DARKNESS FAR FROM ITS BASE

(BY WING-COMMANDER L. V. FRASER)

Britain at the present time is the only country in the world with a great force of heavy bombers whose main function is long-range attack by night. It is not an over-specialised force, for it can be used for many other purposes. It can—and does—attack by day; it could—and would—play a great part in the defence of Britain if any invasion were attempted.

But it is a specialised force in the sense that there are few types of bombers outside the R. A. F. which could do what the Blenheims, Hampdens, Wellingtons, Whitleys, Manchester, Halifaxes and Stirlings can do. These, especially the latest, are the types on which Britain relies for the strategic bombing of Germany—a work that for some time to come must be done mainly in the darkness.

RESULT OF LONG RESEARCH

Bombers which carry the offensive to Germany are the result of many years of research. Plans were laid down in advance for equipment, and machines, tools and factories were created with the sole intention of producing a particular weapon for a particular operation. With all the complicated processes of modern industry, it may mean that aircraft designed as long as five years ago are only now coming into service.

It is certain that the Germans had no idea, until they were defeated by daylight in the Battle of Britain, that they would have to send out great forces of bombers by night in the darkness. It is known that their bombers were not built for this purpose, nor were their air crews trained for it. Only the possession of bases just across the Channel and their inability after the Battle of Britain to bomb Britain by day induced them to attempt night bombing.

GERMAN DIFFICULTIES

They had great difficulties in pressing it home. Untrained crews and machines not really made for night flying involved enormous strain on the *Luftwaffe's* resources, and losses of crashed aircraft must have been far higher than the losses caused by our defences. The proof is that, once German resources in the air were really strained by the war in Russia and in the Mediterranean, the night bombing of Britain was the first thing they gave up.

There is nothing very mysterious about the qualities needed in a night bomber. Where

the mystery comes in is in contriving the best possible compromise between apparently incompatible qualities. A cart-horse weight-carrier must have some of the qualities of a race-horse battleship and must share the manoeuvrability of a destroyer; scientific instruments of precision must be able to withstand the blows of a hammer. If in a British bomber such apparently opposite qualities were not combined to the best effect, the R.A.F. would not be able to hit Germany as it does in the darkness so far from its base.

WHAT HAPPENS IN BAD WEATHER

I sometimes think you can get an even better idea of what the R.A.F.'s bombers have to do from lighter attacks on nights of difficult weather than from great obviously successful attacks like that which recently so heavily damaged the Baltic port of Lubeck. Such a night of difficult weather was the night of April 1. One of the men who was out that night has just been telling me his story.

He was the navigator in a Wellington which had been sent to attack a railway marshalling yard in North-West Germany. Just before they got to the Rhine, the weather got very bad. There were black thundery clouds everywhere, and it got darker and darker as they went on. The front gunner was half-covered in sleet as he sat in his turret.

They saw nothing of the ground, so that when they were due to be above the target, the pilot dived. At last he found the railway line he wanted, but they had come down into a valley, and as they drove along it with a black storm ahead they saw hills above them on each side. There was slush a quarter of an inch on the windscreen, which from time to time the pilot wiped off with his hand. They found the railway yard and began bombing it. The second bomb hit a goods train and set it on fire. They went round and round to make several bombing runs and the navigator thought each time that they were going to run into the hills around them. The weather got worse and so the pilot decided that the rest of the bombs must be dropped; they were in two stocks. They were so low that they heard the bombs burst and felt the blast.

WORSE WEATHER ON WAY HOME

On their way home the weather was worse still. The whole countryside was darkened by the storm. They had had some icing before but now they could hear ice smashing through

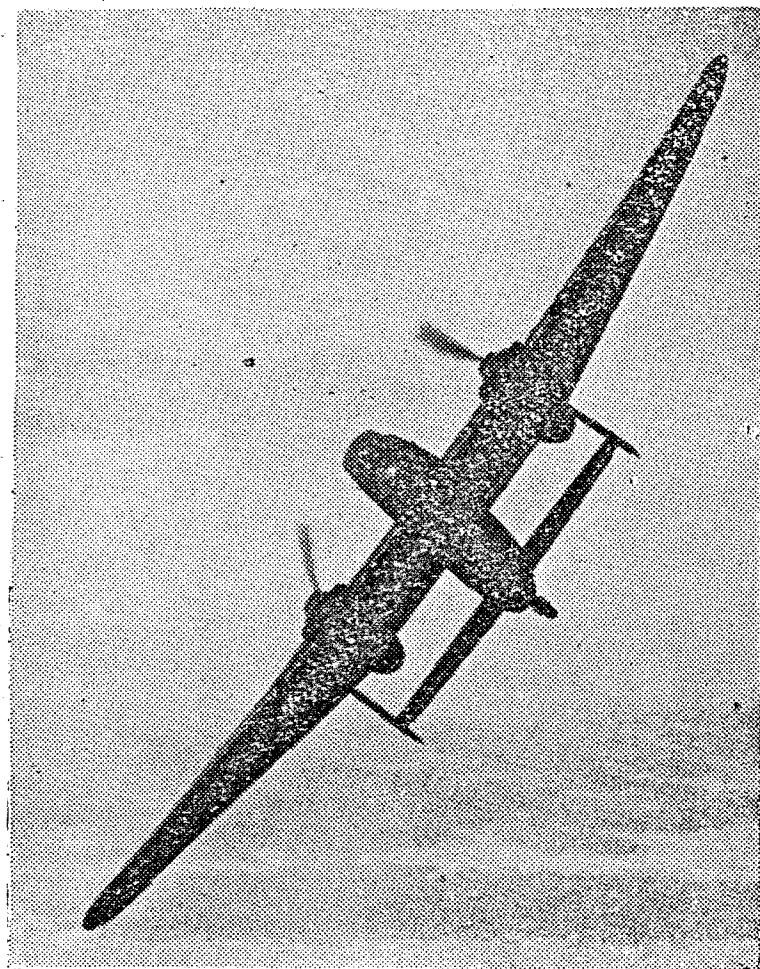
the side of the fuselage as it flew off the propellers. The windscreen was coated inches thick with ice. A gale wind blew at 65 miles an hour against them and it took four and a quarter hours (much longer than usual) to get home. They had only enough petrol to reach

the first aerodrome on the English Coast, but they landed safely there.

Not a great *blitz* like the attack on Lubeck but the sort of thing men and machines must be ready to endure any night of the week, or night after night.

THE BRITISH AVRO "MANCHESTER" TWIN-ENGINE BOMBER, OUTSTANDING FOR SPEED, RANGE AND DEFENSIVE ARMAMENT

The Avro "Manchester", which has taken part in all the large-scale night raids of recent months, carrying its huge load of bombs into the very heart of Germany and Italy, is one of the biggest and most powerful aircraft in the world. It has a wing span of over 90 ft., is 70 ft. long and 19 ft. 6 in. high, and is driven by two Rolls-Royce Vulture engines each developing nearly 2,000 horse-power for take-off. It has a strong defensive armament including two machine-guns in the nose-turret, four in the tail turret, and two in the dorsal turret. Photo shows the Avro "Manchester" in flight.



ROYAL INDIAN NAVY'S ACHIEVEMENT

A story of courage and gallantry displayed by men of the Royal Indian Navy has been revealed by the Commanding Officer of H.M.I.S. "SELAMA".

The ship was on duty off the Burma Coast when she was attacked by three formations of enemy dive-bombers and fighters, consisting of 18 aircraft. The barrage of fire put up by the defenders, however, was so intense that the aircraft, after releasing their bombs, were compelled to withdraw, and the ship saved. Two enemy raiders were hit, and one believed to have been brought down. The ship

managed to evade the repeated attacks made on her by 'zig-zagging'. One bomb found its mark but, fortunately, only little damage was done. Slight damage in the engine-room caused by machine gun fire, was quickly repaired.

The Commanding Officer, Lieut. B. Jaffery, R.I.N.R., in paying tribute to the officers and men, stated that in spite of casualties, "The general morale of the ship's company was very high, every man and officer was fighting desperately with courage and coolness. They kept to their respective posts and maintained the high traditions of the service."

FEWER GERMAN FRONT-LINE PLANES

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE

With a force of just over 4,000 front-line machines the Luftwaffe chiefs have found it necessary to allocate about half—fighters, bombers and general purpose planes—to the eastern front, says the *Daily Express* aeronautical correspondent quoting "reliable information from a neutral source".

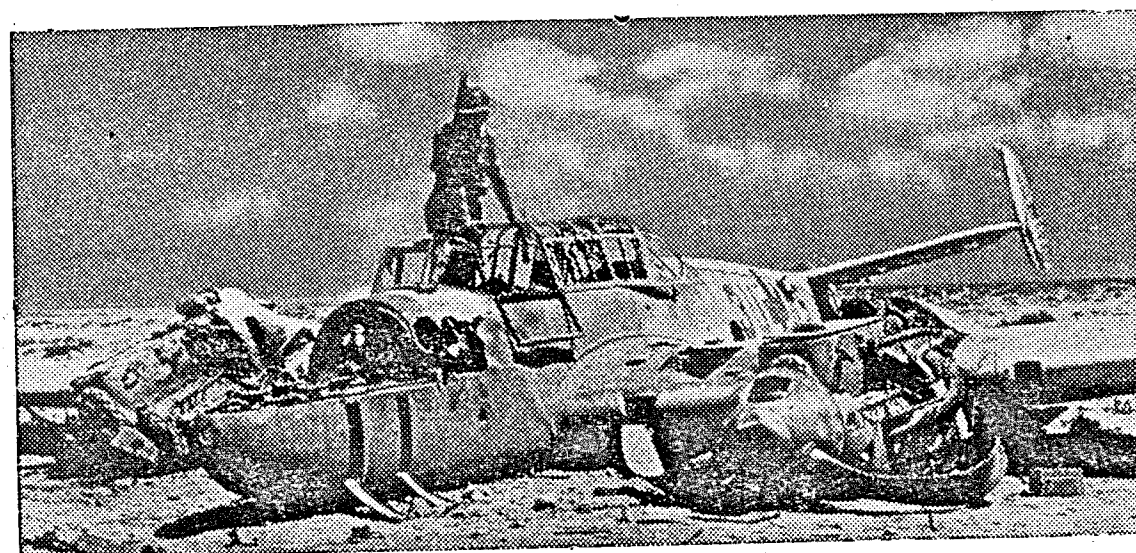
In Western Europe from the extreme north of Norway down to Bordeaux the Germans have based a little more than 1,000 planes. They include strong fighter groups in France, Belgium and Holland to counter our sweeps; a bomber force to harry our ports and shipping;

night fighter squadrons to intercept our bombers; and transport planes to rush troops to any point the British may invade.

The remainder of German air-fighting strength is in the Mediterranean area, where between 700 and 800 machines are being used to attack Malta and ward off the Imperial air force's attacks in the Western Desert.

The Luftwaffe has been unable to maintain its first-line strength of a year ago, before Hitler invaded Russia. Then its total was reliably stated to be 5,000 aircraft in immediate fighting trim, with reserves and air crews.

THIS WAS A GERMAN PLANE!



The wreckage of a German raiding aircraft, shot down by British ground defences at Tobruk, Libya. During the six months' siege by German and Italian forces in Libya, the British garrison at Tobruk have repulsed more than 1,500 air attacks. Enemy planes have come over as often as twelve times in 24 hours, but recently, because of the stout British defence, they prefer to send over single raiders rather than to attack in mass.

"QUEEN OF THE SKY"

John Lardner, feature writer, in an article in the magazine, *News Week*, says that the Flying Fortress type of American bombing plane is a match for any six Japanese "O" fighters.

His statement is based on testimony and data compiled from interviewing Fortress gunners, engineers, pilots, bombardiers and crewmen. They are veterans of engagements with the Japanese "Zeros". He interviewed these men in Australia.

His article discloses the proud record that only three Flying Fortresses have been shot down since the outbreak of the war. Describing it as the "Queen of the Sky" the Fortress pilots say:

"Whenever the Flying Fortress can't win with her guns, she fights with her knees and elbows".

THE LESSON OF BATAAN

A LARGE-SIZED THORN IN THE FLESH OF JAP. OFFENSIVE

USE OF MANILA AND CAVITE AS NAVAL BASE DENIED TO THE ENEMY

(BY EDWARD MONTGOMERY)

To judge by comment which has reached London from the United States, the fall of Bataan has had a sobering, but not discouraging, effect upon American opinion. The tremendous defence put up by the little army of mixed American and Filipino troops under General MacArthur, and continued to the bitter end by General Wainwright, after General MacArthur had left for Australia, has given the American people much to be proud about.

The lesson of Bataan is the same as the lesson of many other battles in this war—and not all of them fought against the Japanese—that the valour and spirit of fighting men even under the most successful and inspiring leadership cannot in the long run prevail against overwhelming superiority of force. Though its resistance was desperately and gloriously prolonged, viewed in the cold light of military history, the record of the battle of Bataan will be read painfully, like the story of many other lost battles and last-ditch stands in this war. It is a story of treacherous attack launched with over-powering strength and fury; a story of air defence crippled at the outset by the destruction of planes on the ground before they could ever take active part in the fighting; a story, in short, of the immediate establishment of complete air superiority by the attackers and its inevitable consequences.

COMPENSATING GAIN

The sacrifice of Bataan has not been without compensating gain. For four months General MacArthur and General Wainwright have kept occupied a tremendous Japanese force. The strength of this force in the closing stage of battle was estimated to be as high as 15 divisions, against which American and Filipino forces could muster a numerical strength equivalent to little more than two divisions. With them, by brilliant generalship, MacArthur and Wainwright pinned down nearly seven times their strength in the Japanese, thereby preventing the Japanese High Command from using them elsewhere.

Bataan may just have made that strategic difference both in time and in strength which will stand between Australia and the horrors of Japanese invasion. More important still, the defence of Bataan has for four months denied to the Japanese the use of Manila and Cavite as a naval base. A small thorn in his flesh may not seriously interfere with a man's ability to fight, but he will not fight at his best until he has plucked it out. Bataan has been quite a large-sized thorn in the flesh of the

Japanese offensive for four months. Salute to Bataan!

A HEAVY PRICE

An incomplete War Department tabulation released two weeks ago (April 11) shows that the Japanese paid a very heavy price for their conquest of the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

The Army Air Force and anti-aircraft batteries brought down 257 Japanese bombing and fighting planes. Scores more were damaged. The Filipinos and Americans got 163 Japanese planes in the first nine weeks of the war.

The Army Air Force sank 19 Japanese ships and damaged 31. At least 12 ships were sunk and eight damaged by the Filipino and American forces. Among these was a 29,000-ton battleship of the *Haruna* class sunk by Captain Colin Kelly.

During the 126 days of the Philippine campaign, the Filipinos and Americans, outnumbered about eight to one, completely annihilated several large enemy units. The War Department is reluctant to give figures on enemy casualties, but estimates that the foe's dead and wounded must be numbered in the high thousands.

A VALID QUESTION

War Department sources disclose that their review of the campaign in the Philippines proved that the Japanese did not have a chance of eventual victory.

American military sources point out that fewer than 40,000 American and Filipino troops held out for months against a foe at least six times superior numerically. As the result military analysts raise the valid question: "How many troops will the Japanese need when the United States has its army of 6,000,000 in the field?"

The equipment that the Japanese lost to the small American and Filipino force indicates that Japan cannot ever make enough implements of war to face the full strength of the American forces.

MUCH MATERIAL LOST

In addition to the War Department's recapitulation of Japanese losses in the Philippine area, the American and Filipino forces destroyed hundreds of the foe's tanks, motorised vehicles, field guns and barges. The enormity

of the Japanese death toll may be gauged by the fact that despite their overwhelming superiority in men and material the Japanese needed four months to wind up the campaign.

Major George Fielding Eliot, eminent American military analyst, commenting on the Bataan campaign, said tonight:

"Yesterday was a day of glory for the United States army and a day of shame and humiliation for Japan's army. For long months a quarter of a million Japanese fought vainly, using every method of modern warfare—tanks, planes, ships, invasion barges, heavy artillery, massed assault and infiltration—struggling to overcome the resistance of a mere 29,000 Americans and Filipinos in Bataan. The Japanese were never less than six to one superior numerically and were a hundred to one superior in all types of equipment. Yet this vast Japanese army was held at bay by the embattled handful of Americans and Filipinos.

A TORCH

"Let the Battle of Bataan, so gloriously lost by the few and so ignominiously won by the many, be a sign of hope to all the oppressed peoples of Asia—Chinese, Javanese, Koreans, Malays, and our gallant comrades, the Filipinos. Let it likewise be a sign of terror to the Japanese. Let its odds be remembered. What will Japan do when the Americans are superior numerically on the battlefield, and doubly superior in the air, as will soon be the case?"

"Those gallant few have lighted a torch on Bataan that will never be extinguished until its flames have consumed Japan's imperial dreams for ever. The Bataan defenders have sounded forth a trumpet that will never call the retreat."

AMERICAN FEELING

There is an increasing tendency in the United States to contradict the impression that America regarded the military operations in Europe as the first theatre of importance and those in Asia as of secondary consequence. The battle for the Philippines, the concentrations of American forces in Asia, and the continued resistance of the Chinese have combined to combat the earlier tendency to minimise Asiatic strategy and tactics. In this connection Barnet Nover, columnist of the important *Washington Post*, writes:

"In sheer magnitude the Eastern Front fighting overshadows everything else.

"The numbers of men involved in that struggle are greater than those involved in all other war theatres combined.

"The stakes in the Far East are enormous and action there is heading toward a climax.

"The outcome of the Eastern struggle will have an immense bearing on the duration of the war and may go a long way toward determining its eventual outcome."

A GRUESOME STORY

The *Times's* Sydney correspondent recounts a gruesome story of Japanese atrocities at the Tol plantation, north-east of Gasmata, New Britain, where at least 15 Australian soldier prisoners were shot or stabbed to death with bayonets, as told by an ambulance driver named Wilkie Desmond Collins, aged 23, who survived the massacre after being shot at three times by Japanese officers and who has now reached Sydney.

Collins said that after his capture when Rabaul fell, he was at first shown the greatest courtesy by the Japanese, who later placed him in a barge and took him to Tol, where there were 125 Australian prisoners. Many Japanese spoke English well. The prisoners were split up into parties of ten and were bound and taken into a bush. A Japanese officer would then cut a man loose from the line and with a curved sword motion to him to go away with a Japanese soldier who carried a rifle with a fixed bayonet. Others would then hear screams

and moans, and the soldier would return wiping the blood from his bayonet. One man who tried to escape was cut down by the officer with the sword; another when asked to be shot was ordered to walk away, whereupon the officer fired and blew off his head. Some prisoners prayed; others cursed their enemies.

Collins was one of the last men left. Seven dead men were lying near him and Japanese soldiers were walking into the bush firing their rifles to put the wounded out of their misery. Collins was ordered to step forward; the officer fired at him a bullet, which entered his shoulder; another bullet entered his arm; another passed through his right hand. Collins lay expecting to be finished off with the bayonet, but eventually the Japanese left and he staggered away and lay in a bush for days without food and without any water except the rain drops from the leaves. Later he trudged to a beach, where he met other survivors.

JAPAN AND THE TWO ROOSEVELTS

ACT OF TREACHERY IN 1905 RECALLED

For the second time in her aggressive modern history Japan has betrayed the confidence of a President of the United States. On both occasions the name of the man whose good faith was treacherously abused was Roosevelt, writes D. J. Evans, former Editor of *The Japan Chronicle*.

Her latest attack was made on December 7, 1941, and the President of the United States has described that date as one which "will live in infamy".

The friendly goodwill of the first President Roosevelt was similarly abused thirty-odd years ago. The circumstances were less spectacular and more subtle than Japan's latest act of treachery, but no less infamous.

In 1905 Theodore Roosevelt proved himself a good friend to Japan by offering to intervene in that country's tremendous struggle with Russia. The Japanese Government warmly welcomed an opportunity to end hostilities, for in spite of great successes on land and sea, the strain on Japan's resources was dangerously acute, and prospects of the hoped-for complete and crushing victory over Russia were becoming more remote.

President Roosevelt accordingly called a peace conference, at which Japan and Russia signed a treaty concluding hostilities. He did something more. He privately told Japan that, in his opinion she should become the "guardian" of all Asiatic peoples, constituting a protective shield behind which China and other nations could adapt and develop their respective ad-

ministrative methods in conformity with modern ideas.

BULLY OF THE EAST

Japan, anxious to follow up the Russian withdrawal from Manchuria by securing effective control of China, accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion, but instead of holding a shield over her weaker neighbours she flourished, and used, the sword.

The first people to feel the effect of Japan's "protection" were the Koreans; their country was annexed and made part of the Japanese Empire in 1910. Five years later Japan presented the notorious "Twenty-One Demands" to China, and from that day to this has endeavoured to get a stranglehold on the Chinese people which, if it had succeeded, might well have threatened their very existence as an independent nation.

In 1931, and again in 1937, the sword was drawn against China by Japan, for in spite of the latter's repeated assurances of peaceful intentions toward her neighbours, she has never swerved from her secret intention of completely dominating the East and, if possible, the world.

The infamy denounced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941, is the same cowardly and deliberate treachery which has dictated Japan's dealings with China since the first Sino-Japanese armed conflict in 1895. The only change is that the bolder Japanese policy has become the more infamous and more murderous it has shown itself to be.

THE JAPANESE MIND

In an article in the *Washington Post* captioned "The Japanese Mind", Herryman Maurer says that Japan has always been a nation regimented to the will of the ruling class. The militarists have made great plans, he declares, and have foisted them upon the common people. He goes on:

"They have received their orders—and the orders are obeyed. The soldiers fight as they have been taught. If a plan could be followed, they followed it. If it could not be followed, they followed it, anyway. Right now their plan seems to be working, but the Chinese war has shown that their plan can suddenly blow up and go all to pieces. No matter how great are Japan's panzer divisions, or how many are Japan's tanks, guns, planes and ships, once the

plan is broken, once each soldier is forced back on his own judgment and his own sense, Japan's armies have always given way."

This, he points out, is in direct contrast to the Chinese, when the battle becomes complex and mobile and when plans are upset. The Chinese have routed the Japanese, because they are individualists, and because each has a sense of judgment. This was illustrated in one case wherein the Japanese undertook an infiltration disguised as Chinese peasants. Their own troops mowed them down; whereas the Chinese have repeatedly used disguise successfully. The defeat of the Japanese at Changsha is analyzed similarly.

"The Japanese look good in victory," he concluded, "but they look terrible in defeat."

MANY JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED

SUCCESS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS IN BURMA

Burmese, Indian and British anti-aircraft units in Burma have, as the result of their accurate shooting, earned the respect of the Japanese pilots who now seldom bomb from under 20,000 feet if they know that our gunners are in that area.

The first enemy plane to be brought down by anti-aircraft fire in Burma was by a Burmese Auxiliary Force unit which scored with their third round. This unit accounted for eight planes destroyed and two probables in attacks on Rangoon and since then has achieved further successes in other parts of the country.

A British battery shot down four raiders in two days, two of them in flames, while an Indian Unit of heavy guns has scored a number of successes in various parts of Burma. An Indian Light anti-aircraft battery also destroyed some low-flying fighters and reconnaissance aircraft.

Often the raiders have concentrated on trying to silence our guns but the terrific barrage put up by our ground defences has forced the raiders to loose all their bombs simultaneously from a great height and then make for home. The result has been very inaccurate bombing and little damage.

WHY ENGLAND IS CONFIDENT

Lord Samuel, broadcasting from Jerusalem about conditions in England, mentioned that while England was fully conscious of many failures in the course of the war, she was also aware of the enemy's even greater failures—for example, in the invasion of Britain, the Battle of the Atlantic, the present position of

the Italian empire, attempts to stir up opposition in the countries of the Middle East, and attempts to keep the United States out of the war. Hence England was quite confident about the future, asking only when, not how, the war will end; for, "the morale of the people is solid and unbreakable."

INDIAN POSTAL OFFICIALS' HEROISM

Information has reached New Delhi that during the recent Japanese air raid on Vizagapatam and Cocanada, the Posts and Telegraphs Staff in those places and at Waltair conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. It is reported that not a single member of the Engineering Staff and not a single Postman was absent from duty as a consequence of the raid.

Congratulating these men on the fine example set by them "upon this first occasion of

trial," Mr. Shoober, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, states that he is confident that this example "will be followed by officials of the Department elsewhere if they are called upon to face a similar test."

Great satisfaction is expressed in Headquarters P. and T. Circles here that, upon the occasion of the first air raid in India the local Staff "behaved in a manner worthy of the great traditions of the Department."

Through American Eyes**U. S. WAR PRODUCTION BREAKING RECORDS****INCREASED UTILISATION OF LABOUR SUPPLIES**

April 7 is the end of the fourth month of America's participation in World War No. 2. It possesses: (1) An army of more than 2,000,000 trained men which will be increased to 3,600,000 before the next fall. (2) Thousands of airplanes in the four corners of the earth fighting the Axis Powers. (3) An army and naval air force of about 600,000, with a goal of another 200,000. (4) Hundreds of cargo ships and tankers of 300,000,000 dead-weight tons are being built or are under contract. (5) A navy twice the size of that of 1917—one that is being increased rapidly. (6) Immense war industries devoted to beating the Axis. War production is rolling along. The output of planes has doubled since December. (7) Production of tanks is so far ahead of schedule that the goal has been increased. Ships—naval and cargo—now roll off the ways at an average of one daily and two daily. The conversion of automobile factories closed in January to war production is progressing faster than expected. Men have been sent to Australia, Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, England, Ireland, South America, Alaska, and British islands in the Atlantic. They are well armed, well fed, clothed, housed and protected from the air. They are inoculated against disease, American aviators and bombers are in Australia, England, Africa, India and China. Industrial production is breaking records. Employment is soaring. Labour disturbances are being held at a minimum.

War workers earn well while they learn—a thousand young American workers now employed in war industries are learning and earning at the same time, says a note issued by the U.S. War Production Board. The War Production Board's defence training programme, which has already given pre-employment training to 126,000 persons, permits a young trainee to work side by side with veteran craftsmen instructors. In addition to the

workers who have been given pre-employment training 167,000 other workers have received special instruction to equip them for highly skilled job promotions. Young Americans of every race and creed are united today in a determination to preserve the way of life which has made democracy a more effective and encompassing reality than any nation in history ever achieved. In the arsenals and shipyards all over the United States production goals are being met by increased utilisation of the nation's total labour supplies. The country's largest racial minority—its 5,000,000 Negro workers—constitutes an important segment of the total labour resources. Increased use of skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers in all branches of armament production has been noted by Sidney Hillman.

Belgium is suffering from acute shortage of food and raw materials; its export trade has collapsed; unemployment is spreading everywhere; its plight is as extreme as that of any occupied country in Europe. Yet the Nazis are compelled to draft Belgian labour to work in German industries, and to impose the most stringent restriction to get any degree of co-operation from the Belgian people. In everything but the military sense Belgium remains as much at war with Germany today as it was on the day the Nazi armies marched across its frontiers. . . The Germans have never been able to form a Quisling government. Belgium remains under military rule. . . Since the capitulation, King Leopold, despite many German advances, has remained a voluntary prisoner in his castle at Laeken. He has refused to assist the Germans in the administration of his conquered country and his refusal is the main reason why the Nazis have been unable to form a new Belgian government. . . The overwhelming majority of the Belgian people refuse to forget that Belgium once was a free country.—(*The Christian Science Monitor*).

COLD SILENT HATE

"Hired men may win battles, but free men always win wars" is the slogan that rings in the new play by John Steinbeck, "The Moon is Down".

Mr. Steinbeck, Pulitzer Prize winner and

author of *The Grapes of Wrath* and *Of Mice and Men*, has chosen life in an Axis-dominated country for the theme of this work.

He reveals how stunned surprise grows into cold silent hate, and then breaks out into active and open anti-Nazi sabotage.

FACTORS WHICH SHOW THE FUTURE**FIVE PREDICTIONS OF MILITARY ANALYSTS****SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS IN CONDUCT OF THE WAR**

Military analysts of the New York *Herald-Tribune* make five predictions concerning the course of the war, based on a detailed analysis of the factors now operating. Those immediate predictions are:—

(1) The United Nations will concentrate great strength in Europe, aiming to drive Italy from the war, smash and stalemate Germany, and then turn their full power upon Japan.

(2) The United Nations will attempt to wrest the initiative from Germany, striking west with air squadrons and Cammando raids, simultaneously with giving increased supplies to Russia.

(3) Russia, aided by the Allies, will strike to immobilize Japan on the Siberian front until Germany is finished off.

USE OF OCCUPIED EUROPE

(4) The United Nations will strike to take advantage of the growing disaffection and resistance of many European nations, including the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, Poland, Yugoslavia and occupied France. It is recognized that the morale of the Italians and of their leader, Mussolini, is as low as that of any occupied country.

(5) The United Nations will take a firm stand in supporting the Free French and in thwarting the Vichy regime's collaboration with Germany as much as possible.

These predictions are based, declares this report, upon certain specific developments in the conduct of the war and upon the comments and commitments of certain of the leaders of the United Nations.

Nineteen of these developments are listed by the *Herald-Tribune*, as follows:—

OFFENSIVE FORECAST BY MINISTER

(1) Mr. Ernest Bevin, outstanding British labour and war leader, has recently stated that the United Nations would soon take the offensive, backed by overwhelming air superiority.

(2) Britain's biggest bombers have been raiding effectively on a 500-mile front, in the Ruhr, in occupied France and in Northern Italy.

(3) The British Commandos are continuing their attacks on the west coast of Europe.

(4) Prime Minister Churchill has announced the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as head of the Commandos. Lord

Mountbatten has participated in the discussions in London with Mr. Harry Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator, and General George Marshall, United States Chief of Staff. This indicates a greater role in the future for the Commandos.

AID TO RUSSIA

(5) Mr. Hopkins has conferred in London with M. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador.

(6) Mr. Churchill has announced that there will be a statement on the course of the war at a secret session of the House of Commons within the next fortnight.

(These developments are believed to indicate that greater aid to Russia is in prospect.)

(7) The Germans have announced that Nazi dive bombers have attacked a huge Allied convoy in the Arctic Sea.

(8) The Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* publishes a report from the Moscow Radio saying that a huge Allied convoy of American, British and Dutch ships has docked safely at Murmansk, Russia's northern supply port.

(9) Radio Moscow has broadcast the fact that the United States Ambassador to Russia, Admiral Standley, has conferred with Premier and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

(These items are believed to be evidence that others of the United Nations besides the United States are supplying aid to Russia successfully. Admiral Standley is presumably checking up on further Russian needs.)

SOVIET WARNING TO JAPAN

(10) An editorial in the official Russian newspaper *Pravda* warns the Japanese to carry out the terms of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact.

(11) A statement by Lieut.-Gen. Yoshitugu Tatekawa, retiring Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, declares that the pact will be honoured and doubts that there will be a Russian-German peace at any time soon.

(12) General Anders, Commander of the Polish troops in Russia, is reported to be on his way to London for conferences with Poland's exiled leader, General Wladimir Sikorski, using a plane supplied to him by Joseph Stalin.

(13) The Nazis have given orders to their puppet in Norway, Major Vidkun, Quisling,

to end his dispute with the Norwegian Church, whose pastors refuse to compromise with him.

MUSSOLINI'S FLIGHT

(14) A dispatch from the Italian frontier to the London *Daily Mail* indicates that Mussolini is no longer able to carry out his role as dictator.

(15) It is reported that the Nazis have seized the families of Yugoslav patriots, but that General Mikhailovitch and his Yugoslav patriots are fighting on.

(16) Further Nazi reverses on the Eastern Front are reported.

(17) The United States State Department has rejected Vichy's protest concerning the

American recognition of the Free French in Equatorial Africa.

U. S. WARNS AXIS ALLIES

(18) The United States has said that it may declare war on Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, if these countries assist the Nazis, thus indicating mounting military might.

(19) The United Nations continue their discussions of the problems of a free post-war world, thus indicating their unshaken confidence in their ultimate victory.

These factors, say these analysts, should indicate the likely course of future actions, and should supply fresh reason for confidence in victory through the increasing strength of the United Nations in both men and equipment.

NAZIS HAVE TO LOCK AUDIENCE IN

The Norwegian Legation in Washington reveals that on February 24, the day on which seven clergymen were interned, a thousand persons got up and left a theatre following an announcement that the management would

broadcast a speech by the Nazi puppet Vidkun Quisling.

At the evening performance in the theatre, the doors were locked after the audience was seated, forcing them to listen to the speech.

R.I.N. EVACUATES INDIANS FROM BURMA

Evacuation of 40,000 Indians from the Burma ports has now been completed. During the past four weeks these Indian refugees have been safely transported from Burma to India.

The evacuation was organized by the Royal Indian Navy and carried out by Commodore Burma coast, to whose efficient handling of the operations their successful completion was largely due. A number of the Indian Navy

ships which were off the Burma coast when evacuation operations were begun helped in the work under constant threat from enemy dive bombers. Sometimes even without proper food and sleep, the men carried out their duties cheerfully, until the evacuation was complete. The untiring efforts of the medical personnel were successful in preventing the spread of cholera and other diseases.

TAKING COVER DURING AIR RAIDS

SOME USEFUL HINTS

PROTECT YOUR EAR-DRUMS: DO NOT LEAN AGAINST THE WALL

The importance of falling flat (but resting on the elbows), if you are caught in the open during an air raid, is emphasised in Part I of A.R.P. Handbook No. 6 (India), which has been issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India.

The most important fact to remember (says the handbook) is that, when a bomb bursts, the blast, splinters and debris all tend to fly outwards and upwards. Therefore, if high explosive bombs are whistling down and shelter is not available, it is better to be in a hollow (even in the gutter) than on the level, and it is better to crouch down or lie flat than to stand up.

SAFEST POSITION

The safest position is lying face downwards, resting on the elbows, hands clasped behind the head, and chest slightly raised from the ground to prevent internal injury from earth

shock. A folded handkerchief or similar object wedged firmly between the teeth will guard against a broken jaw or damaged tongue.

In the immediate vicinity of an explosion, blast can be sufficient to damage or even demolish buildings. The direct effects on the human body are, on the whole, much less severe. The impact on the body may cause bruising of the lungs and sometimes other organs but serious or fatal injury directly attributable to blast is likely only very near indeed to the point of explosion of the bomb.

The views that blast causes internal injury, by forcing its way into the body through the mouth and nose, or sucking air out through the mouth and nose, have been discredited.

PROTECTING THE EAR-DRUMS

The ear-drums are liable to be injured by blast. They can be protected by small pads

BRITISH A.T.S. GIRLS WITH AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNIT NEAR LONDON "SPOTTING" FOR ENEMY AIRCRAFT



Members of the British A.T.S. organisation serving on London gun-sites obtained their first chance to direct fire against enemy 'planes during a night raid on November 1. The guns were manned and fired by men, but the fire control instruments, plotting and detection devices were controlled by girls, one of the most delicate and vital instruments being in charge of an A.T.S. Corporal. . . .

Here two A.T.S. girls, wearing dark glasses to avoid eye injury, are seen working a spotter on a gun-site near London.

of cotton wool, which should be smeared with vaseline, if possible, and packed loosely into the ears. This reduces noise as well as shock.

A wall or archway may give protection from bomb splinters and debris as well as from the fragments of shrapnel and spent fragments that accompany an anti-aircraft barrage; but, whether indoors or out, it must be remembered that shock transmitted through walls or earthwork can cause serious internal injury, and that it is extremely dangerous to lean direct against any part of a building or trench. A cushion or rolled up coat gives protection.

Failing any substantial cover, the head and other vital parts of the body should be protected in any way possible, for instance, with a thick rug or coat, or even an open book.

KEEP YOUR WINDOWS OPEN

Indoors, it is better to be behind an inside wall than an outside one, and to avoid being in a direct line with the door or window. Corners formed by chimney breast and other similar features are good places. One of the chief dangers is from flying glass splinters. Open windows offer less resistance to blast, and are, therefore, less likely to be shattered if they are left open. But it is strongly advised to take further precautions against flying glass, and details of the recommended methods are given in the handbook.

Having taken cover, stay there. Do not go outside "to see where that one was". Many people have been killed by the next bomb when doing this.

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

17th Apr.—Submarine base at Lorient, docks at Le Havre and Cherbourg, Aerodromes in Holland and Northern France, a factory at Marquise and targets at Calais and near Rouen were bombed by the R. A. F. More than 400 Spitfires took part in the offensive operations over the occupied territory.

Bombs were dropped at two places on the south-west coast of England.

Wing Commander L. V. Fraser in the course of a statement said: "Britain at the present time is the only country in the world with a great force of heavy bombers whose main function is long range attack by night."

18th Apr.—The R. A. F. bombed Maschinenfabrik, Augsburg and Nuremberg where Diesel engines are manufactured and the port of Hamburg.

The R. A. F. also swept over the Cherbourg Peninsula. Bombs hit the main railway line at Calais, the power station, shipyards and fuel tanks at Rouen and the docks at Cherbourg.

19th Apr.—Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in south-east coast of England and one bomber was shot down.

* * *

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

17th Apr.—Enemy armoured cars and vehicles in the Temrad area were shelled by Allied artillery.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived in the Middle East on a visit to the forces.

18th Apr.—According to a Rome report, many Fascist Secretaries have been dismissed by Mussolini.

A point on the Palestine coast was shelled by an enemy vessel.

19th Apr.—Air raids on Malta were resumed by the enemy. Three enemy planes were shot down.

Johannesburg had its first black-out.

22nd Apr.—It is officially stated that seven Axis aircraft were destroyed and seven were damaged in raids over Malta since Monday. The R.A.F. destroyed one bomber and two fighters and damaged four bombers. The Royal Artillery destroyed four bombers and damaged two bombers and one fighter.

An Italian Communique admits that British patrols have effected a thrust in the Ain-El-Gazala region.

According to a R. A. F. Middle East Communique, Air operations in Cyrenaica

were on an increased scale on April 20. Fighter aircraft carried out a series of effective attacks on enemy troops, encampments and motor transport vehicles.

23rd Apr.—According to a Trans-radio Agency report, M. Laval has refused to allow the Japanese to send a military mission to Madagascar after consulting the German Ambassador in Paris.

The Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha declared in the Chamber that Egypt's foreign policy is to avoid war.

24th Apr.—South Africa severed its relations with Vichy France.

Enthusiastic Anti-Laval and pro-De Gaulle demonstrations took place in Cairo.

Patrol activity in Libya has increased.

* * *

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

17th Apr.—Mr. Stimson, Secretary for War, told a Press conference: "We are getting pretty near to the stage of an offensive." He also announced the organisation of a new "Army Combat Force and a Destroyer Command" (on land).

Mr. Casey, the new Minister of State for the Middle East, declared: "We can rely upon America. . . . I think I can work out a formula for the British Commonwealth to remain an entity, but we can all have still closer relations with the United States in almost every field."

Seven bomber pilots of the American Far East Air Force were awarded Silver Stars for gallantry in a dive-bombing attack on Bali on Feb. 20 when four Japanese naval vessels were damaged.

18th Apr.—General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the American Army, the "American apostle of offensive War", said: "American air forces will be stationed all over the United Kingdom. American troops will take part in Commando raids. Tens of thousands of American troops will arrive in the United Kingdom in a steady stream."

An air raid alert was sounded in San Francisco.

19th Apr.—There was another aid raid alert in San Francisco.

20th Apr.—President Roosevelt ordered the Navy Secretary, Col. Knox, to seize and operate the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation Works which manufacture well-known types of fighters.

22nd Apr.—Mr. Donald Nelson, the United States Production Chief, informed the Senate that the United States, England and Russia were now out-producing the Axis and "we are in mass production".

Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, gave this slogan to the United

Nations: "Move forward today and not tomorrow".

The first group of Axis diplomats will leave the United States for Lisbon on or about May 5, according to the State Department announcement.

23rd Apr.—M. Litvinor, the Russian Ambassador to U.S.A., informed the Press that shipments of supplies from the United States to Russia are more satisfactory now.

* * *

SHIPPING

17th Apr.—A large Italian transport was sunk by a British submarine in the Mediterranean.

There was no official confirmation of Japanese claims to have caused loss to a convoy on April 6 and to have sunk 15 freighters within one hour.

18th Apr.—"Surcouf", the world's largest submarine belonging to the Free French, was reported lost.

20th Apr.—Two vessels for the British merchant fleet were launched at an East Atlantic port in America.

A second fire, reported to have been caused by a short-circuit, broke out in the former French liner "Normandie", now lying in New York harbour.

Four large German transports and one tanker were sunk in the Barents Sea by the Soviet navy.

22nd Apr.—An American submarine operating in the Pacific, damaged a Japanese submarine.

23rd Apr.—Two United States torpedo boats attacked a Japanese light cruiser off Cebu and left her sinking.

The Australian Prime Minister announced that H. M. A. S. "Vampire" was lost in the Bay of Bengal as the result of enemy action.

* * *

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

17th Apr.—In Demidovo sector, one great fortified place after another was captured. Three German infantry divisions suffered heavy losses. Soviet guerillas raided four German garrisons in the Leningrad region and killed 743 German soldiers. Much war material also was captured. In the Central Front, 200 Germans were killed.

Fierce Russian attacks between the Lakes of Ladoga and Olega resulted in an important penetration of Finnish positions.

The Soviet State War Loan was over-subscribed by 68,000,000 roubles.

18th Apr.—Soviet destroyers shelled Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.

Russians advanced in the Central Sector. In the Kalinin front 35 German block-houses and

ten earth works were destroyed. Two ammunition dumps were blown up behind the German lines. The Finnish front was breached in one section and the Soviet troops advanced to a depth of several miles.

19th Apr.—The Germans failed decisively to take Leningrad. Soviets captured Nazi air aces. General von Leeb was dismissed service. Some 1,000 German officers were killed on the Leningrad front, and 3,160 officers and men on the Kalinin front.

20th Apr.—Russians advanced in Karelia on the Finnish front. Russian parachute troops landed in the enemy's rear. The Germans were again making mass attacks by air. A considerable amount of war material was captured. German tanks proved ineffective in the face of Russian artillery.

22nd Apr.—A German attempt at mass raid on Murmansk was frustrated. The Russians brought down 15 of the raiding planes and damaged 12 more. No damage was caused to military objectives.

The Russian air-craft attacked a German aerodrome, and destroyed 15 Junkers.

The Moscow Radio announced that during March, 1,000 German aircraft were destroyed and in the first fortnight of April, 500 German aircraft have been destroyed.

The Nazis threw in fresh reserves in the front line engagements. According to a Soviet midnight communique: "In two days' fighting in the Central Sector, 1,800 German officers and men have been killed, and 19 guns, 99 machine guns and 60,300 rounds of ammunition captured. Seventy-three machine-guns and 10 motors were destroyed."

24th Apr.—Both Russians and Germans were massing for a gigantic offensive. The Russians sent more reinforcements to Crimea. A German attack on Kalinin front was repulsed. German aircraft raided Caucasia.

* * *

THE FAR EAST

17th Apr.—Japanese landed on the Isle of Panay in the Philippines. Air attacks were made on Corregidor. According to a U. S. War Department communique, approximately, 60,000 troops and civilians have fallen into Japanese hands at Bataan. Three enemy batteries were silenced in Cavite and Bataan.

18th Apr.—United States planes raided Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama, and bombed Tokyo. The raid lasted seven hours.

Corregidor and Caballs Islands were raided five times by enemy bombers. Fierce fighting raged in Panay. Cebu city fell into enemy hands which was reported to be in flames.

The Japanese raided Port Moresby.

Australian bombers raided Koepang in Dutch Timor.

Rabaul was raided by the Allies.

19th Apr.—Oil installations at Bullen Bay in Curacao, Netherland West Indies, were shelled by an enemy submarine.

Two more alerts were sounded in Tokyo.

20th Apr.—Five dive-bombing raids were made by the Japanese on Corregidor. Two bus-loads of Japanese troops were ambushed near Zamboanga in Mindanao. Three of the enemy batteries which opened fire on the American island ports in Manila Bay were silenced. Enemy troop concentrations at Bataan were broken up. American and Filipino forces made a successful raid on the Japanese out posts in Northern Luzon.

Mr. Curtin, Australian Premier, conferred with General MacArthur regarding the composition of the Allied High Command in the south-west Pacific Area. An Australian Government spokesman said that the Australian forces have been handed over to General MacArthur's Command without reservation.

Mr. A. W. Fadden, breaking the six months' political truce, rose from his sick bed to protest against "irresponsible" socialisation by Ministers of the Government.

Allies raided Rabaul which resulted in the destruction of 40 enemy fighters and bombers.

More Japanese troops landed near San Jose in the island of Panay.

22nd Apr.—The defenders withdrew from two positions in the province of Antique on the island of Panay. Artillery bombardment of Corregidor continued. The War Department confirmed the shelling of the coast-line of Curacao by an enemy submarine.

Chinese forces drove the Japanese back three miles south of Yenangyaung. The Allied troops still held Taungdwingyi on the railway between the Irrawady and the Salween.

Authoritative circles in London stated that the situation in Burma, at the moment, was confused.

Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh, Minister of Information, (according to a message from Chungking) said that prompt and adequate air reinforcements for the Allied forces should be sent to Burma.

As a result of the bombing of Tokyo, the Japanese Radio announced that Commanders of Japanese home defence Units would be court-martialled. "There will be a further shake-up in the Tokyo War Office."

The French ships in Indo-China have been handed over to the Japanese.

Allied air force attacked the Japanese in the Netherlands Indies, New Britain, New Guinea and Timor.

Japanese bombers raided Port Moresby.

23rd Apr.—The American troops defending Panay Island withdrew from Lambunao.

Allied fighters intercepted the enemy and destroyed four Japanese planes.

People in Hong Kong were reported to be facing starvation. Reuter correspondent said: "Hong Kong is every bit the hell the Japanese are reported to have made of it."

24th Apr.—In spite of bombing attacks and artillery fire from Bataan and Cavite, the beleaguered men at Corregidor were still fighting on.

A surprise attack was delivered on Japanese establishments near Rabaul.

The New Zealand island areas including Fiji were allotted to an area to be known as the South Pacific area under the American Naval Command.

* * *

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

17th Apr.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held at Vichy. Discussions were held between Petain, Darlan and Laval about the formation of a Government.

Washington refused to accept the Vichy explanation as to why Vichy rejected the United States' note. Break with U. S. was held imminent.

Admiral Darlan agreed to take command of the French land, sea and air forces.

18th Apr.—M. Laval was made chief of the Vichy Government "Subservient to Germany".

Germans adopted extensive defence measures in the occupied countries of France and Norway. The Belgian coast was mined.

19th Apr.—According to a Soviet Agency report, the French fleet has been handed over to Germany.

M. Laval was to establish his Government in Paris. He announced the personnel of his Government.

20th Apr.—M. Laval explained the policy of the New Vichy Government as "Reconciliation with Germany".

A hand grenade was thrown at M. Doriot, Chief of the French National Party, in Paris.

22nd Apr.—A Tass Agency message from Geneva announced the execution of 35 French hostages by the German military authorities in the Occupied Zone in France.

23rd Apr.—Boulogne, the nearest point to England on the French coast, was raided by British Commandos under the command of Major Lord Lovat.

As the result of the recent R.A.F. bombing of the Renault Paris Factory, it was revealed that one-third of the factory was totally destroyed. Powerful motors and aero-engines that were being manufactured for the Germans were shattered to bits.

24th Apr.—As a sequel to the explosion in a transport train which occurred on Apr. 16

near Rouen, the Germans have ordered 80 French hostages to be shot and sentenced to death 80 more.

British bombers attacked objectives in the Rhineland and the docks at Le Havre.

* * *

INDIA, CEYLON AND BURMA

17th Apr.—The Japanese suffered heavy losses in Eastern Burma. The Chinese resisted on the Salween front. The British withdrew north of Magwe. The Yenangyaung oilfields were destroyed.

Sir Bertram Stevens, Australian Representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, assured India that Australian aid to India would grow. The two countries were vitally linked in strategy.

18th Apr.—United States planes raided Rangoon. Docks and harbour installations were heavily bombed. Japanese vanguards advanced into Karenin province but were beaten back by the Chinese.

19th Apr.—An Air raid was made on Port-Blair by the British. Two enemy flying boats were destroyed and three damaged.

20th Apr.—The Chinese recaptured Yenangyaung and released several thousand troops from encirclement.

The R.A.F. raided Allaunmyo and destroyed one Japanese fighter and one reconnaissance plane. The R.A.F. also attacked and damaged the runways on the Bassein landing ground.

22nd Apr.—In the course of a Radio talk from Delhi, General Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief, said: "The Japanese may raid India, they may even seek to occupy a portion temporarily but so long as India remains true to herself, she can never be conquered."

24th Apr.—Hand-to-hand fighting developed between Chinese and Japanese forces near Loikawa on the Pyinmana front. British forces withdrew from Taungdwingyi area.

* * *

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

22nd Apr.—According to the Independent Belgian Agency, mutiny broke out among the German troops at Lize.

* * *

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

22nd Apr.—According to the report of the Swedish Telegraph Agency, German aircraft flew over Swedish territory on April 19.

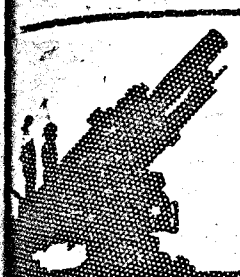
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THE BALKANS, IRAQ, IRAN, ETC.

22nd Apr.—Fierce fighting was raging in Northern Bosnia and north-west of Serajevo. The eastern frontier of Croatia was reported to be under the control of Croatian guerillas.

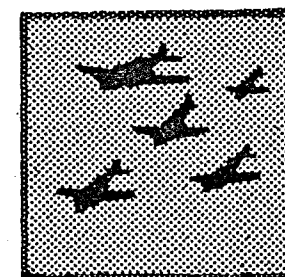
A meeting of the Japanese diplomats in Europe was held at Budapest to consider the diplomatic relationship between Japan and the Axis Powers.

23rd Apr.—Thousands of Polish troops arrived in Persia from Russia.



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



OL. III

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1942

ISSUE No. 17

"EVERY DAY WE ARE GETTING STRONGER"

"EVERY day that goes by we are getting stronger, and all possible means have been, and are being, taken to resist any enemy attack by air or sea.

"These are difficult times, but the difficulties will be got over if all will join together on the civil side, irrespective of past differences, and, by their behaviour and their *morale*, support their comrades who are fighting so splendidly in defence of this country.

"The prospect may at times look gloomy, and pessimism and rumour may undermine people's confidence, but what we must look at is the final objective, the final victory, of which there can be no doubt whatever. With the immense potential strength of the United Nations, victory is assured, but victory will be brought nearer by the united determination of everyone to carry on as normally as possible and show Japan, as Britain is showing Germany, that victory will be ours.

"I am completely confident that the vast majority of the people in Madras wish to see the utter defeat of both Japan and Germany, and I am equally confident that they will do all they can to bring this about.

"Be as normal as possible, disbelieve rumour and gossip, and help the authorities in every way you can. In these ways every one of us can do his bit, and, in doing so, help very materially to gain that victory we so ardently desire."

—H.E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE, in a broadcast from A.I.R., Madras, on Apr. 27.

"AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS!"

A particularly insidious form of Fifth Columnism is making itself more and more evident. Infamous and persistent denigration of the character of British and Indian troops does undoubtedly tend to have the effect which the country's enemies aim at, namely, a state of permanent mistrust and ill-feeling between the civil population and their professional defenders.

In every country, and in every war, it is to be expected that, in places where thousands of troops are encamped, at the height of physical fitness and mental tension, occasional breaches of discipline, or of manners, are bound to occur. Every intelligent Indian and Britisher is aware of this; we have experienced exactly similar circumstances before; but we certainly do not remember a time of such persistent vilification of the troops of Great Britain and the Empire as a whole, whether it be the result of apathy, ignorance or malign intent. Yet, over a period now of years, substantiated "regrettable incidents" can probably be counted on the fingers of two hands (and this when scores of thousands of troops are stationed at scores of centres). The incidence of such cases is a good deal less frequent than is that of crimes against the person among the civil population itself, in a single district, in a single quarter. As we say, the explanation of the prevalence of these canards is only to be found in the machinations of the Fifth Column.

It is time, therefore, that the cities of India, and particularly those where troops are stationed, should know that at no time in history and in no army in the world has discipline (when concerned with morality and public manners) been so careful and so strict as it is in India to-day. The Army authorities, having made it their particular endeavour to see that the reputation of the Empire's forces remains as high as ever, are understandably disgusted with the apparent suspiciousness and real or assumed fear which seems to possess so many Indians at the moment; for it is nothing less than the truth to say that, in matters of chivalry, self-control and determination to attend to their main job, namely, that of defeating the enemy and protecting India, our present garrison compare favourably with any others at any time in any country. This may be dubbed a mere generalisation, but it is a much fairer generalisation than to assume that collections of brave, efficient and highly disciplined men are all "brutal and licentious soldiery" because a couple of hysterical women shrink from them in a tram car, or a citizen complains that he has been abused when an English "Tommy" tries to explain the way to his destination, or tells him to put his lights out!



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Running Commentary



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

Sir Stafford Cripps's Statement The lengthy statement made by Sir Stafford Cripps in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, on the causes which led to the failure of his mission to India, will go further to emphasize the fact of Britain's sincerity in trying to find a solution to India's complex problem and fulfil the aspirations of the Indian people for the fullest political freedom. Sir Stafford has said that though events had brought disappointment to the hopes of success which were entertained by the great mass of the people in Britain, the Dominions, America and India, he did not think that anyone in Britain need feel regretful that the proposals were put forward or need blame the British Government for the unfortunate fact of failure to reach an agreement.

"In my view," says Sir Stafford, "nothing but good will result both from the fact that the proposals were made and from

almost an equally important fact that the War Cabinet sent one of its own members to discuss them in India with leaders of Indian opinion. This method of presentation of the proposals has, I believe, demonstrated our sincerity of purpose."

Sir Stafford has referred to the difficulties of obtaining a general agreement, and said that the British Government's objective and hope was that they might use these very difficulties to bring together all the main leaders of Indian opinion for the double purpose of solving India's future and reinforcing her defence against the invader threatening her shores. A considerable measure of success was attained in realizing this objective. Sir Stafford says:

"Upon one thing there was, I think, practical unanimity, and that was that the actual technical conduct of the war in India, and the control of the armed forces for fighting purposes, must remain under the British Commander-in-Chief."

Sir Stafford then discusses the points of difference regarding control over Defence and says:

"The whole discussion upon this issue of Defence has served to bring to the front the determination of the Indian peoples to defend their own country. Such statements as that by Pandit Nehru—a man of great determination—or the more recent attitude of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar must do much to influence Indian opinion."

In conclusion, Sir Stafford expresses the hope which will be echoed by every section of Indian political opinion, that "through the successful resistance to brutal Japanese aggression, the Indian people will reach their goal of self-government and self-determination" and that India will be able "to make her full contribution to the future of the new civilization after the victory of the Allied cause."

Hitler's Speech

Hitler's address to the Reichstag on Sunday last is unique in one sense—it contains for the first time not only a full confession of failure on the Russian war front, but also a clear admission that there is something fundamentally wrong within Germany itself. Gone are the proud boasts and bombastic flourishes of previous oratorical exuberance! Gone is that confidence in himself, his army, and his people! There is a note of fear, a desire to share responsibility with others for the evils to come.

Referring to the failure of the German campaign in Russia, Hitler said that the cold proved too much for German tanks and locomotives, and added "You will, therefore, understand and approve when I ruthlessly intervene, with the grimdest determination, to master the fate which otherwise might have overtaken us." The inevitable fate of postponement seems to have overtaken the much-advertised spring offensive in Russia, and Hitler now talks of the next winter. He promised that, in the next winter, German equipment would be better prepared for conditions which could now be expected. He said, "The war in the East would continue till Russia is smashed, and Britain would see German U-boats and weapons improving from year to year." It is significant that no time-limit or date is fixed this time for the "smashing" of Russia, and the reference to improvement "from year to year" shows that even to Hitler the dream of early victory has receded farther and farther.

Hitler's warning that if Germany loses now it means its annihilation, says *The New York Times*, is not the statement of a conqueror to a nation who consider themselves conquerors, but the cry of a leader on the defensive. The paper adds that whatever comfort may be derived from Hitler's admission or omissions, the Allies cannot allow themselves to be lulled, and whether the military forces at Hitler's disposal have to-day some serious hidden weakness, or whether they are stronger than ever, the only policy of the United Nations must be to continue to strike with all the force at their command.

Disaffection in Germany

Hitler is no doubt expecting such a policy to be followed, and is making preparations in Germany and the occupied countries to meet it. But he is very anxious to put the home front in order because it has evidently shown signs of impending breakdown. That is why he wants extraordinary powers. He says:

"The one thing I expect is that the nation gives me power to intervene immediately and act on my own initiative as circumstances demand when the existence or non-existence of the nation is at stake."

He has asked the German Reichstag for an explicit endorsement that they possess the legal right to compel everyone to fulfil his duties, or in his opinion if anyone did not carry out his duties, to caution him or to dismiss him from his post without consultation as to who he was or what acquired rights he might possess. The Reichstag, of course, conferred upon him the full powers he required. Authoritative opinion in London points out that this is a final ratification by Hitler to a whole series of recent decrees aimed at further strengthening the party at the expense of the Civil Service and the Generals. These decrees are an indication of the extent of the anxiety and concern displayed by Hitler himself and the party in regard to the growth of dissident elements. "One cannot escape the suggestion," says the *New York Herald-Tribune* "that there is either disaffection or failure in quarters too high to be dealt with by the summary methods of the concentration camp, and so much popular tension and unrest that it is beginning to become advisable to seek the colour of legislative authority for drastic action within the 'monolithic' state."

Growing Anxiety

It is thus in an atmosphere of anxiety, and concern that Hitler has to stage the third spring offensive of the war. The spring campaigns of 1940 and 1941 were heralded with fanfare of trumpets, but now they are silent. Then there were assurances of a lightning victory, but this year there is no more than a sober discussion of plans and preparation for action. The *Berliner Boersen Zeitung* strikes an immensely realistic note when it writes:

"Easter bells ringing out over the countryside herald not only the festival of spring, but also the coming storm. No one can foretell the future, but of one thing we are certain—when the order comes to attack, all the advantage will be on our side and we shall stride along the road to victory."

The road to victory has been trodden many times by Goebbels, but this time the German people seem to be becoming alive to the fact that the many successes of their armies have not yet brought total victory and that their leaders no longer dare hold out the glowing prospects which they held out during the last two years. The anxiety of the people is growing as the Russian campaign shows signs of intensifying rather than easing. Hardly a German family is left which has not got a member serving at the front. Difficulties of every day life are increasing, and the burden of it all is beginning to weigh more heavily



Franco: "Send congratulations to Hitler on his Russian successes. Then tell our papers Britain has lost the war. Finally apply English Government for further loan."
Cartoon from Cartoon Comment.

on the people than hitherto. This fact has been openly admitted by Goebbels in *Das Reich*. He says:

"Nothing is farther from our thoughts than to wish to see the hard facts of war in a rosy light. War is always cruel and grave . . . sometimes there is no coal and no potatoes. One has to queue for hours for a cinema ticket."

Hitler's search for men.

There are also man-power and production difficulties in Germany. In a recent B.B.C. talk, Mr. R. H. Crossman has discussed these in some detail. He says:

"It was only this winter that Germany began to feel any serious man-power strain. The first reason was that this winter, for the first time, Germany had to go on fighting, instead of enjoying what Dr. Goebbels used to call his 'creative pause'."

"After the Polish campaign, and after the fall of France, Hitler was able to enjoy his 'creative pause,' but in the third

war winter, Stalin did not allow Hitler a 'creative pause.' Instead of sending men back to the factories and the fields, Hitler had to comb out the factories and the farms for men to fill the gaping holes in his divisions on the Eastern Front. It has been estimated that no less than 38 divisions, which were due for rest and re-equipment this winter, had to be retained in the fighting line."

Mr. Crossman goes on to point out that factory leave is not being granted, drastic cuts have been imposed in the clerical and executive staffs of all public and private offices, and men 56 years old have been combed out for administrative jobs in the army. By the end of March, the comb-out had become so severe that it was even applied to key men in really senior positions. Another March decree which showed the intensity of the German search for man-power, was that which ordered the release of 200,000 German schoolboys before the end of their school year for work in tank and airplane factories. Hitler's frantic search for men is responsible for the recent replacement of Dr. Mansfield, the labour organizer and specialist by Fritz Dankel, a ruthless party

boss. Frick was similarly replaced by Boomann and Todt by Spier, and these replacements of experts by party gangsters shows that Hitler is forced to fall back on terror and the big stick to get results even from his own people.

War Weariness

The German people are undergoing any number of difficulties. The 25 per cent cut in food rations announced on April 6 was a shock to them, because they were given the assurance that, unlike the last war, the rations would remain fixed this time, and that was why they were so low. The Germans are now getting less sugar than in 1917 and about the same amount of meat. In spite of these and other difficulties, there are no signs of any break in the mood of determination into which the Germans have been drilled for quite a long time, but war weariness, shown by frayed nerves and bad tempers, is increasingly in evidence. Goebbels and the German Press have been reprimanding the German people for their bad manners quite often, since the beginning of this year. Goebbels said sometime ago:

"We have the greatest understanding for the fact that many among us are rather overworked, and, therefore, more than usually irritable. Yet this does not constitute a sufficient reason for anyone to promenade his bad temper from early morning to late at night."

This does not indicate a crack in morale, but it does clearly mirror the mind of an anxious, unhappy, and perhaps discontented people.

Internal Crisis.

In Hitler's recent speech is found anxiety of a different kind—an anxiety, which, according to Dr. Benes, President of the Czechoslovakian Republic, is defeatist in character. Speaking at a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association in London on Tuesday last, he said:

"I am sure Hitler knows only too well that the German people will not stand up to a second winter of war in Russia. His speech of last Sunday is, to my mind, a catastrophic declaration admitting the existence of a far deeper crisis in Germany than we, who know something about the interior conditions of Hitler's country, have ever expected, and presaging the most appalling chaos at the moment of the inevitable Nazi military collapse."

Dr. Benes added that important military authorities in Germany were quite aware of what the "defeatist speech" meant to them, and so he expected very soon attempts on their part to secure a stalemate peace." Whether such attempts are made or not, one

thing is very clear, that all is not well in Germany and that is why the spring offensive has yet to spring.

Latest intelligence reports received in Washington, however, indicate that the German spring offensive on the Eastern Front is scheduled to start about May 15. It is expected that it will be in full swing by July, by which time all American shipments of war material to Russia promised by President Roosevelt would have, it is confidently stated, reached that country. Whenever the much-advertised spring offensive starts, it will meet with resistance born of the combined strength of the United States of Soviet Russia, the United States of America, and Great Britain. The Russian Colossus, to use Hitler's own description, will meet the threatened onslaught with calmness, courage and confidence.

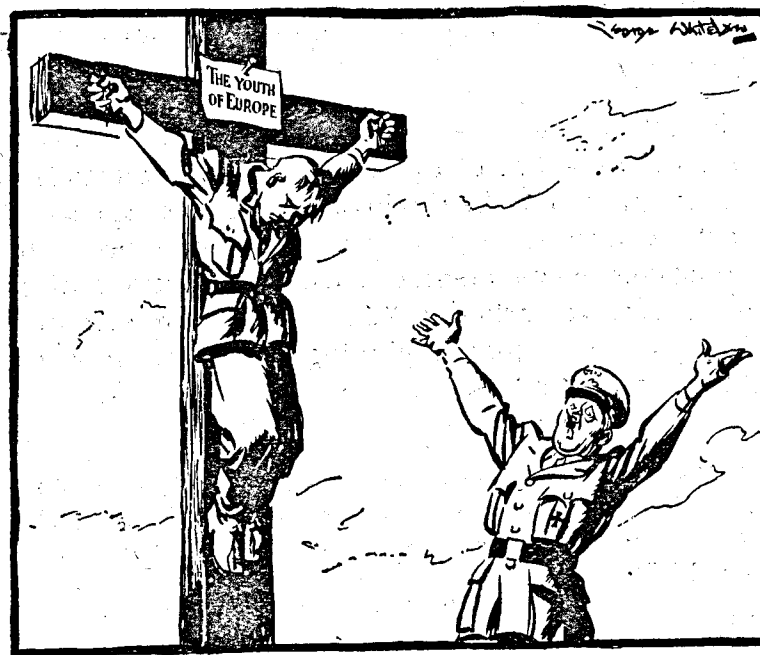
Japan dazed by air raid

The German offensive may come in the middle of May, but the American offensive in the Far East may be stated to have begun, in a real and vital measure, with the bombing of Japan. It has produced a psychological reaction of increased hope and confidence, in India particularly, in the strength and ultimate victory of the Allies, as the lion has been bearded, so to say, in its own den. Japan's reactions to the air raids were one of bewilderment. It is still, says *The Manchester Guardian*, like a man dazed by a heavy blow, who asks bystanders, "What hit me?" America has till now kept silent about the bombing of Japan, and China, as if to bewilder Japan more, has sent a mysterious message that "well-informed quarters" understood that the raiders "safely arrived at their destination," though their bases, it was added, were not in China. This has evidently prompted Rome to declare that the bombing was done from Russia and that Japan "will certainly retaliate." The bombing was a blow to Japan's pride. *The Guardian* says:

"A.R.P. chiefs in Japan are being court-martialled; a 'shake-up' is promised at the War Office. In this we may see how disturbing to Japanese pride, and probably how materially damaging, the raids were. Japan raided Pearl Harbour, but hers is the first homeland of the two Pacific Powers to suffer."

Raid's significance

The Japanese perturbation is evident from a few facts. Soon after the bombing, the Home Minister paid two visits to the Emperor, followed by the Navy and the Foreign Ministers, and the Prime Minister himself. The Emperor was stated to be "composed" but "greatly concerned."



November 11th, 1941: "See? I've done it all again"
Cartoon from the London Daily Herald.

The Japanese must be prepared, said Mr. Shigemitsu, late Ambassador to Britain, to stand a hammering such as Britain had endured, or their position would become critical.

Britain and America have hailed the raid as "a bold, skilful and splendid example of the offensive spirit," and "that's swell!" The importance and significance of the raid can be gathered from the fact that America had, at the beginning of the war, seven aircraft carriers and Japan eight smaller ones, and that five of them were recently in the Indian Ocean. Leaving a margin for possible sinkings and additions, Japan had only three left for all other operations. If America continues this offensive, Japan will be forced to withdraw some of her aircraft-carriers from the Indian Ocean.

In spite of the fact that the raid is one of the most sensational events in this war, America has officially kept silent about it. Curiously enough, it was the Japanese who first broadcast the news of the raid on all wavelengths to the world. Only on April 16, they vigorously and scornfully denied a report that Tokyo had been bombed. Why then did they announce the news of the bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities? It could hardly

In his Reichstag speech on Sunday last, Hitler claimed to be speaking on behalf of the true youth of Europe and their sacred duty!

be to gull the United Nations, for the publicity the story has received throughout the world does no good at all to Japanese prestige. The motive of the Japanese was to get to know something, to fish out information as to where the aeroplanes actually came from, and the object of America in keeping silent was to deny any kind of information which might give a possible clue to the whereabouts of the raiders. If the raid was made from aircraft-carriers, those ships would have to cover a great distance before reaching their base, and radio messages would betray their position and invite an air attack. The distance from Pearl Harbour to Yokohama, one of the Japanese towns which was bombed, is 3,379 sea-miles, and a bomber's range from a carrier is 500 to 1,000 miles. This means that the American aircraft-carriers were about 600 miles from the nearest Japanese mainland, and they would have to steam 2,500 sea-miles back to the base. Given a cruising speed of about 20 knots, this would take them between five and six days. In this connexion, it may be recalled that the American attack on the Marshall Islands was announced several days after it happened. That Japan wanted to fish out information is clear from a Japanese radio claim that the planes were driven off in the direction of China.



A PROPHET IS NOT WITHOUT HONOUR—

For sometime past the Press in India has been full of encomiums on the military and civilian prowess of the Allies of Britain. This is doubtless as it should be, but this reprint of Lord Beaverbrook's recent speech in New York should give comfort at least to the British soldier, who, when asked recently whether his comrades were pleased with the attitude of the Press to the British effort in general remarked "You'd think we just don't exist. Mind you the _____ Regiment is just beginning to exist, now that they've got about 15 out of their battalions left."

"There is not even an apple in this Eden," declared Lord Beaverbrook in his speech in New York on Friday last recounting the British people's sacrifices in the last two years. He said: "Never, never has any race fought so hard or so furiously as the British people in the last two years. It was just two years ago that we lost everything we possessed, save only our soldiers. We had to begin all over again. There was nothing left us but a portion of our army. All our weapons were gone. The cupboard was bare. Not even a rifle. Guns were lost by the thousands, vehicles by fifty thousands, almost all our tanks and many aeroplanes. And remember, too that many valuable and essential raw materials were cut off when our sources of supply fell under the power of Germany. But the biggest disaster was our naval losses. Forty-seven war ships were sunk in the operations off Norway and Dunkirk, and when the evacuation was over, half our destroyer fleet lay awaiting repairs in our shipyards."

"Hardly had we emerged from this peril when we were called upon to fight the Battle of Britain. And I must tell you that, when that conquest began, we had in reserve only five fighter aircraft in the storage units. By improvisation, by invention, by every form of make-shift, we managed to keep the fighting front supplied with aircraft. Every human being worked all-out. There was no need for clocks or other time-keepers during the Battle of Britain."

"In the early spring of 1941, we went to aid the Greeks and I don't hesitate to tell you that the British Prime Minister ordered this expedition in the full knowledge of the sacrifices it would entail. He made the decision because he believed that no other course was possible. We were committed to the Greeks, and we fulfilled our promise."

"Events followed swiftly, and, before the year was out, the British army had fought major engagements on seven separate fronts in the Middle East. Two big years of Britain were 1940 and 1941. Hard fighting, brave deeds and vast powers of endurance was the record of the British army in these two years of battle."

"Then came the Japs. They caught us unawares in Malaya and Singapore. We have little to say in defence of our errors. We cannot explain our failures. We can only resolve to profit by our punishment."

GOEBBELS CAUGHT OUT

Not only does Goebbels himself work overtime to convert the French people to the doctrine of collaboration, but he also sends his chosen emissaries into the prison camps where a million and a half French soldiers are still confined. Recently, all the prisoners in a certain camp who hailed from Brittany were paraded before an official of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry. This gentleman had been at great pains to learn the Breton language, and it was in this tongue that he harangued them for several hours on the subject of Franco-German relations. The soldiers stood dumbfounded. They did not understand a word. Goebbels in his enthusiasm for local colour had overlooked the fact that the Breton language has not been spoken in Brittany for 800 years.—(Extract from a recent A.I.R. talk broadcast from Delhi).

"Britain has arisen at every call to all emergencies. In 1940 the need was for aircraft, and Britain made good. In 1941 it was for tanks: and Britain made good with interest. Now in 1942, it is for ship-building. We should be able to double our output of ships this year. And certainly nothing short of such an increase will satisfy the British public."

THEY WOULD RATHER DIE THERE THAN LIVE ELSEWHERE

LONDONERS AND THEIR EVERY-DAY LIFE

ORDERLINESS AND PUNCTUALITY MAINTAINED, AS PART OF COUNTRY'S MORALE

I have just returned to England after more than a year spent in America, and I want very much to tell you how things look to me. When I was in America, in spite of letters from friends, in spite of all the newspapers I read and the people I talked to, I failed, somehow to visualize very clearly what life was like in this beleaguered island. Try as I would, I couldn't picture to myself the day-to-day existence of my friends or get the feel of things. Well, now all that is changed. Now I am one of those who know, one of those who have seen, and I am going to try very hard to impart some of this newly acquired knowledge to you.

I have not had time yet, of course, to see half of what I want to see. So far my journeyings have been chiefly in the south-west of England—and up to London. I'll speak first about the south-west.

SUSAN ERTZ

—in a recent B.B.C. talk

The city I refer to is grateful—and has very good reason to be grateful—for American generosity. Indeed, it was badly needed. My heart sank, at first, at the scenes of desolation, at the wanton orgy of destruction that had been going on. It is hard sometimes, to force oneself to look at the shattered buildings, at the houses with fronts torn out, at the pathetic fire-places high up on blank walls, at the noble churches, blackened and gutted, at the great spaces—already cleared of rubble and quite tidy—which were once busy shopping centres. There is something utterly indecent about it all; something that deeply shocks one's sense of propriety. What a cruel, what a wanton smack in the face of the civilization man has toiled so long to build up! One feels shame and disgust. It is as if a troop of maddened gorillas had been let loose in a nursery. That is totalitarian war.

ADJUSTED THEMSELVES

But one thing I noticed very soon. The citizens of this south-western city, no longer look at the ruins. They pass them without

a glance. Women do their marketing at shops which have devastation on either side of them. People have adjusted themselves. Life goes on. Guns may roar at night, into the dark, but, by day, life goes on. Errand boys on bicycles go whistling along the streets; elderly ladies exercise their dogs; babies are taken out for airings; shop assistants are behind their counters at the usual hour; letters—brought by postwomen nowadays—are delivered at the proper times; buses, with women conductors, run on schedule; orderliness and punctuality are maintained, by a sort of general consent, as a necessary part of the country's morale. Even in the midst of such a war as this, the amenities are carefully observed. The fishmonger still comments on the weather, and its seasonableness for the time of the year is as beloved a topic as ever it was.

Don't get the impression that this city I speak of is in ruins. Very far from it. You may walk for blocks and blocks without seeing a sign of war. And then, suddenly, something seems to clutch at your heart. How fared the people in that house, you wonder? What happened up there, in what was once a room, where on the remaining walls you can still see Mother Goose pictures? Better not think of that. Avert your eyes, and look instead at those church spires still pointing at the sky. For though many churches have been destroyed here, others still stand. And, looking into people's faces you would swear that this last year has been no worse for them than other years. They talk and smile just as before. Their clothes, perhaps, are a little more worn; you see few smart hats, and the young girls prefer to wear none at all. Low-heeled walking shoes have replaced high-heeled shoes, and uniforms are everywhere. Along the roads, army lorries or camouflaged army cars have taken the place of private cars, of which there are very few to be seen. The barrage balloons are so taken for granted that one scarcely notices them, unless, as happened one evening recently, a red setting sun turns them to orange, when they look like a school of aerial gold-fish.

CLOTHING COUPONS

I was curious to see how the clothing coupons were managed. I was given a little folded booklet marked off into forty squares.

I could hardly wait to buy something, and soon found I needed a pair of woollen stockings, for the weather has been fairly cold. The shop assistant neatly snipped off two squares, and left me with thirty-eight. A coat—a tweed coat or overcoat—takes 18 coupons. Believe me, you think twice before you buy, and you buy what you hope will last. But really, forty coupons should be ample for one's needs, and after all, we shall have another forty next May.

I took a trip a few days ago to a delightful old town in the south-west to see one of the now famous flying squads, or fleets of emergency canteens. These are manned—if the word is permissible here—entirely by women. These canteens are called the "Queen's Messengers" and after a night of bombing you can well imagine the joy and relief with which weary fire-fighters and bombed citizens view the arrival of this squad of gay blue-and-white cars, which are ready to dispense hot tea, hot thick vegetable soup, bread-and-butter and milk. The women drivers stand by ready for any emergency, and the whole fleet of eleven cars can be off, fully equipped with food and good drinking water as well, within two hours. After the terrible bombing of one coastal town they served no less than sixty thousand meals within a few days, and at the end of the time, the helpers must have been half-dead from exhaustion.

There are a number of these squads, these "Queen's Messengers", throughout England, Scotland and Wales and every penny of the money for the squad I saw came from America. The cars themselves were built and equipped here, but you paid for them over there, and never was money better spent. An acknowledgment of the fact that the money was given by America is painted plainly on each car. I can't help wishing that you could see them for yourselves.

In the south-west of England women were doing yet another job. It is just one thing among hundreds of others, but interesting and novel. They had formed themselves into working parties for the making of camouflage nets, and I can think of no work with the hands that it would be pleasanter to do. Enough skill is required to make the work interesting, and the women who were making them were as cheerful and happy as if they were at a peace-time sewing bee. The nets are made on great wooden frames, after a pattern that has been scientifically worked out. As I watched the women weaving the different colours in and out, my fingers itched to be doing it too.

TOTALLY UNSHAKEN

And then, I went to London. I saw ruins by day-light and ruins by moonlight. London has been my home for many years, and

what has been done to it is a personal sorrow, as it must be a personal sorrow to everyone who loves it. Houses where you have lived, or where your friends have lived, become part of you, part of your life. Many of them are gone, and something of you has gone with them. That is inevitable. London is a grim city now, its peace-time aspect totally vanished. It has buckled on its armour for the fight—and what an epic fight it has been! It is grim, resolute, stripped for action, totally unshaken. It is a war-time city. One can't help feeling that only its defenders should remain, and then one remembers that every-one—men, women and children—are potential defenders now. Everyone can do his or her share of fire-watching. As a matter of fact, London is full of the most unsuitable-looking civilians, a great many of them elderly.

In front of a Knightsbridge shop the other day I saw two ladies whose presence there and whose appearance astonished me. They were of the type we call Edwardian. They

MADRAS HAVILDAR HONOURED

A Press Note issued on Saturday last by the General Headquarters, India (Public Relations Directorate), New Delhi, announces the Award of I.D.S.M. to 13080 Havildar Arokiaswami—Madras Sappers and Miners, "for conspicuous action and bravery during operations in the Middle East."

had both been beautiful and, indeed, still were at 75 or so. Under their dotted veils one could see still exquisite complexions, and delicately powdered skins. Their eyes were still bright, their hair white and carefully arranged. They wore ancient fur capes that had once been magnificent. They walked—they sauntered—arm in arm. Why hadn't they hastened to the comparative safety of some country house? The answer is that they were Londoners; London has bred them, nurtured them: they were as much a part of it as St. Pauls. They probably lived nearby, in Montpelier or Brompton Square, in a small house full of photographs and bric-a-brac. They stopped to look at something that the shop was displaying, and I stopped

(Continued on page 11)

RECORD OUTPUT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN INDIA.

NEW TYPE OF ANTI-PERSONNEL SHOT

AMMONIA PRODUCED AT ORDNANCE FACTORY

New record output of at least 20 important items of arms and ammunition was attained by India's ordnance factories during the month of February. These included high-explosive shell and cartridges, anti-tank contact mines, anti-aircraft shell forgings, driving bands for shell and shot, cups and cores for small arms ammunition, fuzes, rifles, bayonets, guns, gun carriages, and mathematical instruments. The manufacture of a new type of anti-personnel shot was also established during the month.

Altogether, more than 50 principal items of munitions were manufactured during February, including various types of gun and small arms, ammunition, grenades, pyrotechnics, explosives, small arms, ordnance and carriages, mathematical instruments, respirators, oil cookers and camp kettles.

The manufacture of T.N.T. has been started at an ordnance explosives factory, while the production of styphnic acid has also been established.

Another notable new manufacture is ammonia, the production of which has been satisfactorily established at an ordnance factory.

Ammonia is the basic substance for the production of nitric acid and ammonium nitrate, two of the most important heavy chemicals required in explosives manufacture.

Arrangements are in train for the production of several types of air bombs, jointly between civilian firms and ordnance factories. Planning has been completed and all material ordered. The trade will manufacture most of the components, while body forging and assembly will be carried out by the ordnance factories.

A scheme for the manufacture of aero tyres and tubes in India has been approved by Government. Under this scheme, Government will bear the cost of the equipment, including installation, and the trade will bear the full cost of buildings and services for the project.

Orders for cotton textiles valued at over Rs. 16½ crores were placed with firms in various parts of India during January and February. Mills in the Bombay area secured the largest share, while next in order were those in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Madras, Bengal and Sind.

THEY WOULD RATHER DIE THERE THAN LIVE ELSEWHERE—(Continued from page 10)

beside them. They were looking at some boxes of face-powder, of which the window was full.

"Really," said one, "what courage some women must have! Imagine, my dear, using a face powder of which you know nothing at all. And yet I suppose somebody buys it. I would never dare, would you?"

"Never in the world," said the other. "There are some risks that definitely are not worth taking."

KINDS OF COURAGE

So these two frail and exquisite old ladies would cheerfully run the risk of death from the air, but not the risk of using face powder of an unknown make. There are all kinds of courage. And there are risks that one gladly runs for the people and the things one loves. So dear is London to its lovers that they would rather die there than live elsewhere. To-day, London is full of such people. Their lives are muted, war has made most things difficult, perhaps arduous, but at least they

can wake in the morning with the old, familiar smell of London in their nostrils, and see the red buses still crowding down Piccadilly, and the sluggish Thames still flowing under Westminster Bridge. Just to be there, not to be driven away, is all that they ask.

Some of them, the old habitués, would cry: "Give us back the London that was!" But others have in their eyes the vision of the London that is to be—the London that I hope thousands of you will one day see. As the guns roar at enemy planes at night, and bombs fall on this pleasant land, it is good to know that the tragedy of this war brings you closer in sympathy, perhaps, than ever before. And you show this in endless practical ways. Just the other day I saw in a clothing depot here dozens and dozens of the same pretty and well-made plain woollen dresses that I saw being made in American work-rooms only a few weeks ago. The sight brought a lump into my throat. To have two countries, as I have, to love two countries, as I do, is to know what is to be homesick in both.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT

45,000 TANKS THIS YEAR

STEEL PLANT SMASHES RECORDS

Production expert William Knudsen says that the demand of President Roosevelt for 45,000 tanks this year and 75,000 next year will be met.

This is in spite of the fact that tank production is the newest of America's heavy industries and that 16 months ago there were neither workers nor factories in the United States for such a job.

Thousands of workers and acres of factory space are now given up to the manufacture of tanks, says the *United States News*. One of America's biggest automobile plants was converted into a gigantic tank arsenal, from which is now flowing a steady stream of tanks for the

first blueprint, thus setting a new speed record.

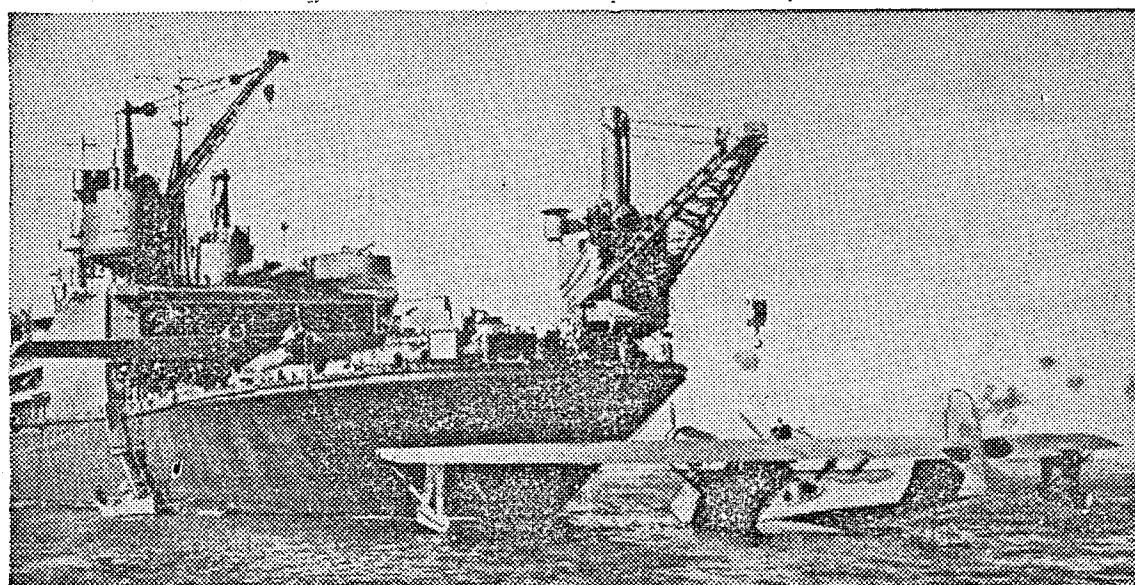
Crucible Steel, an American company now almost wholly devoted to arms production, has announced that all previous production records have been broken during the first quarter of 1942.

Not only have all previous output records been smashed, but even the estimated all-out capacity of the plant has been systematically surpassed for several months.

UNITED STATES LABOUR'S CALL

The American labour press subordinates all issues to a single demand, "Carry the war to the Axis."

AMERICA SEES THAT MUNITIONS FOR BRITAIN REACH THEIR DESTINATION.



"Escort of convoys by combatant ships is only one of the many methods that can be used and are being used to protect shipments of Lease-Lend cargoes for Britain. We are using all methods," declared Colonel Knox, U. S. Secretary of the Navy, on September 17. It was unofficially stated recently in New York that United States naval planes are patrolling at least 2,000 miles out over the Atlantic... Picture shows a seaplane tender of the U. S. Atlantic Air Patrol, with a number of patrol planes on her stern deck, at a secret base from which the planes operate for the purpose of keeping open Atlantic sealanes.

Libyan and Russian battle fronts. American tanks, upholding the highest traditions of American mechanical achievement, are already in the thick of action on both fronts.

Recently the first of a new type of all-welded medium tank, bristling with improvements and firing power, was turned out by a famous automobile body works in 47 days from the

The maritime workers' publication *Banner* says that the time has come to strike. In a leading article, it finds that this spring the United Nations possess the greatest military machine ever conceived by man. The United States has a growing army, now almost 3,500,000; the Soviets have 12,000,000 plus

(Continued on page 14)

GENERAL REVIEW OF WAR SITUATION

GERMAN FAILURE AGAINST SEVASTOPOL

EFFECT OF SPRING OFFENSIVE

(By Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn)

What has been achieved recently by the Russian offensive operations or by the German counter-attacks is still uncertain, but it is clear that Russian attacks have been maintained with great vigour in spite of the state of the ground. Probably they have been chiefly local operations on restricted fronts. The Germans have been compelled to expend reserves, but permanent communications with Leningrad have not yet been opened and the German 16th Army round Staraya Russa still holds out in spite of heavy fighting in both these areas.

Pressure on both the northern and southern side of the Viasma salient has been maintained, and, in spite of German counter-attacks, advance has been made, especially between Bryansk and Smolensk. Further south Marshal Timoshenko's army has been attacking strongly in the Kharkov area, and the city appears to be partly encircled.

SEVASTOPOL GARRISON'S SORTIES

In the Crimea, with the aid of the Black Sea fleet the Russians in the Kerch Peninsula have been strongly reinforced and the Sevastopol garrison has made vigorous sorties. With earlier drying of the ground in the Crimea, it seems possible that the Russians may attack on considerable scale in order to anticipate a general German spring offensive, preparations for which further north are probably not yet complete.

It is even more difficult to assess what the German counter-attacks have accomplished. Communiques have made no specific claims and admit that defensive operations continue. It is probable that such counter-attacks have enabled the Germans to relieve exhausted troops at many closely threatened points and have thus reduced the immediate danger of their capture. Fresh troops put in the fighting zone in the existing conditions are, however, likely to have the edge taken off their efficiency and keenness, quite apart from such blows as they suffer from the Russian attacks.

DEFENCES AT THEIR WORST

The state of the defences must be at its worst. Even the best-constructed dugouts will probably be wet and the drainage of open trenches is a nightmare problem. Added to that, exposure of the dead by the thaw is likely to affect health and nerves especially in those confined and restricted areas.

Certainly the Germans appear to have achieved no marked successes in the winter fighting, except that they have so far at great cost maintained their grip around Leningrad and maintained a precarious hold on the key points. Their Crimean operations have definitely failed to produce the desired results and their heavy air losses throughout the winter must be disconcerting. The strong position that the Russian air force has gained should, among other things, go far to protect the Black Sea Fleet from destructive air attacks. While that fleet remains active, the Germans can make little use of sea transport to relieve the congestion on their long lines of land communications, ill-served by railways. One glance at the railway maps of Russia shows how valuable Sevastopol would have been to Germany in operating towards the Lower Don and Caucasia.

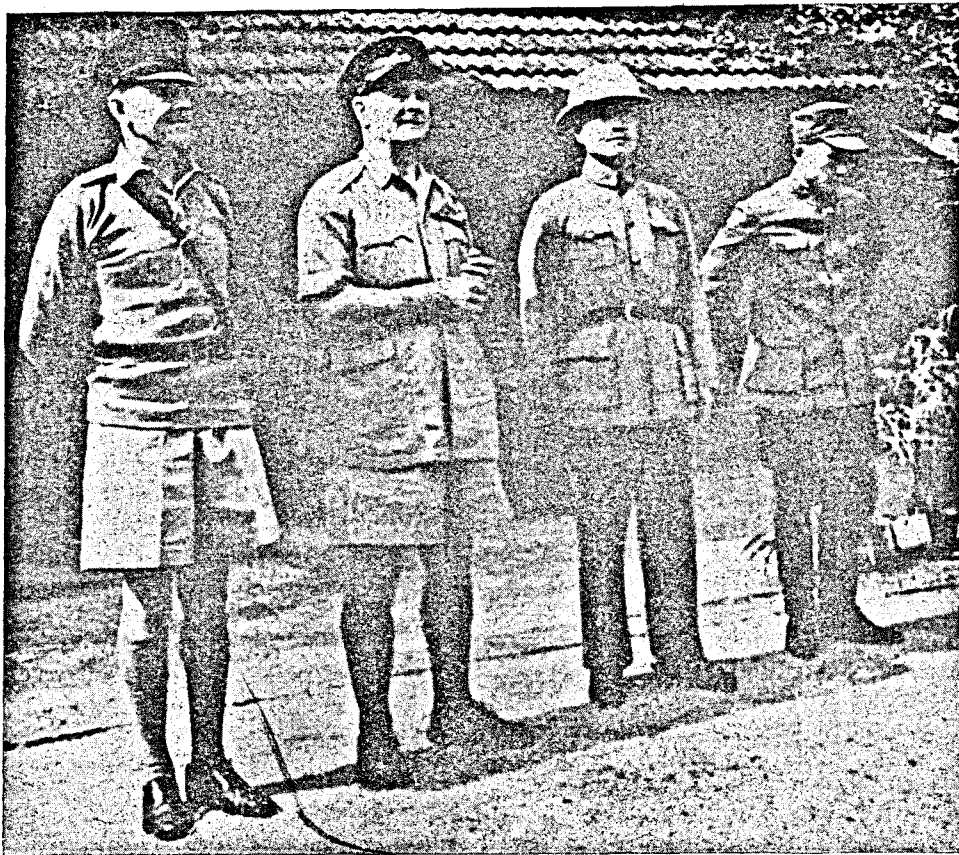
CONTROL OF DARDANELLES

Access of the Italian fleet to the Black Sea would seem to be of such importance to Germany that early attempts to secure control of the Dardanelles either by force or threat seem to me to be possible. The concentration of air forces in Greece and the Aegean islands may have that object.

Rommel's recent activity in Libya has only had the result of narrowing the no man's land between the armies from 40 to an average of ten miles. His main immediate object was probably to prevent a repetition of raids on his advanced air bases, but he may have wished to advance his starting line preparatory to an attack on General Ritchie's position. This advance brings him within striking distance for non-motorized troops and enables him to establish advance depots. If the strength of his army is as reported, it would seem inadequate for more than a strong diversionary attack.

The continued intensive air attacks on Malta are clearly aimed at protecting the passage of further reinforcements to Libya, but it seems uncertain whether it is in order to add to Rommel's striking power or to make his defensive position stronger in case it should become necessary to transfer to Russia the *Luftwaffe* units now protecting the passage of convoys. The enemy should be credited with suspicions that the 8th Army might

GENERAL WAVELL IN BURMA



General Wavell, C.-in-C. India, on a recent visit to the Sittang front. With him are General Alexander, G.O.C., Burma, the Chinese General commanding our allies in Burma, and his Chief of Staff.

resume the offensive if events in Russia lead to Rommel's communications becoming more precarious.

FAR EAST SITUATION

In Burma little has happened to relieve anxiety, although General Alexander appears to have received some air reinforcements. His troops, however, must have had heavy losses and be to some extent exhausted. Japanese reinforcements continue to appear. The Chinese have resisted the Japanese advance stoutly, and, if their fresh troops continue to arrive, it may be hoped that they will continue to check Japanese progress. There seems little prospect, however, of an early counter-offensive developing in this theatre.

On the Australian front our air counter-offensive is giving very good results. Japanese air losses are mounting and it is difficult to believe that, with their operations so widely dispersed, great concentrations of air power at any point or even replacement of losses will be practicable.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORTS

(Continued from page 12)

10,000,000 trained reserves; Great Britain has 4,000,000; China, millions more. It feels that the United Nations are now strong enough to strike and finish off the Axis.

The American Federation of Labour journal *Federationist*, serving 5,000,000 Union members, points out the fundamental attitude of American workers. "All labour's problems of the past and present pale into insignificance before the one great problem of today—victory for our country and our allies. Everything we are, everything we have, everything we hold dear must now be subordinate to one single, overwhelming purpose—that of complete and absolute victory."

The *Metal Trades Bulletin* says, "The winning of the war is now the most important thing we all have to consider."

Thet C.I.O. *News*, official organ of millions of gun, plane, tank, and steel workers, points out that labour has but one war to win right now. "That is the war against the Axis Powers."

"AIR RAIDS NOT SO BAD AS ALL THAT!"

LONDONERS NOT OVERCOME BY PANIC; THEY DIDN'T RUN AWAY

STAGE OF WAITING AND WONDERING IN INDIA

Mr. A. Llewellyn Smith, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.P.S., whose broadcast from the Delhi Station of the All-India Radio on Monday last we publish below, was a Staff Inspector in the P.A.D. Department, Ministry of Supply, and is now Officer on Special Duty, Factory A.R.P., Labour Department, Government of India.

My home is in a very poor part of London. There I lived from before the outbreak of war until I left for India three months ago. Naturally, I am quite familiar with air-raids, the prospect of which now arouses such tense speculation in some parts of India.

In London, for three months we had a raid every night, and it lasted all night. Thereafter, for six months we had frequent vicious attacks. And I myself missed very few of them. We soon came to regard air raids chiefly as tiresome nuisances. Londoners, after a bit, simply ceased to be interested in them.

They were, of course, greatly cheered and heartened by the generous messages of sympathy and admiration which they received from all over the world—and not least from India—but they were also a little bit puzzled. Air raids, they found, were not so bad as all that, and they were chiefly concerned to get back to their work as quickly as possible. This attitude, however, came with experience. It wasn't like that at the beginning.

"THE MOST DISTURBING RAID OF ALL . . ."

In some ways, the most disturbing air raid of all was the raid which never happened, when the sirens blew on that beautiful calm morning of the 3rd of September 1939, and everybody's stomach turned over rather rapidly. Frankly, we doubted our own courage; and we weren't quite sure that our Government had made the best possible preparations. But when, a year later, bombs actually began to fall, we soon found that there was no reason for these doubts.

Londoners learnt to their own surprise that, in spite of their fear and the horrors round them, they still were able to behave like ordinary sensible people. They just found that they were not overcome by panic: they didn't run away. This unexpected discovery came as an immense relief to them. It made soldiers of them and gave them almost a feeling of exaltation. They no longer bothered about the Government's preparations, though these turned out to be excellent.

THE COMMON, ORDINARY PEOPLE

They just knew that the power to defeat the raider rested with the common, ordinary people such as you and me.

Of course one never loses one's fear in an air raid. Waiting for things to happen is always horrid. But you find that when they do happen, you are so excited that you can master your fear.

I should like to tell you about an old friend of mine in East London—an elderly woman, very poor, for whom I have a tremendous respect. Late one evening, when the guns were going hard and German aircraft were about their beastly work, I braved the streets in an attempt to visit her and see if she was all right. And there in her little kitchen, about eleven feet square, I found them—Mrs Dealey, Mr. Dealey, young Alfie Dealey, and the dogs and the cats, and Mrs. Jones from across the way, sitting by a nice fire, drinking tea and playing cards—all as merry as can be. They were not heroes, these people, and they were not really exceptional. They simply were not going to let themselves be rattled by the presence of the dark enemy overhead.

MOST TRYING STAGE OF ALL

People in some parts of India are now going through the first stage which I have described, the stage of waiting, wondering and secretly doubting. I myself think it is the most trying stage of all. But when air raids actually take place they really are not so terrible, provided that the ordinary man does what he is told and behaves like an ordinary sensible being. And I trust and expect that we shall find that he will do so in India, just as in China or in England.

You can at least find strength in the knowledge that the Government's preparations are as good as it is possible to make them, and that the Government will tell you the absolute truth about what happens. So, if I may give a little advice, don't worry, do what you are told, and don't spread or believe rumours. May I also say: thank you for the warm-hearted sympathy which India extended to us in England in our hour of trial. Should India be faced with similar trials, you may be sure that English thoughts and prayers will be with you.

Letter from a Correspondent**DENMARK AND THE NAZIS****WHAT IT COSTS TO BE 'PROTECTED'!**

SIR,

In the last number of the *Madras War Review*, dated 24th instant I find two references to Denmark, on which I would like to comment.

The first is in the article by Rennie Smith, in which it is stated that "More than nine-tenth of the population are pro-British." That may be correct as far as it goes, but I can state on the authority of the "Danish Nazi Party," as published in their own paper, that more than ninety-nine-hundredth are anti-Nazi.

The membership of the Nazi party is less than 35,000 and the population of Denmark is 3,800,000. These figures speak for themselves.

The second point is contained in the article "Will Enslaved Europe Help Hitler?" It reads: "Danish and Balkan farmers are growing wheat and raising cows for export to Germany." That also may be correct as far as it goes. But according to the Danish Statistical Department, there has been a decrease in corn production in Denmark of 25 per cent since 1939 and a decrease in all kinds of cattle from 40 to 60 per cent since 1939.

The decrease in corn production has two reasons: (I) Lack of fertilizer, (II) unwillingness of the farmers to co-operate with Germany.

The decrease in cattle raising has one main reason, namely, lack of fodder. In 1938-39 Denmark imported corn and fodder worth 200,000,000 Danish Kroner (1 Kr. = 12 as.), that has stopped now!

This brings me to my last point:

"WHAT DOES IT COST TO BE 'PROTECTED'?"

According to the Danish Statistical Department, the German "protection" of Denmark has during 20 months cost 1,846,600,000 Kroner. This is quite apart from increased taxes, huge concentration camps, overcrowded prisons, destruction of normal trade, etc., etc.

The cost of "protection" works out at 297 Kroner per head of the population annually. In Indian currency this comes to Rs. 223 per head annually; rich and poor, men, women and children, all must pay for the "protection". And then the most bewildering thing is, that nobody can find out *what* they are protected against. It is not against the war, nor starvation, nor forced labour for the German masters.

No! In the Axis dictionary, the word "protection" means: That the suppressed people must pay for the protection of the armies and people who have suppressed them!

India is almost exactly 100 times as big as Denmark and the population is 100 times that of Denmark, so the cost of protection will be 100 times as much!

Does India want protection at that price?

EINAR ANDERSEN,
(Free Danes' Organization).

PANRUTI, April 28.

"FATHER OF DIVE-BOMBING"

The father of dive-bombing was a member of the United States' Marine Corps, L.M. Reagan. For years Reagan was laughed at, and forbidden to practice his novel idea of combat flying, by officials who considered it a "stunt" that was too dangerous to be carried out by expensive planes. How he developed his idea is told in an article in the *Liberty* magazine.

"Soko", as Reagan was known to his friends and comrades, was a two-fisted American youth of 23 when he left his home in Texas to enlist as a private soldier in the Marine Corps. He was inquisitive and mechanically minded, soon learned to fly and rose to the post of Marine gunner. While engaged in squadron flying, spotting U-boats during World War No. 1, he conceived the dive-bombing idea. He asked his Major's permission to try it out.

"Impossible", was the reply; "you are quite crazy. The wings would drop off under the strain of the dive".

"Soko" obeyed orders, but the idea was still in his mind. After the war was over, he made his own experiments with his own little old Hispano motored "jenny", using a 35-foot square wooden target moored in a creek, and dummy bombs. He demonstrated his exploits unostentatiously before a few hand-picked spectators. From a 2,500-foot level he went into a dive of 1,000 feet, loosed his bombs, struck the target, pulled out of the dive and levelled off.

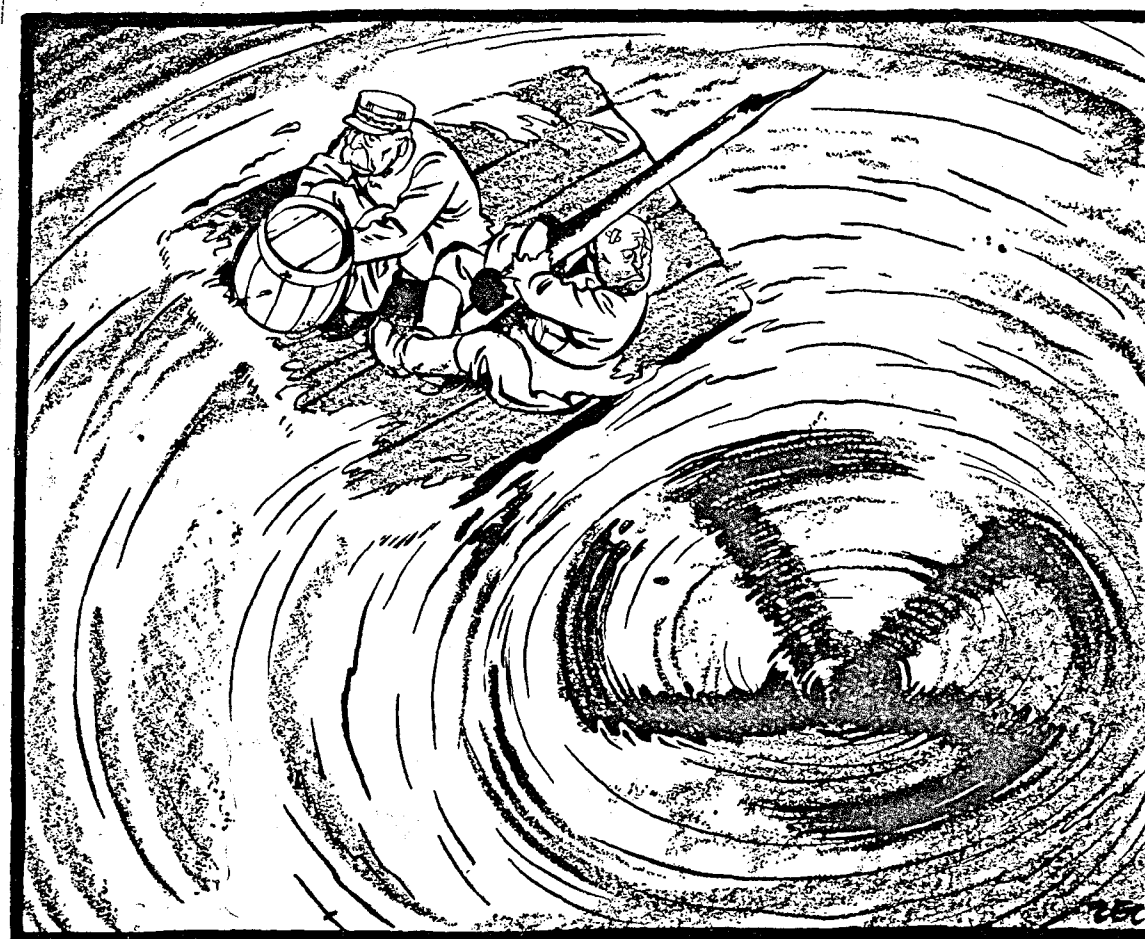
Later, "Soko" was killed in a plane crash, but not while dive-bombing.

Years later the United States fighting services revived his experiments, and perfected them. They were subsequently adopted throughout the world.

EVACUATION OF THE ANDAMANS**CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SEVEN OFFICERS STAY BEHIND**

It may now be revealed that, sometime before the Japanese occupied the Andamans, it had become clear that, in the circumstances, the defence of the islands was impracticable. At the time when this decision was taken, it was too late to arrange for the complete evacuation of the islands as a Penal Settlement, and the Chief Commissioner, Mr. C. F. Waterfall, I.C.S., was, therefore, instructed to work out

instructions referred to above, he was also able to send back to India a certain number of officers and personnel of the technical or less important departments, together with a small number of convicts. He was entrusted with a wide discretion by the Government of India, but he obviously made up his mind to stay at his post, until the last moment, with a number of his officers. When the attack took place,

**FLOTSAM AND JETSAM**

Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror.

whatever scheme was practicable with the limited amount of shipping available, but to provide for the retention of a skeleton administration to maintain law and order and look after the civil population and such of the convicts as had to remain.

The Chief Commissioner had, for some time, been evacuating the families of Government servants in the Andamans, and by the time the attack came, all of these had safely been removed to India, as well as a considerable number of the wives and children of the non-indigenous population. In pursuance of the

there remained with him seven officers of whom five were British and two Indian, and also a number of subordinate personnel.

Since the enemy occupation took place it has not, of course, been possible to obtain any news from the Islands. The Government of India hope, however, that Mr. Waterfall and those who remained with him are safe. While deploring the temporary loss of the services of a number of valuable officers and men, they gratefully recognize the high sense of duty, which led them to remain at their posts.

TO SWELL RUSSIA'S STRENGTH—

—PERSIAN SUPPLY ROUTE BUSY

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNICATIONS

"I have been watching thousands of tons of supplies of all kinds from Britain and America pouring across Persia to swell Russia's strength," says Guy Harriot in a cable to *The Daily Telegraph* from Teheran.

"In one day at Bandar Shahpur, at the head of the Persian Gulf, I saw 1,000 tons of materials landed. Bandar Shahpur is only one of several distribution heads. I have travelled

the inland waterways, had their decks awash under the weight of the loads they carried.

"Supplies are being hurried to Russia by every available means. The expedition with which cargoes are landed at ports on the Persian Gulf and despatched northwards is a tribute to the efficiency of British organization. I was amazed at the wide range and variety of these cargoes.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS FRATERNISE IN IRAN



In their advance across Iran from the west and south the British troops met the Russian troops at two places, both in the northern half of the country, to shake hands. The first rendezvous was at Sehneh, 50 miles from the Iraqi frontier, and the second at Kazvin, among the hills above the Caspian shore, 90 miles from Teheran.

After congratulating each other upon successful marches the allied detachments parted to go to their appointed stations...

British troops are here seen during the fraternisation inspecting a Russian armoured car.

over hundreds of miles of newly-made roads, with heavily laden lorry convoys, to a point in Northern Persia, where Russian soldiers took over the supplies. From that point, war materials go further north by road, rail and sea.

"I stood on the footplate of a locomotive—one of those sent by the Australian Government last year—which was pulling a long line of trucks across the deserts of Southern Persia into the fertile uplands of the North. Flat-bottomed river craft, which I saw moving up

"Besides war material I saw tons of less obvious but not less vital 'sinews of war.' They included leather, wheat, jute, shellac, wool, lead, wolfram, quinine, rubber, mercury, tin, brass, sugar, copper and aluminium.

"One of the most surprising features of the Persian supply route is the remarkable improvement in communications achieved in such a short time. So much has been done on roads that I was able to cover 500 miles from Baghdad to Teheran in a car in two days."



CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT-GREAT-GRAND-DAUGHTER AS MUNITION WORKER



Miss Monica Dickens, a great-great-granddaughter of the famous English Victorian novelist, Charles Dickens, is here seen training for war munition [work in Britain. She is the author of several books.

British women are now working flame-cutting machines, operating hydraulic plant and handling white-hot forgings, while in a North-East England locomotive crane factory women drive all the cranes and operate electric rivet heaters, and also do oxy-acetylene welding.

SPIRIT OF ST. GEORGE

RAID ON BOULOGNE APPROPRIATELY TIMED

For many reasons the English in war generally receive more kicks than halfpence, and this war has been no exception. The feast of the Patron Saint of England may, therefore, be taken as an appropriate occasion for recalling the part which the English are playing in the fight against the Dragon, observes the *Daily Telegraph* in an editorial.

Tardily enough, the practice of mentioning English units who have been in the forefront of battle has been adopted, but only after Goebbels had had a long start with his theme that the English always manage to get other people to do their fighting. There has been no better instance of the sedulous

observance of Hitler's precept that the most effective lie is the really big lie.

The fact is that 70 out of every 100 men killed or wounded in land fighting since this war started came from the United Kingdom, and it is no disparagement of the equal gallantry of Scotsmen, Welshmen, and Irishmen to say that a due proportion of the 70 were English.

1st Farmer: "If we remained neutral we could have gone where we liked, and done as we liked."

2nd Farmer: "Have you got a motor car? Then put your gear in neutral and see what happens."—*Cape Times*.

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

25th Apr.—Four enemy aircraft dropped bombs in two places in the south-east coast of England.

26th Apr.—The Royal Air Force bombed the Skoda works at Pilsen (Czechoslovakia). Objectives in southern Germany were also attacked.

There was enemy activity over the south and west of England and north-east of Scotland. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Hitler made a speech to the Reichstag.

27th Apr.—German aircraft dropped flares followed by incendiaries and high explosives in west and south-west England. Bath was again the principal object of attack. According to an Air Ministry Communiqué, 11 enemy fighters were destroyed.

28th Apr.—Norwich in East Anglia was bombed by enemy aircraft.

30th Apr.—German aircraft attacked a town in north-eastern England.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

25th Apr.—The Norwegian Prime Minister, M. John Nygaarsvold, who arrived in New York, advocated the establishment of a second front in Norway as a prelude to the invasion of France. He favoured an immediate attack on the Norwegian Islands of Bear and Jan Mayan in order to open the trade route to Northern Russia.

Mr. Josiah W. Bailey, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, U.S.A., said: "We are going to beat the Axis by producing enough ships and planes to smother Germany and Japan. Japan probably lost one million of her six million tons of shipping since she entered the war. Germany, in two years of war, is estimated to have lost five million tons."

Lord Beaverbrook, in a speech in New York, said: "Britain has arisen at every call to all emergencies. In 1940, the need was for aircraft, and Britain made good. In 1941, it was for tanks and Britain made good with interest. Now in 1942, it is for ship-building. We should be able to double our output of ships this year."

26th Apr.—The French Consul in Detroit resigned as a protest against the appointment of M. Laval.

27th Apr.—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that Hitler's Reichstag speech proved how desperate the German situation was.

A sweeping anti-inflation programme covering taxes, profits, prices, rents, wages, savings, rationing and instalment buying was announced by President Roosevelt in a message to the Congress.

Donald Mitchell, American Economist, writing in *The Nation*, stated that Japan would attack India before making an attempt on Australia.

29th Apr.—Canadians voted in favour of enforcing conscription for overseas service.

The American naval authorities disclosed that the Japanese have been forced to construct small wooden ships to import vital war materials.

Major-General Charles H. Bonestek of the United States army assumed command of all forces of the United Nations in Iceland.

1st May.—There were unconfirmed reports of German peace feelers to America.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

25th Apr.—Japanese vanguards reached a point north of Loikaw in Karenni Province. On the Toungoo front, the Japanese suffered 3,000 casualties. In the vicinity of Pyinmana, the Japanese lost another 3,000 killed and wounded.

The Japanese made another air attack on Mandalay.

26th Apr.—The Chinese repulsed a Japanese column west of Taunggyi, and recaptured the place. The Chinese further counter-attacked successfully on the Salween Front.

27th Apr.—Reuter's Naval Correspondent said that the disappearance of the Japanese fleet from the Indian Ocean was temporary. According to Dr. Van Mook, the danger to India was more imminent than that to Australia.

The battle for Burma developed into battle for Mandalay. Chinese forces withdrew from Loikaw. Taunggyi-Hopong area was recaptured by the Chinese. Five Japanese planes were shot down.

28th Apr.—Lashio was in flames owing to severe bombing by the Japanese. The Chinese troops moved towards Loilem in an attempt to cut off the Japanese. The Japanese reached Manson, 110 miles from Lashio.

29th Apr.—The Japanese aircraft attempted a raid on A.V.G. base in Northern Burma. Eleven enemy planes were shot down.

30th Apr.—The Burma situation was grave. The Japanese forces were making rapid advance northward.

1st May.—Japanese troops reached the suburb of New Lashio.

According to "well-informed circles" in Chungking, the Japanese would not attack India after Burma.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

25th Apr.—The Royal Air Force destroyed one Nazi plane and damaged 12 over Malta. Valletta's historic buildings were ruined by Nazi bombs.

Objectives in Libya were raided by the Royal Air Force and the Sicilian aerodrome of Comiso was attacked.

A German plane attacked a British destroyer off the Portuguese coast. It was driven off.

26th Apr.—Enemy aircraft in the Tobruk region were attacked by the Royal Air Force and two were destroyed.

The Royal Air Force carried out offensive operations in Benghazi, Jedabya and El Agheila areas and attacked motor transport vehicles and encampments.

Hospitals in Malta were subjected to three heavy bombing attacks by the German aircraft. Fourteen Axis planes were damaged.

An air raid alert was sounded in Cairo, Alexandria and Suez Canal areas.

27th Apr.—Free French bombers attacked a column of Italian desert troops in Southern Libya.

30th Apr.—According to a Buenos Aires message, it was rumoured that King Victor of Italy had dismissed Sgr. Mussolini and Count Ciano and set up a new Cabinet under Marshal Badoglio to negotiate for peace.

In a broadcast to the American nation, President Roosevelt disclosed that American warships were now operating in the Mediterranean.

1st May.—According to the Diplomatic Correspondent of the *Daily Herald*, all was not well with Italy. Clashes had occurred between Italian and German soldiers and Mussolini was much worried over the atmosphere of crisis in Italy.

The Royal Air Force raided Crete and Benghazi.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

25th Apr.—On the Kalinin Front, 1,200 Germans were killed and several German tanks destroyed. The Russians captured a strongly fortified village and wrecked a convoy behind the German lines comprising 30 carts and killed 50 Germans. Twenty-five German planes were also destroyed.

The Royal Air Force attacked Rostock, the Baltic Port, twice in full force and reduced the neighbouring Heinkel Aircraft Works to a blazing mass of ruins.

The crew of an American bomber who bombed Tokyo and who were forced to land on the Far Eastern Soviet Territory were interned in Siberia by the Russians.

The Russians made headway at Briansk and on the Karelian front. They also launched a big thrust in the Kursk region.

26th Apr.—Rostock was attacked by the Royal Air Force for the third time and heavily bombed.

German aircraft, 25 in number, raided Leningrad, of which 11 were destroyed.

27th Apr.—The Royal Air Force raided Rostock and Heinkel works for the fourth time. Heavy damage was caused.

The Germans retreated on the Smolensk front. The entire region around Lake Ilmen except Staraya Russa and Novogorod fell into Russian hands. The Russian troops attacked along the Stalin Canal in Northern Finland.

The Finnish General Kaarlo Vinjanem was killed in action on the Karelian front.

28th Apr.—M. Molotov, the Foreign Commissar, delivered a note to the Ambassadors of all those countries with which Russia has diplomatic connexions, about the fresh atrocities committed by the Germans in Soviet territory.

29th Apr.—A German attack on the Smolensk front was repulsed with heavy losses.

A Soviet communique claimed to have destroyed 12 tanks and killed 800 German officers and men in the Kalinin sector.

A Soviet communique said that during the week ended April 25, the Germans lost 227 aircraft.

30th Apr.—Nazi attempt to take Murmansk by surprise failed. Four counter-attacks were repulsed by the Russians. There was hand-to-hand fighting on the Leningrad front.

According to a Washington report, Nazi spring offensive on the Eastern Front was likely to start about May 15.

1st May.—The Germans were rolled back by Russian guerillas. About 1,300 German soldiers were killed.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

25th Apr.—A Royal Air Force plane, on its way to bomb Germany, crashed at Soender in Jutland.

Axis diplomats left Mexico. Columbia, Venezuela and Chile in South America rounded up Axis agents and spies.

29th Apr.—A Brazilian firm entered into an agreement with leading American aviation companies to manufacture aeroplane motors.

SHIPPING

25th Apr.—A British ship was sunk by a U-Boat. Forty survivors were rescued.

Two medium-sized merchant vessels were torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast.

A small Norwegian merchantman was damaged by shell fire by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic Coast.

26th Apr.—In the Mediterranean, British submarines sank four heavily-laden enemy supply ships.

Russian warships in the Barents Sea sank one enemy transport.

27th Apr.—The United States destroyer *Sturevant* sank by an underwater explosion off Florida.

Washington naval and military experts said that Japanese losses to Americans in the Pacific from December 7 to April 17 totalled 80 warships and merchantmen. Besides these, 56 Japanese vessels were believed to have been sunk and 78 damaged.

29th Apr.—A large enemy supply ship was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Norway by a British submarine.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

25th Apr.—Large German reinforcements were sent to Norway.

The Royal Air Force swept over the coast of Northern France. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed. Shipyards and other targets in the docks at Flushing (Holland) were hit. The Fighter Command's attack was described as its biggest single offensive operation of the war.

Norwegian teachers on "strike" against the Quisling regime, 500 in number, were removed to a labour camp in the Arctic. A message to the Stockholm *Social Demokraten* stated that reports of conditions aboard the small ship in which they were taken away horrified even Quislings.

26th Apr.—The Royal Air Force bombed the docks at Dunkirk. The Fighter Command attacked enemy aerodromes in Occupied France. Considerable damage was done.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Social Demokraten*, Stockholm, said that negotiations between Vichy and Berlin indicated "further evidence of Vichy's desire to co-operate."

Following the return of M. Laval to power, a wave of unrest broke out in France. The Amiens-Cherbourg Express was wrecked which was taking German soldiers on leave. Attacks on German soldiers occurred at Lillers near Bethune, Mericourt near Vimy and Lens. There was also sabotage of factories, railway lines and electric cables. Throughout the occupied zone, the food requisitioned by the Germans was burnt or dynamited.

27th Apr.—According to a Tass message from Stockholm, M. Laval agreed to the German demands for the evacuation of a number of French industrial enterprises including machine-building plants, to Central Europe.

According to the *Daily Express* (London) military correspondent, the Germans were afraid that the Allies would invade the occupied countries this summer.

The Vichy Government protested to the United States Government against the landing of American troops in New Caledonia.

British aircraft swept over Northern France and bombed the docks at Dunkirk, and bombed and machine-gunned the aerodromes at Mardyck and Le Touquet.

28th Apr.—The Royal Air Force swept over Northern France again and attacked Cologne, Trondheim and St. Omar.

29th Apr.—The Royal Air Force dropped leaflets in Stralsund (40 miles east of Rostock) warning the people to expect heavy raids soon.

BRITISH A.T.S. GIRLS IN ACTION AGAINST GERMAN BOMBERS



The first German bomber to be brought down with the assistance of British A.T.S. girls was destroyed during a night raid over England on November 1. The guns were manned and fired by men, but the fire control instruments, plotting and detection devices were controlled by women members of the anti-aircraft crews. A.T.S. girls had previously proved their efficiency at handling the Photo shows A.T.S. girls examining the gun's mechanism.

THE FAR EAST

25th Apr.—Allied raids were made on Lae and there was a fierce aerial combat over Port Moresby.

"Anzac Day" was celebrated very quietly. A message from His Majesty the King stated: "At this solemn moment in the history of Australia, the Queen and I are indeed proud to join with our people of the Commonwealth in commemoration of Anzac Day."

The Allied air force attacked shipping, barracks and warehouses in Rabul and machine-gunned personnel and dropped incendiaries.

The Japanese landed at Iloilo, Capi and Antique.

26th Apr.—Twenty-four bombers made a heavy raid on Darwin but were brilliantly intercepted by the Allied aircraft. Eleven enemy aircraft were destroyed. Port Moresby, Tulagi in Solomon Islands and Corregidor were attacked by enemy aircraft. The damage caused was negligible.

Jiang in Kiangsi province in China was raided by Japanese planes. Little damage was caused.

A fleet of Japanese warships patrolled the South Fukien coast. The Chinese coastal batteries opened fire.

27th Apr.—General Tojo, in the course of a speech in Tokyo, said: "The war is still to be fought. It will demand the nation's utmost unity."

Longer working hours for the native population of Java has been decreed from April 29, the Japanese Emperor's Birthday.

A Japanese air attack on Port Moresby failed.

The Japanese grounded aircraft at Lae (New Guinea) was successfully attacked and the airfield at Bougainville in Solomon Islands was raided.

Japanese raiders on Port Darwin were intercepted.

Corregidor and Fort Hughes in the Philippines were attacked by Japanese dive bombers.

28th Apr.—There was intermittent shelling in Corregidor. The Japanese moved towards Ballete Pass across the Carabelle mountains.

29th Apr.—The Japanese aircraft executed an air attack on the aerodrome at Darwin. The Allied air force intervened successfully.

30th Apr.—Japanese air attacks on Corregidor and other American forts in Manila Bay weakened.

The Japanese massed their troops in New Guinea area.

1st May.—The Japanese reinforced their air power in New Guinea. Enemy troops landed in Rabaul.

MORALE

"Morale," said the colored sergeant, "is what makes your laigs do what your haid knows ain't possible."

Saturday Evening Post.

THE REAL QUESTION

"It is a plausible argument we often hear expressed to-day that human lives are more precious than property. But the real question is this—whether one's life is as valuable when running about the Presidency looking for safety, as it would be staying where one's work is, taking shelter, of course, when necessary, yet doing one's appointed work, paying servants and shopkeepers and all those others with whom our own economic existence is so closely intertwined. We need to ask ourselves—are individual lives so very valuable when measured against chaos and confusion and suffering to others?"—
(Madge Gerard—in a recent broadcast from A.I.R., Madras.)

"GIVE US A BRITISH TOMMY EVERY TIME"

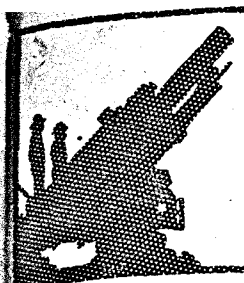
SOUTH AFRICAN'S TRIBUTE

Corporal George Absalom, of the South African Irish, who was at Sidi Rezegh, criticises the constant boosting of Dominion troops and neglect of British in Libya.

He said, "Give us a British Tommy every time. He knows his stuff and fights magnificently and doesn't make a song about it."
—*The Daily Express* Durban correspondent.

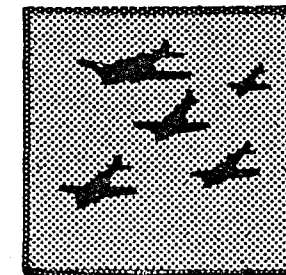


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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



VOL. III

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THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT



H. E. LORD LINLITHGOW

"EARLY in March, just after Rangoon had fallen, I sent you a message. The war had arrived at India's gates and had suddenly become the affair of each one of us, not as spectators but as combatants in our several fields. I invited you to close the ranks and stand steady behind the fighting men in a National War Front against the aggressor. Since then much has happened: India's own soil has been attacked and our capacity to 'take it,' as others have taken it, has been tried.

"Ceylon has been attacked and a Japanese fleet has ranged the Bay of Bengal, sinking our ships and drowning our seamen. True, it has withdrawn for the moment. Depend upon it, it will come back.

"The military and air strength of India is growing daily. Under a Commander in whom we all have implicit confidence, our armed forces are going to give a good account of themselves against any attack that our enemy is able to launch.

"I have often heard it said lately, 'We are unarmed: what can we do? Let Government put arms in our hands and we will spring to the defence of India like one man. Well, here is my answer to that. Were the people of Great Britain armed in June 1940? Were the people of Russia armed in June 1941? During the long agony of China have ordinary men had arms in their hands? The answer is, No. The mass of the people have never carried arms in any country or in any modern campaign.

"What then can we, the unarmed forces of the country, do? Let me remind you of what General Wavell has said: 'That of the elements which contribute to success in modern war, the spirit of the people is the most important.' That is our responsibility, yours and mine, and that is why I invite you again to join together in building a National War Front.

"We must achieve unity and action and we must combine them in a spirit of attack. Passive defence or masterly withdrawals, forced on us as they are at times, do not win wars. Let us attack the rumour-monger, attack the defeatist. We must make our front an attacking front, and think always in terms of the offensive.

"There is no one in India who does not know that, if all that we value is to survive, if hope is not to die, this war must be won; every thinking man knows that, with the resources which the United Nations have, it can be won, whether it will be won or not depends on ourselves. So let us build the War Front in India, while there is yet time."

—H. E. The Viceroy—in a broadcast from Delhi on the National War Front last night.

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Running Commentary

Britain's Achievement An Air Ministry *communiqué* published on Tuesday says that a strong force of Royal Air Force bombers attacked docks and ship-building yards at Hamburg, airfields in the Low Countries and Northern France, military objectives on the coast of Norway, and the submarine base at St. Nazaire, which has suffered heavily by Royal Air Force raids. Such systematic raids on objectives in Germany and the occupied countries have been going on for quite a very long time. According to travellers of standing who have arrived in Turkey from Berlin recently, this continuous hammering is having its own effect. They state that the widespread Royal Air Force raids and the fear of a second front in Europe are spreading a mood of defeatism among the German people. The opinion of neutrals in Berlin who have previously had experience of air raids on London is that the Royal Air Force raids are having a devastating effect on morale, but it is pointed out that the German people still believe in a small chance of victory and feel that Hitler should be given his last chance.

According to Rear Admiral Clark Woodward, a retired officer of the United States Navy, the Commando raids are weakening Nazi morale. He says that the war of nerves of the type the Allied forces are now carrying on is having the desired effect. He points out that "the unexpected and entirely successful British Commando raid on the French coast near Boulogne was a shock which definitely worsened Hitler's attack of jitters. His present headache is due primarily to the resulting serious blow to Nazi morale. The Germans are now fearing an imminent Continental invasion." The United States naval strategist goes on to say that the fact that British patrols were able to penetrate the coastal defence and drive back the German troops holding the Boulogne area clearly indicates the vulnerability of the enemy defence system in this vitally strategic area.

The question of a second front against Germany in the west has been the subject of keen public interest, for some considerable time, and the successful Commando raids and the increased Royal Air Force offensive over Germany and the occupied Europe have increased this interest. But the problem at present is the same as it was six months ago, namely, the attainment of overwhelming air superiority and the provision of sufficient shipping. This has been rendered more complicated since the entry of Japan into the war. But it may be pointed out that the present activities of the Royal Air Force and the Commandos would be a reasonable preliminary to any large-scale invasion of Hitler's territory by the Allies. These raids are not a substitute for a land invasion, though in effect they may have the effect of a second front, for the destruction of vital factories, materials and communications and the retention or diversion of enemy defence forces, both in land and in air, undoubtedly help Russia's great fight against Germany.

Utmost help to Russia The British people are very keen in their desire to render the utmost help to Russia by all possible means. There is

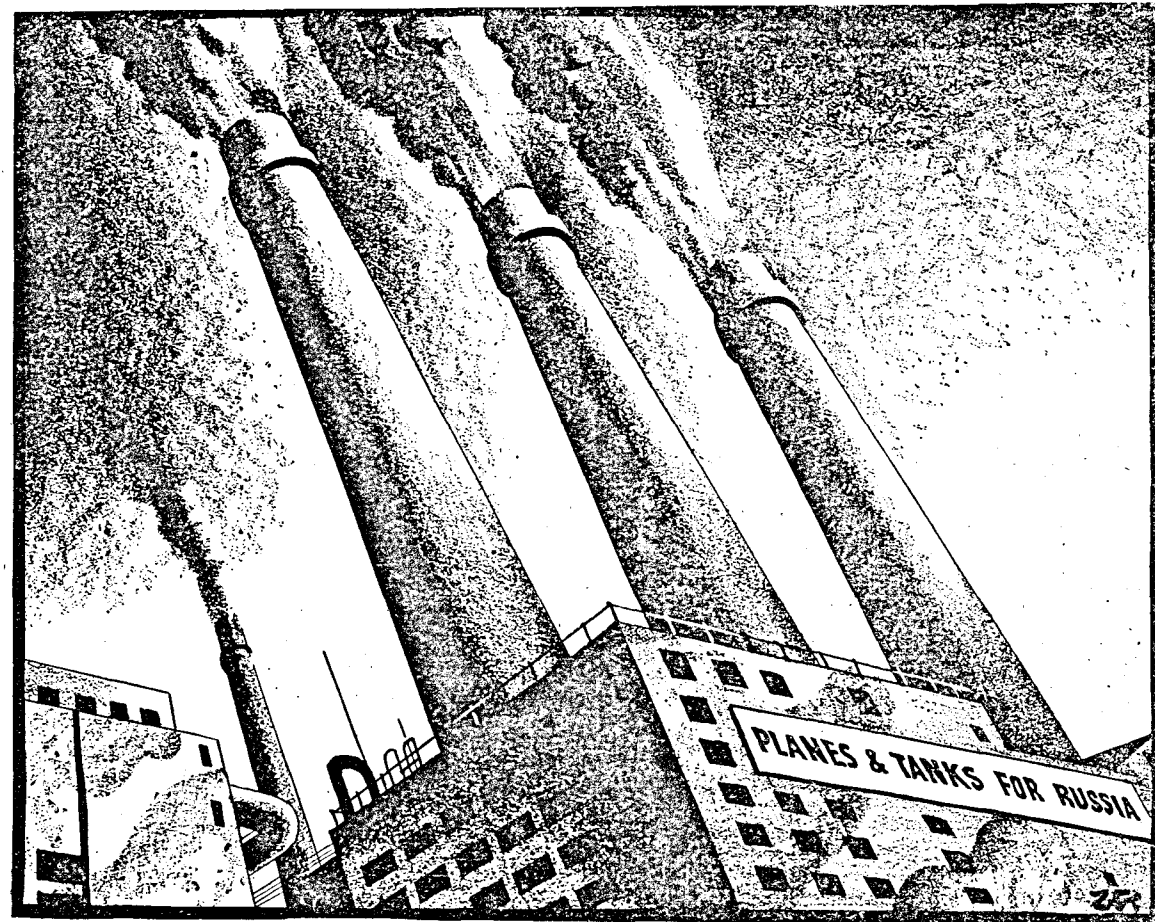
a general demand on their part for even greater efforts, a determination to bear the necessary sacrifices and an insistence on a strong lead in all such matters from the Government. But when invasion comes, it will not come as a result of popular clamour in Britain or abroad, but as a deliberately considered military project.

There have been criticisms fostered by enemy propaganda that the war effort of the British Government has been inconsiderable and reluctant, but the speech of Lord Beaverbrook in New York a fortnight ago gives an idea of the extent of Britain's efforts and their magnitude. Lord Beaverbrook said that there were 33 million people in Britain between the ages of 14 and 64, out of whom 20 million have been mobilized for the forces

and for vital war work. He pointed out that in 1911 the British Army "fought major engagements on seven separate fronts in the Middle East." British cruisers had been on duty 300 days in a year, and British submarines had sunk or damaged 326 enemy ships, 64 of which were warships. British attacks from sea and air had destroyed 5,250,000 tons of merchant shipping, 3 capital ships, 13 other cruisers, 53 destroyers and many submarines. The Royal Air Force and other services had destroyed over 10,800 Axis

de Lausaune when handing an answer to the United States note to Mr. Tuck, the United States *charge d'Affaires* that "a definitive gesture between our two countries will not come from France," that is to say, Vichy does not want to break off its relations with United States as yet.

There has always been a note of caution in Vichy's attitude towards the United Nations, but Laval is obviously following a policy dictated by Germany. It may be recalled that



THESE ARE OUR BIGGEST GUNS

Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror. Not available in British Isles.

planes for a loss of less than half the number. In 1941 Britain sent abroad 9,171, and imported 2,134, aeroplanes. These figures sum up Britain's achievements at an important and vital phase of the war.

Vichy's attitude

Vichy is now full in the limelight of the international war situation. The British occupation of Madagascar has forced it to come out more into the open, but Laval whose subservience to the Axis is well known, seems to be anxious not to flout the United Nations to a more extent than actually necessary. He told the Vichy correspondent of the *Gazette*

Laval's appointment was welcomed, though with a certain amount of reserve, in Germany. The Berlin correspondent of the *Stockholm Tidningen* wrote:

"Laval is at this moment more than a man—he is a programme. He is the only French politician who enjoys the Wilhelmstrasse's full confidence and is regarded as the incarnation of French willingness to collaborate."

But official reaction to the appointment was very guarded, and Berlin did not acknowledge him as its trusted protege. A Berlin spokesman said that Germany did not object to Laval's return to power, that Laval was

doubtless aware that he would have to start from the scratch and that his task was very difficult. "Germany," said the spokesman, "will not hamper Laval in the execution of this task, as a healthy France is in the interest of the new Europe." The success of the Prime Minister's Foreign Policy, so far as Germany is concerned, would depend on his attitude to the Powers of the new Europe. In other words, Laval is on trial, and if he fails to provide the required dividends to Germany, he will go.

Two schools of thought Berlin's cautious attitude towards Vichy is due to two schools of thought in Germany. One school led by Himmler and Stulpnagel, the Military Commander of Paris, advocates the occupation of the whole of France in order to suppress incipient French resistance by direct action and the defence of the French Mediterranean coastline which lies dangerously exposed to Allied attack. The other school led by Ribbentrop, Goering and Abetz still advocate the policy of "Balkanising" France, of converting her into a satellite of the Rumanian or Hungarian model. The latter party has scored for the time being, because Hitler and the German High Command know full well the danger of a hostile and restless France at their back ready to welcome an Allied expeditionary force, while Germany is concentrating its forces in the East for a decisive verdict against Russia. To attempt the enslavement of the whole of France would mean the diversion of a considerable body of troops which would be

needed elsewhere, and so the old Vichy device is to be continued—the device of keeping a nation divided. The establishment of an occupied zone which included Paris secured the northern and western coasts of France as valuable strategic assets for themselves, and divided France spiritually as well as geographically.

Vichy and America

The setting up of a so-called National Government under distinguished soldier was helpful to Germany. "Neutral" France was nearly as valuable to Germany as a neutral Italy. Just as Britain was very lenient over Italy's flagrant abuse of neutral rights, so also the United States has been even more patient with Vichy. This policy of tenderness has been criticised in America itself, but the justification for such a policy lies in the fact that the French people are reluctant to break with the America and American supplies are going to French North Africa. These constitute a sufficiently powerful lever to keep Vichy's collaboration with the Axis within limits. Though Rommel received French supplies in Libya, German goods from North Africa and tanks and planes from France, the policy of Vichy-German collaboration, on which the Germans set such high hopes at Montoire, has in fact proved a great disappointment to them. *The Times* correspondent has put the position clearly by saying:

"German anxiety to force a complete break (between Vichy and Washington) is perhaps the best vindication of America's past policy of patience."

WHY JAPAN MUST FAIL AGAINST RUSSIA

"Hitler Cannot Conquer Russia", a book by Maurice Hindus, written last summer, made bold predictions which time has borne out. A new book by the same author, "Russia and Japan," might well have the title, "Japan Will Fight Russia—But She Can't Win."

The author affirms that the two countries have been unofficially at war for a decade and have fought, at a minimum, 2,000 minor battles and three major ones. He believes that a thoroughgoing conflict is inevitable sooner or later in which Russian Siberia will win. This, he thinks, is certain, because this vigorous young bombing region possesses enormous material resources and teems with still larger human resources. It has been galvanized into fighting by the rejuvenated Soviets.

Siberia and the Urals manufacture at least as much steel as all Japan, and production is

mounting fast. Sverdlovsk, Chaliabinsk, Novosibirsk, Kutsnetz and Petrovsk are the bustling new Pittsburghs and Chicagos of Siberia, he declares.

"If Japan strikes while Russia is involved with Germany," he says, "she might at first drive back the Soviet army to Lake Baikal, but Japan can neither evade the conflict nor win it."

The Soviet Embassy in Washington reports that a number of plants in the Ural mountains have doubled their output of strategic materials since the war started. President Komarov of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences as well as other scientists have just received awards for mapping out further exploitation of the Urals as a new means of extracting and combining manganese and iron ores and improving the production of nickel and iron.

MADAGASCAR

The landing of the British forces at Madagascar on Tuesday is one of the most important events of the war in general, and the Far Eastern war in particular. The Japanese move against the French naval base of Diego Suarez in Madagascar was fore-stalled by the United Nations, who have made it clear to the French authorities that they have no intention of interfering with the French status of the territory. The French naval base will be held in trust for the duration of the war and handed back to France at the end by the United Nations.

Britain was acting in closest co-operation with the United States in this important move. The United States State Department says that the occupation of Madagascar has the full approval and support of the American Government and adds that it presented a definite danger to the United Nations if it was occupied and used by the Axis Powers, especially Japan. "If it becomes necessary for American troops or shipping to use Madagascar in the common cause, the United States will not hesitate to do so at any time."

KEY-ISLAND.

In an article on "Co-ordination of Allied Strategy," in our issue of the 24th ultimo, we referred to the importance of keeping open the long supply route from America via the Cape to the Middle East and the Far East and laid stress on the fact that the immediate object of British naval forces in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific was to build up a barrier formed by India and Ceylon to prevent the spread of the Japanese forces to the Middle East. The landing of the British troops at Madagascar marks a necessary stage in the fulfilment of this objective. Referring to the strategic value of the Sindbad island, which is the fourth largest island in the world, *Reuter's* Naval Correspondent says that it is the key-island controlling the southern gateway to the Indian Ocean and a springboard for the air and seaborne invasion of the African continent.

Japan wanted to capture this French possession, because by doing so, it would become a menace and a potential danger to Allied shipping routes, round the Cape to the Suez, the Persian Gulf, India and Australia, and the Allied supply lines to Russia, China and the Middle East would be seriously threatened. It could also be made a midway port of call for Japanese ships going from the Dutch Indies to Germany via French North Africa. From the air bases of Madagascar, Japanese bombers could attack Allied shipping and provide an "umbrella" for the sea-borne invasion of the East African coast.

A TURNING POINT.

Japan with its long-range cargo ships could as Lord Selborne, British Minister of

Economic Warfare, stated recently, send supplies to Germany. With Madagascar in enemy hands, the United Nations would be suffering a serious disadvantage in the Battle of the Indian Ocean. Control over Indo-China proved a valuable advantage to Japan in the South Pacific war, and capture

A Burning

Conviction!

Cynicism let in these super-gangsters, but it's going to take something much stronger than cynicism to get them out of the world. What we need now—and thank heaven we can see it growing wherever we turn—is a burning conviction that Man is something better than either a dominating brute or a poor hunted beast, that he is not at the last extremity of bewilderment and doubt, that he has not only the power to invent and manufacture but also the power to co-operate and to serve, that this world can be something more than his jungle and his graveyard but can indeed be his home if he will only make it so. A new quick mounting faith can sweep Hitler and his kind away for ever, brushing them aside to the dustheap where they belong, so that it can bend all its energies to the greater task still, the task of making this world a fit home for the men and women now toiling and brooding and wondering and sorrowing in it.—
J. B. PRIESTLEY in a B.B.C. talk.

of Madagascar would have been an invaluable asset to it. Its strategic importance is immense.

But the Allies were forewarned by Vichy's attitude and forearmed by a knowledge of Japan's designs, and their forestalling of Japan in Madagascar may be stated to be one of the turning-points in the Second World War.

Seizing of French Colonies Advocated

Chinese paper's plea

After recalling Vichy's surrender of bases in Indo-China to Japan and the recent handing over of 50,000 tons of shipping to Japan and asserting that the situation has taken a turn for the worse after Laval's accession to power, the *National Herald* (says a message from Chungking, dated April 30) declares that in the circumstances there is no alternative for the United Nations but to seize the initiative and take all steps necessary for the protection of their interest. The

paper hails the arrival of American troops in New Caledonia and hopes that similar action will be taken in Madagascar*, Dakar and Cape Verde, in order to prevent the Nazis from using them as bases for future operations against Allied communication lines in the Southern Indian Ocean and the Southern Atlantic.

*[The *National Herald's* perspicacity appears to be in course of justification!—Ed.]

Japanese long-range aggression plans

"School for Conquest" at Hainan

The fantastic schemes of the Japanese for domination of the Pacific are exposed in the April *Reader's Digest*, in an article by Mark Gayn, the well-known author and Far Eastern correspondent who was for many years connected in an editorial capacity with Rengo and Domei, the Japanese news agencies. He says that Japanese machinations and long-range aggression plans read like a dime thriller.

The Japs started their nefarious plans 20 years ago, just after they had signed a pledge to maintain peace in the Pacific and to keep their hands off China. The first stage was the blue-printing of the war plans. Then, several years ago, they began actual experimenting on Hainan Island, off South China.

Here the climate is similar to that in Malaya. Thousands of soldiers were sent there for a "rest." They actually held practice manoeuvres. A cruiser armada slowly moved in. The island became a gigantic school for conquest where infiltration tactics were worked out in lush, snake-infested forests—tactics later used in the Malayan offensive.

To ensure silence, Japanese soldiers were supplied with rubber sneakers and also with cotton pads for hands and knees for jungle crawling. They practised moving light mechanized units through swamps and rice paddies.

At the same time, other secret preparations were being made in Formosa. Special attention was paid to practice in landing operations under conditions similar to those in the Philippines.

Large numbers of invasion barges were built even before 1937. The largest type carries

120 men with complete equipment. A mother-ship launched the barges through the rear hatch.

Compact army kits were worked out. Each kit included a pound bag of rice, a bag of hard-tack, a half-pound jar of candy, a can of field rations, a package of concentrated foods, vitamin pills, anti-dysentery pills, quinine, and mustard gas antidote; also a flashlight, gas mask, green mosquito net for camouflaging the body, and rope. The rations were sufficient to live in the jungle for a fortnight.

BEATING THE JAPS WITH ONE-THIRD THEIR PLANES

William Pawley, co-founder of the American Volunteer Group, who is now in Cairo on his way to the United States, tells the United Press correspondent that the A. V. G. pilots who have been flying and fighting in Burma do not have too high an opinion of Japanese air efficiency.

"The Allies need only one-third as many planes as the Japs in order to conquer them," he says. "If we had them, we could then, acting in the Pacific, knock the forces of the Son of Heaven out of the air, and could probably also severely hamper their land operations as well."

Numerical equality is unnecessary, he thinks, but says that replacements and spare parts are needed immediately.

Pawley built the first American airplane factories in China and India. After a quick trip to the United States, he expects to return at once to India.

He says that the Japs will make an inconceivable mistake in strategy if they try to invade India.

A Nation's War Front

[The air of unreality which now politics in India sometimes makes for uneasiness in the mind of the patriot. We reprint below an able and heartening letter to The Statesman, Calcutta, from an Indian who has taken pains to cast up the real feeling of the country.]

Mark his use of our title phrase. More will be heard of this very shortly.]

Mr. Gandhi says that there are only four parties in India with regard to their different attitude to Japan:

(i) The British and the Army raised by the British who are ready to resist Japan by armed violence.

(ii) A fairly large number of Indians who believe and are ready to welcome Japan in India as deliverers from British bondage. They believe that Japan after liberating India will retire.

(iii) The indifferent Indians who are neutral in attitude and who neither hate Japan nor the British and would live under any Government.

(iv) The satyagrahis, Indians who believe in Gandhism and Ahimsa and are ready to surrender their hearth and home to the Japanese aggressors but non-co-operate with them afterwards.

Mr. Gandhi forgets that there are other important parties in India. Those who are fighting are more important than the party of Gandhists and defeatists. Although Mr. Gandhi does not mention them they are not insignificant factors in the Indian cosmos. The main anti-Japan Indian parties who are fighting this war may be grouped as follows:—

(a) *The Moslems.*—The 100 million Indian and Trans-Border Mussalmans are anti-Japan to a man and as a people have declared this war against Japan as their own war. They may have grievances against Britain but they are all opposed to Japan. They man the forces of the Indian Army, Navy and the Mercantile Marine. Even the independent war-like tribal peoples of the N.-W. Frontier of India have declared their opposition to Japan in no uncertain terms. Badshah Gul, the Mohamand leader and the Afridis are actually supporting the British in her war on Japan while Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, the military leader of the Punjab martial communities, has characterized this Anti-Fascist War as "Jihad in the cause of Islam." The Muslims of Bengal, Assam, Arakan and the Deccan endorse this attitude.

(b) *Indian States.*—The Indian States ruled by the Indian Princes which enjoy Swaraj for one-third of India and who represent India's best military traditions and command purely Indian military force are all anti-Japan. They are fighting this war as their own war.

(c) *Kisan Sabhas.*—The All-India Kisan Sabha has declared that the Allies' cause is now the cause of the freedom of the peasants and labourers and the war is no longer an imperialist war but a war of Democracy versus Fascism, in which Soviet Russia and China are ranged against the Fascists. The Kisans it may be noted were the backbone of the Congress power in U.P., Bihar and C.P. They were the people who voted the Congress to power.

(d) *Adibasi Tribals.*—The All-India Adibasi Mahasabha—the National Organization of the millions of free Tribal Peoples, the Mundas, Oroons, Santhals, Bhils, Khasas, Nagas, etc. They are opposed to the Congress ideology and are cent per cent for war effort.

(e) *Non-Brahman Dravidians.*—The non-Brahman Dravidian peoples organized under the banner of the Justice Party or the South India Liberal Party are totally opposed to Japan and all forms of Fascism including that of the Congress. They form the mass movement of the south for a popular national war front.

(f) *Depressed Classes.*—The All-India Scheduled Castes Association and the 90 million Depressed Classes are opponents to Japan and supporters of the Allied cause.

(g) *The Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community.*—They are all for War effort. They are an Indian community entitled to equal voice in the determination of India's future.

(h) *Indian Christians.*—The different associations of the Indian Christian number about 10 million.

(i) *The Indian Federation of Labour and many Trade Unions.*—They are playing perhaps the most vital part in the war effort because they are fashioning war weapons. They are overwhelmingly for democracy because Japanese Fascism and German Nazism is the worst enemy of the freedom and rights of labour.

(j) *Radical Anti-Facists.*—The All-India Radical Democratic Party represents the growing party of anti-Facists of India.

(Continued on page 9)

"Madras may well be proud of these men"

Useful work done by Madras Sappers and Miners

"Not for them the War game, but the risks are just the same"

Encamped behind the front line and ready to move forward at a moment's notice I found a detachment of the Madras Sappers and Miners, writes an Indian Army Observer in Burma. With a year of service in Burma behind them, these men have tales to tell of long marches and much useful work performed under trying conditions.

Life in the army has improved their physique out of recognition and there is a comradeship existent among them which can only come from service in the field.

We had excellent tea in huge mugs and I noted that their kitchen arrangements, and indeed those of the whole encampment, were well above the average in cleanliness and neatness. They were delighted to find that I could converse with them in their own language and that I had but recently come from India and could give them first-hand news of their homeland.

MONKEY MASCOT

They produced their mascot—a Burma monkey—who acknowledges no single master but leaps from shoulder to shoulder as his fancy dictates. They took me to their officers' mess—a leafy den tucked away in a hollow. Here I was regaled with more tea and heard something of their exploits: demolitions, booby traps, the spanning of rivers and the construction of jungle roads. Nothing comes amiss to these cheerful men from the south.

Many of their compatriots who had followed civilian occupations in Burma before the war have joined this band, some of them only recently.

In their record of war service, ranging from the Siam border to Northern and Western Burma, their casualties amount only to five men wounded in a bombing raid. Not for them the spectacular side of this war game, but the risks are there just the same; and Madras may well be proud of these men she has sent forth to battle.

Indian Pilots' Fine Work

Stories of their Bravery in Burma

"My experience is that one is so engrossed in trying to secure a direct hit on the target that there is no time for any other reaction." This is the view of a young pilot officer of the Indian Air Force who served with his Squadron in Burma and took part in some of the bombing raids in which they were engaged.

The full story of the Squadron and what it did in Burma, has yet to be written but some of the incidents can be recalled in conversations with pilots who have now returned to India.

Two days after their arrival at Toungoo their Squadron Leader went on a reconnaissance over Thailand and a few days later he led his Squadron on the first bombing raid in which they took part.

The Indians were just about to set off on the raid when the enemy raided them. With enemy bombs bursting round them the Indians had to delay their take off for a quarter of an hour but none of their aircraft was hit. They set off at low altitude in Squadron Formation and they carried through their dive-bombing and machine gunning attack at an altitude of less than 1,000 feet.

A TELLING RAID

"It was exciting in a way but not so exciting as might be thought," said the pilot officer. "One has one's job to do." There was fairly substantial A.A. fire and we could hear the reports of the guns which were doing their best to get us down but the raid passed off without any loss to ourselves. Two of our aircraft were slightly hit and they were soon repaired and on the serviceable list again.

Two days later the Indians, escorted by Royal Air Force Hurricanes and American Volunteer Group P 40's carried out a telling raid on Moulmein water front and railway station.

After a few days the Indian Squadron were again at it this time raiding important enemy concentrations in North Thailand where the military barracks was the principal objective.

As the Indians were approaching the target two enemy fighters were sighted. It appeared that Indians and Japanese were converging on the same point but the Indians were at low altitude and the Japanese passed on their way evidently oblivious of the force of bombers which were approaching.

Attacking in two flights the Indians were very successful. They dived low and secured direct hits on the military barracks, on a hanger and other objectives. A large building which stood out so prominently that it could not be missed and which was known to be a military headquarters was the target of the day for the pilot officer and he again had the satisfaction of seeing a direct hit. The barracks meanwhile had been set in fire.

EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Not a soul was to be seen and the Japanese evidently were in the slit trenches which could plainly be picked out and which were machine gunned by the Indians.

The same Indian pilot had an exciting experience when he was engaged on a communication flight. He had two military officers as passengers when he approached an aerodrome and realized that it had been bombed by the enemy. As he was getting out of his cock-pit the enemy renewed his attack in force.

Two bombs fell close to the aircraft and the young Indian at once decided that the best thing he could do was to take off again. He had taxied 25 yards when a bomb burst on the spot where his aircraft had been standing only seconds before.

As the Indian took off, his starboard wheel burst. Then he saw two enemy fighters, one on his port and one to starboard. Apparently the Japanese to starboard did not notice the Indian, but the enemy on the port wing did and dived to the attack. Eluding most of his fire the Indian went off hedge hopping for 50 or 60 miles and at last "lost" the Jap. Finally he was able to get back to his base where he landed on one wheel. He then found that one of the Jap's bullets had gone through the starboard cowling.

"We could see the enemy's bullets passing under the wing of our aircraft as our pilot took off" said one of the Army officers.

The Indian pilot has received official appreciation of his smart action in taking off so quickly. He undoubtedly saved his aircraft, and possibly his passengers.

* * *

FIGHTING ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

Gallantry and courage of Indian troops.

The gallantry and courage displayed by a body of Indian troops in fighting enemy aircraft which attacked their transport during a recent voyage is revealed in a message to their Commanding Officer by the Captain of the ship. "I would like to thank you and the officers and men under your command for the very fine work done by them all in repelling the bombing attack made on my ship" said the Captain. "It is due to their unflinching devotion to duty under heavy fire that the vessel is still afloat."

* * *

"MET TRIAL BY FIRE AND PASSED IT."

American Tribute to Indian Soldiers.

The fighting qualities of India's soldiers are lauded by an American military spokesman. "The sterling fighting qualities of India's soldiers are not a mere matter of reputation.

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They have already compiled a notable and valiant record as stout fighting men in the Malayan, Burma and Libyan campaigns," he says.

"They have met trial by fire and passed it," he goes on. "In Libya not only are they fighting with courage, but their warfare in the North African deserts has often been crowned with brilliant success. Even in the unsuccessful campaign in Malaya, the Indian fighting units gave convincing demonstrations of their stamina and their will to fight. Nor is there any question now that India's liberty-loving sons, if called upon to fight the Axis invader, won't acquit themselves in the highest fashion."

A NATION'S WAR FRONT

(Continued from page 7)

(k) *Communists and Marxists.*—The Communists and some Socialists after the entry of Soviet Russia into the War on the side of Democracy have veered round to the idea that they must fight against Fascist Japan and Germany, otherwise they will have no future at all.

(l) *Kshatriyas.*—The All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha representing the Hindu martial classes recently advocated an all out war-effort against the Axis.

(m) *Liberal Hindus.*—A growing number of Hindus, both Congressite and Liberal are realizing the prime importance of national war Governments based on the agreement of the League and the Congress and other parties.

(n) *Students.*—The All-India Student Federation are holding anti-Japan rallies and meetings.

In short the Congress is not the sole representative of India. The Congress policy with regard to Japan may be based on "defeatism," but there are formidable parties representing in their total more than two-thirds of India's population, who are by conviction opponents of Japan. If the Government only unite and mobilize the combined forces of the said 14 Anti-Japan Parties and groupings they can form a really invincible phalanx of Anti-Fascist popular National War Front in India.

But will the British ever take courage and adopt this policy—the only way of forming a formidable Home Front? The Congress can no more perform this miracle than the defeatist can win this War. Only the peoples and parties who are really opposed to Japanese Fascism by conviction and who possess both the will to fight and the capacity to fight, can form a real Home Front and real War Government.

India to be Defended by all means

United Nations' Determination

Both General Wavell and Colonel Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal representative in India, have emphasised to the Indian people British and American determination to defend them by every means, observes the *Manchester Guardian* in an editorial. It seems that some fears had arisen—almost certainly through enemy propaganda—that India might be sacrificed for Allied positions to be stronger elsewhere. Colonel Johnson contradicted this most firmly:

"It is not the strategic purpose of the Allied nations to accept defeat on one front so as to assure victory on another. The defence of India is a concern of the United States."

United States aid is already visible. Her great bombers have raided the Andamans and Rangoon. Her troops are already there and more will go there.

General Wavell gave some opinions on how the war might go. He clearly expected bombing, though not on the European scale, but spoke reassuringly of the growth in our air defences. There might be landing attempts though, "at a time that may not be so far distant," but the Allies hoped to be able to drive the Japanese out of the Indian Ocean. Until that day we are expected to defeat any landings by aerial action and by quick movements of our land forces.

It was a speech full of confidence based on General Wavell's estimate of what Japan can do and what we have already mounted in India to withstand it.

INDICATION OF COMMON AXIS POLICY.

A feature-writer and analyst in the *New York Times*, H. G. Quaritch Wales, says that India looms as the key to the war in the East. India's geographical position divides the Axis aggressors, he emphasises and thus prevents their junction.

The writer holds that the continuance of this position is essential, not only to India but to all the United Nations. He stresses the fact of Japan's having relaxed the Australian offensive, and concentrating her activity in the direction of India, and thinks that this reveals a common Axis policy.

"Japan intends to subordinate her blanket dangers in order to attempt co-ordination with Nazi aims to deal a death blow to the United Nations before the Australian counter-threat materializes. It is incumbent upon us to grasp clearly the strategic potentialities of the great sub-continent of India," he says.

AXIS NECESSITY

The important fact is that only through conquering India is an Axis junction possible. This may be by Japan's conquest of India or by a penetration farther westward, geared to a Nazi break-through in the Mid-East. The raw materials which the Axis would acquire by such a junction would probably prolong the war for several years, he thinks.

He lists other military reasons for the protection of India, the integrity of the United Nations' cause being the principal one. The possibility of Japanese penetration into eastern India will cause China's isolation, severing the new Burma Road which is virtually the last way in which shipping of the American supplies to China is possible.

He doubts the ability of Russia to send much aid to China at the present time. He says that the fall of India would indirectly

AN Australian was waiting on a corner in London for a tram. An hour passed before one finally came. But then, not only one came, but seven followed it.

"Lorry," said the Aussie, "Things are so tough here, that even the trams have to travel in convoys."

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affect the important Russian Mid-East lifeline from the United States.

### FIERCE WARFARE PREDICTED

Predicting fiercer warfare in this theatre, the writer indicates that the United Nations will benefit greatly from India in all aspects of their war effort—in foodstuffs, munitions, production and man-power. This is particularly true on account of shipping difficulties.

"Ultimately it is India's own soil that it is essential to preserve from Axis occupation, on account of the implications arising from its geographical position," he says. He emphasizes the mutuality of interest on both sides. India wants to stand. The United Nations do not want her to fall. He highlights the common disaster which India's subjugation would entail. It would be fatal for India, he says, but the United Nations certainly would continue the war with the prospect of ultimate victory but at a greater price.

He views the next two months as a critical period, but feels that if the foe is parried until the monsoon breaks, a large scale offensive before the end of the rains is unlikely.

## "An Empire without Imperialism"

### American view of England

#### Tremendous Mobilisation of Human Power

"Behold England" is in effect what Americans are asked to do by the *Time* magazine in a remarkable article which holds up the mirror to England, 1942 "in an attempt to estimate England's character—her spirit, feelings and attitudes." The article tries to answer the question, "If character is destiny, what is the character of England now?" Here are some answers reproduced in the *Daily Express*.

"There are two words around which the thought and feeling of England revolve: 'Socialism' and 'Empire.' The English people think they do not want an Empire. They may perhaps want Socialism but

certainly that the Dominions would come in. The fact that they did join, the fact that they have contributed generously and gallantly to England's cause, is the most complete vindication of the policy of an Empire without imperialism. There is perhaps no better example in history of a generous spirit generously rewarded.

"Englishmen complain that they are not working as hard as they might. Nevertheless, women in the factories—hundreds and thousands of them—and women in the uniformed services—hundreds and thousands of them—testify at every turn to the tremendous mobilization of the human power of Great Britain.

### ESCORTING ANOTHER BRITISH CONVOY SAFELY INTO PORT

As the result of the effective protection of her convoys by combined U.S. and Royal Navy Units, Britain's Atlantic losses continue to diminish despite the increased number of German and Italian submarines operating against them. Enemy submarine losses have been very heavy, and neither long-range shelling nor constant E-boat attacks have been able to stop the passage of British merchantmen through the English channel.

This picture shows two officers on the bridge of a British destroyer escorting into port a large convoy, which had driven off an attack by enemy E-boats.



actually they have not even begun to imagine what it would be like not to have an Empire. In England capitalism is not so much despised as gradually becoming extinct.

"England is unanimously non-imperialist—and unanimously unprepared for a break-up of her Empire. The contemporary Englishman has taken the Empire for granted—assumed that it would always be there. Therefore he has been non-imperialist. He did not wish to be bothered with it either to fight for it or have it on his conscience. England as a whole did not have any serious thought whatever about her Empire.

### REWARD OF GENEROSITY.

"Apparently, when Great Britain declared war, neither Government nor people felt any

And, great though the effort in field, factory and office, it is secondary to the energy with which England's army is training itself and straining itself toward whatever opportunity may offer. English soldiers are praying and wishing for a fight. And, every hour of the day or night, England's fighters in the air and on the sea are in fact fighting, inviting for themselves every possible death that might be profitable for King and country.

"The rising mood of England is to be realistic, rough, tough and terribly competent—more terribly than the Germans, Russians or Japanese. Tough for what purpose? They have not yet formulated the answer, but you encounter it especially among the serious young men of England. They have a certainty that man must have something greater than himself to live for."



## Hitler Fears War on Two Fronts

### Estimates of Nazi Strength

#### Immediate Aim of United Nations

Within no more than one month the German armies should be launched on their new attack on Russia if they are to reach their main objective, the Baku oilfields, before the onset of winter. This is the explanation of the energetic measures (according to the *Daily Telegraph's* diplomatic correspondent) being taken by the German High Command to guard Europe's Atlantic seaboard against the threat of invasion by the forces of the United Nations from across the North Sea or the English Channel.

Hitler has not succeeded in carrying out all the aims and principles which he laid down for himself in "Mein Kampf." From the moment he launched his war in Europe he has had the very understandable obsession that Germany must not become involved in a war simultaneously on two fronts. Since the fall of France he has not been in great danger of suffering this catastrophe until the present year.

#### A DIFFICULT TASK

To-day he is evidently estimating what forces the United Nations might throw into Western Europe, and he has made von Rundstedt responsible for organising its defences on an adequate scale. Rundstedt has been given a difficult task and none too much time in which to prepare.

News from the Continent tells of frenzied efforts to build new concrete fortifications at all key points, to lay land minefields and collect armies of resistance in positions whence they can best be despatched rapidly to meet any threat that develops. At the most, including the forces raised by such sorry allies as Italy and some of the Balkan countries, the German High Command can hardly hope to dispose of more than 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 men. Out of these, it seems unlikely that more than 500,000 could be kept back out of the front-line assault to be thrown in at any weak chink which might be found in the Russian defence.

An accurate appreciation of Germany's striking power, after the serious toll of men and material taken by the Russians during their courageous and brilliantly conceived winter counter-operations, is not easy. Some expert observers are even doubtful whether

Germany has the necessary reserves to try conclusions afresh with Russia. Others consider that the German High Command must take the risk, however great. In no circumstances can it condemn the army to another winter campaign in Russia. In his latest speech (April 26) Hitler promises that "in the next winter German equipment will be better prepared for conditions which can now be expected." It must exert the last ounce of its energy to reach its Middle East objectives by September. To assist this General Rommel will be urged to resume his Libyan drive towards the Suez Canal. There may even be an attempt at an air-borne invasion of Egypt or Syria from Crete.

#### ATTACKS ON MALTA.

This is the background of the formidable air attacks on Malta whence the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force are continuing to take a heavy toll of all the supplies despatched across the Mediterranean to reinforce General Rommel. The Axis is employing no fewer than 600 aircraft in attempting to neutralise Malta. It may even contemplate an attempt at invasion.

For the United Nations the immediate aim is to hold open the legs of the giant pincers aimed at the Middle East—one coming from Japan across the Indian ocean, and the other from Germany across Europe. Britain and the United States have seen this problem in its true perspective and are arranging their forces to ensure sufficient strength at key points. At the same time they will be striking at Germany from the west with ever-mounting strength.

Hitler knows this. That is why he is trying to defend himself in the west. He is seriously short of fighter aircraft.

On the Russian front the rival air forces should be fairly evenly matched this year. But Goering can achieve that parity—not superiority—only by a serious reduction of the air strength in the west.

That means that the task of the Russian Air Force is lightened and of the German Army made more difficult, while the possibility for devastating blows from the Royal Air Force Bomber Command, soon to be augmented by America, is enhanced.



## Peace on Earth—German style

### Nazi Self-Sufficiency Plan for Europe

#### Planned Regimented Economy

Have the Nazis any plan to govern the Continent of Europe which they so confidently expected to master permanently? What is this "New Order" which the Nazi spokesmen set against the "decadent Pluto-democracies?" How do the Germans expect to keep

victories in the West, Nazi theorists and newspapermen had been discussing Nazi Europe and had been working on a scheme which would allow Hitler and his party to reap in a future peace the fruits of their victories in war. With the fall of France the problem of the mainten-



#### AT LAST

Cartoon by Vicky from the London News Chronicle.

twenty major nations and countless minor national groups in continental Europe in permanent subjugation? Or do the rulers of Germany have no plans beyond smash-and-grab conquests?

Actually the Nazis do have plans for the permanent establishment of their rule on the European Continent. Even before Hitler's

ance of Germany's Continental supremacy became the main issue of the German peace plans. Now, after two years of intense discussion in German newspapers and books, these plans seem to have progressed beyond the laboratory stage; and during the last months the first large-scale practical experiments have been started in conquered countries.

To be satisfactory from the Nazi point of view such plans for the future organization of Europe must assure permanent German superiority on the continent in a manner which would give the Germans all the advantages and all the economic and political benefits of a "Master Race." Historically such an attempt has always been based upon the disarmament of the defeated countries. The Nazis also propose to keep the conquered nations permanently disarmed. But they intend to go much further than any of the previous attempts. They propose to deprive the conquered countries of the very equipment with which modern arms are being produced.

#### BASIC INDUSTRIES.

No one knows better than the Nazi rulers that modern wars are fought and won at the assembly line in the factories behind the front. Consequently the starting point in the Nazi blueprint for the future European reorganizations is that only Germany will own and operate any of the basic industries on which modern armaments depend. Germany will not only have a monopoly on the possession of aeroplanes, tanks and mechanized equipment; Germany is also to be the only country on the continent to manufacture any steel, to own a chemical industry, chemical research laboratories and to produce modern machines, automobiles and engines. Thereby, the Nazi planners believe that it will be impossible for the conquered countries ever to rise in armed rebellion against the Nazi yoke.

The main steel-making centers of Continental Europe outside of Germany lie in a narrow strip immediately west of the German border which runs from Holland down to North Eastern France. This strip which includes Luxembourg, Europe's most concentrated steel district, is to be settled exclusively by German speaking people. The present inhabitants as far as they are not German by language or race have to leave and will be replaced by "racial" Germans loyal to Hitler. The same is to apply to the second non-German steel producing district on the Continent, in Czechoslovakia; it also is to be purged of all non-German elements. The non-German chemical industry, as far as it is not situated in the same districts as the steel industry, is to be scrapped as is the French and Belgian automobile industry, the Dutch electrical and machinery industry and the famous old ship-yards of Rotterdam, Antwerp and Brest.

#### NAZI MONOPOLY

It is equally important from the Nazi point of view to concentrate all plants producing synthetic raw materials well within the German borders. The production of oil from coal, of synthetic rubber and of plastics, as well as the knowledge of these processes will be "for Germans only."

To supplement the Nazi monopoly in the basic modern industries Germany is to have exclusive control of the circulatory and nervous systems of modern economic life—transportation and credit. The railroads, the high-ways, the shipping and airlines of the entire continent would be under centralized German control. Less tangible but no less effective would be the Nazi control of credit. With the German mark the basis for European commerce, with the savings and bank deposits of all Europe at the disposal of the central German control authorities, and with insurance companies required to reinsure with a German insurance monopoly,

#### CHINESE WOMEN SHARE FRONT-LINE HARDSHIPS

Chinese women are playing an important part in the war programme says a wireless message to the *New York Times* from Harrison Forman in Chungking. He observes that their activity in supporting the war is indicative of their complete emancipation from the ancient tradition of bound feet, the symbol of dependence and domesticity.

To-day Chinese women are donning the rough garb of soldiers and are bravely sharing front-line hardships and dangers. Many women are actually in the army, training in special political institutes and camps. Others are finding in many auxiliary activities means of contributing to morale and alleviation of conditions at the front.

During the fighting in Burma women were with the front-line troops, presenting dramas and songs and theatrical entertainments, organizing games, writing letters and working as interpreters. No doubt the exemplary behaviour of the troops was partly due to the morale value of the women's activities. Contacts with the local people were courteous, and proper payments were made for all necessary requisitioning.

volume and direction of credit operations on the continent would be entirely dependent upon the decision and wishes of Berlin.

But the German monopoly in the production of modern machines and modern industrial raw materials does not appear sufficient to the Nazi planners to ensure the permanency of Nazi rule on the Continent. They do not regard German hegemony secure as long as the Continent of Europe is dependent on overseas supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials. The Nazi master minds therefore consider it essential for the establishment of a permanent Nazi-Europe, that it be able to feed itself and to provide all its own industries and raw materials from territories and over supply routes which can be defended by land and air.

## R.A.F. Officers' Thrilling Adventure

### How they Escaped from Japanese Camp

#### Story of 1,200 miles trek to safety

There have been many stories told by Air Force personnel about miraculous escapes from damaged aircraft; of treks across uninhabited countries brought about by forced landings; of "bale out" adventures from blazing planes but the following story is different.

It tells how two Air Force officers escaped in separate parties from a Japanese Prisoners' of War Camp in far away China; of a 60 days journey through 1,200 miles of desolate country; of encounters with armed bandits who beat up one party and robbed them and of their ultimate arrival in India in an exhausted condition.

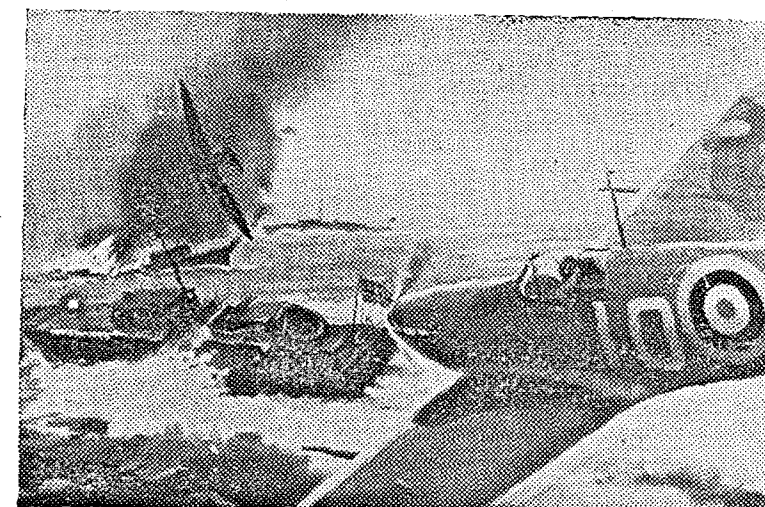
Before they were captured by the Japanese the two officers—one is from Sheffield,

"When the aerodrome was evacuated we were told to proceed to the Island of Hong Kong where we placed ourselves under the orders of the Navy. We fought as machine gunners until the Island was eventually surrendered and we were taken prisoners. In the camp we were given two bowls of rice a day. At first we could not eat this but later when we became ravenous we were only too thankful to partake of the rice to keep flesh and bone together. There was no bedding and the sanitary conditions were horrible.

"Six thousand of us were marched to the camp in procession. Many of the men were so weak that they were compelled to discard what baggage they possessed. When I endeavoured to obtain a rickshaw I was smacked across the face by a Japanese Officer.

#### BRITISH SPITFIRES ATTACKING ENEMY E-BOATS OFF THE DUTCH COAST

An artist's impression of an R.A.F. surprise attack on German E-Boats by British Spitfire pilots who each selected an enemy vessel as he zoomed overhead. In a final attack he left the E-boat on fire and sinking. The E-boats tried last minute evasive tactics and put up a fierce light gun resistance, but this went wide of the attacking "spitfires." Axis shipping of all classes is being constantly and successfully attacked by the R.A.F.



England and the other from New Zealand—took their place in the fighting line as machine gunners after their aerodrome had been bombed. They were taken prisoners with the rest of the garrison when the Island of Hong Kong was surrendered to the Japanese.

#### EXTREME HARDSHIPS.

For six weeks they were in a Prisoners' of War Camp on the Kowloon side of Hong Kong during which time they suffered extreme hardships.

One of the pilots told the following story of his escape.

Our camp was stripped of everything of value including doors, window-frames, etc., and we had no utensils to cook the rations of rice supplied to us. Every day I made a tour of the camp and the sights which met my eyes were unbelievable. Dead bodies were lying about in the mud or near the beach. When I escaped from the camp there were 170 cases of dysentery and the dead had been buried in a small corner of the 'Prison'.

#### A DARING DASH.

"As conditions became unbearable three of us decided to plan escape—myself and two army officers. As we made a daring dash

from the camp the Japanese spotted us. They opened fire. Their bullets missed us by inches. We were compelled to complete our journey to the mainland by swimming for it. Bullets were still whizzing close to us as we landed, so we lost no time in taking to the cover of the hills.

"Then our adventurous trek through 1,200 miles of country to Chungking commenced. After two days our troubles commenced. We were attacked by armed robbers numbering about eight. We tackled them and in

### IN TOKYO TO-DAY

Tokyo with a population of some 6,500,000, the third largest in the world, is the centre of Japanese political, economic and cultural life. To-day it reflects the economic deterioration of Japan and the progressive poverty that is grinding down her people. Trams and trains are seriously overcrowded because materials cannot be spared to replace the broken-down cars. Shabby clothes are almost the universal rule. Many foodstuffs are unobtainable at any price. The goods in shop windows and on shelves are made of ersatz materials. Shoes of real leather cannot be found. A suit of shoddy material costs a fantastic price.

Despite ubiquitous bands of marching children and flag-bearing processions, life in Tokyo is cheerless and foreboding. All living is keyed to the war. Office workers interrupt their workaday routine to go through a period of gymnastics. In the outer gardens of the Imperial Palace non-commissioned officers put high school boys through military exercises.

The economic situation in Japan is growing steadily worse, there is no early prospect of a turn for the better, and even a tough race like the Japanese may some time reach the limit of human endurance—Henry C. Wolfe in *The New York Times Magazine*.

the course of the fight one of us received two severe head wounds. The robbers were ultimately driven off. Two days later another band of bandits—this time there were sixty of them—had another 'go' at us. We were badly beaten and robbed of our money, watches and other valuables. Fortunately the bandits did not steal our maps.

### DRESSED UP AS CHINESE!

"We persuaded the robbers to let us go. By this time we were running short of food, so one of us decided to approach some Chinese. They were very kind and brought food and clothing to us to our hiding place.

Proceeding on our journey again we were fortunate to run into a party of Chinese guerillas. They assisted us by acting as our guides through the dangerous hills. They passed us on from one group of guerillas to another and to prevent the enemy recognizing us we dressed up as Chinese. At last we reached that part of China which is still in the hands of the Chinese. We were given a rousing reception by the inhabitants and after a rest and medical treatment we set out again with the intention of contacting the regular Chinese Armies.

"After some hard travelling we arrived at our destination. Here a surprise awaited us as another party of Britishers was at the Chinese Headquarters. They had escaped from another camp and had travelled by a different route.

"We formed up into one complete party and were driven in an old motor truck to a railway junction. Our journey after that was uneventful. We will never forget our experience. We realise now how lucky we were in reaching the Chinese Headquarters."

The journey took the two pilots over two months to complete, during which time they had endured many hardships and sickness. But the will to win through was always there.

### R.A.F.'S THIRD RAID ON SKODA WORKS

The Skoda armament works at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia (which the Royal Air Force bombed on April 25) have been fully occupied in manufacturing for Germany war machines with the Krupps and Schneider-Creusot works in France and are one of the largest arms-making plants in the world. They occupy 400 acres of land. While still under Czechoslovak control 30,000 men were employed there. Heavy artillery has always been one of the main manufactures of the works, but they also turn out tanks and huge quantities of shells.

In spite of the veil of secrecy which has descended on Skoda since the German occupation, there have been occasional reports of sabotage and discontent by Czech workers, amounting at times to open revolt.

This was the third time that the Royal Air Force raided the works, the two previous occasions being October 27—the 22nd anniversary of Czechoslovak independence—and November 19, 1940.

## General Review of War Situation

### Nazi—Japanese Effort to Meet

#### Problem of Inter-Communication

(By Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg)

It seems fairly certain that Hitler's spring offensive will in the first instance be directed against Russia—the country which alone in Europe has defied his armies. There will also almost certainly be subsidiary and synchronized attacks on the forces of the Empire in the Middle East, and a possible violation of Turkish neutrality, if other routes to the Caucasus are barred.

Last year the main German objectives in Russia appear to have been the Ukraine, Moscow and Leningrad. None was completely gained and the Russian army remained in being and launched a magnificent counter-offensive. But we must not forget that the German initial successes deprived Russia of many important manufacturing centres besides thousands of square miles of agricultural land. The loss of so many factories made it impossible for the Russians to make good the losses they suffered in war material in the great retreat and in the still greater counter-attack.

#### ANGLO-UNITED STATES SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA.

It became imperative, therefore, for Britain and America to supply the Russians with war material with which their burnt-out factories could no longer produce. The needs of Russia thus became the first charge on the productive capacity of the Allies. Originally there were three ways whereby these supplies of war material could be brought into Russia—through the great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok and thence by thousands of miles of the trans-Siberian Railway to the Western Front; by sea along the coast of Norway to the ports of Archangel and Murmansk; and by the Persian Gulf.

Very early in the day the Russians and Americans realized that the trans-Siberian route was dependent on Japanese goodwill. The other two, therefore, assumed greater importance and much was done to improve them. The route along the Norwegian coast (which I shall refer to as the "northern route") is under constant threat of German attack by sea and by air from the harbours and aerodromes of Norway. As the days lengthen into almost continuous daylight in these northern climes, the difficulties of protecting our convoys are increased and greater strain is thrown on the Royal Navy.

#### THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

The supply line through the Persian Gulf I shall call the "southern route." This

seemed secure enough not many months ago, but now it is threatened by Japan. The threat is, of course, far less close than that offered to the northern convoys, which have to sail within a few miles of the Norwegian coast, but it is potentially greater. The distance from the Andaman Islands to the east coast of Africa at Cape Guardafui is shorter than that which German submarines have to travel from French ports to harry American shipping in the West Atlantic. The Japanese threat to the southern route is, therefore, real, if still fortunately distant.

#### JAPAN'S NEED OF MATERIAL.

What about Germany and her ally Japan? They have not yet gained contact and they both have a long way to go before they are likely to achieve it. In this alliance of robbers, Japan takes the place of Russia and Germany that of Britain and America. Germany has productive capacity, and Japan has need of products. At the moment there is no means whereby Germany can supply Japan with what she needs, and Japan is not capable of making good the losses in material which she is incurring at such alarming rate. For, it is well to remember that the Japanese successes, though very grievous for us to bear, have only been gained at a tremendous cost in material which it is quite beyond the resources of Japan alone to make good.

#### WHAT THE AXIS MUST DO.

To cut the southern route, the German armies have to reach the Caspian Sea at Astrakhan, which they failed to do last year when all was in their favour, whilst the Japanese have to cross the Indian Ocean. If they ever grasped hands in the Persian Gulf, they would not have only secured their own direct contact, but would also have cut one of the lines whereby the Allies had maintained theirs. This thought accentuates what I wrote last week about the vital strategic importance of the Indian Ocean and the great port of Colombo.

An objective study of the problem of inter-communication between the United Nations and between the Axis partners shows that we of the United Nations have communications which may indeed be threatened, but that our enemies have not yet succeeded in grasping hands at all. That hand-grasp is very important to Japan, but to Germany its importance will mainly depend on whether the palm of Nippon is well greased with rubber and oil!



## The War in the Pacific

### Allied air strength growing

#### "More complicated" tasks ahead of Japan

The war in the Pacific is the subject of a long article in the *Red Star* by Colonel Tolchenov. Japanese correspondents in Kuibishev have been so impressed by this that they have cabled to Tokyo the full 2,000-word text from the *Red Star*.

Colonel Tolchenov traces the whole course of military operations with an intimate knowledge of most of the combatant forces and the terrain. "If, during the first phase which ended with the fall of Java, Japanese

Japanese troops depends on the solution of more complicated tasks. The Battle of India or Australia will demand of Japan considerably greater effort than shown up to the present."

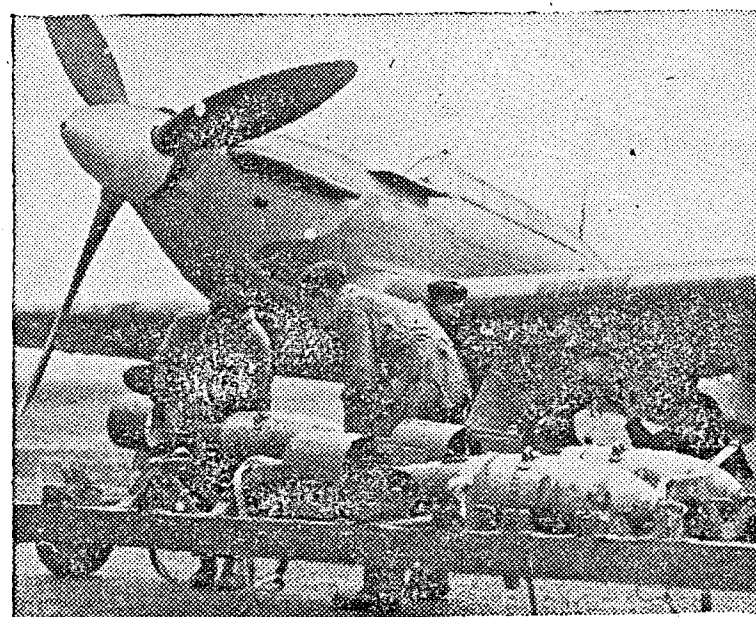
"—UNTIL PRESSURE ON INDIA IS RELIEVED."

The American Air Force Commander, General Brett, stationed in Australia, says, "Our new planes have shown remarkable stuff in bombing and fighting. Conditions are

#### BRITAIN'S NEW FIGHTER-BOMBER HURRICANES.

British Hurricane fighter aircraft, now specially equipped to carry bombs, swoop to attack aerodromes and munition trains from only a few feet above the ground, their low flying level making interception impossible. "Hurry-bombers" are being used successfully against enemy shipping, aerodromes, bases and supply trains both in occupied France and Libya, the reduction in weight after dropping their bombs enabling them to cope immediately as fighters with any aerial opposition they may encounter.

Here bombs are being fixed into position under the wings of a British Hurricane aircraft.



successes were due to air supremacy, it must be accepted that now the ratio has changed," writes the Colonel. "The battle for New Britain and New Guinea is proof of growing Allied air strength. Consequently the Japanese find themselves unable to consolidate the bases captured in New Guinea and New Britain, without which it is impossible to develop further operations.

"All this gives the Allies time for a concentration of their forces in the South-West Pacific. Japanese commanders have been unwilling to abandon their advance and have not taken into consideration the problem of strategical defence. Further advance of

improving all the time. I can definitely assure the American public that we can finish the Japanese if given sufficient equipment."

"The Japs cannot afford to by-pass Port Moresby to strike Australia," the General says. "We will continue launching terrific attacks. That is what MacArthur is here for. We are going to keep hammering at them until pressure on India is relieved and offensives elsewhere are forestalled. We intend holding Port Moresby at all costs. Give us enough troops and supplies and you will see the American Army Air Corps back in Java and the Philippines. We can and will lick the Japanese if we get the stuff."

## Switzerland of Eastern Mediterranean

### No Change in Turkey's Neutral Policy

#### Axis Agents Busy

(By Leonard Kirschen, Ankara)

Every day brings us nearer to the German spring offensive. Lately, the number of prophecies on what the Germans would do have dried up, not that political circles here are not very active in their speculations. In fact under the appearance of calm there is a certain concern to see the German busy elsewhere and all signs that this is so are eagerly noted and compared.

To-day after von Papen's return, there is no indication that Turkey's policy has changed. It is true that Papen has tried, during his interview with the Turkish Foreign Minister, to complain about the difficulties of the Commercial Agreement. He has tried to throw the blame for its halting development—as a matter of fact very little trade if at all is done now—on the Turks.

It was pointed out to von Papen that the Germans themselves had not kept to the fundamental principle of the Agreement, which stipulated that German goods were to be sent down first and that only then a corresponding amount's worth in £T would be ready for shipment to Germany.

The Germans have bought large quantities of tobacco in Turkey, the only produce they have bought of any importance, and have been unable to ship these, partly for the reason mentioned above, partly because the Black Sea is not safe, and partly because there are no direct railway communications with Europe since the Maritza bridges on the Simplon route are still down. In the meantime, in Germany smokers wait for hours in front of tobacconists shops and are turned away disappointed when their smoker's ration card fails to produce more than five to ten cigarettes.

#### ASSURANCE DEMANDED

Well informed political circles in Ankara say that during the same interview, for the first time Papen was not the one to give assurances to Turkey that the country would not be attacked, but that he actually asked for assurances himself on behalf of Bulgaria.

It seems that Germans have still a certain difficulty in making the smaller axis satellites march with them. But there is no doubt what the final result will be, they will have to whether they want to, or not. Thus Bulgaria has always been pretending that there existed a Turkish menace. For some time

past the Bulgarian Minister in Ankara has been rushing round the town trying to get assurances. What he received in the form of assurances, was not apparently sufficient in order to satisfy him and von Papen had to be sent instead.

All political men to whom I have talked throughout the last week are nearly positive in saying that Turkey does not come in for an attack during this spring and summer. The same reasoning has taken place in Rumania, too, although there are some weak parts in the arguments used by the Rumanians.

#### COMING GERMAN OFFENSIVE

The few merchants who have lately come from Rumania have told Turks here that the main weight of the German offensive is directed against Russia and especially in the south towards the Caucasus. The Germans want to get the Russian oil at all cost. The Rumanian production of oil has been put up to 6,000,000 tons from 5,400,000 tons—the last official figure published in 1939, but over this point they have not been able to go, owing to the lack of boring equipment.

What is now so very important to Germany is not the aviation petrol but the fuel oil for industrial purposes and for running the submarines. They are running short of fuel oil which cannot be produced by synthetic means. When the American shipping programme comes into full swing, the Germans will try to put their submarines to the supreme test and they cannot do it if they are running short of fuel just at the critical moment. If we expect this to happen next winter or spring, we see the necessity and hurry of the Germans to get to the Caucasus before autumn so that they can get the oil wells in working order before the spring.

The Rumanians then say that should the offensive against the Russians fail, only then would the Germans attack Turkey in order to reach the Iraqi oil-fields. But it seems to all Turkish circles in Ankara, that a failure to pierce the Russian front would also mean that the German army has been beaten and would have to go through another Russian winter. Also from the military point of view, it is pointed out that a deployment of large mechanical masses is possible only in southern Russia.

(Continued on page 20)

## Hero of Battle of Pa-an

### How Captain Korla won the D.S.O.

The award of the Distinguished Service Order to Captain Siri Kanth Korla of the 10th Baluch Regiment is in recognition of the great part he played in the battle of Pa-an in Burma.

Twice when his company ran out of ammunition during strong attacks by the enemy Captain Korla led spirited bayonet charges and brought back ammunition from a dump which the enemy had taken.

Throughout the night of the battle he encouraged and led his men by personal example, killing at least ten of the enemy with his pistol and *dah*. When the battalion position was overrun Captain Korla, with a few men still left, remained in his company position shouting Dogra war cries and deceiving the enemy into believing that the position was still strongly held.

Eventually he was captured while endeavouring to take some of his wounded men to a place of safety. He was a prisoner for 15 hours, but managed to escape and rejoin his battalion after killing his guard.

An Indian Army Observer in Burma writes: "Captain Korla and his men fought near Shwedaung, were bombed and machine-gunned, and marched all the way back from

Prome, part of the time acting as rearguard. They suffered casualties, but the men are as well disciplined and as high in morale as on the day they first went into action.

"Captain Korla was an outstanding cadet at the Indian Military Academy and is typical of the officers now leading men of the Indian Army in defence of India. I have watched him box at the Academy, and I have seen him command his company. The finest martial spirit is there."

The immediate award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal has been granted to No. 8075 Sepoy Alla Ditta Khan, 7th Rajput Regiment, for outstanding bravery displayed on board the S.S. "Subadar" when the vessel was attacked by Japanese dive bombers.

During the attack which lasted 20 minutes, Sepoy Alla Ditta Khan manned his light machine-gun with the greatest coolness despite repeated attacks by bombs and machine-guns. With splinters and bullets whistling around him he stuck to his post and shot down one of the attackers, thereby causing the rest to turn tail and flee.

### SWITZERLAND OF EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN—(Continued from page 19)

In some circles the possibility of an attack launched from Crete on Cyprus is still thought probable. This eventuality has been under discussion for nearly two months now, and there is information that should the Germans try and launch this attack they would meet many surprises in the way of defence, both in Cyprus which leads them nowhere and in Syria which does lead them somewhere, but where fresh forces, Allied and British, are ready for any eventuality. British military circles in Ankara call this plan a military adventure and point out that Germany has not yet embarked on adventures of any sort.

### TURKISH NEUTRALITY

In the meantime the political situation in Turkey is calm. We are now witnessing the Ankara trial against the accomplices in the bombing attempt against von Papen. It will take some time for this trial to end because there is only one session a week. In the intervals the testimonies and documents in Turkish are translated in Russian so that the co-accused Russians get a fair chance of defence.



## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND BRITAIN

**2nd May.**—Enemy aircraft appeared over north-east coast of England and bombs were dropped in several places. Eleven Axis aircraft were destroyed.

The German authorities imposed a ban on the publication of news of the Royal Air Force raids on Germany.

Hitler and Mussolini met at Salzberg on April 29.

**5th May.**—There was a heavy raid on Exeter town.

At the Axis Powers' conference at Salzberg, Japan was pressed to open a front in East Siberia.

It was revealed in London that the escape of General Giraud from Germany proved that there were powerful forces (mostly industrialists) working in Germany for the overthrow of Hitler.

**6th May.**—It was revealed in a Press dispatch that over 7,000 people were killed in the recent Royal Air Force bombing of Rostock.

According to an Air Ministry communique the Royal Air Force raided Stuttgart and bombed the Skoda works. Objectives at Zeebrugge were also attacked and four enemy fighters destroyed. Shipping off the coast of Holland and Norway was attacked and the aerodrome at Mandal bombed.

**7th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided again Stuttgart. The enemy aircraft raided a south-east coast town in England.

**8th May.**—Bombs were dropped at two places on the south-east coast of England.

### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**2nd May.**—In a raid on Malta aerodrome, the Axis lost five aircraft.

**3rd May.**—Gen. Smuts, in the course of a speech, gave a warning that the Japanese may attack South Africa.

Bombs were dropped in the Suez Canal and Damietta areas.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down over Malta.

The Royal Air Force was active over Cyrenaica. Targets at Benghazi, Berka and Martuba were hit by the Royal Air Force.

There were two alerts in Malta.

The Royal Air Force bombed Lezos, Menidi and Maritza. Benghazi harbour was again bombed.

**5th May.**—New German Generals arrived in Libya. Small groups of enemy vehicles and enemy working parties were dispersed by artillery fire.

Shipping in Benghazi harbour was raided by British aircraft.

Mr. R. Casey, Minister of State with the Middle-East, arrived in Cairo.

There were further air raids on Malta. One enemy fighter was destroyed and another damaged.

According to a Moscow message, as a result of their protest against sending Italian troops to the Eastern Front and demand for Italy's immediate withdrawal from the war, a number of members of the Fascist Party were arrested in Italy.

Three French warships arrived in Madagascar.

**6th May.**—British troops landed in Madagascar, thus forestalling the Japanese move. Petain and Darlan advised the troops to offer resistance. An Anglo-American promise was made to hold the island in trust to protect it.

**7th May.**—Resistance was offered to British troops in Madagascar. There was street fighting in Diego Suarez. Vichy navy lost a cruiser and a submarine.

Objectives in Libya were raided by the Royal Air Force.

**8th May.**—The British forces captured Diego Suarez in Madagascar.

Three enemy bombers and one fighter was damaged in an air raid over Malta.

### SHIPPING

**4th May.**—According to a joint Admiralty and Air Ministry communique, the German warships *Gneisenau*, *Scharnhorst* and *Prince Eugen* have been severely damaged as a result of Royal Air Force bombing.

**5th May.**—As a result of enemy operations, a United States Gunboat was sunk near Corregidor.

**6th May.**—The American shipyards set up a new construction record in April, completing and delivering 36 merchant ships.

**7th May.**—Destroyer "Jaguar" was sunk. Three mine-sweepers and two gunboats were lost by the United States Navy.

"Marblehead," a United States light cruiser was attacked and damaged by Japanese planes off Balikpapan in Borneo.

**8th May.**—H.M.S. "Edinburgh" and four other British ships were sunk by the Germans in Arctic area. In South-west Pacific, one Japanese cruiser, two destroyers and four gunboats were sunk by the United States Navy. Four other enemy vessels were also sunk.

#### THE FAR EAST

**2nd May.**—The Allied planes destroyed over 40 aircraft in New Guinea.

The Japanese reinforced positions north-east of Australia with a view to cutting supply lines.

Eight enemy bombers attacked the Australian aerodrome in Horn Island. The damage was negligible.

At Lae in New Guinea, the Australian air force bombed and machine-gunned the Japanese aerodrome, scoring many hits on a line of 30 planes.

At Salamana, three Japanese planes were shot down.

The enemy made 12 bombing attacks on Corregidor. Three bombers were shot down and two damaged.

It was declared definitely in Washington that the United States raid on Tokyo was not based on Soviet territory.

Enemy planes were active over Townsville in Queensland. There was an enemy raid on Port Moresby.

**3rd May.**—President Roosevelt told a press conference that supplies to China would be sent by an alternative route.

**4th May.**—Allied bombers attacked Rabaul. One Japanese transport was hit and another destroyed.

Fifteen Japanese aircraft attacked the aerodrome at Moresby of which four were destroyed and two damaged.

The Australian Minister of Supply issued a warning that food rationing may be introduced.

Japanese troops entered Mandalay. The situation of British troops was regarded as serious.

The Japanese were repulsed north of Hsenwi in China and heavy casualties were inflicted. Japanese troops were encircled in Singyang. The Japanese met with repeated reverses in Singyang. Their retreat was cut off by the Chinese forces.

**5th May.**—The Japanese advanced in Markham Valley in New Guinea. Their forces reached Nadzab, 27 miles west of Lae. A Japanese patrol penetrated 15 miles south of Salamana.

Enemy aircraft raided the Moresby aerodrome. Three bombers and one fighter were shot down.

The Chinese captured strategic points near Hankow.

**6th May.**—Dr. Evatt, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, in the course of a statement asserted that Japan had the means to strike Australia and India simultaneously.

Enemy aircraft raided Port Moresby and the Allies raided the aerodromes at Lae and Rabaul.

The Japanese commenced a landing attack on Corregidor. Additional landings were made by the enemy on the Island of Midano.

The Chinese raided Shanghai and Nanking. There was street fighting in Hangchow.

**7th May.**—Lieut.-General Wainwright surrendered Corregidor Island and other fortified islands in Manila harbour.

Salamana was wiped but as Japanese air base as a result of persistent Allied air attacks.

Chinese Commands landed at Amoy.

**8th May.**—In an action off Solomon Islands, three American planes were lost.

The defenders of Corregidor and other forts in the Philippines were taken prisoner.

According to a Chungking report, the Japanese were all out against China and may not attack India now.

#### VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

**2nd May.**—The Royal Air Force swept across the Channel. The aero-engine factory and the Goodrich rubber works at Gennevilliers, near Paris, were attacked and large fires were left burning.

Eighteen Norwegians were executed as a reprisal for killing two Nazi policemen.

**3rd May.**—A mysterious explosion occurred in the Tessenderloo Chemical Factory in Belgium as a result of which 250 were killed and 2,000 injured.

The Royal Air Force raided northern France. Enemy shipping off Norway was bombed.

**4th May.**—The Royal Air Force assumed offensive against Northern France. Three enemy fighters were destroyed.

Aircraft flew over Copenhagen and bombs were dropped.

A Nazi tanker was bombed off the Norway Coast.

M. Laval received General Nogues, Resident-General of French Morocco.

Japanese delegates arrived in Vichy.

In a farewell interview with Admiral Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, M. Laval said: "France will not initiate rupture of relations with the United States."

**5th May.**—There were air raid warnings at Marseilles and Toulon.

The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Le Havre. Hamburg also was bombed.

Fifty French hostages were deported as the result of the killing of a German soldier.

The German Command in Holland shot 75 Hollanders for alleged activities against the German Occupying Power.

**7th May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over North France. The power station at Caen was attacked.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**2nd May.**—There was heavy fighting around Leningrad. Much booty was captured by the Russians.

**4th May.**—According to Major-General Grendal of the Soviet Air Force, the Germans lost since the beginning of the German-Soviet War, 15,000 aircraft and 40,000 airmen.

The Germans lost 1,000 killed in three days' fighting, on the Leningrad front. One German battalion was wiped out in the Central sector. Six tanks, 10 guns, much ammunition and other war material were also captured.

**6th May.**—Twelve German aircraft were destroyed on the Eastern front.

**7th May.**—Russian troops killed 1,500 German officers and men in three days' fighting in the Kalinin sector.

**8th May.**—There was stubborn fighting on the Kalinin front. The enemy was thrown back. On the Briank front, 400 German soldiers who mutinied and refused to fight, were executed.

The Soviet News Agency reported that Hitler was conscripting Russians for his Afrika Corps in Libya.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**2nd May.**—Axis peace feelers were "spurned and ridiculed" at Washington.

**4th May.**—A Free Norwegian plane attacked and hit a German long-range bomber, according to a Reykjavik message.

Four new United States destroyers were launched.

According to Mr. Philip, President of the Boeing Aircraft Company, the production of the famous "Flying Fortress" bombers has more than doubled since December 7.

The Social Security Administrator at Washington declared that by the end of this year, nearly half of the men of the United States would be serving in the armed forces.

**5th May.**—It was revealed that the Australian Air Force was operating in Iceland under United States leadership, protecting supply lines.

**6th May.**—Mr. Peterson, Under Secretary, disclosed that the American army was building up to a strength of six million men.

According to a Washington dispatch, Germany was preparing for an all-out attack against Britain as well as a push to reach the oil fields of the Caucasus.

#### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**2nd May.**—The Chinese forces were forced to evacuate Lashio. British troops withdrew on the Irrawaddy front. Japanese forces were within 10 miles of Mandalay. U.S. planes attacked Rangoon and inflicted heavy damages on the dock.

**3rd May.**—The Japanese claimed to have occupied Mandalay. The British troops retired towards the Indian border.

The Nagas of Assam declared war on Japan.



According to the broadcast from Delhi by Major-General Lewis H. Brereton, Commanding the United States Army and Air Force in India, on the occasion of the U.S. "Army Day," the United States Air Force in India have been in action against the enemy since April 1.

His Excellency General Wavell broadcasting to America on the occasion said: "The presence in India of the United States air forces is to us and to this country evidence of the determination of the American people to stand side by side with the other Allied peoples."

Lady Lumley, wife of the Governor of Bombay, launched H.M.I.S. "Peshawar."

**5th May.**—The Chinese retreated up the Irrawaddy and the British up the Chindwin. The British, Indian or Chinese troops were not cut off.

- The Japanese bombed Akyab heavily.

**6th May.**—The Japanese vanguards crossed the Chinese border from Burma. Enemy

planes raided Paoshan on the Burma Road. One was shot down and several were damaged.

**7th May.**—British forces were not cut off in Chindwin. The Japanese advanced north-east along the Burma Road.

Eight Japanese planes were shot down over Paoshan.

**8th May.**—His Excellency the Viceroy broadcast on "National War Front" when he appealed for unity and action.

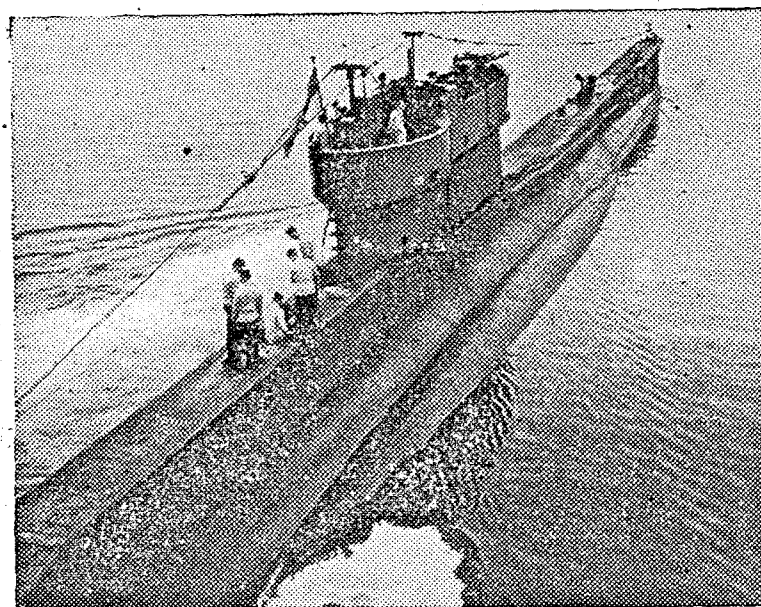
His Excellency the Governor speaking at Ootacamund said that the danger of invasion was infinitely less to-day.

The Japanese, advancing on the Burma Road, reached Chetang, 25 miles inside the Yunnan border. The British forces were still battling their way along Chindwin.

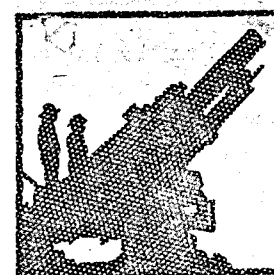
#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

**4th May.**—Aircraft of a foreign nationality flew over the Swiss territory.

#### CLOSE-UP OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

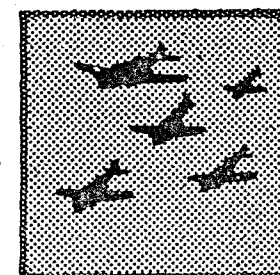


Looking down on the deck and conning tower of a British submarine, when, with White Ensign flying and a calm sea lapping over its bulges, it heaves to in a British harbour where a submarine depot ship is stationed. Here the submarine is re-fitted, stores taken aboard and the crew rested, before resuming another hazardous voyage. The successes of British submarines against Axis convoys in the Mediterranean bear testimony to the efficiency of this arm of the British Navy.



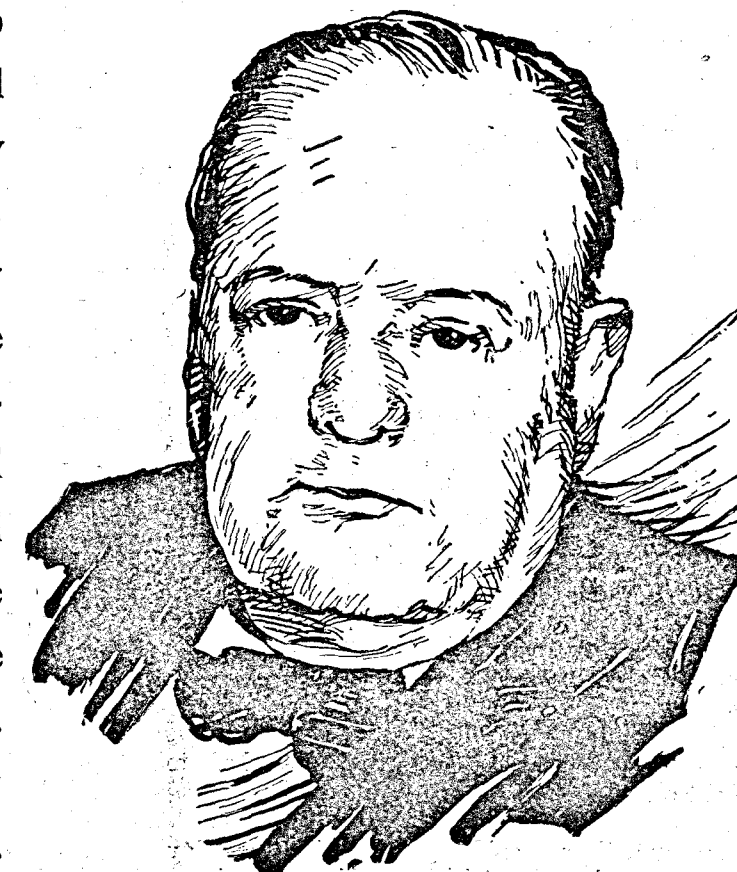
## MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



## "WE ARE WELL ARMED"

"WE have only to endure and persevere to conquer. Now we are no longer unarmed, we are well armed. Now we are not alone. We have mighty allies bound irrevocably by solemn faith and common interests to stand with us in the ranks of the United Nations. There can only be one end. When it will come, or how it will come, I cannot tell.



"BUT when we survey the overwhelming resources which are at our disposal, once they are fully marshalled and developed, as they can be, we may stride forward into the unknown with growing confidence."

—Mr. Churchill, in a broadcast from London on Sunday night (May 10)

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## Running Commentary

**The War in Burma** The latest news from Burma shows that General Alexander's forces are now in the region of Kalewa. In the Mandalay area, our troops have withdrawn to the town of Yew. Referring to the situation in Burma last week and its relation to India, His Excellency the Viceroy in a broadcast from Delhi on the National War Front, said:

"On the whole, we may consider ourselves lucky in that we have had a long respite, before the real attack begins. For that we have mainly to thank General Alexander and the Indian, British and Chinese forces, who outnumbered and cut off from reinforcements of men and supplies, have, by an epic resistance, won us what we so greatly needed—time."

The greatest value of the stubborn campaign in Burma is, as pointed out by His Excellency, the time gained for improving India's defences and laying the foundation for the counter-offensive of the United Nations. It may be recalled that when Rangoon fell about nine weeks ago, the Axis radio treated it as the fall of Burma as a whole and Tokyo immediately boasted of its strategic advantages. Subsequently the Japanese found more than one unexpectedly hard core of resistance. They had all the advantages of superior numbers and convenient lines of supply, but they had to fight all the way in the Irrawaddy, Sittang and Salween valleys. Considering their advantages, they should have been in Mandalay weeks ago, but the British, Indian and Chinese forces put up a stout resistance and have done the most valuable service to India by denying to the Japanese the aerodromes which they badly need for any land-based attack on India.

**Japanese Tactics** Realizing that their frontal attacks did not yield sufficient fruit, the Japanese resorted to other tactics. From Hopong they went up to Loilem and rushed along their mechanized troops via Konghaiping. When the Japanese troops moved westwards from Chiengmai, a large contingent of Chinese troops was

massed in the Southern Shan States, but it is likely that the heavy fighting around Taunggyi necessitated the movement of these troops from their original position, and this has been taken full advantage of by the enemy in his northward thrust. The present enemy drive has developed on the north of the railroad, along well-defined roads, towards the north of Mandalay. Chinese troops in the Mandalay area are still engaging the enemy north of the City, and fighting is going on at Bhamo and Myitkyina. Strong Chinese troops are engaging the Japanese to the south of Myitkyina in northern Burma, where the Japanese have made a thrust during the last few days. But it must be pointed out that in their move towards Mandalay, the Japanese are not going to have an easy time, for the disposition of General Alexander's limited resources in men and machines has hitherto achieved maximum results, and the enemy can still be harassed between Lashio and Mandalay. In their advance towards Lashio, the Japanese had artillery and air bombardment as their cover, but their chief asset in this sector was armoured land units, which have suffered considerable losses at the hands of the Chinese. The enemy's numerical superiority in the air, achieved after the fall of Singapore and the use of advanced air bases from Tampangyang in the west to Loilem in the east have caused the greatest difficulty to the defenders. But soon monsoon conditions will be setting in, and the enemy's air activity may well be the first to be limited.

**Dogged Struggle** The question of weather in relation to the Burma campaign has been referred to by Captain Cyril Falls in a broadcast from London on May 2. He said:

"There are few places in the world which get 200 inches of rain in the year, but there are fairly large areas in Burma, and they get most of the 200 inches there in three to four months. It must be evident that the Japanese had very carefully calculated their stroke at Lashio because once the great rains

had burst it would be impossible for them to repair the road, where we and the Chinese have blown holes in it. Unfortunately, the Japanese have been too quick but they haven't completed the conquest of Burma, and if the monsoon breaks before they can do that, a great deal of trouble will be in store for them."

It is well to bear in mind, however, that the monsoon will not win the war for anybody, though it may be expected to shift the weight of activity to other areas.

to have had some effect, for a statement made on Wednesday last, a Berlin spokesman has declared that the German Supreme Command has no intention of employing such methods. Mr. Churchill said that if Hitler used poison gas against Russia, Britain would use her growing air superiority to carry gas warfare on the largest possible scale against military objectives in Germany. The use of poison gas against Russia would, added Mr. Churchill, be treated as if it were used against the British Isles, and it was for Hitler to choose whether he wished to add that additional horror to

### MEN WHOM THE AXIS FEAR—2



MARSHAL TIMOSHENKO

*A report published this morning (May 15) says that Marshal Timoshenko has smashed through the German first line of defence and is planning an attack on Kharkov. This is not merely a diversion aimed at distracting the Germans from the Crimea. A severe battle is raging for Kharkov and Kerch.*

Captain Cyril Falls in his broadcast pointed out that the Allies had put up a great fight in Burma against odds—odds especially in the air, and that at the moment, it must be confessed that the picture was an ugly one. There was, he added, emphasizing what His Excellency the Viceroy has stressed, one consolation which might prove to be very important in the long run:

"It is that the dogged struggle in Burma has given India time to make better preparation, for her defence, and for subsequent counter-offensives."

**Mr. Churchill's Warning**

Mr. Churchill's warning to Germany in his broadcast on Sunday night against the use of poison gas in Russia seems

aerial warfare. Hitler knows well that if he resorts to this additional horror, Germany would have to pay dearly. For, it is stated that only one-third of the German civilian population has gas-masks, and further Germany cannot long sustain a gas warfare on all fronts without dislocating her chemical industry, which is vital for her war effort. Even as regards the gas-masks supplied to the German civilians, it is pointed out that they are poor in quality being made of *ersatz* rubber. Referring to the question of use of gas, a commentator says that the Germans might have resorted to this form of warfare earlier if, on the one hand, their armies had not been so uniformly successful against all other opponents, and if there had not been an impression at the back of their minds that Britain might play rough too.

**Hitler's Blunders in Russia** Hitler has committed blunders in Russia, but gas warfare may not be one of them, because he knows—and Mr. Churchill has made it very clear—that Britain will retaliate. In his speech, Mr. Churchill traced the history of Hitler's mistakes when he drove the youth and manhood of the German nation forward into Russia. He said the Russians under their warrior-chief, Stalin, sustained losses which no other country or Government had ever borne in so short a time, and added:

"They, like us, were resolved never to give in. They kept their faces to the foe. From the first time when they were attacked, we made a brotherhood with

### TROOPS IN JAPANESE OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Enquiries from relatives of military personnel who were serving in Far Eastern areas now in Japanese occupation still continue to be received in large number at General Headquarters, says a Press Note issued from New Delhi. It has already been stated that every effort is being made to obtain information about the welfare and whereabouts of the personnel but that there is bound to be delay in receiving this information which can only be obtained through the International Red Cross. It has also been stated that as soon as information is forthcoming, it will be conveyed to the next of kin.

While appreciating the anxiety of relatives it is to be stressed that no useful purpose is served by constant enquiries at this stage, but all relatives are assured that steps to get information are being pursued with the greatest speed and when received, the news will be conveyed to them automatically.

them and a solemn compact to destroy Nazidom and all its works."

Hitler's second blunder, said Mr. Churchill, was that he forgot about winter. With winter came the great Russian counter-attacks, and both contributed to the destruction of more Germans than were killed in the whole of the four and a quarter years of the last war, the total of which was given out by the German Ministry of Defence in 1935 as 2,035,893. Now the British counter-attack is in its full swing. Mr. Churchill said Britain was in a position to carry into Germany many times the tonnage of high explosives which Hitler could send to Britain, and "this proportion will increase all summer, all autumn and all winter." Continuing he said:

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small; and, for

my part, I hail it as an example of sublime and poetic justice that those who have loosed their horrors upon mankind shall now, in their own homes and persons, feel the shattering strokes of retributive justice. In this way, the Germans may find time for meditation and repentance, and remember the millions of Russian women and children they have driven out to perish in the snows, and the mass executions of peasantry and prisoners of war which, in varying scales, they are inflicting upon so many of the ancient and famous peoples of Europe."

**A Message of Good Cheer** In other words, Germany is being paid back in its own coin. And the turn of Japan would come much sooner than many people think. Mr. Churchill pointed out that the strength of the United States expressed in units of modern war power, actual and potential, was many times greater than the power of Japan. He added:

"We also will make our contribution to the final defeat and punishment of this ambitious and greedy nation. I am not prone to make predictions, but I have no doubt, tonight, that the British and American sea power will grip and hold the Japanese, and that the overwhelming air-power, supported by covering military operations, will lay them low. This would come to pass very much sooner, should anything happen to Hitler in Europe."

The concluding portion of Mr. Churchill's brilliant and masterly survey of the war situation must put heart into doubting Thomases and more courage into the hearts of all who are watching the progress of the war with anxious interest. Giving his "message of good cheer," he said to the people of Britain and those who stand by Britain:

"You deserve it, and the facts endorse it. But be it good cheer, be it bad cheer, will make no difference to us. We shall drive on to the end and do our duty, win or die. God helping us, we can do no other."

**A** DIVISION of infantry reviewed by Il Duce yesterday had in five consecutive days covered 100 miles uphill in bad weather. As soon as the inspection was over the Duce placed himself at the head of the infantry and ran several miles with them.—*Rome Radio.*

### A Notable Broadcast

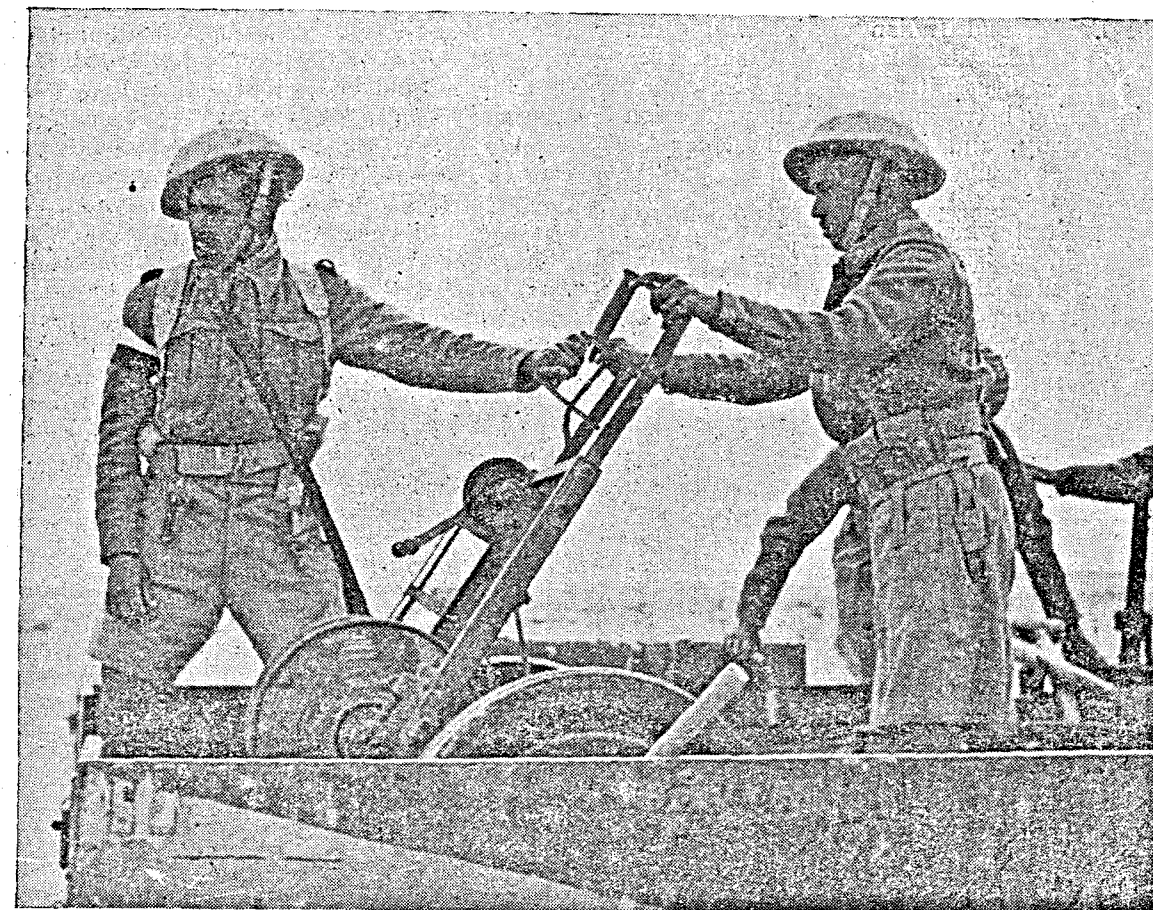
## GENTLEMEN of the GARRISON

(By R. D. Denniston)

You and I have been accustomed, for as long as we can remember, to the presence in Madras of both Indian and British troops, and I think I am safe in saying that they have never done us any harm. I should like you, if you can, to explain a phenomenon to me. In peace time the presence of troops in Madras raises no qualm in the breast of the ordinary citizen. Why therefore, because we are unhappily at war, should the same troops be regarded—if we can believe the more imaginative sections of the Press—as a menace to our persons and our

"Ah" said the labourers; "Soldiers!" and off they went. They didn't know where they were going, they didn't know why they were going. They only knew that they were going, and they went. Now of course, for railway journeys are expensive things and salaries don't last for ever they are coming back, and having been persuaded to take the military on at football, and having handsomely defeated them, they have decided that these soldiers aren't such dangerous fellows after all. But why did they go in the first place and why should the arrival of a

### WITH THE SIGNALS IN THE WESTERN DESERT



An important task of the Signals is to establish and maintain telephone communications between H.Q. and its subsidiary units. A special truck is used to lay the telephone line.

property? It is true that there are rather more of them than usual, but surely that fact should inspire confidence rather than the reverse, and after all the only reason they are here is to protect Madras, and people like you and me, from an attack by the enemy.

I have some connection with an industrial concern, quite a long way from Madras, which employs a labour force of some 10,000 men or so. This concern was considered of sufficient importance to warrant the despatch to the locality of certain Indian troops, as some measure of protection in an emergency.

few troops result in the complete temporary disorganization of an important war time industry?

There are, I think, two reasons. This war differs from the last one in that there is in existence a powerful weapon which was hardly heard of in 1914—the wireless—and a technique has developed which aims at undermining the resistance of the civilian population. They call it propaganda, and it is the one branch of warfare in which we cannot be sure we are our enemy's superior. The gentlemen who coined the phrase "a war of



nerve" did his country a disservice—or am I maligning some one, and did the phrase emanate from that stunted little horror Dr. Goebbels? War breeds hysteria—I don't necessarily mean panic—but the tendency to exaggerate harmless happenings—the search for scapegoats when things go wrong—the spreading of rumours—the creation of "incidents" (useful word "incident") and hysteria when sedulously fed by enemy propaganda, is apt to spread to the masses.

This war has been productive of many horrid phrases and expressions. Thus a gentleman recently wrote to the papers asking whether we should refer to the Germans as Huns or Bosches. Why not just call them Germans—there is no fouler name under the sun. And so with the term "Fifth column." Why go to General Franco to borrow a euphemism for treason. Fifth column is just plain ordinary treason and a fifth columnist is a plain ordinary traitor. There are evidences that there is in existence a treasonable campaign to vilify those grand men of the British and Indian armies who stand between us and the enemy. It takes the form of an insidious attempt to create mistrust and ill-feeling between the civil population and the army, and it would almost appear as if it were deliberately fostered by certain sections of the press. Does an Indian soldier start a quarrel which generates into a slight disturbance, and we have headlines in the Press. Does a British soldier, off duty, say "Good Evening" to a woman, and we are told that no woman is safe from molestation, and there are more and heavier headlines. Do a few soldiers become rather rowdy after a drink or two—and who shall say they don't deserve them—and we have references to scandalous and disgraceful conduct—how the Press love the word "scandal," don't they? Do we owe nothing to the Army, British and Indian? Are they to be allowed no relaxation, and cannot we condone a few mild naughtinesses in view of the narrow, disciplined and restricted life which the soldier leads? Do we forget Abyssinia, Libya, Malaya and Burma and the tributes paid to the Indian Army by all who have had the high privilege of commanding them and fighting with them. Do we forget Dunkirk, Crete, Tobruk and their stories of unexampled heroism?

#### THE SOLDIER'S JOB

What sort of a fellow, I wonder, would you wish your soldier to be? After all, his job is to fight, and one doesn't fight on milk and water and with kid gloves. And if it comes to that hasn't there been rather too much milk and water and kid gloves in certain quarters in this war? Some of you, I dare say, have friends and relations in the Army. Before they joined the Army you probably regarded them as respectable members of society. Are they any the less so now that they are wearing the King's uniform? And

so with every other member of the Army—a man is surely entitled to more, rather than less respect, when he has joined the fighting services. Do you know anything of the monotony of a soldier's life when he is not actually fighting? You and I consider ourselves to be busy people, but after our day's work we have the comforts of our own home to go to. For complete soulless discomfort commend me to a barracks, or alternately if you were to tell me that you would care to live in a small tent in Madras in the months of May and June I should raise an incredulous eyebrow. Surely we should be churlish were we to begrudge the troops what little relaxation they get.

And now what sort of fellows are they, these men of the present day army? There is a difference between the pre-war and the present day Armies. Before the war we had in Madras regiments composed of regular soldiers—men who had adopted the army as a career. To-day there is, of course, still the regular soldier, but we also have the peace time civilian—and he probably predominates—who has joined the Army for the duration of the war—the fellow who says "the sooner I can clean up this blighter Hitler, the sooner I can get back to my job." There is a unit not far from Madras which numbers amongst its ranks lawyers, theological students, accountants, bank clerks, surveyors, artists, engineers, drivers, farm labourers, tin miners, shop assistants and salesmen. Do you mean to tell me that the accident that these men are wearing uniform (no it is not an accident—it is their realization that there is a job of work to be done) the fact that these men are wearing uniforms transposes them from ordinary peaceful citizens into marauders from whom the general public should flee in terror. The vast majority of these men have been in action at Plymouth which sustained one of the heaviest aerial bombardments of the war. In another unit 60 per cent of the men are teetotal—these are official figures furnished by the Commanding Officer of the Unit. Are these the men who render the streets dangerous for ordinary citizens? In a country where discipline is perhaps not one of the major virtues, it may be difficult to appreciate how strict military discipline is. It is stricter than ever in war time, and substantiated cases of misdemeanour (about one case in ten of those appearing in the papers has any foundation in fact) are dealt with in a way which is apt to deter the delinquent from indulging in a repetition. In any large body of men one

(Continued on page 10)

ALL Europe is now divided into three parts: occupied, unoccupied and pre-occupied.—*Toronto Star Weekly*.

## Eclipse of Mussolini

### Laval as Hitler's Principal Henchman

The *Washington Post* editorially discredits the possibility that an Italian shake-up is materializing. There is overwhelming evidence that the Italians are warsick and hate their German rulers, reports this paper. They are anxious to discard the whole mess. However, accomplishment does not necessarily follow, despite rumours from Buenos Aires and elsewhere, because conquered Italy is incapable of exercising freedom of choice. Between 15,000 and 20,000 Gestapo agents are occupying key spots in the Italian Government. They are controlling telephone lines and issuing orders to the King and Mussolini.

stronger and stronger hand in Axis affairs. He is therefore circulating rumours about that Italy is willing to sell out to the highest bidder. By such means he hopes to influence Hitler, force his hand, and hasten Mediterranean operations."

#### ITALY AS CAT'S-PAW

Hitler's uneasy oration has contributed to a further unsteady opinion in Italy. An imperturbably victorious Germany has, for years, formed the background and the foundation of Mussolini's position. Without it Italy's concept of the present war can only



"COME ON, DARLAN..."

["Come on, Laval!" would better describe the present relation between Germany and Vichy.—Ed.]

Other United States papers are taking a similar view of the Italian situation. Constantine Brown, a *Washington Star* columnist, wrote:

"Mussolini has long been eclipsed. Laval is becoming the Fuehrer's principal henchman now and is endeavouring to assume a

relapse into incoherence, declares *The Times* in an editorial. For the past year, Italy has figured only as a provider of auxiliary troops for the German-led armies in Russia and Libya and as the possessor of a fleet more or less in being and occasionally in action. But severe privations, aggravated by corruption

and inefficiency among bureaucrats and business men, have prevented the Italians from enjoying the consolations of this comparative exemption from direct military burdens.

In the coldest recorded winter, Italian householders who could obtain a quarter of the sub-normal fuel supplies of the previous year were exceptionally lucky. Those who by necessity or scruple lived on their legal rations got no more than seven ounces of bread a day up to the middle of March. After that their pittance fell to five ounces, or the equivalent of two small rolls. This forced privation is naturally compared with the relatively enviable lot of the German, who considers himself far from pampered on twice the quantity. What has further rendered the past year intolerable, in spite of the relative inaction of the Italian armed forces, has been the absence of a million and a half male Italians from their homes as prisoners-of-war, as labourers in Germany, or as soldiers on Axis fronts. In one of these functions can they be recompensing Italy for their absence from the fields and orchards where they are desperately needed.

#### "RISE IN PRODUCTION"

An effort to depict the war as the fulfilment of Italian traditions and the instrument of Italian interests defeats the most fertile of Mussolini's writers and speakers. Italian spokesmen apologetically proclaim that Italian war production is now much greater than when Italy entered the war. If the claim is true, it means only that the unimpressive production of the country, which in 1939, after its Abyssinian and Spanish adventures, was already unable to afford imported materials for a really far-reaching programme, has been somewhat speeded up. The grotesque magnification of small naval episodes in the Mediterranean, hashed up for days and weeks on end in the Italian wireless and press services, indicates how desperate is the need to find some encouraging features in a war which began for Italy with boastful shouts for the incorporation of Corsica and Tunis, Malta, Gibraltar and Suez, in Mussolini's Empire.

#### LAVAL'S RETURN

Laval's return to power in France relegates to a still dimmer twilight this series of sweeping claims against France. Official Italian embarrassment over the installation of this friend of Germany at Vichy has been un concealed. A certain number of obscurely menacing articles in the Italian press and some anti-French street demonstrations were perhaps intended to warn Hitler that a German deal with Laval would be ill-received at the Palazzo Venezia. This consideration may have weighed with Hitler in causing him to omit any mention of France from his Reichstag speech. Mussolini's annoyance may

still be embarrassing to his disciple and master. But the two have linked their fate together and Fascist Italy is no more able than Nazi Germany to escape from the ultimate consequence of her complicity in crime. Italian frustration finds expression in a great deal of busy and perhaps meaningless diplomatic manoeuvre. In the depths of the nation, there is dumb dismay.

#### AN OBJECT OF CONTEMPT

We can be sure that these (Salzburg) talks bode no good, for Italy. An object of contempt in Germany, and in Italy maintained in power only by the truncheons of the Gestapo; Mussolini has laid himself open to continuing blackmail. Yet more of Mussolini's depleted armies are facing extermination in Russia while, to take their place, fresh divisions of the hated Germans—traditional enemies of all Italians who have cared for Italy—will swarm southwards over the Brenner Pass. Italians must move out in order to make room for the Germans moving in. To such a pass has Mussolini's parody of statesmanship reduced what was once a lighthearted and freedom-loving people—*News Chronicle*.

## Uniforms Free!

AN unusual example of practical patriotism is featured in Chicago newspapers. Herman Schurosky, a Russian living in Chicago who has been in the United States since 1907, operates a tailor shop. He is furnishing soldiers and sailors with uniforms free of charge.

"I was a Japanese prisoner-of-war for six months during the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, and I did not like it," he told reporters in explanation. "I wanted to join the American army and fight the Japs again, but I am too old and they wouldn't take me."

HIS son, Edward, is in training at a naval station, and will represent the family in the American forces.

"BUT I at least can do my bit to help by keeping some of our fighters well-clothed," the tailor says.

## German Atrocities in Russia

### Exceptionally Horrible Tortures and Murders

M. Molotov, Foreign Minister of the U. S. S. R., has sent in a Second Note on German atrocities, to the United Nations. The following is an instalment of it which is published today (May 15):—

It is useless to appeal to the human feelings of the bestial German invaders. Complaints by local residents about the violence of the German authorities are invariably regarded as "Bolshevik propaganda" or as "sympathising with the guerillas" and frequently end in the execution of the complainants.

Very typical are the circumstances of the death of a peasant woman, Ustinova, of the village of Ovsyannikovo, in the Solnechhogorsk district of the Moscow region, the mother of

had been burned down. The list of mass murders by the invaders is endless. Tortures and murders are in many instances exceptionally horrible. Children are beaten up before the eyes of their parents, and parents in the presence of their children. Manhunts are staged. People are killed by grenades or bursts of machine-gun fire, burned at the stake or buried alive.

During a frost water was poured over some prisoners, turning them into pillars of ice. Bodies are mutilated; dead and living are humiliated. Bodies are converted into a bloody mash. Thousands of urban residents are shot and whole village populations exterminated.

#### ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT



Tommy-guns before going into action

five children. She came to the German Headquarters asking for the return of the clothes of her children, who were suffering from a cold. Ustinova was shot by a German officer on the threshold of the Headquarters building to which she had come with the request.

#### DRIVEN INTO THE COLD

Many thousands of Soviet women, children and old men have perished from cold and starvation in open fields and woods where they were driven during the winter by the retreating Nazis after the towns and villages

#### LONG TORTURES

On January 7, 1942, 110 peaceful residents of the village of Pobuzh, in the Kozelsk district of the Smolensk region—nine old men, 51 women and 50 children—suffered a terrible death. The Nazis slashed them with knives, stabbed them with bayonets, showered grenades upon them, and shot them with machineguns and automatic rifles.

#### 380 FAMILIES DONE TO DEATH

In the villages of the Lotoshino district in the Moscow region, the Nazis burned alive 13 families of collective farmers; tortured to

death and hanged 153 men and women collective farmers; and shot 507 persons including many women and children.

In the town of Novozybkov in one night the invaders killed 380 families comprising over 1,000 old men and women, boys and girls, and burned alive dozens of children.

Reports received from the towns of Gadyach and Zenkovo, in the Poltava region, tell of the excruciating death of 280 citizens whose bodies were dumped into a pit where the Nazis also threw living children together with their parents who had been tortured to death.

According to reports from Kharkov, 370 hostages were executed in this city in January 1942, alone—Ukrainian and Russian workers, employees and intellectuals—as a reprisal for the activities of Ukrainian guerillas.

The murder of over 1,000 peaceful residents of the town of Feodosia, including 245 Crimean

Tartars, will go down for ever in the sanguinary record of Hitlerite crimes. Mothers with their babies, old folk, pregnant women and adolescents were taken to the suburbs in dozens of trucks and then these perfectly innocent people were placed in groups at the edge of a ditch and machine-gunned. Women and children who still showed signs of life after they had been shot were buried.

### 3,000 KILLED IN TAGANROG

On October 27, 1941, over 3,000 peaceful residents of Taganrog were murdered by the Nazis. On the orders of the German Command these residents came with their families to a school building, bringing with them on the demand of the German authorities food supplies sufficient for three days. The Nazis took away their food, drove these families beyond the city boundary, where they selected about 100 persons, took them about 100 yards aside and shot them with automatic rifles before the eyes of other doomed people. Then they proceeded to shoot one group of 100 men, children and old folk after another.

### GENTLEMEN OF THE GARRISON—(Continued from page 6)

must always find one or two who occasionally go off the rails, but the marvel is not that there are so many but that there are so few, but I won't press the point.

### HAPPY WARRIORS

You have seen pictures by the score of Indian and British soldiers. Have you noticed that they are almost invariably laughing and smiling—happy warriors. Contrast pictures of German and Italian soldiers—Is there a smile amongst the lot? I admit, of course, in the case of the Italians that they haven't got much to laugh about. I could enlarge on the fact that the British soldier is at his best with children and animals but any soldier who is listening to me might think that I was bordering on the realms of the sloppy, and apply to my remarks his favourite adjective—no, not that one, the other one.

A pleasant example of the spirit of comradeship existing between British and Indian troops took place a short time ago. The Cameron Highlanders composed a special pipe march and their Officer Commanding presented the musical score at a small informal party to the Rajputana Rifles, who also favour the pipes. The tune was entitled "With Wellesley's Rifles at Keren" and the pipers of the Cameron Highlanders visited the lines of the Rajputana Rifles and played the tune over to them. What we should call in present day parlance, a pleasant gesture. But then, of course, the British and the Indian Army understand each other, and the Army and the civilian don't. But I hope I have

said enough to warrant my putting forward a plea for a little more tolerance, a little greater sense of proportion and a little less credulity. I can't help remembering that in a long spell of umpiring at hockey I have never had so much as a raised eyebrow from military sides, and such trouble as I have had has always been from civilian sides. There is something to be said for discipline after all and a man disciplined on the playing field is disciplined in other walks of life. Gratitude is a rare quality, but it might be as well to remember that but for the presence of British and Indian soldiers we should probably by now have made the acquaintance of Japanese soldiers, but I don't expect we should have liked that much. And so, gentlemen of the garrison, your health, and power to your elbows.—A broadcast talk from the A.I.R., Madras.

### Q. FROM A. B.

And then there was the candidate for the Navy, who, on being asked if he could swim, answered:

Yes. What's wrong—have you no boats?"—*The Glasgow Herald.*

## British Occupation of Madagascar

### Strategic Advantage in Indian Ocean

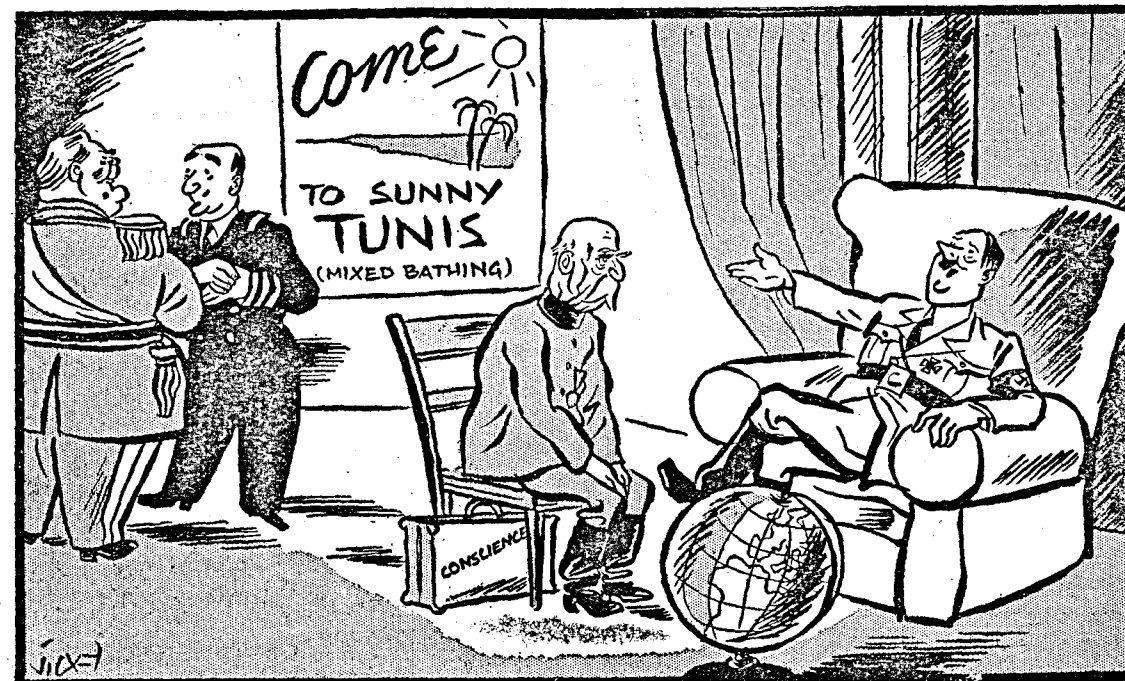
(By Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg)

In a previous war commentary, I drew attention to the growing importance of the Indian Ocean in the world war. Less than a month later, the seizure of Madagascar by a British force has illustrated the strategic significance of command of the sea in that ocean. The success of the operation is a tribute to Allied planning and an example of Allied responsibility.

The tactical operation was conducted entirely by British forces of the three fighting services, but they were the representatives

line of supply serves British as well as Russian forces, but its interruption would have done more than sever their communication; it would have brought much closer direct contact between our two enemies, Germany and Japan.

Serious interruption to the line of supply up the east coast of Africa would quite possibly so diminish the flow of war material to the southern Russian front that the German armies would have greater chance of success against Trans-Caucasia. This might in turn



### "NOW, AS ONE HONOURABLE SOLDIER TO ANOTHER"

Cartoon from the London News Chronicle.

of the United Nations, in whose combined cause the enterprise was planned and executed. It has been no mere British filibustering raid, as it will certainly be represented to have been by the German propaganda machine. It is a strategic move of the utmost importance, planned by the Combined Staffs of the United Nations and intended to serve the interests of all equally.

### SAFEGUARD SUPPLIES

Its object has been to safeguard the sea-lanes of supply from Britain and America via the Cape of Good Hope to the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, India and Australia. This

lead quickly to German troops shaking hands with Japanese sailors in the Persian Gulf. At the moment Germany and Japan have no direct contact by land or sea, and our occupation of Madagascar would make the prospect of opening such communication still more remote.

### POSTPONED IF NOT CANCELLED

Thus is the day postponed, if not for ever cancelled, when Germany will have access to the surplus raw materials of Japan and Japan have an opportunity of replenishing her depleted armoury from the factories of Germany and of German-occupied territory. It is a



curious anomaly that each robber country is over-rich in things the other yearns for. Japan cannot replace her losses in war material from her own resources; she has to live on accumulations of the past and on her captures, while Germany has countless factories capable of vast production but is beginning to experience shortages which Japan is well able to make good. It must, therefore, ever be a cardinal point in Allied strategy and diplomacy to prevent Germany and Japan from over-gaining direct touch with each other by land or sea.

To turn for the moment from strategy to politics, it is interesting to note that no Free French troops took part in the operations against Madagascar. The operation was conducted entirely by British forces. This was no doubt with the object of making it perfectly clear that the enterprise had no political significance whatever. There is no question of putting Madagascar under the control of the Free French or of making the garrison of Madagascar come over to the side representing Free France.

#### MUST NOT FALL TO JAPAN

The United Nations are determined that Madagascar shall not fall under Japanese control in the same manner as French Indo-China last year. They are making quite certain that the island shall be of no use to their enemies, and, with Laval at the helm at Vichy, the only way to make quite certain of this was to occupy the place themselves. This is now being done. Having been occupied for this purpose, it will of course be defended against all assailants.

With Colombo still secure and Madagascar in process of being made so, the strategic advantage position in the Indian Ocean lies with the United Nations.

#### "A BRICK IN THE WALL ROUND JAPAN"

Madagascar is not an isolated incident. It is all part of the patient rebuilding of a containing wall round Japan, remarks the *Manchester Guardian's* naval correspondent. The occupation of Madagascar is but one brick. Others that we have seen already are the occupation of the Free French territories of New Caledonia; the reinforcing of certain South Sea island bases; the Pacific Fleet's excursions by "task forces;" and the development of the Dutch harbour in Alaska.

The new containing wall, it is true, is much farther from Japan than the original one which the Japanese breached so successfully in the Netherlands East Indies. But it may be expected to serve until such time as the accumulating pressure of Allied sea power forces back buccaneering expeditions within the confines of the first wall and even farther. The strategical necessity for ensuring that Madagascar did not fall into enemy hands has long been evident to the whole world.

#### "KEY TO SOUTH AFRICA'S SAFETY"

The South African Government was fully informed beforehand of the British plan concerning Madagascar, for the Union is vitally concerned in what flag flies over the island. The general feeling here at the news cables the *Daily Telegraph's* Capetown correspondent is one of relief and joy that the Allies have stepped in to deprive the Axis of an easy prey. Colonel Reitz, the South African Deputy Prime Minister, said, "South Africa's advanced post is being established in Madagascar. It is the key to our safety."

Diego Suaraz, which the French have always regarded as the Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean, has a harbour large enough for the entire British Fleet. On the south shore of the harbour lies Antsirana, a small naval dockyard, which, however, is capable of taking cruisers. Aerodromes are available at many places on the island, but to maintain them in efficient state is a problem because of the frequent storms that wash away surface material. In spite of these handicaps, they represent valuable landing grounds from which it will be possible to carry out reconnaissances over the Mozambique Channel and also over groups of islands lying northwards including the Seychelles.

Against a land attack on Diego Suaraz from the south the French relied mainly on its natural position, with the jungle that covers the mountains of Ambositra, which separate completely the naval base from the rest of the island. A better place than Courier Bay for an attack on the citadel could not have been chosen.

#### UNITED STATES WARNING

Vichy's attitude towards the British protective occupation of Madagascar has placed new strain on the thin thread of American diplomatic relations with the Petain-Laval regime. French declarations that British occupation will be resisted are contrasted with acquiescence of the Vichy authorities in the Japanese occupation of Indo-China—an occupation largely responsible for the loss of Malaya and Java. Opinion here is unanimous (cables the *Daily Telegraph's* Washington correspondent) that the United Nations would have failed in their duty had they risked similar Japanese occupation of Madagascar, which would have jeopardized South Africa and enabled the Japanese to dominate the Indian Ocean.

In view of all these circumstances, satisfaction is expressed that the British have acted swiftly to forestall a possible Axis move. Units of the Vichy fleet now at Toulon and Dakar are being watched and the question is asked whether Laval will be able to persuade their officers and crews that since France has been "attacked" by Britain they should abandon any scruples they might have about fighting France's former ally.

## German Domination in Italy

### Italians Depressed at Recent Events

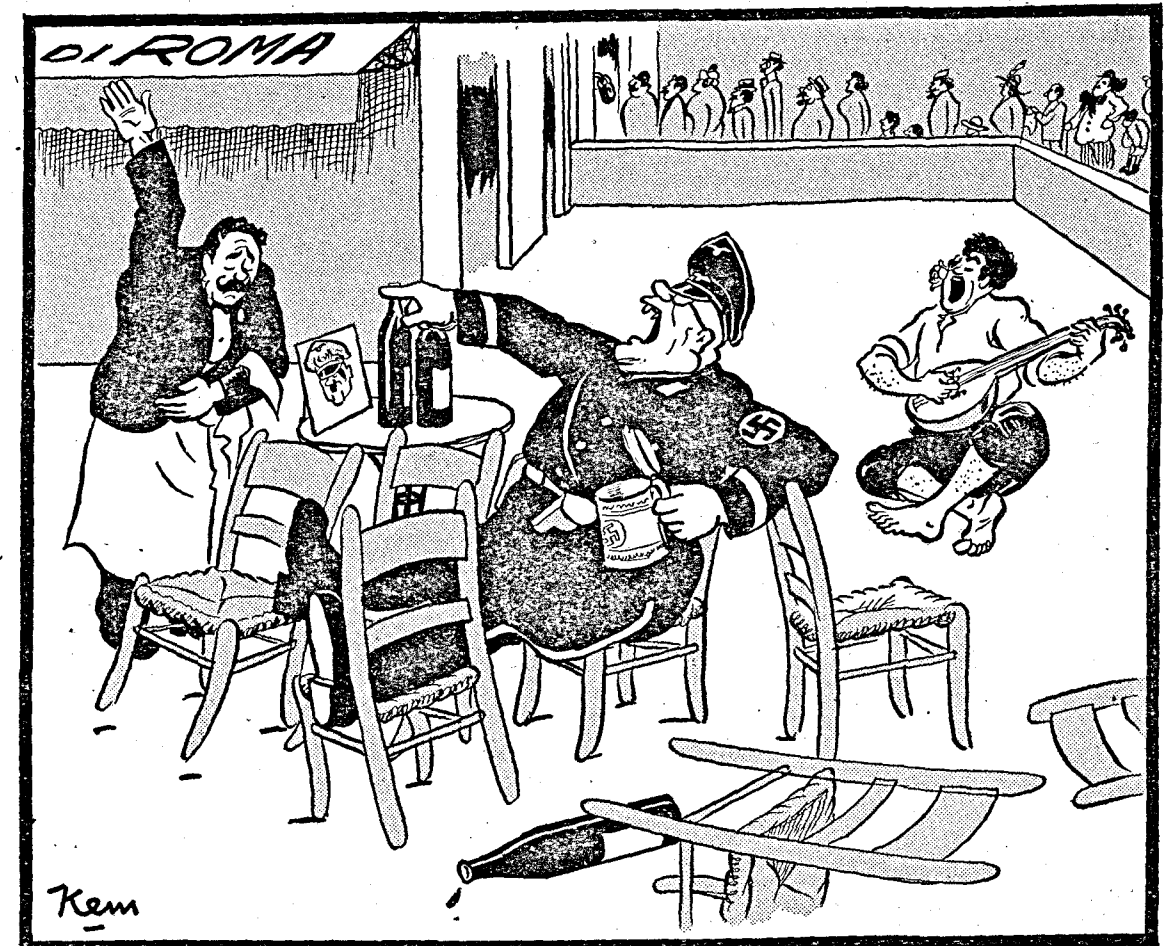
A *New York Times* dispatch from Buenos Aires says that a shift in Italian public opinion towards the Allies is taking place. Italians realize that their position is hopeless. However, Germany's virtual occupation of Italy precludes any expression of this feeling at present.

Recent events have depressed Italians still further, says the article. Laval's accession to power has filled the people with great

forcibly siphoned into Germany. Thousands of Italians are slaving for the Nazis in Italy's own fields and factories, and thousands more have been forced into service in Hitler's armies. Italy has already lost nearly all of her colonies, a large part of her fleet, her economic independence and her self-respect.

#### A LOST CAUSE

The view of the future is even more depressing. Berne reports that Italians are



THE SUPERIOR RACE IN ROME —

— "HEIL HITLER! ANOTHER BEER."

Cartoon from the Cartoon Comment

foreboding for the future. Italy's territorial aspirations in the post-war settlement are menaced, and it is felt that Italy will definitely be retired to second place.

Italy's present situation is desperate. She has already lost her war, says an editorial in the *New York Herald-Tribune*. The country is already prostrate under German domination. Italy's production is being

"stupified" over Hitler's recent speech. He acknowledged the discouraging possibility of long continuance of the war. Japanese war contributions to Hitler's ambitions now eclipse Italy's, and the Italians realize that Japan will probably be proportionately rewarded. There would be no crumbs for Italy even from a Hitler victory table. The Italians realize that their cause is already lost.

## Anti-Nazi Movement in Holland

### 72 Dutchmen shot for Pro-British Activities

[Sunday, May 10th, was the second anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Holland. Broadcasting from Ashville, North Carolina, on that occasion, Princess Juliana said: "We are fighting in the common struggle against evil powers which, for long, have sought to destroy those human rights and liberties of which every democratic country is justly proud." Prince Bernhard broadcasting in the same anniversary programme, said: "We are rebuilding and regrouping our armies, reinforcing our naval power and air force, and in co-operation with the Allies, harassing and defeating our enemies until the glorious day of full and final victory." Dr. Gerbrandy, Netherlands Prime Minister, speaking on the same day at a ceremony, held on the site of a bombed Dutch church, to commemorate those who lost their lives and those "who groan under the heel of the oppressor," said that the brutal German invader was learning that the spirit of the Netherlands nation lived on. The following account gives an idea of the prevalent spirit in the Netherlands.]

The German announcement that 72 Dutchmen have been shot and seven others sentenced to life imprisonment for pro-British activities is the first official admission that a widespread secret anti-Nazi movement exists in Holland. The men, who included Dutch army officers, are stated to have been the

that the Dutch people would eventually co-operate in their "New Order," thinks the *Daily Telegraph's* diplomatic correspondent. It was this hope that deterred them from taking drastic action before. A month ago the Germans announced that eight people had been shot for anti-Nazi activities; in the

### HITLER'S ARMIES IN RUSSIA FACE "GENERAL WINTER"

An ominous reminder of what befell Napoleon's crack regiments in Russia is provided by this picture of German troops painfully plodding with their horses through mud and sleet, riding being impossible. Prisoners captured recently, said a Moscow report, looked like tramps. Frozen enemy soldiers and frozen engines of enemy tanks have made their appearance on the battlefields, which are ankle deep in mud and covered with snowdrifts on the greater part of the 1,500 mile front where the German army has been deprived of winter quarters by the superb resistance of the Soviet Army and people.



ring-leaders of an underground organization "whose purpose and goal was the conduct of a campaign against the German occupying Power."

These executions, by far the largest number ever carried out by the Germans in Holland, are evidence that they have given up hope

previous week there were five such executions.

The rising wave of anti-German activity throughout Holland is believed in Dutch circles in London to be directly due to the new R.A.F. offensive on the Continent. They have given new heart to the people, who believe that at last the tide is turning.

## Evacuation of Indians from Burma

### Scope of what has been achieved

Much has been said of the shortcomings of various authorities in the evacuation of Indians from Burma. The scope of what has been achieved is sometimes overlooked. Indians in Burma numbered between 10 and 12 lakhs. On account of the speed at which the evacuation problem developed and be-

cause of the delay that individual registration would have caused, no complete count has been kept of those who have returned. But the total now is certainly not less than 250,000 and probably nearer three lakhs. More are coming at the rate of about 2,000 daily. Of the total some 50,000 came by sea

### SEARCHING FOR IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS



An Australian pilot officer from Adelaide searching for important documents after his aircraft was forced to land in a Burma river.



from Rangoon at a time when shipping was short and conditions of embarkation peculiarly difficult. Many thousands more have been brought by sea from Akyab. A considerable number have also been brought out by air.

On the Indian side of the land border the organization for food, water and shelter along a difficult and arduous road was completed in a remarkably short space of time. Conditions were admittedly primitive, the rapidity with which the organization had to be set up making it imperative to sacrifice quality to quantity. Improvements are constantly being suggested and put into effect as circumstances permit. One of the greatest problems has been the provision of transport of all kinds. The economical use of every means available has been the subject of daily examination and review.

#### MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Medical assistance and control also formed one of the most pressing requirements. Cholera at one stage threatened to render the whole land route unsafe for use. Drastic measures taken both in Burma and in India have so reduced the incidence of the disease that cases are but rarely reported now. A large medical staff from various parts of India has been assembled and not a few have been sent into Burma itself.

Under the present arrangement no refugee need pay anything from the moment he reaches Tamu on the border till he arrives at railhead in India. Food, shelter, water, coolies, lorries are all under Government control and are all supplied free. On the railway too those who cannot afford to pay are carried free to their destinations.

It is not possible as yet to calculate the amount spent by Government on various forms of assistance. In the course of a few weeks the value of free railway tickets issued at one station alone amounted to Rs. 8,50,000. Taking into account other centres and other kinds of free assistance rendered it is obvious that the total cost must be many times that figure. This does not, of course, include the voluntary aid afforded by a number of non-official organizations who have so generously offered their services.

While it is true that the most pressing need is for a speedy transfer from Burman to Indian soil of the greatest possible number, the problem clearly does not end there. Reception of the refugees at the principal centres of arrival and their dispersal to their homes is a matter in which there has been the fullest co-operation between Governments and non-official committees. The latter have done noble work in attending to immediate needs and doing everything possible to enable refugees to complete their long journey. Governments have readily provided funds and official assistance in administrative matters.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF REFUGEES

In order to deal with the particularly difficult problem of finding employment for refugees all Provincial Governments have been asked to open employment bureaux or some system of registration by which those seeking employment can be put in touch with prospective employers. All those desiring such assistance should approach the local authority in their area and enquire how they can get themselves registered. Those with technical qualifications should also make themselves known to the nearest National Service Labour Tribunal.

Another matter which has received attention is the provision of educational facilities. The response to a special appeal by the Government of India to Universities and Provincial Educational authorities has been most encouraging. Facilities in the way of admissions, relaxations of fees and even modifications of curricula have been readily agreed and every effort is being made to see that evacuee students can complete their studies.

For indigent refugees as well as for dependants of persons detained in enemy occupied territory, Government have undertaken to advance subsistence allowances. Those in immediate want should apply to the authorities in their area, giving full details of the circumstances in which they have been reduced.

In reply to a request from the Government of India, the Government of Burma have appointed their own representative in India to deal with claims for pay, leave salary, pensions and provident fund withdrawal made by Burma Government servants evacuated to India. It is hoped that before long arrangements will be made to take up claims under the Burma Government War Risk Insurance Scheme. In the meantime the Government of India are recording all claims for property lost or destroyed in Burma as well as outstanding claims for goods delivered to Burma Government authorities for which payment has not yet been made.

Individual instances, sometimes the same incident repeated from different sources, like individual instances of harsh or unsympathetic treatment may well have occurred. It should be remembered that many authorities and organizations have been engaged in refugee work in many parts of India. Complete co-ordination has not always been possible and is not in fact essential. It remains true however that the basic organization for which Governments in India are responsible does not contemplate any distinction between races and that a constant watch is kept to prevent such distinction arising.

AFTER Hitler has become "Lord of Europe" he plans to become Over-lord of the Moslem world, my intelligence service tell me, under his old title of the Sheik-el-Grueber—"Peterborough" in the *Daily Telegraph*.

#### Three Anecdotes from Burma

### A Mysterious Bird Call

#### Mango Leaves on a Jungle Tree!

#### Army Truck with the Jap Flag

Half a dozen brief episodes from the Burma front were recounted by a military observer in a recent talk from the Burma State Broadcasting Studio. They indicated, he said, the varied dangers undergone by men in the fighting line and typified their courage and endurance. The episodes were not unusual, and something like them happened every day. Here are some stories related by the observer:—

#### I

Behind the cover of a bamboo thicket an Indian soldier started out across an empty jungle clearing. A Bren-gun lay ready by his forearm. He was listening intently. . . . From somewhere in the jungle came the call of a bird. The soldier reached for the Bren-gun. Then he answered the call. After a short interval the bird call sounded again. It was closer. . . . Once more the soldier replied: then silently slid himself into a more comfortable position, his index finger lightly curved about the trigger of his gun. . . . Twigs crackled, the dense foliage of bushes was cautiously parted, and four Japanese soldiers came out into the clearing. They looked about them, then their leader repeated the bird call. It was answered emphatically by the Bren-gun. A single burst sufficed.

#### II

A party of Indian soldiers was ordered to comb a patch of jungle where the presence of enemy snipers was suspected. Cautiously the men worked their way forward, searching the undergrowth and peering up into the foliage overhead. For some time they found nothing. They had almost decided that the jungle was free of enemy when a young soldier suddenly dropped on one knee and fired up into the branches of a tree. A body crashed through twigs and leaves to the ground. The soldier fired again and a second sniper fell dead from the tree. . . . Only a few moments previously the Indian officer in command had been standing near that same tree and upon examination of it had noticed nothing. He questioned the young soldier, who pointed

to the leaves with which the dead snipers had camouflaged their uniforms. "Mango leaves do not grow on a jungle tree" was his terse explanation.

#### III

In a little town some dozen miles behind the scattered fighting line was a party of Gloucesters at rest. It was a peaceful spot, and the men were writing letters, shaving and generally relaxing after a tough spell of duty. The shady compound they had chosen for a camping place had a well, and some of them were bathing. For a few hours at least they had done with the war. But although everything seemed quiet, rifles and Bren-guns were close at hand. From down the tree-shaded road came the honk of a motor horn. A few moments later an Army truck appeared and with a screech of brakes pulled up in the middle of the compound. Someone without looking up expressed the hope that rations had arrived. . . . One of the Tommies at the well glanced casually at the truck, then jumped for the nearest Bren-gun. The truck was flying a Rising Sun flag, and out of the back were scrambling Japanese soldiers. . . . The Bren-gun went into action a split second ahead of half a dozen Gloucester rifles, and the whole incident did not last more than half a minute. The Japanese who rode in that truck are no longer interested in the war.

### A Schoolboy Howler

Germany, Italy and Japan  
are the Abyss powers.



## The Battle of Yenangyaung

### Break-through Japanese Road-Block

#### Grim Fighting by British and Indian Troops

Some of the hardest fighting in Burma has taken place around the oilfields of Yenangyaung. Here, towards the middle of April, a force of British and Indian troops was surrounded by the Japanese who had blocked the road north of Yenangyaung. Hungry, thirsty and fatigued by ceaseless fighting for three months, but still undaunted, the Imperial troops battered against the enemy ring of encirclement for three days and nights. Then the Chinese joined up with the Imperial troops and together the Allied forces broke through the Japanese encirclement.

The battle was watched from beginning to end by Darrell Berrigan, a Correspondent of the United Press of America. Here are extracts from his account of the fighting:

"Ten miles south of Yenangyaung, on the afternoon of April 16, I met the Imperial Army withdrawing across the arid hills from Magwe, 25 miles away. Men, mules, and horses strung out across the dusty hills under the white blaze of the sun, collapsing dog-tired in the sand for a brief rest, then heaving to their feet again and marching forward. Bearded, dust-caked men, with sweat-salt dried white across their shirts, their water bags clacking dry against their hips, fell into position as the sun sank behind the smoke from the burning city of Yenangyaung and began making camp. The low brush-covered hills were soon dotted with small fires and 'billies' were bubbling with hot tea so necessary for the British soldier. Tanks roared from the east into Yenangyaung on to a flat sandy waste across the Pin Chaung. Mules ran through the camp with tired Indian drivers in lumbering chase. Trucks jammed the narrow road while cursing drivers and officers sweated to unravel them. Dust rose into clouds, blinding and choking the men swarming about the trucks bringing water from a swimming pool inside Yenangyaung.

#### FIGHTING MEN

"And these were the men who had fought the battles of the rivers in Tennesse- rim, fought their way across the Sittang, broken out of Pegu, cracked the Hlegu road-block and fought their way up the Irrawaddy to Magwe. They were the Cameronians from Scotland; the Inniskillings from Ireland; the West Yorks, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and

the Gloucesters from England; the Punjabis, the Jats, the Sikhs, the Rajputs, the Garhwalis and the Gurkhas from India; and the Kachins and the Chins from Northern Burma."

Fighting started the following morning, with the Gloucesters attempting the first crack at the Japanese road block. Enemy planes roared overhead, but anti-aircraft batteries manned by Sikhs, Punjabi Mussalmans and Jats sent them dodging off out of range. After dinner the General held a council of war. As his staff officers gave their reports the seriousness of the situation became increasingly evident. Ammunition was running low and rations were completely out except rice for Indian troops. The General warned his officers to order their men to conserve the ammunition and fire only when necessary. He then announced that Chinese troops from the other side of the Pin Chaung were attacking next morning, but he was worried that they might be mistaken for Japs. His fears were justified, for the Japanese had already used the presence of the Chinese as a ruse by themselves posing as Chinese and shooting down our men.

#### TERRIBLE THIRST

Throughout the following day the fighting went on, the Imperial troops making one attempt after another to break through the road block. When night came our troops were still two miles from their goal with the road still unopened. Everyone had a terrible thirst. "I drove back to a point (wrote Berrigan) where a water pipe crossing a ravine had been opened up, with the water draining out. British and Indian troops, with their mules, gathered under the stream of the water, filling their canvas-bags, canteens and bottles. It was not long before the pipe had run dry of its black rusty water. In the destruction of Yenangyaung the British had not forgotten the water tanks perched high on the hills among the oilfields. The only water available on these hills now was what had been left in the sag of pipes crossing the ravines and the little still standing in the bottom of dynamited tanks."

The Japanese launched a counter-attack at 6-30 a.m. on April 19. "Screaming and yowling at the top of their lungs they poured down the barren hillsides in the shadowy morning light and attacked our perimeter from the south. Our artillery blasted the little brown dwarfs, our machine-guns met them with streams of fire, our tanks..."

off calmly, glad to see them out in the open. The battlefield was a bedlam of shouts and howls, braying mules, dust and smoke. But this did not last long. Men who had fought a waterless and foodless battle for three days stuck to their positions and dotted the hillsides with dead Japs and traitor Burmese. Our lines held despite the heat, thirst and hunger. By 7 a.m. the battle had settled down to sporadic firing from machine-guns and rifles and heavy drumming of mountain batteries, sending death to the enemy, howling across the desert hills."

#### ACK ACK BARRAGE

Later three Japanese planes came over and were fired at by Indian anti-aircraft guns. The first barrage boxed up one plane which broke formation and dived. The men lying under cover shouted: "Got him, got him!" In the excitement the men fired at the plane with rifles and machine-guns, yelling and cheering at the top of their lungs. The anti-aircraft guns continued to pump shells at the dodging plane, but the pilot managed to pull out to escape westward. The men cursed but laughed. "Bet he's sick," they shouted. "Shortly after the planes had disappeared,

mortar bombs came whirling over, with a noise like a bottle through the air. With every warning whoosh-whoosh-whoosh-whoosh, we hugged the hillsides and awaited it burst."

Then followed an attack by British tanks. Berrigan heard the tank Commander talking over his radio telephone to the tanks ahead: "Our Chinese allies have crossed the Chaung and are now on our fight!"

"I felt like cheering or weeping, didn't know which," said the correspondent. "But we were not yet out. The mortars—those ubiquitous guns which the Japs kept moving from position to position making them hard to find—again started lobbing shells on to our road."

"At noon our mountain batteries started a barrage in preparation for the Chinese attack. For five minutes a steady stream of steel howled over our heads to burst like distance thunder in the Jap positions in Yenangyaung. Then came silence. We waited half an hour lying under the shade of tanks. Suddenly the hills ahead broke into life. Machine-guns, rifles, mortars and artillery echoed and re-echoed across the hills."

(Continued on page 20.)

#### THE BATTLE FOR PIN CHAUNG



Tanks fight their way over the worn ox-cart tracks leading to the Pin Chaung.

Press Comments**Nazi time-table badly Disrupted****Trouble Brewing in Germany**

The American press regards Hitler's recent speech as the cry of a leader on the defensive.

American editorials agree that Hitler's speech indicates that the Nazi time-table has been badly disrupted. It is clear, they say, that Hitler is militarily and psychologically on the defensive. It was not a conquerer's statement.

The *Washington Post* says, "In view of Hitler's boasts in October that the Russian army was about to be smashed once and for all, and the fact that these boasts were followed by enormous losses in men and material in the Eastern Front, Hitler has lost face with his own people."

Another typical comment appears in the *New York Times*. It says, "Hitler's speech is very encouraging for the United Nations. Hitler admits that the Nazis were unprepared for the Russian winter weather, and that German nerves have snapped causing discipline to break down at certain points."

"Hitler's warning of German defeat means his annihilation," it says. The press interprets this speech as an indication that Hitler and the German people now foresee their doom.

The following are typical neutral press comments on Hitler's speech:—

Switzerland: The *National Zeitung* says that the question on everyone's lips is, "Why did he speak?" The paper suggests that the answer is that internal conditions, disobedience and lack of self-discipline render it necessary to demonstrate to the German people that Hitler alone will be able to save the situation and hence absolute confidence in him is essential.

Sweden: "No Roman Caesar was ever granted such wide powers," states the *Stockholms Tidningen*. "We know German leaders have been preoccupied since the autumn with the question of the German people's morale."

Chile: "Hitler is afraid of internal revolt in the Germany." This is one of the comments on Hitler's speech in the Chilean Press. Others are: "Hitler admitted that he could not attempt an invasion of Britain this year as the war with Russia is dragging on." "Hitler's demand for plenary powers is only a pretext to hide from the German people the seriousness of Germany's position."

Brazil: Hitler's speech is generally regarded as an indication that trouble is brewing in Germany. Typical comments are: "The full power demanded by Hitler to condemn to death without legal proceeding or trial is confirmation of the reports of unrest in Germany." "Hitler yesterday addressed a vanquished nation and a crushed people." The *Van Guardia* describes Hitler as "the champion of cynicism" and declares that his speech "gives an impression of total confusion."

**THE BATTLE OF YENANGYAUNG**

(Continued from page 19)

The battle was now coming to an end. British tanks advanced, and unheededful of enemy fire, went ahead, crushing all resistance. This is how Berrigan described the climax of the fighting:

"Near the mouth of the Chaung where the Irrawaddy pulled its cumbersome weight to the south we met Chinese troops crossing into Yenangyaung to open the road block and release hundreds of trucks still blocked up. I speeded up in my Jeep and passed the tanks. The West Yorks, clinging to the sides of their tanks, grinned, shouted and gave us the thumbs-up sign. I wanted to cry and laugh at the same time. One of us yelled at a column of Chinese: 'China ten thousand years!' They echoed: 'China ten thousand years!' and we drove off through the blackened wreckage of the road-block broken by the Chinese on the north side of the Chaung."

**Diary of the War****AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND**

9th May.—Air Marshall A. T. Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Bomber Command, said: "We are going to bomb Germany incessantly, and I have not the least doubt that the day is coming when the United States and ourselves between us will put over such a force that the Germans will scream for mercy. When Germany is smashed, the time will come for a final kick in the pants for Japan. If I could send 20,000 bombers to Germany to-night, Germany would not be in to-morrow. If I could send 1,000 bombers to Germany every night, it would end the war by autumn."

The Royal Air Force raided Stuttgart and airfields in France and Holland were bombed. Industrial objectives at Stuttgart and the docks at Nantes were hit.

Three small raids by enemy aircraft were made on the south-east coast of England.

10th May.—There was enemy air activity over East Anglia. Two German planes were destroyed off the south-west coast.

Possibly two enemy aircraft were destroyed by the English trawler "Horatio" in beating off a bomb and machine-gun attack by six enemy planes.

During April and March, 119 German fighters were destroyed.

11th May.—In a radio broadcast, Mr. Churchill warned Germany against the use of poison gas and said that Britain would retaliate German atrocities in Russia.

Hostile planes appeared over North Ireland. Ground defences were in action.

12th May.—Britain made ready to meet gas warfare. It was revealed that new discoveries had been made in the invention of deadly gases.

14th May.—A Berlin spokesman declared that the German Supreme Command had no intention of employing poison gas.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC**

10th May.—The Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Henry Wallace, declared that the Axis offensive on the military sabotage propaganda front in the United States and Latin America would reach its peak "sometime during the next few months." He added: "I am convinced that the summer and autumn of 1942 would be a supreme crisis for us all. We may be sure that Hitler and Japan will co-operate to do the unexpected."

11th May.—President Roosevelt sent Admiral John Hoover, a State Department official, to Martinique to negotiate an agreement with Admiral Robert. The arrangement offered by the United States Government provided that the French flag would continue to fly over the French Caribbean possessions (Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana) and French Sovereignty there will remain unchanged. An assurance of non-collaboration with the Axis was demanded.

President Roosevelt issued a proclamation designating June 14 as Flag Day of the United Nations.

12th May.—It was announced that all New York's seven million inhabitants were to receive gas masks.

According to *New York Times*, General Giraud was arrested in Geneva for travelling with false papers.

13th May.—Lieut.-General William Knudsen, the American War Production Chief, told a press conference: "War production is rolling along smoothly. But we are far from satisfied."

15th May.—According to a Washington report, three French warships in Martinique were immobilized by the Franco-American Naval Commission.

**INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON**

9th May.—The Japanese thrust up the Irrawaddy was held north of Mandalay. The Chinese resisted encirclement in Yunnan Province.

Broadcasting on the National War Front, from New Delhi, His Excellency the Viceroy said: "We must achieve unity and action, and we must combine them in a spirit of attack. Passive defence or masterly withdrawals, forced on us as they are at times, do not win wars. Let us attack our work, attack the rumour-monger, attack the defeatist."

10th May.—The Japanese bombed and machine-gunned the Chittagong area. Slight damage was caused and there were some casualties.

There were further withdrawals by British troops in Central Burma. The Chinese cut the Lashio-Mandalay Road in the Japanese rear. The Royal Air Force bombed forward area in Burma.

11th May.—The Governor of Burma and his ministers moved to India. The Chinese attacked Mandalay.

The Royal Air Force carried out a raid on the Japanese-occupied aerodrome of Magwe.

A Japanese motorised column was heavily machine-gunned west of the Salween river.

**12th May.**—There was an enemy air raid on a small town in the mofussil of Eastern Assam.

His Excellency Sir Reginald Dorman Smith, Governor of Burma, asserted: "Far from there being any considerable disloyalty among Burmans, the Japanese are unable to get a single Burman of any weight to join their side since the invasion began. In fact, there is not a single Burman Quisling, and I am proud of it."

**13th May.**—There was fighting on the west of the river Salween and the Japanese advance guard was destroyed.

An attempt was made to encircle the enemy in Lashio. The tide of the South Sea battle turned in Allies' favour.

**14th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided Akyab. The British withdrew to Kalewa. The Japanese launched an attack on Segyi and there was fresh attack along the Burma Road. Stiff resistance was offered by the Chinese.

**15th May.**—Communications were disrupted behind Lashio. Japanese vanguards were 60 miles to the west of Paoshan. Chinese forces consolidated their positions between Myitkyina and Mandalay.

The Royal Air Force attacked the Akyab aerodrome. Two enemy bombers were probably destroyed.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**9th May.**—Resistance on the Island of Madagascar ended. The naval base surrendered.

Major-General Sir William Dobbie, Governor of Malta, resigned. General Viscount Gort succeeded him.

**10th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi harbour. Bombs were dropped on enemy landing grounds at Martuba. Fighter activity continued in the forward area of Cyrenaica.

The French forces continued to offer resistance to British troops in Madagascar. British casualties were approximately 500.

Three Axis fighters were destroyed and two seriously damaged and four bombers and two fighters damaged in raids over Malta.

**11th May.**—It was reported that Axis airborne troops landed in Marcia desert.

The Royal Air Force again raided Benghazi. An enemy merchant vessel was hit. One enemy plane was shot down.

There was an enemy raid on Alexandria when 22 were killed and 40 wounded.

**12th May.**—Twenty enemy aircraft were destroyed and 51 damaged during Axis air raids on Malta.

Reinforcements were sent to the Royal Air Force in Malta.

There were minor exchanges of artillery fire between our light forces and enemy patrolling columns in Libya.

There was a lull in fighting in Madagascar. British troops were five miles north of Mahazaga.

The French Air Force in Madagascar lost its petrol supplies.

**13th May.**—Ninety-six enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged in air battles over Malta.

An enemy battery was silenced in the Central Sector in Libya.

It was announced that there was no British Protectorate over Abyssinia, but only limited military control.

**14th May.**—The Minister for Railways and Harbours, the Union of South Africa, announced that the largest graving docks in the southern hemisphere, 1,200 feet long, 150 feet wide and 45 feet deep, estimated to cost two million, one hundred thousand sterling, were being built at Capetown.

In a broadcast, the Pope made an appeal for peace.

British fighters intercepted a formation of enemy planes off North Africa and shot down 13 of them.

**15th May.**—Fifteen enemy aircraft carrying troops were shot down by the Royal Air Force over the Mediterranean.

One enemy supply ship was attacked and set on fire.

It was officially announced in London that the Free French would help in the administration of Madagascar.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**9th May.**—German light naval forces, U-Boats and aircraft attacked Arctic convoys to Russia. One British cruiser and one German destroyer were lost.

**10th May.**—The Germans used mines with poison gas on the Crimean front.

According to the Moscow Radio, the Germans lost over 60,000 killed and wounded on the Leningrad front during March and April.

**11th May.**—There was heavy fighting on the Kalinin front and the Germans sustained huge losses. The Germans lost 600 officers and men killed.

**12th May.**—There was fierce fighting on the Karelian front. There was Russian pressure on the Leningrad front.

**13th May.**—The Germans started a large-scale offensive against Russia. Several divisions with tank and air support were employed in Crimea. Enemy lines were broken through on the Leningrad front.

The Moscow report that gas had been used in Crimea was explained by the fact that the Germans were using a new kind of mine.

**14th May.**—Russian troops smashed back the enemy in Kerch sector and retired to new prepared positions. On the southern part of the eastern front from Taganrog to the Donetz Basin, the Russian army drove back the enemy. The Soviet units captured an important position on the Central front and routed the 539th German Infantry Regiment.

**15th May.**—The Russians advanced in Kharkov. The Nazis were forced to retreat. Marshal Timoshenko's troops broke through the German first line of defence.

The Russians counterattacked in Kerch. There was fierce fighting on a narrow front.

#### SHIPPING

**10th May.**—An Allied ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine near Bermuda.

**13th May.**—Three British destroyers were sunk by a German air attack in the Mediterranean.

A fighter was torpedoed in the St. Laurence river by an U-boat.

**15th May.**—A large Japanese merchantship was torpedoed and sunk in eastern South China Sea.

Several encounters took place between British and German naval units off the Dutch Coast. One German boat was sunk and two British vessels were damaged.

Allied planes attacked enemy shipping at Amboyna. One vessel was sunk and two others were hit.

A United States merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the West Coast of Africa.

#### VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

**10th May.**—The Royal Air Force made several sweeps over occupied territory and

attacked targets at Hazebrouck and Bruges. The Royal Air Force also attacked Warnemunde where the Germans train U-boat crews.

Targets at Dieppe were also successfully attacked.

**12th May.**—Field-Marshal Goering was reported to be in Paris engaged in important conversations with high French personalities.

A Vichy despatch stated that the United States had presented the following demands to the French High Commissioner in Martinique: Firstly, the stationing of garrisons and military control over strategic points in French Antilles; secondly, the demobilizing of French ships anchored at Martinique since the Franco-German Armistice and the surrender of French tankers there.

**13th May.**—Far reaching demands were made on Vichy by Germany on pain of permitting Italy to occupy Tunis and Corsica.

A rising wave of unrest swept over Paris. The Gestapo discovered 17 new illegal leaflets.

The German controlled Paris radio was put out of action by French saboteurs.

A wave of bomb-throwing occurred in the Paris area.

M. Laval had a long interview with the Japanese Ambassador.

Twenty-four Dutchmen were shot by the Germans for espionage.

#### THE FAR EAST

**9th May.**—Three enemy planes were destroyed over Yuhang in western Chekiang.

In the great naval battle in South-West Pacific, the United States Navy scored a big victory. The Japanese lost one light cruiser, two destroyers, four gunboats and one supply vessel; one 9,000-ton seaplane tender, one light cruiser, one cargo vessel and one transport were badly damaged; six Japanese planes were destroyed.

**10th May.**—The Japanese invasion fleet was smashed and the remnants ran away. It was reported that 18 Japanese ships were sunk and four damaged. America denied the loss of its aircraft carrier in the Coral Sea battle. The Allied losses were relatively light.

The Japanese sent reinforcements to Central Hopeh. Thirty-three Japanese planes bombed Nanchang and Kiang in the southern Kiang Province.

The Chinese levelled a charge against the Japanese of having used poison gas.

It was announced that women were to be enlisted in the Australian fighting services for the first time.



**11th May.**—Eighty enemy planes raided Port Moresby. Two were shot down.

The Japanese retreated from South-West Yunnan. The Chinese recaptured Chefang. Fierce fighting raged near Minchang where 500 Japanese were besieged.

It was officially announced in Washington that the Tokyo attack on April 18 was made by American army bombers.

There was a "terrific eruption" of the Asma Volcano in the centre of the main Japanese island.

According to a Washington dispatch, success was achieved by the United States Navy in the battle of the Coral Sea at a relatively small cost.

Mr. Curtin had a conference with General MacArthur.

**12th May.**—Two Japanese submarines were sunk or damaged off north-east Australia.

The Japanese retreated in Yunnan and the Chinese were in hot pursuit. Enemy "mopping up" campaign failed in W. Changtung.

In an attempt to break through the Chinese cordon in the Chefang area, 3,000 Japanese were killed.

**13th May.**—The Japanese forces were routed and driven back to the Yunnan border.

Allies' bombers attacked the enemy seaplane base on Deboyne Island.

Two enemy transports were hit at Kessa in Solomon Islands.

Enemy bombers attacked an aerodrome at Port Moresby. The damage was slight.

The battle of the Coral Sea was regarded in Tokyo as concluded.

**14th May.**—The Chinese troops bombed and machine-gunned French aerodromes in Hanoi in Indo-China.

The Japanese attacked Chekiang and the Chinese raided Ichang.

**15th May.**—The Japanese made a flank movement from Thailand and Indo-China. There was bitter fighting in Yunnan.

The Chinese troops recaptured Hohsin. The Japanese prepared for a drive inland from Hangchow Bay.

Enemy planes bombed Yushan and Nanchang. The Japanese attack made from Kingtehchen was repulsed.

### "IT CAN'T BE TRUE"

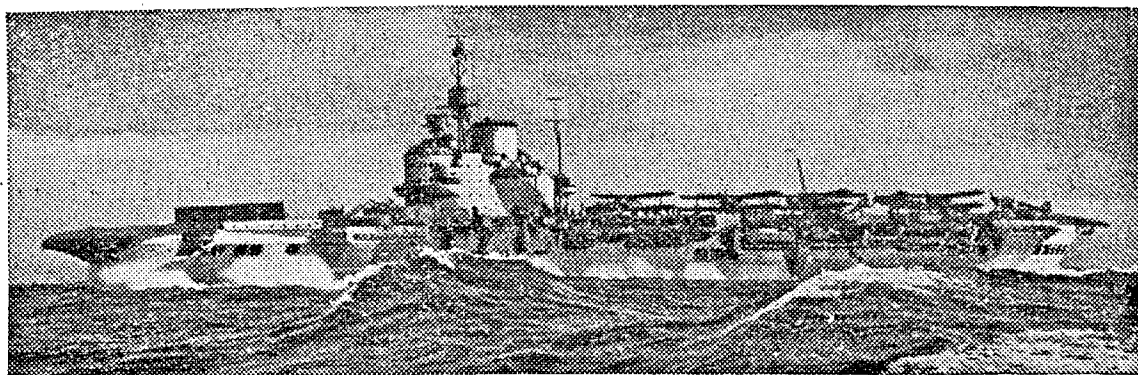
Tokyo is stunned at the rapidity of war conversion in the United States, Washington official sources reveal.

Japanese officials are so disturbed at the quick and giant change-over taking place in America that they are telling the people that it can't be true.

Last November they said that the United States was so totally unprepared that her situation was hopeless. If the President should have the temerity to declare war, they said, the isolationists would immediately assume control of the government and make peace.

Now that the United States is aroused, united in its enthusiasm to get on with the war at once, and wholeheartedly throwing itself into the transformation to war basis with such amazing speed, the Japs are thoroughly alarmed. They realize that the Japanese people know that their efforts will be futile, once the wealth and energy of America are completely mobilized.

### BRITAIN'S MIGHTY NEW AIRCRAFT-CARRIER H.M.S. "VICTORIOUS"



Aircraft-carrier "Victorious" (23,000 tons), a sister-vessel of the "Illustrious," and one of the four of her class, assisted in the pursuit which resulted in the destruction of the "Bismarck" 753 feet long, she carries a complement of 1,600, and is armed with sixteen 4.5 inch dual purpose anti-aircraft guns. Her speed exceeds 30 knots.

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# Madras War Review

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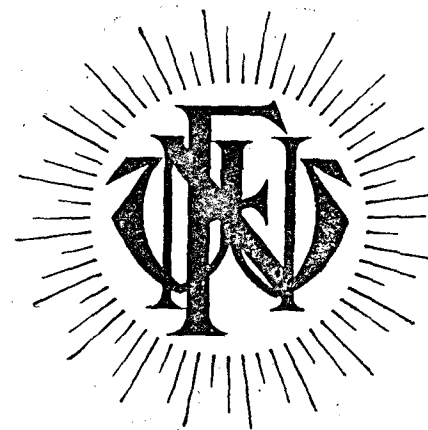
ISSUE No. 20

## DRIVE FOR VICTORY

As this Bulletin leaves the Press, something considerable is happening to the Province of Madras.

The subject of the National War Front was introduced to the public of India by the Viceroy in a message some 10 weeks ago; the Provinces got down to devising organisations to implement His Excellency's inspiring call to the country for a new feeling of fellowship, a positive—even aggressive—mentality, and a realisation that the present self-respect of India and her future position in the coming world of peace depends upon her bearing here and now.

This Province is certainly aware that no one endorses these sentiments more eloquently and more sincerely than His Excellency the Governor; yet, as if further proof were needed, his boundless energy and his faith in the people he leads, have prompted him to assume personal Leadership of the War Front in



his Province and to inaugurate its campaign in person, with his persuasive oratory, and with effective public ceremony.

"Rome was not built in a day," and if every man and woman of good intent is to be actively enlisted in the National War Front, there is much work to be done. But from the word "Go"

Madras will feel the impact of the new drive; hearts will be fortified, energy will be harnessed, and honour will be achieved in a common and positive assault on everything which the Axis powers stand for.

The trumpet of the National War Front will ring in the ears of men, women and children from Coromandal to Comorin; whatever the creed, caste or political affiliation of their owners, those ears will hear the clarion call. Its harmonies are not complicated; it is not discordant with personalities, criticisms or antagonisms; it is simply a stirring appeal to patriotism, courage, self-reliance and determination, and only the ears of the ill-disposed, idle and defeatist will fail to respond. From a too apathetic past a spark is struck; a galvanic current runs from man to his fellow man, from the Governor to the peasant; the medium is a mainly non-official organisation of men of all castes and interests—some eminent, some humble, some paid, some unpaid. They, and we, appeal for the same enthusiastic response from the whole public of this Province as first inspired the inventors of the project, and we are as certain as is His Excellency that this response will be forthcoming.



H.E. LORD LINLITHGOW

## “LET us BUILD the WAR FRONT IN INDIA”

H.E. THE VICEROY'S  
BROADCAST

### DUTY OF UNARMED FORCES

WHAT of the rest of us, the unarmed forces of the country? Are we going to give a good account of ourselves? Not, I suggest, unless we stand shoulder to shoulder and work actively for the common cause. I have often heard it said lately “We are unarmed; what can we do? Let Government put arms in our hands and we will spring to the defence of India like one man.” Well, here is my answer to that. Were the people of Great Britain armed in June 1940? Were the people of Russia armed in June 1941? During the long agony of China have ordinary men had arms in their hands? The answer is, “No.” The mass of the people have never carried arms in any country or in any modern campaign.

THE activities of irregular bands operating behind an enemy's advancing line can be of very great value provided they are fully trained for this most exacting task. This phase of warfare is being developed and will be more fully developed as arms become available. Meanwhile the position is that the expansion of the regular army proceeds apace, and we put no limit on it. We require therefore for fully trained soldiers all the modern arms that are available.

WHAT then can we, the unarmed forces of the country, do? Let me remind you of what General Wavell has said: that of the elements

EARLY in March, just after Rangoon had fallen, I sent you a message. The war had arrived at India's gates and had suddenly become the affair of each one of us, not as spectators but as combatants in our several fields. I invited you to close the ranks and stand steady behind the fighting men in a **NATIONAL WAR FRONT** against the aggressor. Since then much has happened; India's own soil has been attacked and our capacity to “take it,” as others have taken it, has been tried. Ceylon has been attacked and a Japanese fleet has ranged the Bay of Bengal, sinking our ships and drowning our seamen. True, it has withdrawn for the moment. Depend upon it, it will come back. In Burma the Japanese are in Lashio and Mandalay. But, on the whole, we may consider ourselves lucky in that we have had a long respite before the real attack begins. For that we have mainly to thank General Alexander and the Indian, British and Chinese forces who, outnumbered and cut off from reinforcements of men and supplies, have by an epic resistance won us what we so greatly needed, time. General Wavell, in his inspiring talk a fortnight ago, told you what good use was being made of this breathing space. The military and air strength of India is growing daily. Under a Commander in whom we all have implicit confidence, our armed forces are going to give a good account of themselves against any attack that our enemy is able to launch.

which contribute to success in modern war, the spirit of the people is the most important. That is our responsibility, yours and mine, and that is why I invite you again to join together in building a **NATIONAL WAR FRONT**. I do not care whether we spell this with capital letters; I do not care, in fact, what we call it. We all know what it means, a united determination, transcending all racial, religious and political differences, to stand up and stand together to defend the things we have and hope to have and to make sure that they shall never be so threatened again.

resistance of the people; to eradicate all elements tending to undermine it, and in particular to counteract fifth column activities of all kinds, including all talk, thought, writings and rumours likely to produce a defeatist mentality; to inculcate faith, courage and endurance, and to consolidate the national will to offer united resistance to Nazism and Fascism in every shape or form, whether within or without the country, until their menace is finally overthrown.

I SAY with confidence that every man and woman in this country can

### OBJECTS OF N.W.F.

1. TO do everything possible to help and maintain public **MORALE**.
2. TO counteract the evil activities of the Fifth Column in thought, word and deed.
3. TO consolidate the national will to offer united resistance to Nazism and Fascism in every shape or form, whether within or without the country.

### THE WILL TO ACT

I USED the word *build*, for India's war front will not come into being just by wishing or talking, but only by doing. Two things—and two things only—are needed, the will to unite and the will to act. I see no difficulty in finding unity: there is nothing in our objects to which any one need hesitate to subscribe, unless, indeed, he sympathises with the way of life which our enemies would impose on the world—and to such I make no appeal.

THESE are the objects which those who join us will adopt as their own:—

to do everything possible to help and maintain public *morale*, that is to say, to strengthen the war

subscribe to a creed such as this, without sacrificing a single principle or abandoning a single aim.

MANY people ask the question: “What can I do?”, not, I know, as an excuse for doing nothing, but in genuine uncertainty. Let them reflect that, in a war like this, there is hardly anything which a man does or omits to do which does not help or hinder victory. To those for whom a place in the armed forces is waiting, I say “Fill it quickly.” For the rest of us there are opportunities galore; the Civil Defence Forces are crying out for wardens, fire-watchers, doctors, nurses, ambulance men, helpers of all kind. Civic or Home Guards and Pioneers need men.

Women are wanted in hospitals, in offices and to run canteens for troops. There are refugees to be helped.

### AVOID WASTE

LET us look into our daily lives : are we wasting money, food, clothes, electricity, petrol, coal? If we are we are delaying victory. Do we travel when we need not do so taking up space badly required for troops and munitions of war? Are we farmers? Then can we not grow more food grains? Are we factory hands? Then are we working our utmost? Whoever we are, rich men, poor men, officers, clerks, businessmen, labourers, housewives, servants, be sure there is something which we can do which will hasten the day of victory. A determination cheerfully to do our best in fulfilment of the ordinary hum-drum tasks and duties of our daily lives, and to continue in this despite any attempt by the enemy or his agents to disturb or frighten us, is for many of us the greatest contribution that we can make towards winning the war. Do not forget what even one day added on to the war means in terms of human suffering and material loss.

WE must achieve unity and action and we must combine them in a spirit of attack. Passive defence or masterly withdrawals, forced on us as they are at times, do not win wars.

**LET us attack our work, attack the rumour-monger, attack the defeatist. We must make our front an attacking front, and think always in terms of the offensive.**

### MUST BE WON

THERE is no one in India who does not know that, if all that we value is to survive, if hope is not to die, this war **must** be won; every thinking man knows that, with the resources which the United Nations have, it **can** be won; whether it **will** be won or not depends on ourselves.

So let us build the War Front in India, while there is yet time. And let me end by commending to you two lines which my wife quoted in a speech some time ago—

*"Look in your hearts, make inquiry there*

*Of service done in this supreme of hours."*

## THE PLEDGE OF THE N. W. F.

**BECAUSE I am proud to be a citizen of India I solemnly pledge myself to stamp out defeatism and suppress alarmist rumours; to face and defy every peril threatening India's national honour and security, and to work day by day in sure and certain hope of victory.**

### Mobilizing the Unarmed Forces

#### Scheme of work of N.W.F.

The National War Front is, as explained by His Excellency the Viceroy in his broadcast, a movement to mobilize the unarmed forces of the country, and is intended to be almost entirely non-official in direction and execution.

The intention is to go right down to the village and get everybody working together under local leaders, with the organization running right up from the village to the provincial leader, who will be sometimes one single person and sometimes a small board of men with energy and talent for leadership and a wish to help.

The only official element in each province is the Provincial Organizer. He will work under the direction of the Provincial Leader and will look after the finances, arrangements for meetings and preparation and distribution of literature, and other matters.

In Madras, the District Organizers are mostly non-officials.

The Government of India are prepared to provide the raw material for propaganda and give similar help at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs a year.

It has been suggested that everyone who sympathizes with the aims of the *National War Front* should take, not necessarily formally, but as an expression of personal mental preparedness, a pledge. (The suggested form of the pledge appears above.)

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## Running Commentary

**"Madras in Excellent Heart"**

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Madras, before the inauguration of the **NATIONAL WAR FRONT** movement in this Province, has served to strengthen the feeling of quiet confidence and determination which has been steadily growing among the people. His Excellency came here to acquaint himself more fully with the plans and organization of military and civil defence measures in this part of India, and stimulate both official and non-official effort to beat back any possible acts of Japanese aggression. In Madras City, His Excellency inspected the air defences and the anti-aircraft defences. On the eve of his departure, His Excellency gave a message to the people of Madras, in which he explained the object of his visit and his impressions after the inspection of defence measures. He said:

*"These are grave and anxious days for all of us, and Madras is in the forefront of the battle. . . . Short as my visit has inevitably had to be, I am happy indeed to find Madras and its people in excellent heart."*

His Excellency expressed his confidence in the spirit of the people to resist aggression and added that if the call came he was sure that they would acquit themselves with the utmost credit. He paid a glowing tribute to Madras's "great contribution to War Effort" and said:

*"She can do more still, and I call on her to do it. She can, in particular, by energetic and wholehearted support of the **NATIONAL WAR FRONT** buttress the work of the fighting forces who are defending her, and present to the enemy that solid unity that is so vital."*

The **NATIONAL WAR FRONT** is not a scheme or programme of work: it is a movement which will stir the masses of the country to dynamic action. It is a movement which will build the Home Front in the way it should be built, and strengthen the will and determination of the people to resist aggression. His Excellency the Governor of Madras has voiced forth the feeling of the people in his

reply to His Excellency the Viceroy's message. His Excellency said:

*"If times of greater trial should come, we in this Presidency are determined that we shall not fail India in her hour of need, but shall stand with firm front by our fighting forces till Victory is won."*

**The Loot in Burma**

Sir Azizul Haque, High Commissioner for India in London, said in the first week of this month, "India knows that 'Co-Prosperity' must inevitably mean the subordination of the economic policies of other countries to the needs of Japan." This is what is happening in the Japanese occupied countries, particularly Burma, which is a great rice-producing area. The Japanese, before they hardly reached Rangoon, began to exult over the food they would be able to carry away from those whom they had come to 'liberate.' Early in April the German radio congratulated Japan on its way of fulfilling its mission of 'liberation' and announced that "a provisional plan has been worked out in Japan for the economic exploitation of Burma." To the Iranians who had already suffered from German greed, the Italian radio declared on March 21st that "The Japanese booty in Burma included large stocks of wheat captured in the Irrawaddy triangle." The puppet radio station of the Japanese at Saigon naively reported the previous day: "To the great joy of the Japanese population, the first two ships carrying foodstuffs such as sugar and rice have arrived in Japan from the South Seas." Japan may well gloat over its loot from Burma, but what about the people of Burma who have been promised a partnership in the 'Co-Prosperity' sphere?

It is of interest to note in this connexion that Italy is also a rice-producing country and that the Germans, who do not make much difference between friend and foe when their own interests are concerned, have reserved one-fifth of the rice production in Italy for Germany. This represents double the quantity allotted to the Italian armed forces and about three-quarters of the consumption of Northern Italy, where rice is the staple food of 19 million people.



Soviet Russia affords a rich field for plunder by the German armies. For instance, in 25 districts of the Tula region, the German Command requisitioned among other livestock 140,008 cows, 28,459 sheep and 213,678 chickens, geese and ducks, besides wantonly destroying 25,000 beehives. A typical German order was issued in November last year by Lieut.-General Beir. The order says: "All boots must be given up to the German authorities. Anyone disobeying the order will be shot on the spot."

Such organized spoliation seems to be simple to the Germans and the Japanese, but the sheep covering of the wolves of Europe

have 23 left for all her wide commitments, and as for aircraft-carriers, they are probably reduced from nine to six. The correspondent says:—

*"Japan cannot stand the strain of the losses, if there are many actions like that in the Coral Sea. The immense ocean distances she has to cover and the concentration she has to keep for the Pacific attack might in the end if further losses are incurred, result in her abandoning the Indian Ocean campaign."*

In addition to the Coral Sea action, the unsuccessful German assault in the Arctic on a

### MEN WHOM THE AXIS FEAR—3



GENERAL MACARTHUR

*"In Australia, during these last months, our strength has been steadily piling up, and under General MacArthur's leadership we can be confident, should the Japanese risk an attack on Australia, that they will get an extremely warm reception."*

—Mr. C. R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister—in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last.

and Asia can no longer cover the multitude of their atrocities.

**Allied Naval Strategy** The Coral Sea Battle is one of the important naval battles of the war. The enemy operated with the largest fleet he has so far used, but it was scattered by the Allied Navy. A part of it, namely, two cruisers, two aircraft-cruisers and three transports have been sunk, and the losses in personnel, says the Naval Correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, might be between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The main factor in Japan's naval strength, he points out, lies in her battleships, of which she has nine. Japan has used her cruiser strength in all actions; she has lost a dozen cruisers, but may

convoy which was carrying war materials to Russia and President Roosevelt's statement that American warships are now stationed in all the seven seas have focussed public attention on the development of Allied naval strategy. The smash-and-grab performances of the Japanese during the last few months has enlarged the naval battlefield from one to three oceans, and so has served to disperse the Allied naval forces. It would be an exceedingly good thing if the Allied navies could be concentrated first in one area and then in another, but this is not possible. Though minor adjustments may be made in the dispositions of the Allied fleet, it is not at all possible to ignore one theatre and concentrate on another. There are at present three or four main theatres of war in the sea.

First, there is the MEDITERRANEAN. Though Mussolini's Navy has been much battered, it is still to be reckoned with. During the last several months, it is true that the responsibilities of the Allies in other areas kept our Mediterranean fleet at a precarious minimum, but the fact remains that the Mediterranean must always remain high on the priority list for reinforcement.

Secondly, there is the ATLANTIC. The defence of the convoy routes in this ocean has to be maintained, and now that the Germans are assembling a mixed squadron at Trondheim and that Arctic winter is giving place to continuous summer daylight, the convoys from America and Britain require powerful escorts on their way to Murmansk and Archangel.

Thirdly, there is the PACIFIC OCEAN, and the INDIAN OCEAN is also becoming part and parcel of the gigantic Allied naval strategy in the East. The claims of these have to be balanced as against the requirements of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

**Allied achievements** It may be pointed out that in the Mediterranean, in the first 23 months of Italy's belligerency, British air and naval forces operating in that Sea have SUNK 1,273,000 tons of Axis shipping. This is the reason why the Axis prophecy that they would occupy Suez in May 1941 remains unfulfilled in May 1942.

Meanwhile vital war supplies have gone to Russia; thousands of tanks and planes have been shipped by the Arctic route, and on no occasion has the enemy attack destroyed more than 10 per cent of a convoy on its way to Murmansk. Very often, the convoys got through without being intercepted. From March 29th when the cruiser *Trinidad* and destroyer *Eclipse* were damaged, to April 30 when the cruiser *Edinburgh* was sunk, there were no reports of German naval attacks on Aid-to-Russia convoys, which means that during that period several convoys must have passed through safely.

The reinforcement of Ceylon by troops drawn from Africa and the occupation of Madagascar are timely moves in the Indian Ocean which have forestalled likely Japanese moves. As regards the Pacific, the Coral Sea action has frustrated, for the time being, the enemy's plans for an invasion of Australia and has further reduced the Japanese striking power at sea.

But the Japanese had established themselves on an extensive perimeter by their seizure of the Allied forward naval bases, namely, Guam, Wake, Solomon Islands, Dutch East Indies, Singapore and Rangoon. Any attempt at an extension of this perimeter will meet with solid opposition by the United Nations who have been establishing a barrier of naval bases just outside it. A chain of islands linking San Francisco and Honolulu with Wellington and Sydney has been garrisoned, and considerable naval forces are now based in the Anzac area.

A westward extension of this chain from Australia through the Indian Ocean to South Africa is represented by Colombo and Diego Suarez.

**A concrete contribution** So far as India is concerned, the destruction of two Japanese aircraft-carriers in the Coral Sea which represents 25 per cent of Japan's carrier strength, is a concrete contribution to India's defence. For any immediate danger to India is only from Japanese aircraft carriers, which might launch sporadic raids against coastal objectives. Further considerable Allied naval forces are present in Australian waters, and Japanese capital ships will not find it easy to venture often into the Bay of Bengal.



A TYPICAL INDIAN LIGHT INFANTRY MAN

**Battle for Kharkov** Heartening news has been coming from the Russian front during the last week. Marshal Timoshenko's great success in penetrating the German lines in the Kharkov front is one of the major incidents of the Russian War. Fierce fighting is in progress, and the Germans are counter-attacking. The War Correspondent of the *Pravda* says: "The plains of the battle of Kharkov have become a blazing inferno." Hundreds of German tanks have been destroyed. In four days, in one sector alone, 60 enemy planes, 130 tanks, 120 lorries and 20 guns were destroyed by the Russians and several ammunition dumps were burnt down. Eight hundred German officers and men were killed in this fighting. Six of

the Russian fighter planes destroyed 15 aircraft on enemy aerodromes on Tuesday. Russian troops operating on various sectors in the Kharkov area are reported in a Soviet Communiqué issued on Wednesday to have annihilated 1,650 German officers and men and destroyed 27 tanks. The Germans have failed to hold the Soviet offensive on the Kharkov front, though they have thrown a considerable portion of their reserves into the fight, and they are now trying a diversion by launching an offensive in the direction of Izyun and Barvenkovo, both of which are about 75 miles to the south-east of Kharkov. Hitler's present manoeuvre which has been carried out by General Schwedler's troops from the Donetz Basin, is intended to extend Soviet pressure in the Kharkov direction, but a significant feature of Marshal Timoshenko's drive is that he has kept his front as narrow as possible. The German attempt to create a diversion is an indication

Taganrog in the south; they are within striking distance of Moscow; their grip on Leningrad has been weakened, but not broken. The Major-General says:

*"On broad lines, it looks probable today that, while the real German object must be the destruction of the Russian armies, they will seek to accomplish this by eliminating Moscow, driving through Rostov to the east, and capturing Leningrad. Failure to destroy the Russian armies will mean the collapse and defeat of Germany."*

**From defensive to offensive**

The opening speech of Mr. C. R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, in the debate on the war situation on Tuesday shows the sober confidence of the Allies in the future and their determination to take the offensive in a short time. Preparations are going on in different theatres of war for this purpose. Mr. Attlee said:

#### BUILDERS AT WORK



All over India, men and women are carrying and laying the bricks of new factories which are being built to produce various War supplies needed by Government. Photo shows part of a great quadrangular factory nearing completion.

of the straits in which they have been placed in the Kharkov area.

**Preliminary step?** Referring to the German operations in the Kerch Peninsula, Major-General

P. J. Mackesy, Military Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, says that it may be wrong to say that the Kerch operations are in themselves the opening phase of the long-awaited German spring offensive, but it is probably correct to describe them as a preliminary step. It would be only natural for the German High Command to make sure that the Crimea, well behind their front, was safe. He points out that in spite of the great Russian successes in the winter campaign, the German armies are still holding three salients: they hold

*"We have to do all we can to strengthen our vital points. We have to hold positions from which, in due course, we shall launch our own offensive, but we have to recognize that, at the present time, we have to hold on until we can regain strength in air, strength on sea, and strength on land."*

The forces in Ceylon have been strengthened and the occupation of Madagascar is perhaps the first preliminary move in the large-scale offensive that the Allies may launch. Mr. Attlee said that we should never take the line of mere passive defence, but should endeavour to conduct an active offensive and anticipate the enemy's move. This stage of passing from defensive to offensive is a definite indication of the growing strength and power of the United Nations.

## War Amenities in Madras

By

Mrs. H. M. HOOD

I should like to say a few words to you all about the work that is being done in and around Madras for the troops who have come here. There is a very large number of them, as you can see for yourselves, and what with these, the guns, the aeroplanes and the Navy, I cannot see how the Japanese will dare to show their horrid faces near our Madras shores.

The troops are here to protect us, and are quartered in all sorts of places, and I can assure you that the places in which they now live are not chosen for the home-comforts provided, but only on account of the military position. It is for us who live here to do all we can for their comfort and well-being, particularly when they are not on duty. One of the things we never brag about in Madras is the climate, and we can't do anything about it, but there are many things that we can do, and are doing.

I think that the Indian and British troops—and there are thousands of each—do appreciate what we are trying to do but I may say frankly that we ourselves are not yet satisfied.

The Joint War Charities Committee, the Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army, Toc H, and a number of firms in the City and many private individuals, are all helping in a variety of ways, not only in providing amusements and entertainment for the troops when they are off duty, but also with more solid requirements.

#### JOINT WAR CHARITIES DEPOT

The Joint War Charities Committee has been supplying, from its Depot, a great deal of Red Cross Stores cases of bandages, gauze dressings, cotton wool, lint, iodine, syringes . . . all of these are for first aid for the wounded. They have also supplied pyjamas, hot water bottles, surgeons' overalls, mackintosh sheetings, towels, instruments and other articles for the British Military Hospital. Many of these articles have been made by voluntary workers who were supplied with materials from the Depot, and these workers, both in the City and mofussil, have turned out large quantities. As an example, one prominent Zamindar in a remote place has, by putting his entire household, including his servants, on to this every evening, alone added much to the total output.

In the same way, 3,100 triangular bandages as well as many tailed bandages and overalls have been supplied to A.R.P. Centres.

During the period when troops are on duty, or cannot leave their posts, cigarettes and sweets, are sent out free of charge from the Depot, as well as writing paper and envelopes, books, papers, gramophones and records, and a wireless set has been supplied to a remote battery.

Canteens have been opened for troops by the Salvation Army, Talbot House, the Y.M.C.A., the Hospitality Committee, and the Stanley Club will shortly reopen for this purpose. These have been helped by grants from His Excellency the Governor's War Fund, but most of the personal work is voluntary, and the troops who go to these places for meals have generally to pay only for the materials required to provide them.

#### RED SHIELD CANTEN

The Red Shield Canteen run by the Salvation Army, opposite to its own Headquarters, has been running for a long time. Here troops are welcome at all hours, and can obtain hot meals and cold drinks. There is also room for writing letters and playing games, and a soldier can, if necessary, obtain a bed for the night. The Salvation Army is in fact, with very slender resources, doing work which is greatly appreciated by all who come in contact with it.

The Y.M.C.A. has opened two canteens, one for Indian troops at St. Gabriel's High School in Broadway. This is open daily from 3 to 8 p.m., and provides Indian refreshments to the taste of both North and South Indians, and also games. The fact that it is opposite to the Broadway Talkies is also an advantage.

The other canteen of the Y.M.C.A., recently opened, is in a new building near to the Fort, and provides refreshments and games for the troops quartered there.

Toc H. has opened a canteen which occupies the whole ground floor of a bungalow in the Methodist Mission compound in White's Road. This follows the tradition of Toc H in the last War. It provides for out-door games, tennis—though shoes, rackets and balls are sometimes a problem, which those who have such things to spare, might perhaps in their kindness help to solve—as well as deck tennis and skittles. Indoors there are ping-pong and darts, a comfortable writing room and reading rooms where many books and periodicals have been supplied by a number of generous people. There is also a gramophone and a good piano. The dining



room is ample for the present, and anything from a cup of tea to a solid meal can be obtained very cheaply.

The Stanley Club has been for sometime open to troops. It is now being enlarged and improved, so that it may reopen shortly with more amenities, which will include refreshments and games.

#### INDIAN SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CLUB

The Recruitment Sub-Committee of the Provincial War Committee is starting a Club for Indian Soldiers and Sailors. A house has been taken in Rundall's Road, Vepery. Here also games and suitable meals will be provided from 4 to 9 p.m.

I should like to say a little more about the people who are doing all this. A number of men and women, in spite of other claims on them, find time and energy to come daily to help, and some of the work they do is distinctly arduous. Even some of the men of Madras who are busy with their ordinary jobs—if I may use such a phrase for work which, in spite of war increase, has to be done with a staff which the war has greatly curtailed—are busy on A.R.P. and kindred public duties. They come in and find more jobs in the canteens, but naturally we must rely on the womenfolk. There is not an unlimited number, particularly at this time of the year, when their health and that of their children compels many to go away.



Sisters at an Indian General Hospital in the Middle East send messages to their people at home. In the centre is the Matron of the Hospital who is about to broadcast a message to her people in Bangalore.

Besides arranging for places to which the troops can go when they are off duty in Madras, a mobile canteen is provided by the Hospitality Committee to be at the railway stations when troops are coming and going. It also goes out periodically to the batteries and as far as Poonamallee. A committee has also been formed at Victory House and it is intended to take out a van to the troops quartered further outside Madras to supply biscuits, cigarettes, beedies, soap, sweets, note-paper, and in fact, anything which they require and which can be supplied and carried.

To help in paying for all this, we have had grants from His Excellency the Governor's War Fund, and Toc H has contributed from its own funds to start its canteen, but the cost would have been greater if we had not been helped by some of the Madras firms.

The work is arduous. Most of us, at one time or another, at Home have done a small amount of washing up of dishes. This canteen business involves washing up pots and pans continuously for some hundreds of men, day after day, and has to be continually supervised. At the Red Shield, for instance, some people go and actually do washing up of previous nights and early breakfast plates at 7 o'clock in the morning, so as to have smooth running for the day, and most places will be working till after ten at night putting things in order for the next day.

If there are any in Madras who are not fully occupied and feel inclined to do more, I can only say that here is an opportunity for service—to the services on which we all rely so confidently for our safety and our freedom.

From a recent talk broadcast from the A.I.R., Madras.

## German Bid for Caucasian Oil

### Blood Supply and Food Supply of Soviet at Stake

#### Russians well prepared: Kremlin's Tactical Plans

The situation, if the Germans intend to go on with the drive to cut off the Soviets from their major oil supply, is obviously dangerous. But that very fact holds the most important and reassuring factor in the whole situation, writes Negley Farson, former special correspondent in Russia, in the *Daily Mail* (May 13). The Germans have been in Taganrog and on the Kerch Peninsula all the winter. The Russian High Command, which is intensely realistic and long-sighted, has always known that Hitler would eventually make a drive for the Caucasian oil—and it was almost certain to come this spring—with a possible diversion of the mass thrust against Moscow to call off large numbers of Russian troops and prevent them from successfully outflanking the Germans if they made this daring drive eastwards across the Caucasus.

Not only is the very blood supply of the highly mechanised Russian army in danger—but the food-supply of the Soviet is also at stake. Russian collective farms have been highly mechanised, and to make up for the temporarily lost wheat lands of the Ukraine further mechanisation has been intensively in progress all during the past winter with hundreds of thousands of women, and even boy tractor drivers. These collective farms of Russia, covering vast areas of territory, require petrol just as urgently as does the Red Army. I believe a great deal of Stalin's insistence that the Germans must be driven out of Russia this year is due to the fact that the Kremlin also doesn't wish to face another Russian winter—certainly not unless sufficient new land has been sown and the rest speeded up by an intensive agricultural effort to make up for the wheat lands lost in the Ukraine and White Russia.



"COME ON JOE, THOSE TROUSERS WILL FIT ME FINE."

Cartoon from the London Daily Herald.



## Wings over Malta

### Definite Turning of the Tide

#### Rotterdam Avenged on Anniversary Day

(By Wing-Commander L. V. Fraser)

Gallant and stubborn little Malta has this month destroyed its 450th Axis raider. Attacks on the island have been gradually increasing, and reached their peak during the month of April, when the 2,000th alert was heard and 138 planes were brought down. Frequently, more than a hundred bombers with a large percentage of dive-bombers have attacked a target area at most five miles by three. At times they have concentrated exclusively on the harbour. With swarms of Me-109s as escort, the air has been full of aircraft over one small area.

While in the air British fighters do not have a moment's breathing space. Most have had

occasions turned tail after jettisoning their bombs in the sea. Whenever British fighters have anything like the same numbers as the enemy, the Nazi sheers off in acknowledgment of fighting inferiority.

At other times the Royal Air Force aircraft wait to blast their way through a heavy fighter screen, break up the bomber formations, and harry them into missing their targets and wasting their bombs from the military point of view. While this is in progress, they are liable to be jumped any moment by Mes lurking above them. Sometimes, again, one lot of fighters will attack their opposite numbers luring them away from the bombers, while

## MALTA HERO & MADRAS

**MAJOR-GENERAL** Sir William Dobbie, hero of Malta, is the son of a former Accountant-General of Madras. His father, Mr. W. H. Dobbie, was connected with the Financial Department of the Government of India and served as Assistant or Deputy Accountant-General in a number of provinces in India. It was while he was in Madras that the future Governor of Malta was born in 1897. Sir William Dobbie's father served as a Accountant-General in Madras from 1901 to 1907 when he retired from service. Sir William Dobbie has retired as Governor of Malta. Lord Gort, the hero of Gibraltar, is the present Governor.

experience, if not of the Battle of Britain, at any rate of intensive fighter operations at home. But the two types of fighting can hardly be compared. Operating from Britain, Royal Air Force airmen have at least parity with the enemy; over Malta they are usually outnumbered by five or six to one. They are never daunted, and inferiority in numbers is more than off set by vast superiority of knowledge, skill and tactics.

#### FOR MINUTES WITHOUT AMMUNITION

The other day four Spitfires out of ammunition circled for minutes on end in a cloud while 25 Mes. were looking for them out to sea. Sometimes a small fearless band goes out to Sicily to intercept the raiders, who have on

another lot will sail in on their work of destruction. The Nazi never knows which method will be used, and is always kept guessing.

#### PERFECT UNDERSTANDING

When so few are among so many, protecting themselves as well as attacking the enemy, it is inevitable that sometimes Royal Air Force aircraft run out of ammunition. Whatever their difficulty, however, many enemy aircraft may confront them, these pilots have perfect understanding amongst themselves. One in trouble is always covered and nursed home by his comrades, and it is seldom that splendid controlling fails to get him back to his base. That is why Royal Air Force losses in these air battles are so miraculously small.

Fighters' difficulties never cease. They have to take off from airfields pock-marked with bomb craters and they have to land under the same conditions. Heroic ground staffs work night and day, often in appalling raids, to get the aircraft serviceable. Others fill in craters, while raids are in progress. Ambulances and fire appliances ignore falling bombs so that the fight shall go on. High-speed launches tear round the coast rescuing friend and foe alike and have been known to be attacked by German fighters for their pains.

#### SPEED OF COMBAT

The speed of combat is typified in the experience of a young Canadian pilot officer. A

But success is not always achieved unscathed. A young Hurricane pilot officer when about to attack a formation of Ju-88s was jumped by Mes. His left arm was seriously injured by a cannon shell. Barely conscious, he landed his aircraft safely.

#### SPITFIRE PILOT'S EXPERIENCE

In the same battle Spitfire pilot officer attacked two Ju-88s and a Ju-87. He seriously damaged one 88 and shot down the 87. By then he was well out at sea and his ammunition was spent. Five Mes attacked him and he was wounded in both thighs by cannon shell fragments. He dived to sea level and was chased home. Almost exhausted, he managed to crash

#### ROAD BUILDING IN THE WESTERN DESERT



Men of the Indian Pioneer Corps keep the roads in the Western Desert in a good state of repair.

few days ago in one sharp raid his bag consisted of two Me-109s, a Ju-88 and a Ju-87 seriously damaged. Many times the same pilot has destroyed more than one aircraft in a matter of minutes. A Spitfire squadron leader recently shot two Ju-88s one after the other into almost the same spot in the sea.

Recently Royal Air Force fighters had a 15-minute battle with 30 Stukas which were attacking a British ship off the coast. The enemy had a very large fighter escort and the British force was puny by comparison. Yet at the end the Hurricanes and Spitfires had destroyed two Me-109s, probably destroyed four Ju-87s, and seriously damaged 11 more. Others were known to have been hit, but the British pilots were too busy to observe results sufficiently clearly to make further claims. In this hectic engagement the Royal Air Force did not lose any aircraft.

land at his base without much damage to his aircraft.

#### MALTA'S HEROIC ORDEAL

Advantage had been taken of the temporary lull in Axis air attacks on Malta to throw in reinforcements of fighters, Spitfires and Hurricanes, on a considerable scale, cabled Christopher Buckley from Cairo to the *Daily Telegraph* on May 11. The result was that when, on May 9, enemy bombers heavily escorted by fighters as usual, resumed their customary morning raids, they received a shock. From then until to-day shattering losses have been inflicted on the enemy. In all, 101 of his planes were either destroyed or damaged during three days. While it may be too early to speculate, there is some reason for feeling that Malta, during the past few days, with the flying in of Royal Air Force reinforcements, has been a definite turning of the tide.

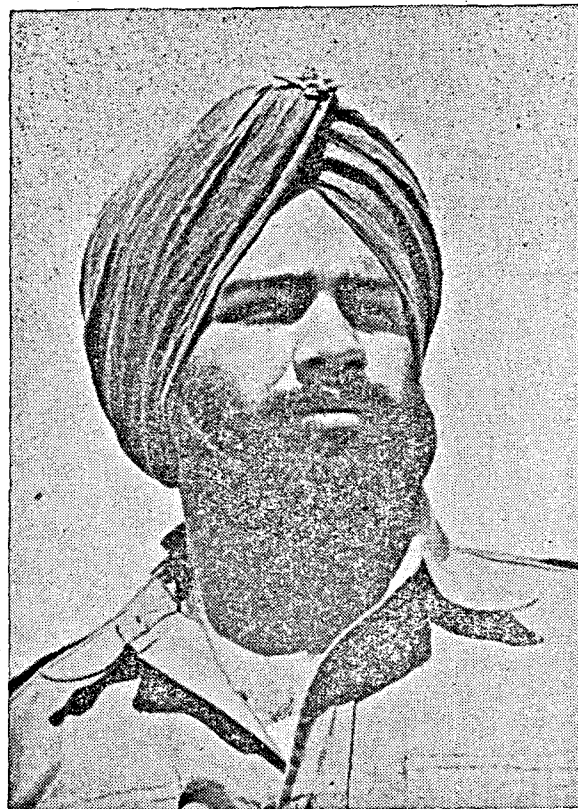
## Recipients of Royal Air Force Decorations

### Exploits of Airmen born in South India

The Royal Air Force has always been much in the news. It was the first among the fighting services to carry the war into the enemy's camp. Who can deny the Royal Air Force's deeds of valour in the Epic of Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain and its recent exploits at Rostock, Rouen, Stuttgart and other military objectives in occupied France? These would pave the way for the opening of a second front in Europe sooner or later.

*Flying Officer P.H. Tippetts-Aylmer*, born at Bangalore, also won the D.F.C. in February. He was educated at Charterhouse and was a gunner in the Royal Artillery from 1932 to 1934. He was commissioned in the Royal Air Force in 1938.

*Wing Commander F.E. Nuttall*, born at Bangalore, was awarded the O.B.E. in March, 1941. He was educated at University College,



A TYPICAL INDIAN PILOT



A TYPICAL INDIAN RIFLEMAN

Men of the Royal Air Force who have distinguished themselves in air operations have been awarded decorations for their gallantry and among them are a number of men born in South India.

A list of these men who have won decorations is given below with available details about them:—

*Squadron Leader J. M. Griffith Jones* won the D.F.C. during December 1940. He was born at Oorgaum, where his father was still living at the time of the award. Squadron Leader Griffith Jones was lost in March 1941.

*Hastings, and Storrington College, and was commissioned from Cranwell in 1922. During 1937 he commanded No. 62 Squadron.*

*Pilot Officer W. G. D. Smith*, born at Madras, won the D.F.C. in July, 1941. He had taken part in many flights over enemy territory and had destroyed at least three hostile aircraft. It was stated that he had always shown the utmost keenness to engage the enemy.

*Squadron Leader Slater*, born at Ootacamund, won the D.F.C. in September, 1941.

(Continued on page 20.)

## How Hitler Builds his Super-Race

### No Bother of a Wedding Ceremony

#### German Policy of State Killing

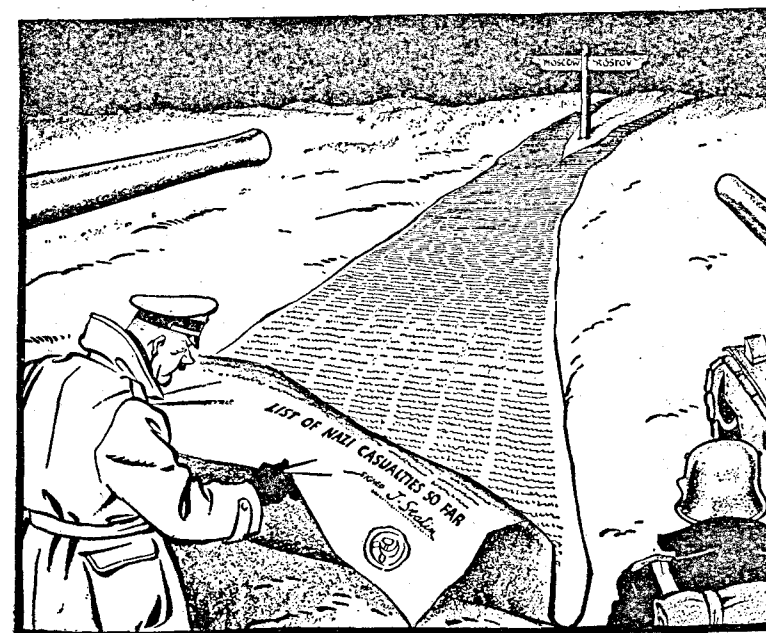
[GREGOR ZIEMER was founder of the American Embassy School in Berlin, and was its Dean until the war drove him from the country. This story is founded on fact, and written as a result of actual experiences with the German policy of state killing.

Mr. Ziemer is living in the United States at the present time. He and his daughter, Patsy, wrote the book "Two Thousand and Ten Days of Hitler," recently published by Harpers.]

Nazi Germany is sterilizing its undesirables and killing its insane and feeble-minded! Recent news despatches have reported the existence of this phase in Nazi activity, and now my personal experiences, verifying these despatches, can be revealed. Georg Abels of the Nazi Health Office was killed on one of Hitler's numerous fronts; his only relative, an old mother, has died. Quoting him now can hurt nobody.

mental cases. He had specific figures: five hundred marks (\$200) wasted annually on each sub-normal child; twice that amount on each feeble-minded child. "And what will these crippled minds and bodies ever contribute to the State?" he asked. "Nothing! Less than nothing!"

We met again several months later, on July 16, 1933, two days after the



THE RED CARPET

Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror.

As long ago as the winter of 1932, before Hitler came to power, Abels told me that euthanasia (mercy killings) and sterilization were definite planks in the Nazi platform.

Hitler, he said, hated the weak and wanted a super race. Nature, also, abhorred the weak, and killed them. But in nature the process is often painful, while in the Hitler State better ways would be found.

Young Abels accused the German Republic of having squandered the nation's money on

*Erbgesundheitsgesetz*, the law of hereditary health, went into effect. Abels was now working in an elegant office in the city hall of Berlin.

#### ORDERS TO DOCTORS

"We are working fast, are we not?" he asked me. "From now on nobody can get married without the Party Certificate of Health. But that is only the beginning. You see this?"



On his shiny desk he had a stack of envelopes with the swastikas prominent in the lower left-hand corners.

"These," he said in a tone I shall never forget, "are orders to district doctors and officials in charge of asylums."

"Secret orders?" I asked.

"Not secret to members of the party," he admitted. "But there will be fewer feeble-minded children in Germany from now on. You can put any interpretation on that you please."

And there the matter rested. Only when I was about to return to the United States did I get a closer look into the workings of Nazi schools and institutions.

A letter from Dr. Bernhard Rust, Minister of Education, gave me access to institutions which no foreigner could possibly visit without credentials from a high official.

At the office of Baldur von Schirach, National Youth Leader, a young official became my first teacher. He assured me that the interest of the Nazi party in the Nazi child begins before it is conceived. Mating is not permitted until both men and women have their certificates of health. "Why," he asked, "should we drive out the impure Jews if we did not make a concerted effort to keep undesirables from being born?"

He explained that young couples, if they wished, could produce offspring without the cumbersome bother of a wedding ceremony. The Nazi health certificate would make their status legal. And these physical unions would produce the type of husky Germanic children the Fuehrer wanted.

#### WOMEN STERILIZED

On his invitation I went to the city's Women's Hospital. Here I put on a white operating gown and for more than an hour watched six surgeons sterilize women.

These women, my host explained, were the undesirables who would never again reproduce undesirables. They were mentally sick or had proved through other births that their offspring was weak.

"We are even eradicating color blindness. We cannot have soldiers who are color-blind. It is transmitted by women."

"Who," I asked, "decides which women are to be sterilized?"

"We have courts, my dear Herr Director Ziemer. We have courts. It is all done very legally. We have law and order."

However, things are made very pleasant for the woman who can produce the kind of physically fit offspring Germany wants. She can have children at any time, with or without marriage. The father will not even be asked to provide for the child; the state looks after that. The Nazi Welfare Organization has established institutes for expectant mothers who may enjoy there a care-free vacation, with good food, including butter and white bread. Their rank is equal to that of the soldiers.

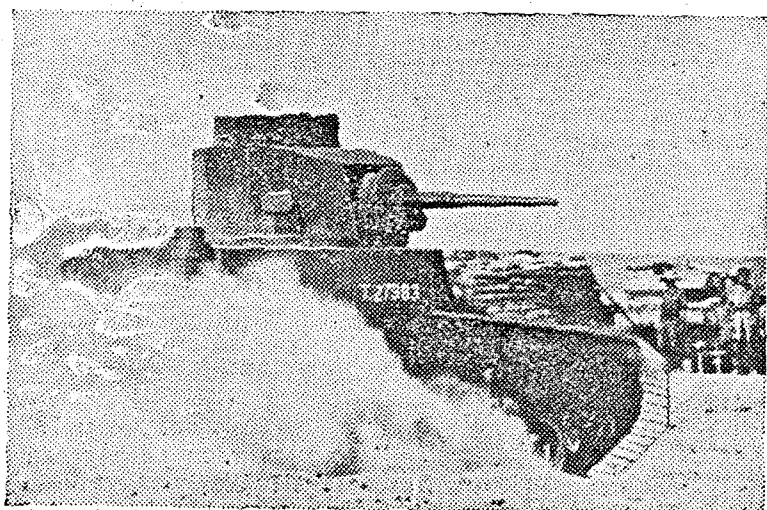
In Thuringia I looked up Abels. He was delighted to see my ministry pass. "But that makes it easy for me to tell you everything and show you everything," he shouted. He told me to warn the United States: "We are not the weak Germans we were in 1918. We are stronger and tougher. We have got rid of our weaklings."

"Got rid—? You mean you are killing off the undesirables?"

#### FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

He looked pained. "You Americans are sentimental fools. You are so practical in money matters, but sentiment throws you off the track. 'Killing' is just a word. We're not interested in terminology. We're not thinking of individuals, but of the race. The race is bigger than the individual. And I

#### AMERICAN AID TO BRITISH MIDDLE-EASTERN ARMY



This photograph shows one of the new American tanks which are arriving in large numbers for Britain's armies in the Middle East. They provide effective evidence of America's "Aid to Britain" policy. The guns of the tank seen above are being tested on a special range in the Middle East.

assure you, *mein lieber Freund*, the death of these people is a fine death—painless, almost beautiful. Why I know of cases where feeble-minded children, who have received proper instruction, have asked to die for Hitler. They know they can't die for him as soldiers, so they have asked to die for him in the Hitler Chamber."

"The Hitler Chamber?"

"Yes. The little white hospital room where some of our underprivileged weaklings go to sleep."

He told me about the feeble-minded children over seven years of age. "We give them a chance until they are ten. By that time we know whether or not they can become useful citizens. The borderline cases—those who show enough intelligence to become street cleaners or can perform simple tasks—are sterilized to prevent offspring and are put to work. Of course, they can never enter the army. We need supermen for that."

The next day we drove through the pine-clad Hartz until we stopped in front of an old hereditary estate, surrounded by a gray stone wall. At the gate stood a storm trooper. Abels took me into the dining room. At long tables, clean but without linen, sat about a hundred boys, ranging in age from seven to ten. They were eating stew out of coarse metal dishes; each boy had only one implement, a spoon. The moment we entered, one of the supervisors uttered a sharp command, as if addressing prisoners. Most of them struggled to get to their feet, and a shout of "Heil Hitler" came from the assembly of feeble-minded boys. It was the most eerie Heil I have ever heard.

"Aren't they a horrible collection?" Abels asked. "Just a waste of human effort, that's what they represent."

#### HITLER CHAMBER

He took me to a small detached hut, formerly a tool shed. It was painted white inside and out. The room contained a single white hospital bed, a medicine chest and some charts.

"Here?" I asked. "Is this where it happens?"

"Yes, this is the Hitler Chamber."

"How is it done?"

"That is none of our business."

"What about the parents?" I asked.

"The parents are requested by a court of health to sign a paper that they give up their children to the state."

"And if they refuse?"

"They don't refuse," he said.

"I suppose this system is used in other institutions?"

"Why not? We are using much the same method with incurable cancer patients and advanced tuberculosis cases."

"What about the old and feeble?"

"We haven't gone that far yet," he said, slowly. "But the doctors of institutions have their orders. In case of emergency, or in case of food shortage, the old will quietly pass on. Most of them would rather die than go hungry indefinitely. They get food only if there is any left."

"What about insane asylums?"

"We are emptying them slowly but surely."

I decided to visit an asylum and see for myself. Dr. L. took me to an ugly building near Berlin. The doctor in charge had violent opinions about lunatic asylums.

"Soon Germany won't need institutions like these. All of us Nazis hate them. We will empty them."

"How?" I asked bluntly.

"There are ways," he said. "Doctors have ways. . . ." He caught himself as if he had said too much. "Many of our inmates just get weak and die."

"Are their bodies sent back to their relatives?"

He smiled. "No, no, they do not leave these walls."

An old woman, haggard and worn, opened the door. I asked her about Ernest. She stared at me and said: "He was taken away. I will never see him again. I received a notice that he is incurable and that the state will look after him. But I know: they will put him to death. And there is nothing I could do. Is there?"

I had to admit there was nothing she could do; there was nothing any of us could do.

#### MOSCOW'S ANNIHILATING ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCE



Of 4,000 German warplanes which tried to reach Moscow during August-September-October, less than five per cent, actually reached the Russian capital. Picture shows Soviet soldiers examining the remains of a German plane shot down.



## Cyprus on Guard

### Indian troops part of Island's garrison

#### Subterranean honeycomb of defence sectors

Cyprus is the most advanced British outpost in the Middle East against an Axis invasion of Asia. If an attack comes in this quarter Cyprus will be in the front line. According to reliable reports, the Turks are now confident that they will be able to preserve their neutrality says *The Times* Special Correspondent in Nicosia, Cyprus, in a cable to the paper.

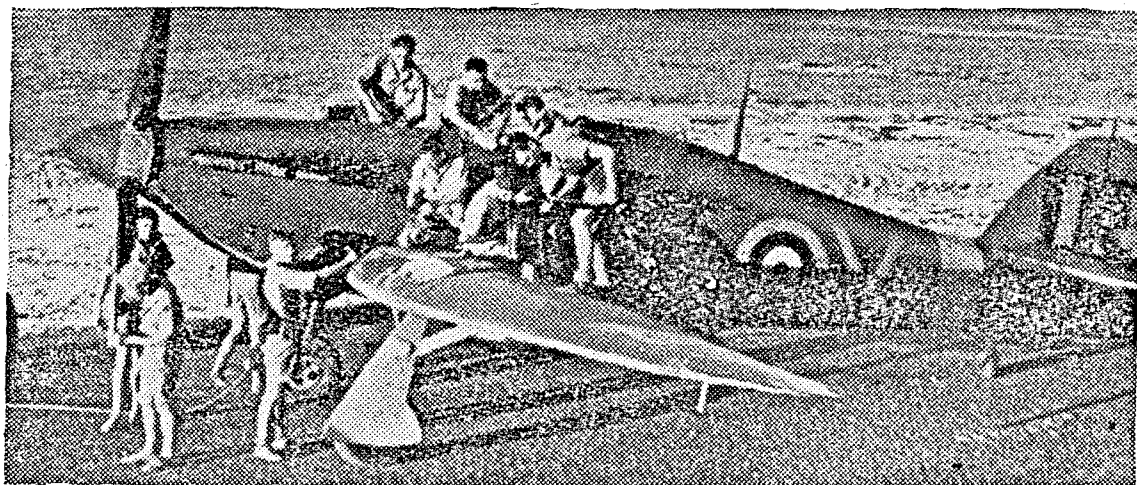
The Turks forecast that if the Germans have any designs against the British positions in the Middle East, they will be obliged to by-pass Turkey and go straight for Syria,

attacks by British fighters based on aerodromes in Cyprus while reinforcements would be only 150 miles away in Syria.

German dive-bombers which proved so devastating to the defence of Crete would be able to reach Cyprus only with a small load of bombs and would have to discharge them immediately against a predetermined objective instead of searching out targets as they did in Crete.

In the second place, Cyprus is infinitely better prepared to face an attack than was

#### CYPRUS, STRONGHOLD OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE



Cyprus, Britain's air base in the Eastern Mediterranean, has been transformed into an R.A.F. stronghold. Among the aircraft based there is a Hurricane fighter squadron (the Hornet Squadron) which arrived in the Middle East after playing a victorious part in the Battle of Britain with 120 enemy aircraft to its credit. The presence of the R. A. F. and the recent construction of several well-fortified aerodromes on the island, have made invasion a formidable proposition... Photo shows: Ground staff of the Royal Air Force servicing a Hurricane, with Cyprus Mountains in the background.

making Cyprus the first jump. An invasion in this case will necessarily be made by air and sea as in the case of Crete.

Cyprus, however, can honestly flatter itself that it would be a much tougher proposition. In the first place, the advantages which the Germans possessed in Crete, of being able to bring troop-carriers and bombers with fighter escorts against an enemy who could not command fighters, would this time be transferred to the defenders.

Cyprus is 300 miles from Rhodes and 250 miles from Castellorizo, the nearest Axis aerodromes. German aircraft as they approached the island would be exposed to

Crete a year ago. The garrison has made good use of the respite given to it since the Crete episode in turning to account the lessons learned there and in Tobruk about the best ways of defending a relatively small area against simultaneous air and land attacks.

The troops garrisoning the island are drawn partly from Great Britain and partly from India, not to mention Cypriot units which are represented in the several arms. Moslem soldiers from India find themselves among their co-religionists, for something like one-fifth of the Cypriot population is Moslem.

(Continued on page 20.)

## "Nothing better in battle and precious few as good"

### Tribute to the British soldier

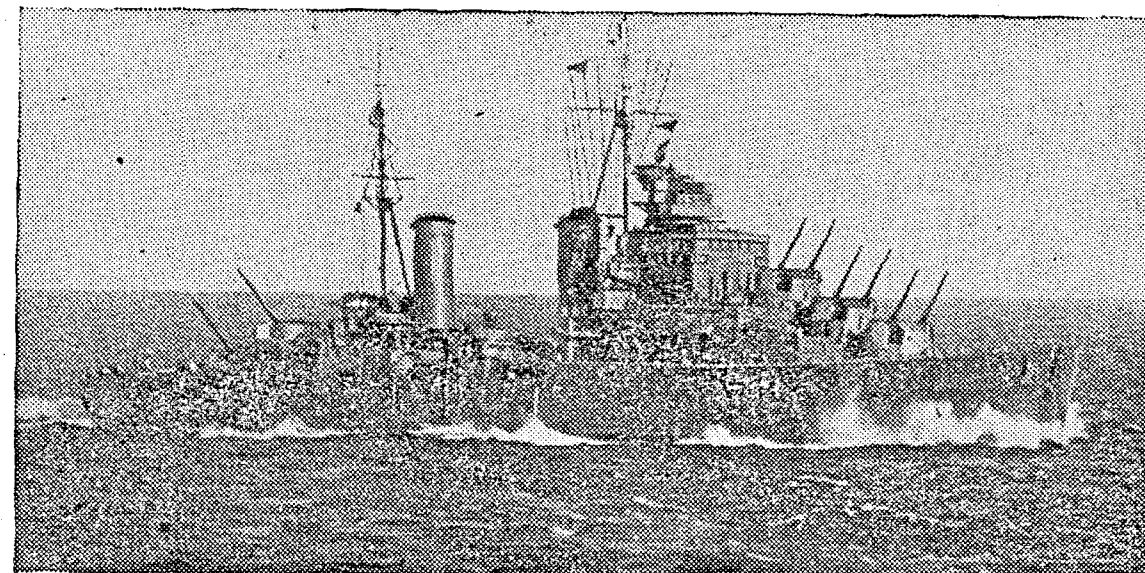
The Commander of the Indian Division in Libya in a letter to a friend has expressed his opinion of the Imperial soldier in no uncertain terms. He says:

"Perhaps you do not realise that this division is about half British and half Indian. I have never in all my life struck such a brotherhood-in-arms—one born of mutual admiration and a fellowship in danger and hardship on every battlefield in the Middle East from Benghazi to Syria and Abyssinia.

you want to know about our Indian infantry, you ask our British infantry. They will tell you what happened to the enemy at Sidi Barrani, Keren, Gazala and a hundred other places. It is close quarters fighting that the Boche hates and our infantry work for.

"Now I have often heard of soldiers from other parts of the world, but give me the highly trained, toughened and self-reliant British soldier, officer and gunner and infantry man, and I will guarantee that there is nothing

#### BRITISH CONVOY ESCORT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



In "some of the hardest fighting at sea on record" Britain's Navy and R.A.F. have established complete ascendancy over the Axis forces in the Mediterranean. While 60 per cent. of Axis convoys attempting to reach Libya have been sunk, the perfect co-operation existing between the British Mediterranean Fleet and the Gibraltar Squadron has ensured the safety of important convoys supplying the victorious Eighth Army in the Western Desert. This picture shows a British cruiser on convoy escort in the Mediterranean.

We have the finest gunners in the world, and the Germans know it. If you visit the Western Desert, you will see little of derelict metal where Boche tanks and Boche aircraft have tried to take them on. They just stand up to tank or air attack and smash it.

"Every one tries to pinch our gunners, and I dare not take a day's leave because they lie in wait and just take them when my back is turned.

"If you want to know about our British infantry, you ask our Indian infantry; and if

better on this earth and precious few as good. They deserve the very finest and most resourceful leadership, and it is up to us to give it. Put them into battle on the right leg and you will win every time. Remember that—clever, resourceful and determined leadership.

"Remember one other thing, and it is that the British soldier is the product of a high civilisation and that his first battle with all its crashing noise is by far the worst for him. Train him in peace to get through this first battle in fighting trim, and he will never look back. It is the proper war training he needs."

## CYPRUS ON GUARD

(Continued from page 18)

A tremendous amount of work has been done in Cyprus during the last year. Apart from an intricate subterranean honeycomb of defence sectors, many new landing grounds for aircraft have been laid out and enormous improvements effected in communications. This has given work to tens of thousands of villagers and thus compensates for the partial stagnation of trade and the closing down of some of the mines.

On the whole the island is awaiting events with a sturdy faith in the future and with a determination, if war comes this way, to emulate the toughness and heroism of Malta.

## ELABORATE DEFENCE MEASURES

To-day, nearly a year after the invasion of Crete, the powerful garrison of Cyprus stands guard against any emergency. The island is sure to play a vital part in any Axis offensive against the Eastern Mediterranean, declares the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in Cyprus in a cable to the paper. The islanders are determined to emulate the gallant stand of the people of Malta. Last May they expected an attack after the fall of Crete and were naturally anxious about the position. Now they have the utmost confidence in the defences.

The three fighting services have combined in formulating defence plans. Many officers who fought in Crete are stationed here and their experience has proved most useful in advising the island command. The beaches are closely watched. A surprise landing would be practically impossible. The island's A.R.P. Services, in which all men up to 43 are serving compulsorily, have been greatly tightened up. Civil defence plans are considered second to none in the Middle East. The walled medieval towns are defended by heavy guns and mechanized units. Famous seaside resorts resemble the south coast towns of Britain and may be switched over to defence zones in the shortest possible time.

## A PLACE IN THE SUN!

Not a shrub or vestige of a palm tree was visible as far as the eye could see. The blazing sun was scorching down on the patrol in the Libyan desert.

"Who was the blighter who wanted more place in the sun, Mussolini or Hitler? He can blinking well have mine if he wants it!"

## RECIPIENTS OF ROYAL AIR FORCE DECORATIONS

(Continued from page 14)

He was at Haileybury and Trinity College, Cambridge and was commissioned in the Reserve of Air Force Officers in 1931 transferring to the Royal Air Force in 1937. He served in France in 1939 and 1940. He was promoted Squadron Leader in June, 1941 and was serving with No. 150 Squadron at the time of the award.

*Flight Lieutenant E. V. Darling*, born at Wellington, Madras, won the D.F.C. in October, 1941, when serving with No. 602 Squadron. It was stated: "This officer has been engaged in active operations over a long period and has proved himself to be a skilful and courageous fighter pilot. He fought in the Dunkirk operations and later in the Battle of Britain. He has since completed 32 operational sweeps, and throughout he has displayed excellent leadership, keenness and efficiency. He has destroyed at least three enemy aircraft and damaged a further two. He enlisted in the R.A.F.V.R. in 1937.

*Wing Commander B. K. Burnett, A.F.C.* born at Hyderabad was awarded the D.F.C. in January 1942, after commanding No. 51 Squadron with outstanding success for the previous six months. It was stated that he had taken an active share in operations against the enemy, including four raids on Kiel. His example and courageous leadership had been an inspiration to all.

He was commissioned in 1932, and in 1937 was a member of the Long Range Development Unit. He was awarded the A.F.C. in April 1939, for his part in the non-stop flight from Ismailia to Port Darwin in the previous November, when two aircraft established a world's long distance record. He served in France in 1939.

He was educated at Charterhouse, Heidelberg, and Wadham College, Oxford, where he was a member of the University Air Squadron.

## Japanese Policy in Occupied Areas

## Planned Exploitation

These days one learns much if one knows Japanese and can listen in to Japanese home broadcast. From the picture given it is quite clear that the Japanese are now engaged in coldbloodedly and systematically exploiting their conquests, writes W. A. Sinclair in the *Listener*. The actions of the Japanese in occupied Asia are the same, even to details, as the actions of the Germans in occupied Europe. The propaganda they send out is the same also. The technique is very simple. It is the Hitler technique of a promise that will never be kept. The Japanese, like the Germans, are saying that their coming will be to the advantage of the conquered peoples and that a new era of "co-prosperity," happiness and freedom will dawn for all.

## JAPANESE HOPE

The Japanese know of course that with the passage of time even the most ignorant and uneducated of their victims will come to see that the Japanese are calmly planning to exploit him and all his property entirely for their own ends, but by that time—so the Japanese hope—it will be too late. Arrangements for further exploitation and results of the exploitation already achieved are stated by the Japanese with a definite note of jubilation, just as the Germans speak among themselves of the exploitation of occupied Europe.

This exploitation in all its stages was planned many years ago. When the Dutch police went through the papers of the Japanese Consul in Menado, in North Celebes, they

found in his possession complete plans for the administration of the Dutch East Indies. This exploitation applies to the financial structure. The same applies to raw material supplies. Japanese factories are being set up wherever possible in the occupied territories. The Japanese agency has been speaking with glee of the "mushroom growth of Japanese factories in the Bangkok suburbs where Japanese machinery has been installed to run out all kinds of goods from hemp to rubber products."

## SPREADING JAPANESE LANGUAGE

But this exploitation is not merely material. The Japanese appear to be attempting to create a vast Japanese empire by suppressing all other racial and cultural individualities within the conquered areas. The Japanese Government is trying to construct a simplified form of its language, with only 300 simple Japanese characters and 300 common idioms to form a sufficient minimum for practical purposes. This plan of spreading knowledge of the Japanese language is being very vigorously pursued and the Japanese broadcasts make frequent references to the alleged success of it. It has for instance been announced in Bangkok, to take one example, that the Japanese language school has four times as many students this year as the last.

This is only a broad draft of the picture. But even so it shows that slavery awaits the East in the Japanese policy and intentions, just as it awaits the West in the policy and intentions of Hitler.

## ATLANTIC FERRY SERVICE TO BRITAIN



Since its inauguration on 11th November 1940, hundreds of American-built bomber aircraft have been flown across the Atlantic for delivery to Britain without the loss of a single machine in the sea. This is one of the first pictures of the service to be released.



## Russia and Japan

### Inevitability of Conflict

Maurice Hindus predicts in his book, "Russia and Japan," that Japan will fight Russia but will not win. Returning from Europe in 1939, the author prophesied the present Russian-Nazi conflict on the heels of the signing of the Russo-German non-aggression pact. Many experts scoffed at the statement.

Last year he made a still bolder prediction in his book entitled "Hitler Cannot Conquer Russia". The book was published at the time the Nazis were battering the gates of Moscow. Mr. Hindus denies that he prophesies. He calls his statements, expositions and conclusions based on an analysis of facts.

#### "INEVITABILITY" OF SHOWDOWN

In making reference to the expositions in his latest book, he concludes that Russia and Japan must fight. The main theme of the book is the inevitability of this conflict. He believes that Japan's successes in the South-West Pacific will hasten the showdown. As with the Russian-Nazi pact, he feels that the

neutrality agreements are only a prelude to war, and intended solely "for the sake of temporary advantage and the promotion of their long-range purpose." The author states that there is a deep-rooted basis for enmity in the relations of the two nations, and discloses over 2,500 border skirmishes between the Russians and Japanese during the last decade.

#### JAP EFECT FORECAST

He forecasts the defeat of the Japanese by the Reds even if they strike simultaneously with the Germans. The relentless endurance and spirit of the Russians have given Mr. Hindus great faith in them. He admits that their foes might drive the Russians hundreds of miles inland, but believes that Russia will still succeed. The Japanese might even drive the Russian forces beyond Lake Baikal without reaching the Ural industrial centres. The wealth and productiveness of this great region is comparable with the American Mid-West. The author contends that events in Europe are "inextricably linked to those in Asia."



An Indian Animal Transport Corps is doing good work "somewhere in England" breaking in and training animals for pack work with the forces. Photo shows: The morning meal—Chapattis and Curry.

## Gaps in Fire Defence

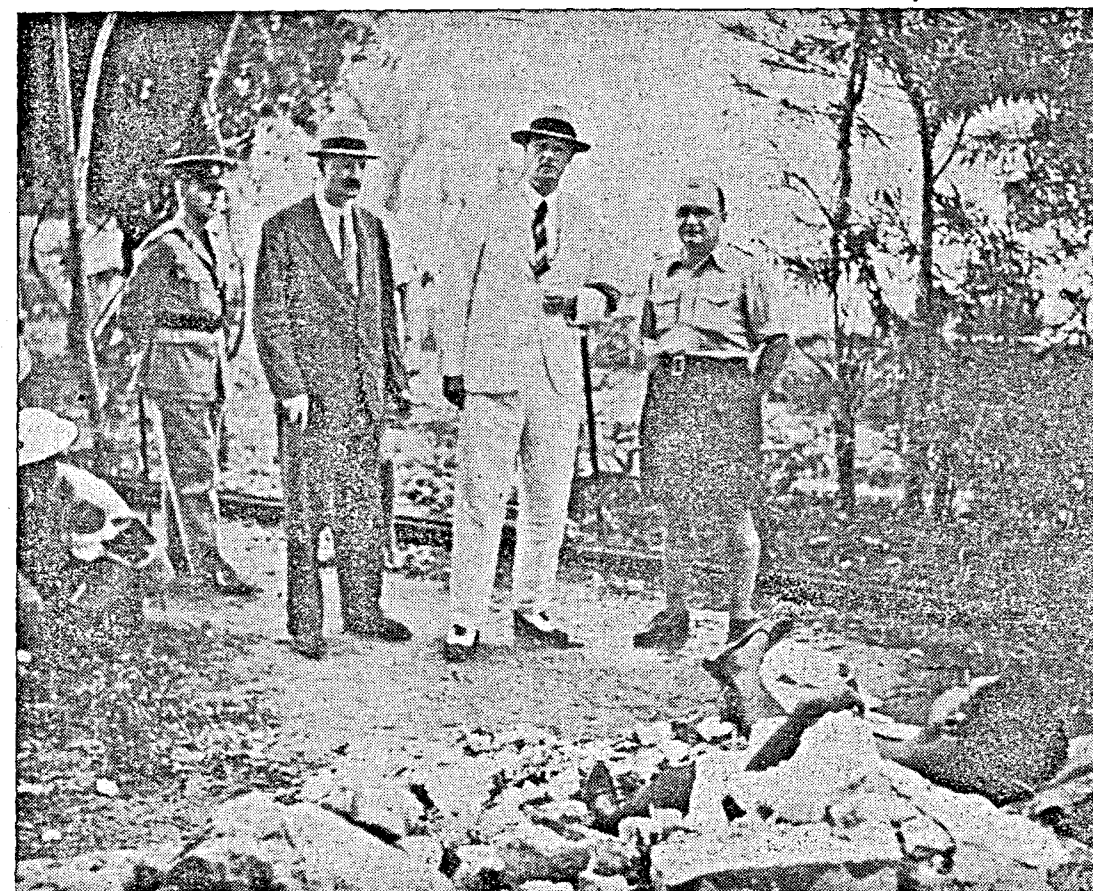
### Examples from Air-Raid Experience in U.K.

#### Lessons for Factory A.R.P.

Examples of "almost criminal negligence" are quoted in a memorandum entitled "Gaps in Fire Defence," issued by the Ministry of Aircraft Production in the United Kingdom.

The memorandum, which has been reprinted by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India, and circulated to all Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners, is

It is of the greatest importance for the Officer in Charge of a Fire Brigade coming in to assist a factory to be given a plan of the premises or, better still, to be given, as a guide, one of the fire watchers who has a thorough knowledge of the buildings. To prevent any doubt as to where this information can be obtained, it is suggested that a



H.E. the Viceroy who visited Madras last week, was an interested spectator at an A.R.P. incident, in the photo one also seen H.E. Sir Arthur Hope and Mr. H. D. Latham, A.R.P. Controller.—Photo by W. J. Moylan.

based on information obtained from many sources—visits to factories that have been damaged by fire, and conversations with the Chief Officers of Works Fire Brigades and the Officers of local Fire Brigades.

#### REMEDIAL CAUSES OF DISASTER

"Advice has not always been followed and it is hoped that the warning given by other people's misfortunes will close some of the chinks in our armour," says the memorandum. It continues:—

The chief remediable causes of disaster can definitely be stated to be the following:—

- (1) Not enough watchers;
- (2) Not enough static water;
- (3) Lack of access to roofs.

plan be always kept in the porter's lodge at the main entrance, giving the following information:—

- (1) Plan of the premises showing location of hydrants and static water supplies.
- (2) The location and details of any particular hazard.
- (3) The location of gas meters, electric fuse boxes and water valves.
- (4) Any other information essential for fire fighting.

In one factory, which extends over an area of more than 200 acres, with three separate entrances, a call was given to the Fire Brigade by the factory without mentioning the entrance it was to approach by. The result



was that assistance came to the wrong entrance, where the approach was blocked by debris and the resulting delay was disastrous.

#### FIRE BRIGADE CHIEF OVERRULED

In one factory the Works Fire Brigade, under the Chief Officer, was holding fire effectively in a very vital shop. The Works Manager approached the Chief Officer and told him that the office buildings were on fire and that he must take a jet away from the shop for use on the office block. The Chief Officer did so and, as a result, he had not enough jets left to stop the fire in the shop, and the jet he transferred was not sufficient to hold the fire in the office block, and both were lost.

The lesson to be learned from this is that the Officer in charge of the Fire Brigade must be given information but must be left himself to decide how to attack his fires.

#### NOT ENOUGH STATIC WATER

One factory professed to have an adequate water-supply, having a 30,000-gallon overhead tank which fed into a 10,000-gallon tank on ground level. This tank was being used for fire, but after 10,000 gallons had been taken from the overhead tank, the supply gave out.

It had not been realized that 20,000 gallons were reserved for the sprinkler installation and that the pipe feeding the ground level tank ceased to operate after 10,000 gallons had been taken from the overhead tank. The fire was in a part of the factory not covered by sprinklers.

If a further 20,000 gallons of water had been provided, the fire might have been extinguished instead of spreading as it did.

#### LACK OF ACCESS TO ROOFS

A factory had a double roof over its office block, the top part being tiles and the lower part timber. The gap was approximately six inches. A number of incendiary bombs penetrated the tiles and came to rest on the timber lining. Several fires were started and it was impossible to reach them until the roof was well alight. The firm relied for access to these roofs on movable extending ladders. This being a particularly vulnerable type of roof, it should have had permanent and easy access. It also might have prevented the fire getting out of control if the wood lining had been painted with fire-resistant paint.

It was found in another factory, which also relied on portable extending ladders, that the work of moving these about from one part of the roof to another rapidly exhausted the men and caused so much delay that they were unable to stop all the fires.

#### "CEILING HOOK"

Many cases are reported of difficulty in removing incendiary bombs from gutters and other inaccessible places. The "Preventor"

or "Ceiling Hook" as issued to the Auxiliary Fire Service has proved to be of great assistance, and firms should purchase or construct a number of them. They can be seen at any fire station. (In India, they can be seen at fire stations in large cities.)

In one factory a quantity of magnesium castings caught fire and the fire spread because there was not enough sand to put on the castings. Where magnesium castings have to be stored it is absolutely essential to have large quantities of dry sand available.

Magnesium and other highly inflammable stocks should be kept in well separated lots, with as many breaks and divisions as possible, so as to make access easy and reduce the risk of spreading.

#### FEW STIRRUP PUMPS

One danger does not seem to be sufficiently taken into account, and has been the cause of several disastrous fires. A factory may have a machine shop with concrete floors, metal benches, and brick walls, but a wood-lined roof. It is not always realized that if the roof catches alight, bits of burning roof will fall on to the machines and if they are oil-lubricated will fire the machines. In some factories, where this risk is not appreciated, there are too few stirrup pumps and too little water in the shop itself.

#### DAMAGED FLUES

In these days, when all buildings are supposed to be adequately watched, it might be thought that fires not due to enemy action should be very few. There still are, however, what are termed "peace-time fires" in factories. Investigation has proved that one cause is that flues are damaged by blast without showing any visible sign. As a result, timber beams become exposed and fires break out.

A visit was made to a large dock warehouse which was more than 600 yards long. It was divided up into four parts by fire-proof doors. The place had been completely burned out in an air-raid and the fire-proof doors were found to be open and buckled, which proved they must have been open at the time of the fire.

In another factory, which had not been hit, the fire-proof doors outside the paint shop were open and covered with cobwebs, proving that they could not have been shut for a long time.

These are examples of almost criminal negligence.

#### USE OF FIRE RESISTING PAINT

Not enough use is made of fire-resisting paint.

One extremely vital factory in the north-west had nearly 50 incendiaries in their old-fashioned timber attics which had been painted with fire-resisting paint. Incendiaries burnt through the attic floors without causing fires and were all easily extinguished, but without these precautions (in addition to watchers), this vital factory would almost certainly have been destroyed.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

**17th May.**—Aircraft of the Coastal Command made low-level attacks on two German convoys off the Frisian Islands. Three supply ships were left on fire and several others hit.

A Nazi bomber was shot down off British coast.

**18th May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over occupied France. The German fighters declined to give battle.

In a speech to his parliamentary constituency of Bristol, Sir Stafford Cripps said that Britain was anxious to open a second front in Europe.

**19th May.**—A few enemy aircraft dropped bombs at two places on the south-east coast of England.

was attacked by the Royal Air Force limped to port.

Two Nazi planes were shot down off the south-east coast of England.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

**16th May.**—The United States Production Chief, Mr. Donald Nelson, gave the warning: "Americans cannot go on boosting production indefinitely. Sooner or later we shall run into a deficiency of materials. From now on, the crux of the war production programme will be an unending struggle with the double problem of time and materials."

The War Department took over the actual operation or control of all domestic air-line planes numbering more than 300.

## "YOUTH at the BARRICADE"

FROM May 12, 1942, the All-India Radio is broadcasting a special programme addressed to the young men and women of India, specially students, every Tuesday at 8-30 p.m. This will be radiated from Delhi on 60'48, 49'3 and 31'3 metres.

The title of this programme is "Youth at the Barricade," and in this feature young men and women of India address their generation to stimulate in them patriotism, courage, idealism, and a determined resistance to Fascism and aggression, and an active sympathy with the Allied War Effort.

The crack 10,000-ton German cruiser *Prince Eugen* was attacked by British aircraft off Norway. Two definite torpedo hits and one probable were registered. Five German aircraft were shot down and a number of others damaged.

**20th May.**—More United States troops landed in Ulster, the largest contingent so far.

German air raiders made three daylight attacks in south-east and southern England. No damage was caused.

**21st May.**—Objectives at Mannheim were heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force. Factories and docks were hit. St. Nazaire base was also raided.

Enemy aircraft bombed towns in the north-east coast of England.

**22nd May.**—It was announced in London that the German cruiser *Prince Eugen* which

It was revealed that there was no note from Mr. Laval to the United States Government in connexion with Martinique.

**17th May.**—Large-scale manoeuvres of the United States Army was announced.

**20th May.**—President Roosevelt personally awarded the Congressional Medal of Honour to Brigadier General Doolittle who led the United States bombing squadron in a raid on Japan.

**22nd May.**—Mr. Hoover, ex-President, told the National Industrial Conference, that if the United States should win the war, President Roosevelt must have dictatorial economic powers.

### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**16th May.**—The United States Army bombers made a second daylight raid on Myitkyina aerodrome. Enemy transport barges on the

river Chindwin were bombed and machine-gunned by the Royal Air Force. The Allied forces escaped being cut off. The Chinese were still fighting in the neighbourhood of Maymyo.

**17th May.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the Akyab aerodrome. It was revealed that 4,000 Japanese were killed in the Burma Road battle.

Col. Johnson left for America.

**18th May.**—A town in Eastern Assam was bombed by the enemy.

According to Gen. Alexander's statement, the Japanese plans to encircle British, Indian and Burmese troops were conspicuously unsuccessful. "Our forces," he said, "have kept the Japanese from any possibility of invading India before the monsoon. We have given India five months in which to prepare."

The A.V.G. staged a heavy raid on French Indo-China.

**19th May.**—The United States air force struck at Myitkyina again. Kelawa was bombed by the Royal Air Force. The Japanese suffered heavy losses and were driven back to Burma Road. The A.V.G. delivered a smashing attack on the Yunnan-Indo-China Railway. A strong Chinese column crossed the Salween river at many points to the west of Paoshan.

**21st May.**—It was announced that the Chinese were maintaining continuous contact with the enemy and extracting heavy casualties in Burma.

**22nd May.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy targets on the Chindwin front.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**16th May.**—Five bombers and three fighters of the enemy were destroyed in two raids over Malta.

On the northern sector in Libya, British patrols engaged an enemy post and inflicted casualties.

**17th May.**—Enemy patrol activity decreased. Objectives at Benghazi, Benira and Martuba were raided by the Allied aircraft.

**18th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi again.

**19th May.**—Coastal batteries of Malta sunk an enemy E-Boat. One Royal Air Force pilot shot down three Italian bombers within an hour and three-quarters. One German bomber and four fighters were destroyed. Two flying boats and two fighters were damaged.

A reconnaissance aeroplane made a forced landing on the east coast of Madagascar.

The Axis powers strengthened their position in North Africa. Supplies were sent from Crete, Greece and South Italy.

In the southern sector, groups of enemy tanks were dispersed.

**20th May.**—Enemy camps and motor transport in Cyrenaica were attacked by Allied aircraft.

It was reported that Mussolini was planning to occupy Corsica.

It was announced that less than 100 British were killed and about 350 wounded in the capture and occupation of Diego Suarez.

**21st May.**—According to the Vichy News Agency, two British and one French planes were shot down over Algerian territorial waters.

In seven days, the enemy lost 55 aircraft over Malta.

The Royal Air Force again attacked Benghazi harbour. Small groups of enemy infantry and tanks were forced back.

**22nd May.**—Objectives in Crete and Libya were raided by the Allied aircraft. An enemy convoy was attacked in the Mediterranean.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**16th May.**—Another heavy defeat was inflicted on the Germans by Marshal Timoshenko in Kharkov sector. There was a new Soviet offensive in the Ukraine. The Russians fell back in Kerch Peninsula. The Russians smashed across the Donetz river.

**17th May.**—The Russian army reached the outskirts of Kharkov. German counter-attacks crumbled under Marshal Timoshenko's blows. Enemy suffered tremendous losses in a tank battle.

The Germans claimed to have entered Kerch which was not confirmed in London.

**18th May.**—The Russians continued to advance towards Kharkov. The Germans retreated in disorder in one sector. Fighting continued in Kerch City. Seventy Nazi tanks were disabled in one day.

**19th May.**—Marshal Timoshenko attacked on a 100-mile front. German counter-attacks failed to stop the Russian advance on Kharkov. The Germans brought up reserves to no purpose. They used paratroops on the Kharkov front. The Russians still resisted in Kerch Peninsula.

**20th May.**—The Germans failed to stem the Russian advance in the Kharkov sector. There was intense fighting in Kerch Peninsula. The Russians captured strategic heights near Kharkov.

**21st May.**—The Nazi High Command claimed Kerch. In the Kharkov sector, the Russians destroyed 81 enemy tanks. German defence lines were pierced. The German hordes were pushed back.

**22nd May.**—A non-stop battle raged on the Kharkov front. The Red Army captured the railway link with Crimea. A Finnish battalion was routed. The Soviets progressed in northern Karelia.

It was revealed that the Leningrad factories were producing a new weapon known as "Leningradeps."

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

**16th May.**—Mexico broke off relations with the Axis powers. It protested to Germany, Italy and Japan regarding the sinking of a Mexican tanker. It threatened to declare war if no satisfaction was given by the power concerned before May 28.

**22nd May.**—The expectation of Berlin over the sinking of a Mexican tanker was that it will result in a declaration of war by Mexico on the Axis.

#### SHIPPING

**16th May.**—British light naval forces harassed the enemy shipping off the Flemish and French coasts and two Axis trawlers were sunk. British fighters attacked three German mine-sweepers off the north Coast of Cherbourg Peninsula.

A United States merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the Mississippi river.

A Mexican tanker was sunk by a submarine off Miami.

A Mexican Government owned merchantman was sunk.

**19th May.**—A small United States merchantship and a medium-sized British merchant vessel were torpedoed by Axis submarines in the Caribbean Sea. A British corvette was sunk.

**20th May.**—The loss of the liner "Empress of Asia," 17,000 tons, was announced.

**21st May.**—Eleven enemy submarines hunting in a pack in the Mid-Atlantic torpedoed an Allied ship.

#### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE.

**17th May.**—Vichy refused to give up sovereignty over Antilles. The Vichy Government's reply to Washington regarding Martinique declared its willingness to negotiate, through Admiral Robert, on all proposals.

**19th May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over North France and bombed the docks at Boulogne. Nine German fighters were shot down.

**21st May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over North France and attacked railway communications near St. Omar.

**22nd May.**—Shipping in the Dieppe-Le Havre area were attacked by the Royal Air Force.

#### THE FAR EAST

**16th May.**—Enemy planes attacked Port Moresby twice causing little damage. Two of the raiding planes were shot down.

The Japanese airfield near Yukhow was raided.

**17th May.**—The Japanese occupied Kincheng on the Burma-Yunan route and advanced in Eastern Chekiang.

**19th May.**—Enemy aircraft attempted to raid Port Moresby but were driven back with losses. There was a terrific air battle off Rabaul. Seven Japanese fighters were shot down.

**20th May.**—A Japanese force at Hungmushu, Tengchung, in Yunan was decimated by the Chinese forces. The Japanese were driven out of Fengyu.

Allied air force attacked shipping in Koepang Bay. Direct hits were obtained on two enemy transports. There was a heavy air raid on Port Moresby. The Japanese dropped at least 200 anti-personnel bombs. Two enemy bombers were shot down and two more almost certainly destroyed.

**21st May.**—It was announced that 77 Japanese planes were destroyed and 100 damaged in south-west Pacific.

On the Yunnan border, the Japanese were driven back to Tenchung and in Burma Road they were driven back to Lungling.

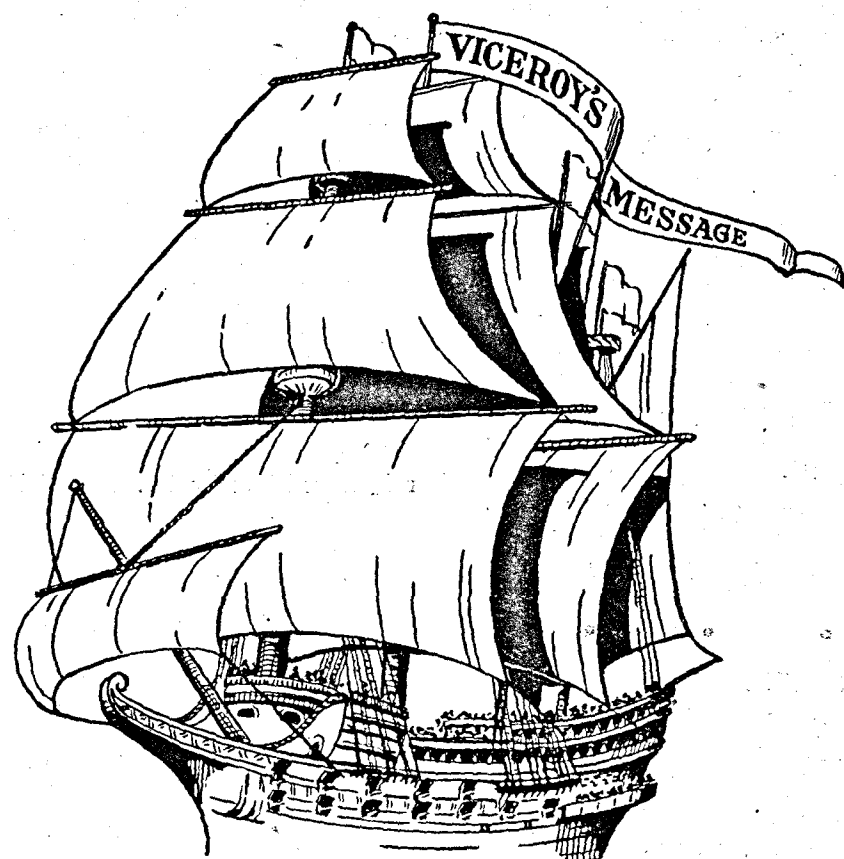
It was revealed that the bombing of Tokyo was a masterpiece of careful planning on the part of Brigadier General Doolittle.

**22nd May.**—Heavy fighting raged in Chekiang. The Japanese continued to advance in five columns. Their advance on Mekong front was checked. Enemy attack in Heupeh failed.

#### Jap. Emperor's Birthday Celebration !

ON April 27, General Ima-mura announced: "Longer working hours for the native population of Java have been decreed from April 29th, the Japanese Emperor's Birthday."

# National War Front



**The Ship of State sails a stormy sea,  
in peril from an adverse sky, from  
well-armed pirates, and from hidden  
rocks.**

**But she is a staunch and well-loved ship,  
and her Captain calls to every man  
aboard for single-hearted effort.**

**Officers to their posts! Men to their  
stations!**

**No dissension on the quarter-deck: no  
muttering in the fo'castle!**

**All together! Trim the sails! Man the  
guns!**

**Slam the enemy! Steer straight for  
Victory!**

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# Madras War Review

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## WARNING AGAINST DEFEATISM



Leader of the National War Front,  
Madras Presidency

**T**HERE is one particular form, a most pernicious form, of defeatism, and that is the attitude of people who say "Japan has had great successes and she is going to win the war. If she wins, she will come here. Those of us, who are not associated with the War Front and war efforts can go to the Japanese and say: 'We did not take part in the war efforts. We did nothing against you, Mr. Japanese and, therefore, we are good boys and you can take us.'" That is an attitude which, to my mind, is sheer rank, unpatriotic, cowardice.

I hope all people of goodwill will do everything in their power to dissuade such people and make them face up to whatever may befall them in the future, and realize facts as they are, and not believe in some cowardly appeasement, which will have no effect whatever on the Japanese if they should be successful. When I say 'if they should be successful', I am saying something which is, in itself, ridiculous, because they cannot be successful in the long run.

—H. E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE—in his speech inaugurating the National War Front  
on Saturday (May 23).



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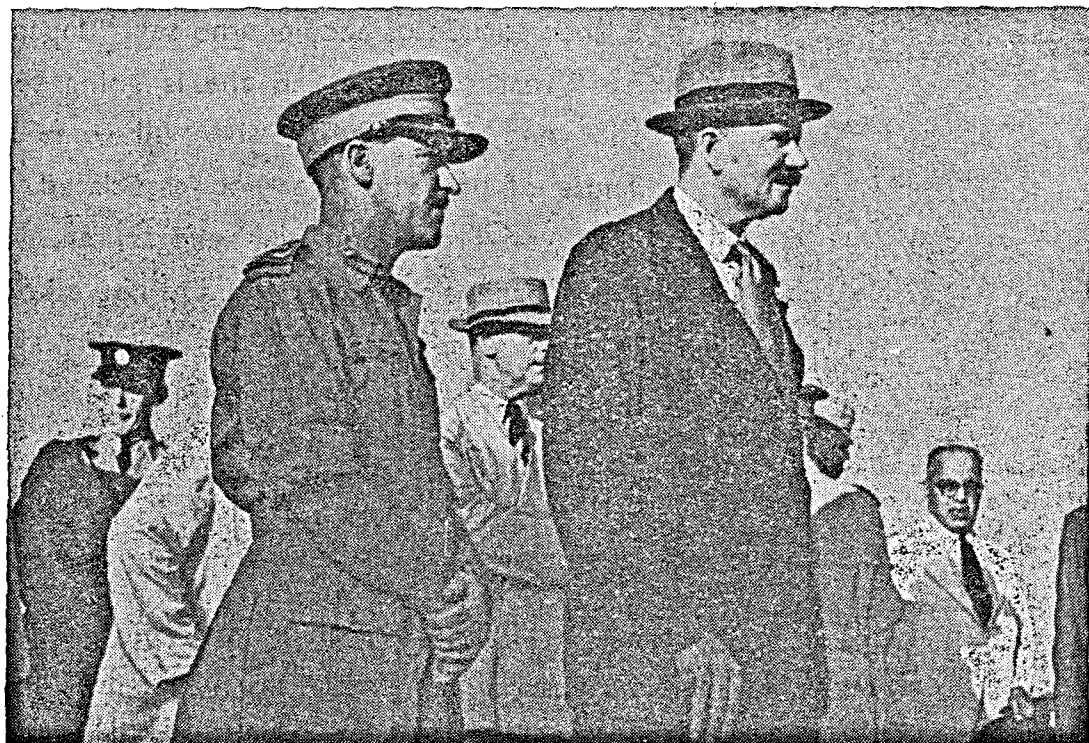
## Running Commentary

More  
"Togeth-  
ness"

Perhaps the most successful and colourful function ever held in Madras in connexion with popular movements for the last so many years was the inauguration of the NATIONAL WAR FRONT campaign in the Island Grounds by His Excellency Sir

boxing, fencing and other feats of strength were additional attractions, but the biggest attraction was, of course, His Excellency's speech. It was a stirring call for unity and His Excellency's use of the word 'togetherness' sums up all the objects and ideals of the Movement he inaugurated last week. His

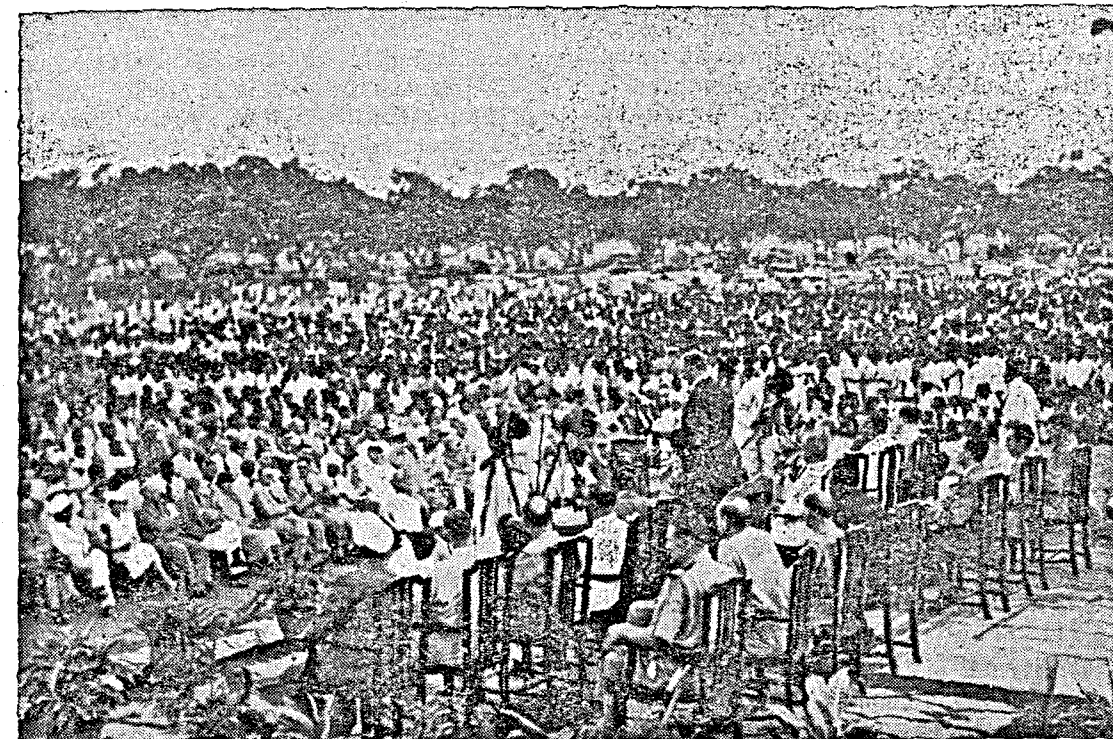
### NATIONAL WAR FRONT INAUGURATION IN MADRAS



His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope inaugurated the National War Front campaign in Madras, on Saturday last—Photo by W. J. Moylan

Arthur Hope on Saturday last. There was a vast gathering, which belied the impression that a considerable proportion of the population had evacuated from the City, and the impressive parade of the Civil Defence Units must have given the people an idea of the preparations that have already been made in regard to civil defence. Demonstrations in

Excellency welcomed the support of every patriot to whatever party he might belong, who felt that now was the time to lay aside all internecine quarrels, Indian and British, Hindu and Moslem, Brahmin and Non-Brahmin, and rally to overthrow the enemy at our gates. He pointed out that eminent representatives of the various communities of



A view of the gathering at the Island ground at the inauguration of the National War Front—Photo by W. J. Moylan

this Province, of Tamil Nad, of Andhra Desa, and of the West Coast were associated with him—men who "were not before united in political life, but are united today in love of their country and determination to see her through to victory". The object of the NATIONAL WAR FRONT Movement, he explained, was to strengthen the war-resistance of the people, eradicate all elements tending to undermine it, and inculcate faith, courage and endurance so that the country might offer united resistance to Nazism and Fascism in every shape or form. The National War Front therefore, demanded a positive attitude against the external threat and against internal defeatism, and duty of its members must not only be to pin down and expose every kind of speech, writing and behaviour that tended to sap the country's power to fight; but also to encourage the will to victory among the people. They should make it clear to all that the first duty of every true lover of India today is to do all in his power to further the defeat of the Totalitarian powers and to consider every man his friend and ally who thinks the same. His Excellency's call for more "togetherness", more war-mindedness, and a fuller realization of the need for unity and co-operation in the common cause, had a profound effect on the huge gathering, and will surely help in promoting the necessary healthy atmosphere all over the Province which will make the National War Front Movement the success it deserves to be.

1-A

### Japan's warning to Australia

In his speech, His Excellency laid special stress on the fact that the aim of the aggressor nations in general, and Japan in particular, was to dominate the world and conquer and loot as many countries as possible. It is of interest to note that in a Japanese map of the much-advertized 'Co-Prosperity sphere', which has very recently come into the possession of the Chinese Government, a clue as to the real extent of Japanese ambitions has been given. The map includes China, India and Siberia, in fact almost the whole of the Asiatic Continent, the islands in the southern seas, including the richest of all tropical regions, the Netherlands East Indies, and the northern fringe of Australia. Speaking at an extraordinary meeting of the Japanese Diet on Wednesday, General Tojo, the Premier, gave another "warning to Australia to reconsider her attitude and take part in the construction of Greater East Asia."

### An ambitious plan

This ambitious plan for domination of what is called Greater East Asia really dates from the 21 demands which Japan attempted to extort from a distracted China during the last European War. Though Japan, after that war, signed or adhered to the League Covenant, Washington treaties and the Kellogg Pact, the Japanese national outlook

became increasingly chauvinistic, says *The Times* in an article reviewing Japan's long-term intentions in its last Friday's issue. The paper points out that on September 17, 1931, the nation supported the Kwantung army when it initiated the conquest of Manchuria, and after that success, the army came into its own. Thereafter began the Nazification of Japan. Japan closely followed Germany in encouraging racialist propaganda masquerading as Pan-Asianism, organising Fifth columns and promoting espionage among Japanese residents in friendly foreign countries. The Japanese, it is stated, are one of the "have-not" peoples, but Japan has increased its territories five-fold. It had doubled its population before the "China incident," and its agricultural production after the Russian war began. Another pretence is that it is encircled by jealous neighbours. There has, of course, been encirclement, but it is of quite a different kind. *The Times* says:

*"The brutal violence of her soldiery, the treachery of her diplomacy, the cynicism of her policies—these are the qualities which have encircled her with hatred of the nations she has tricked, plundered and slaughtered in the name of Co-prosperity."*

**Japan and India** and Japan has been trying her diplomacy on India particularly during the last few months. Recently there has been a renewed and vociferous appeal to India to "come quietly." Tokyo radio says that Japanese attacks on India are, and will be, intended to "liberate" Indians. A Japanese broadcast on May 20th said:

"How the Indian people should take advantage of this historic turning point has been repeatedly suggested by the Japanese Premier, General Tojo, representing the unanimous will of the Japanese nation. There is no doubt that the path India should tread will be shown and cut out by Japan."

Japan has already shown to Korea, Manchukuo, China and the East Indies the path to 'Co-Prosperity' and made the people of those countries tread it and dread it.

**Imperialist Ambitions** Japan has now come to a stage when she can no longer hide her ambitions, and she feels perhaps that the best policy is to acknowledge and admit what her objectives are. The Declaration of the Japanese Diet of May 20th is nothing else but the unashamed admission of Japan's programme of Imperialistic conquest and exploitation. The awkwardly named Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association was inaugurated on that day. The Diet has followed the German Reichstag's procedure of unanimously approving everything that is proposed, and so all the Japanese Ministers, excluding the War and

Navy Ministers, immediately became Members of this Association. What is the programme and policy of the new Association? A Japanese broadcast in English says that its programme will be: (1) prosecution of the "Greater East Asia War by consolidating the national political power;" (2) "firm establishment of the "Imperial Rule Assistance Diet;" (3) "to attain thoroughness of the Imperial Rule Assistance Movement in close co-operation with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association;" and (4) "to make efforts to construct a new order of the world by setting up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." The meaning of all this long-winded verbiage is that General Tojo's programme of Imperialistic expansion by armed force and soft words will be put through by the newly organised political instrument, which will mainly be used to stifle any criticism or opposition within Japan itself. The Declaration of the Diet says:

"Although the brilliant victories achieved by the Imperial forces have shaken the entire world, the path leading to our attainment of the great task is still remote. It is, therefore, necessary to inspire political consciousness among the people."

This inspiring of political consciousness will, it can be naturally inferred, follow the methods adopted by the Nazi Party in Germany.

**The withdrawal from Burma** General Alexander to whose courageous resistance in Burma H.E. The Viceroy paid a warm tribute sometime ago, has succeeded in withdrawing his army intact. The Japanese made strenuous efforts to prevent this, but they were able to land on both banks of the Chindwin near Kalewa after it had been evacuated by the British forces. In an interview published on Wednesday, General Alexander says:

"On the whole, I think it is true to say that it was clear to us, almost from the time

## PEACE AIMS

I am my brother's keeper. Let a world Befouled by savage doctrine, savage crime, Rise up and cleanse itself, and humbly say: "I was my brother's keeper. I forgot."

I am my brother's keeper. Let the world Rise to avenge the tortured, starved, and slain Compel the marshalled sinners to confess Their sin to God and Man upon their knees.

I am my brother's keeper. Let a world Filled with the hate of Evil, purged of cant, Face, without shrinking, truth and consequence And bring to earth a retranslated God. [ence

—LORD VANSITTART in the *Daily Mail*.

Rangoon fell, that, sooner or later, we should have to cease fighting in the heart of Burma itself. Then, of course, our two main aims became, firstly, to keep going as long as we possibly could, and secondly, to extricate our men when the time came, as efficiently as possible. I don't think we have done badly. *We have held off the invasion of India, if the Japanese intend to carry it out, until the rains, and we have got all our guns away.*

**A creditable achievement** General Alexander's withdrawal of our forces is a creditable achievement. It is true that withdrawals do not win wars, but it is perfectly legitimate to show gratitude and

gratification for what has been snatched from defeat. It may be recalled that opinion among the United Nations was not slow to appreciate the feat of General Rommel in the Western Desert, when he successfully extricated himself from disaster at the hands of Auchinleck's advancing Eighth Army. In fact, in some cases, praise even went to extravagant lengths. But liberal praise is due to General Alexander who fought under difficult conditions, and kept the enemy from India. He says he has not done badly. But, in fact, he has done the most valuable service to India—given her time to prepare and steady herself. It may be said of General Alexander and his forces:

*They also serve who only fight and withdraw.*

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties, which occurred on various dates:—

### MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS

| Killed                    |        |             |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|
| <i>Madras S. &amp; M.</i> |        |             |
| 13188                     | Spr.   | Appalasami. |
| 17362                     | Spr.   | Neeliah.    |
|                           | Dhoby. | Ramasami.   |
| 17500                     | Spr.   | Chinnappan. |
| 62840                     | Spr.   | Periasamy.  |

### Died of Wounds

|                          |      |            |
|--------------------------|------|------------|
| <i>Indian Engineers.</i> |      |            |
| 62068                    | Spr. | Ponnusamy. |
| 19115                    | Spr. | Raja Rao.  |

### Wounded

|                           |        |                     |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| <i>Madras S. &amp; M.</i> |        |                     |
| 17845                     | Spr.   | Abdul Zabbar.       |
| 60867                     | Spr.   | Govindaraju.        |
| 1132                      | W/C.   | Kannan.             |
| 62039                     | Spr.   | Mohamad.            |
| 15577                     | Nk.    | Munisami.           |
| 17230                     | L/Hav. | Ramadass.           |
| 62024                     | Spr.   | Shaik Chinna Mastan |
| 17843                     | Nk.    | Thomas.             |
| 62004                     | Spr.   | Subramony.          |
| 19437                     | Spr.   | Gurusami.           |
| 60339                     | Spr.   | D. Narayana.        |
| 16170                     | L/Nk.  | Shaik Hussain.      |
| 14617                     | Spr.   | Duraisamy.          |
| 12734                     | Spr.   | Dvanu Koli.         |
| 42418                     | Spr.   | Hari Singh.         |
| 62000                     | Spr.   | Kannu Samy.         |
| 19544                     | Spr.   | Kesavalu.           |

|       |      |                |
|-------|------|----------------|
| 19365 | Spr. | Krishna Reddy. |
| 61240 | Spr. | Kuppan.        |
| 19505 | Spr. | Narasimhulu.   |
| 11912 | Spr. | Rama Bhosle.   |

### Missing

|                           |           |                      |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <i>Madras S. &amp; M.</i> |           |                      |
| 19513                     | Spr.      | Anthoni.             |
| 17529                     | Spr.      | Appasami.            |
| 62716                     | Spr.      | Arumugam.            |
| 16184                     | Spr.      | Chinnappa.           |
| 1547                      | Cook I.T. | Chinnappan.          |
| 14243                     | L/Nk.     | Chinnasami.          |
| 61282                     | Spr.      | Dastagir.            |
| 19683                     | Spr.      | Doraisami.           |
| 19377                     | Spr.      | Duraisami.           |
| 17232                     | Spr.      | Gopal.               |
| 18443                     | Spr.      | Joshua G. C. N.      |
| 62051                     | Spr.      | Kannan.              |
| 60999                     | Spr.      | K. Buchayya.         |
| 1415                      | Cook I.T. | Kelu Nair.           |
| 62079                     | Spr.      | Krishnan Nair.       |
| 62080                     | Spr.      | Moses.               |
| 14998                     | Spr.      | Munisami.            |
| 17010                     | Nk.       | Munusami.            |
| 19478                     | Spr.      | Munisami.            |
| 16594                     | Spr.      | Murugesan.           |
| 19617                     | Spr.      | Narayanasami.        |
| 15553                     | Spr.      | Perumal.             |
| 16603                     | Spr.      | Perumal.             |
| 19491                     | Spr.      | Sankaralingam Pillai |
| 19627                     | Spr.      | Shaik Harifullah.    |
| 16382                     | Spr.      | Soosai.              |
| 19953                     | Spr.      | Subramanian T. C.    |
| 60352                     | Spr.      | Thambayan.           |
| 62010                     | Spr.      | Uthaman.             |
| 18909                     | Spr.      | Yagam.               |



## Royal Visitor with Indian Troops

### Duke of Gloucester Decorates Sepoys for Gallantry in Eritrea

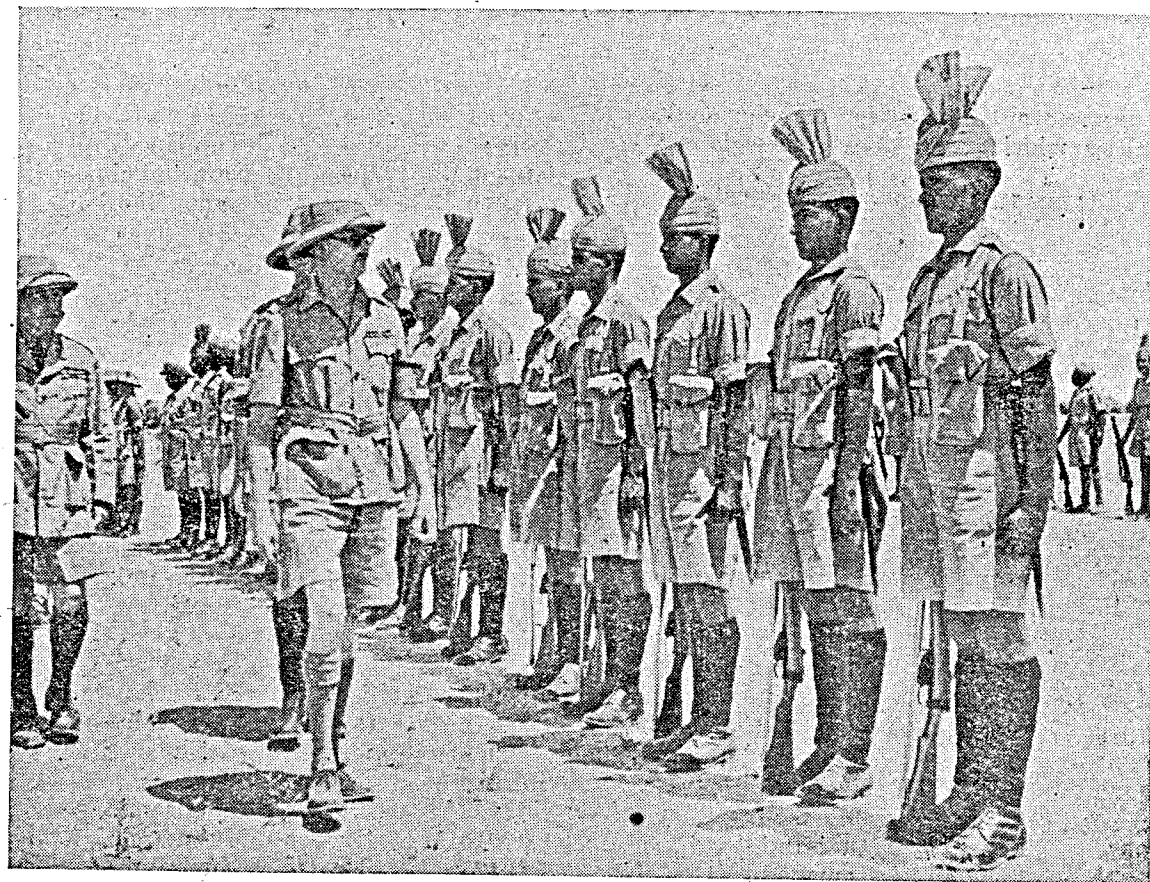
A handshake and a cordial word of greeting—this is the vivid memory which many scores of Indian troops well cherish of the recent visit to Iraq and Iran of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

In spite of the grilling heat which the Tenth Army area is now experiencing, the Royal Visitor, who, to save time in his 10 days tour of inspection, flew from place to place—Baghdad, Mosul, Habbaniyah, Kermanshah, Teheran, Abadan and Basra—carried out a strenuous programme in each centre.

Indian regiment of hillmen with awards earned by them for gallantry in the Eritrean campaign. This is believed to be the first time in this war that a member of the Royal Family has decorated Indian soldiers outside Britain.

#### VISIT TO IRAN

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's visit to Teheran has done much to cement the friendship between Great Britain and Iran. The population on every occasion



H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester inspected men of the Frontier Force Rifles during his tour of Iran and Iraq.

On arrival in the area he was received with a Royal Salute by a Guard of Honour of a Punjab Regiment at the British Embassy, Baghdad. This function was recorded on discs, with music provided by a famous British regimental band and a running commentary, and will later be broadcast by All-India Radio, together with a series of messages from the men of the Punjab Regiment to their families and friends.

One function of special interest was when the Duke decorated men of a well-known

turned out to welcome and acclaim His Royal Highness' progress through the streets. The Persian press deeply appreciated the fact that they were singled out for attention and were specially received by His Royal Highness. The Royal visitor's speech at the palace banquet is believed to have gratified the Shah and warm personal relations seem to have been established between His Majesty and his guest. It was noticed that all formality was put aside when, after a ride on horse-back in the country on May 12, 1942, the Shah drove His Royal Highness to the British Legation in his own racing car.

## War Production in India

### Output of Steel to be Doubled

India, largest supplier of Army Tents

India's steel industry has gone all-out since the outbreak of war and is producing to maximum capacity. The output of finished steel is now 50 per cent more than in peace-time and when the various extensions in plant, now in hand, are completed, the total production is expected to be nearly doubled.

If it has not been possible to expand capacity at a more rapid rate, it is due largely to lack of additional plant and technical personnel, which are exceedingly difficult to obtain under prevailing conditions. Another serious handicap is the low quality of coal and shortage of

water and electric power. The coal contains a high percentage of phosphorus. Water-supply varies with the seasons, being abundant during some parts of the year and almost totally absent during others. Electric power, being dependent on plant, fuel and water, is conditioned by the availability of all these.

#### AVERAGE STEEL OUTPUT

The expansion of capacity has, to some extent, been retarded also by the nature of India's normal peace-time consumption. Her capacity for steel production then was designed primarily to meet her internal requirements,



INDIA'S EASTERN FRONTIER.—H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, with senior officers, during his recent tour of India's Eastern defence.



which were by no means comparable to those of the more industrialized countries in the west. Her average output of 750,000 tons of finished steel per annum, however, did not cover her needs and a further 300,000 tons per year had to be imported. The railways and the engineering industries were the chief consumers; but the requirements of the former were necessarily limited and often specialized while the latter, being mainly engaged in job work for other industries, confined its demands to ordinary types of steel, such as sections, sheets, rails, bars and plates—and those also in not very considerable quantities. Whatever demand there was for special steels, could be more conveniently and economically met by imports and did not justify the establishment of indigenous production.

#### HERCULEAN EFFORT

To switch over from this peace-time production to war production has, therefore, entailed an almost herculean effort, and the Indian steel industry may well be proud of the success it has already achieved. Thanks largely to its spirit of enterprise and research, it has been able not only to substantially augment its output of finished steel, but also to manufacture a large variety of special steels suitable for munitions production. Notable among the latter are: a special bar for the manufacture of shells, a bullet-proof armour plate for the fabrication of armoured vehicles bodies, a bullet proof plate for howitzer shields and gun muzzles, various kinds of alloy steel for the manufacture of steel helmets, armour-piercing bullets and shots, and shear blades for shearing armour plates, a chrome-molybdenum alloy steel for aircraft, spring steels for machine-guns, special deep drawing steels for rifles and machine-gun magazine, nickel-steel plates for gun-carriage mountings, high carbon steels for high-explosive shells and mint dies, a high-speed steel for machine tools, and a stainless steel for surgical instruments.

#### A SUBSTANTIAL BEGINNING

Other manufactures by the industry includes: steel mill rolls, steel billets for drawing into telegraph wires and barbed wire, and a steel made to Admiralty specification for ship-building. A process for the manufacture of acid open hearth steel, required for gun forgings, gun-carriage axles and railway wheels, tyres, etc., has also been developed. An ordnance factory is manufacturing shields plates for gun-carriages. At another ordnance factory, a high-speed tool steel has been produced.

Though India's steel production still bears no comparison, either in volume or variety, with that of many other countries, there is no denying that a substantial beginning has been made and that, given the necessary plant and technical assistance, much more can be achieved in the near future. India has vast quantities of iron ore, manganese ore and chrome ore

readily available, and her output of steel is capable of almost unlimited expansion—but only if the necessary plant for power, blast furnaces, steel melting furnaces, and mills can be imported; and the necessary technical staff for erection and operation obtained from abroad.

#### MANUFACTURE OF ARMY TENTS

India now occupies a unique position in the Empire for the production and supply of Army tents. Although small quantities are made in other countries also, by far the largest number of canvas tents for the Eastern Group countries, as also for the Middle East and Far East theatres of war, are supplied from India. Substantial quantities are also supplied to the Army in India.

#### FIFTY-THREE NEW FACTORIES

Prior to the war, only five firms in the United Provinces were engaged in the production of Army tents. In 1940 new centres of production were established, resulting in the setting up of 53 new factories in various parts

## The Finest Thing!

A STARRY-EYED young woman who was simply wild about literature was once discussing books with Winston Churchill.

"I'm very fond of Sir Walter Scott," said the eminent statesman and author, in answer to one of her questions. "Aren't you?"

"Oh, I'm crazy about him," gushed the intellectual young thing.

"Don't you think his *Lady of the Lake* very exquisite?" ventured Mr. Churchill.

"Oh, I just dote on it," was the reply.

"And Scott's *Marmion*—don't you feel that to be one of his best?"

"Unquestionably," said the girl ardently. "I've read it a dozen times."

"A dozen times?" repeated the astonished statesman. He looked at her suspiciously. "And what do you think of Scott's *Emulsion*?" he asked gravely.

"Oh that!" said the girl, sighing with delight. "That is the finest thing he ever wrote!"

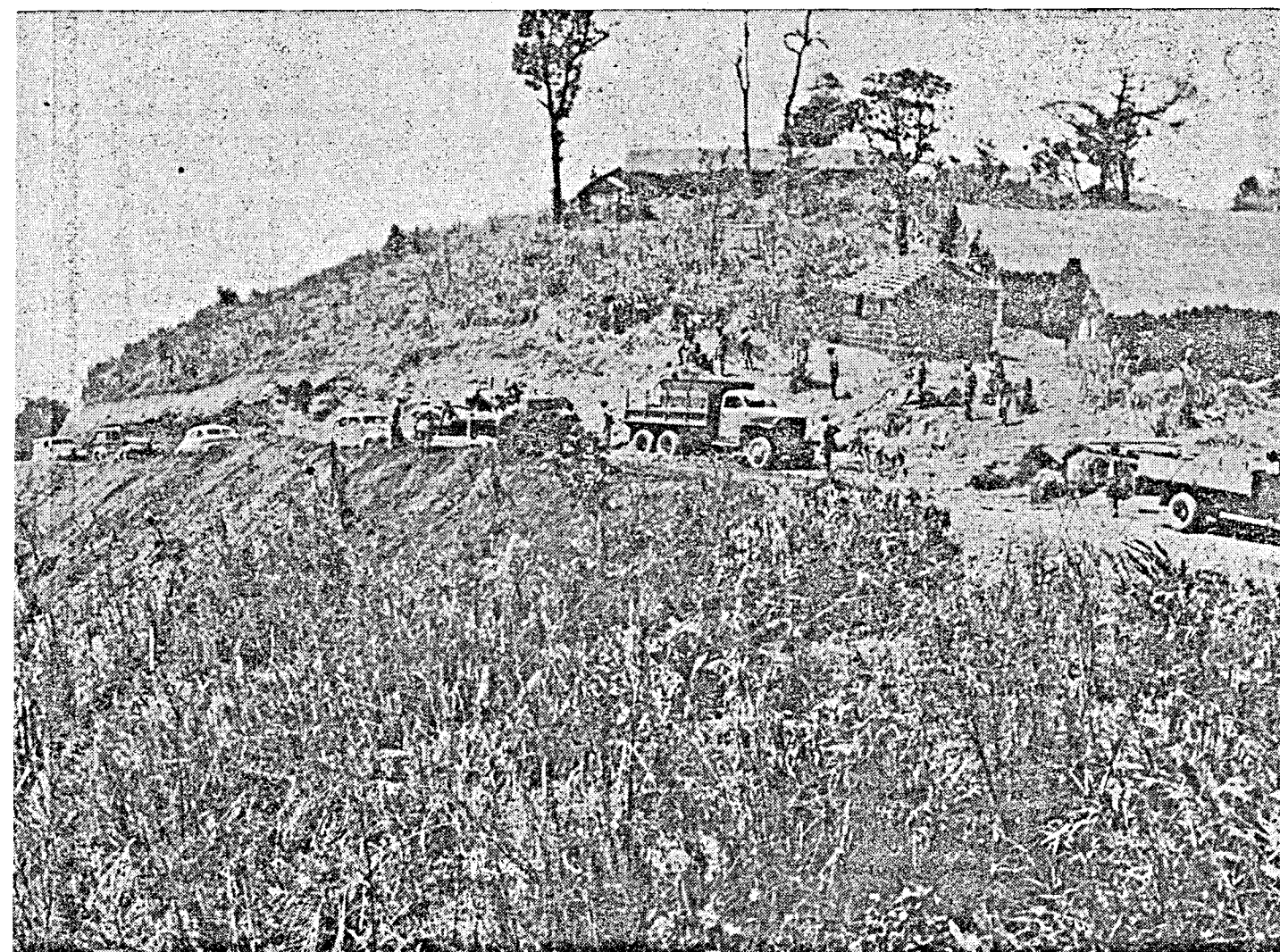
of India. Consequent on this sudden expansion, there was a movement of labour from Northern India and Rajputana to Central India, Bombay, South India and, to a lesser extent, the Bengal Presidency. No dearth of labour was, however, experienced and the firms which had been newly established managed to train their labour, both local and imported, in a very short time.

It is estimated that some 500,000 workers of all classes—tailors, *mochis*, rope makers, supervisors and other staff—are now directly employed in the manufacture of tentage. This, however, does not include those who find employment in making other components for tents, such as *salitahs* and bags, poles, pins, mallets, eyelets and metal works, etc. The number of these workers is also considerable and is estimated at around 200,000. Altogether, therefore, the total strength of labour directly or indirectly employed by the tentage industry may be placed at about 700,000.

#### 100 MILLS PRODUCING DOSUTI

With the rapid expansion in manufacture of tentage, the consumption of the basic material—*dosuti*—has also increased to an enormous extent. Before the war, only a few cotton mills in Northern India were manufacturing *dosuti*, but as demands rapidly increased, it was decided to control the manufacture and distribution of this important basic material, and Government arranged to supply *dosuti* to parties who did not own cotton mills, from specified sources at fixed rates. As a result, cotton mills in Central India and Bombay began to take interest in the supply of this material.

Lately, owing to a further large increase in demand, Government have arranged supplies on an extensive scale by negotiations with the Cotton Textiles Advisory Panel. To-day, over 100 mills are supplying *dosuti*, as compared with only 30 a few months ago.



ON INDIA'S EASTERN FRONTIER.—Heavy motor-transport on the new Manipur road.

## Japan and Indo-China

### Exploitation and Oppression

#### This is what Protection Means!

Under the "protection" offered by Japan under the agreement of July, 1941, the rich French colony of Indo-China is being exploited and its people oppressed, state Washington observers.

The "protection" has now evolved into acknowledged occupation, for the Tokyo radio now openly declares that Indo-China is henceforth an integral part of the Greater East Asia economic system under the domination of Japan.

The "protectors" have gone further and partitioned the State between Thailand and the Japanese puppet government at Nanking.

What this means in terms fully understood by the Indo-Chinese people, borne out by their cruel experience, is financial ruin, starvation and enforced labour. Their standard of living has quickly descended to the Japanese level and below.

Japan has already seized 90,000 tons of shipping, leaving an inadequate 10,000 tons. Nearly a million tons of rice yearly is now going to Japan from Indo-China. The remaining goods in the shops are being seized by armed soldiers who swarm like locusts over the country.

Forced labour under Japanese taskmasters has been introduced, and the Indo-Chinese are now learning the wretched lessons of a slave existence already in operation in Korea and China under Japanese "protectors."

"After the coalition of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islamism, and all religious factions, discussions of religious plans are to be held," it says. Thus is the scheme to eliminate all other religions except Shintoism thinly disguised.

American officials commented that the Japanese plans mean actually the complete subordination of all religions to Shintoism, the State religion of Japan. Shintoism is fully controlled by the militarists and has been transformed into a mechanism for effecting Japanese domination of the religious life of conquered peoples.

The Japanese attempt to regiment religion was the expected logical development of Japanese policy, they state. The Japanese demonstrated their intention of regimenting subject areas politically, economically and culturally. The political institutions of conquered peoples are being suppressed. Their economic wealth is being extracted and shipped to Japan. Even the Japanese language is being forced upon all races who have come under the so-called Japanese "New Order." The attack on religion is the latest step in Japanese persecution.

#### "JEEP"

"JEEP," the smallest combat vehicle used by the United States Army—it is only 11 feet long, 56 inches wide and 40 inches high—has arrived in London. I saw a "Jeep" with six men in it racing around a London square, writes a *Daily Telegraph* reporter. Its performance is so remarkable that the British Army proposes to use great numbers of them.

General Marshal, Chief of the United States Army Staff, describes it as "America's main contribution to modern war." With six speeds forward and two on the reverse, and a 60-h.p. engine, it can claw up or descend steep banks, be kept going through water, carry a machine-gun, or tow an anti-tank gun. It can lay a smokescreen or be used for reconnaissance.

American airborne units have been equipped with "Jeeps," which weigh 2,200 lb. and can be carried in army planes. Its nick name comes from its American manufacturing classification, "G.P."

## No Religious Freedom under Japan

### Shintoism to Replace Other Religions

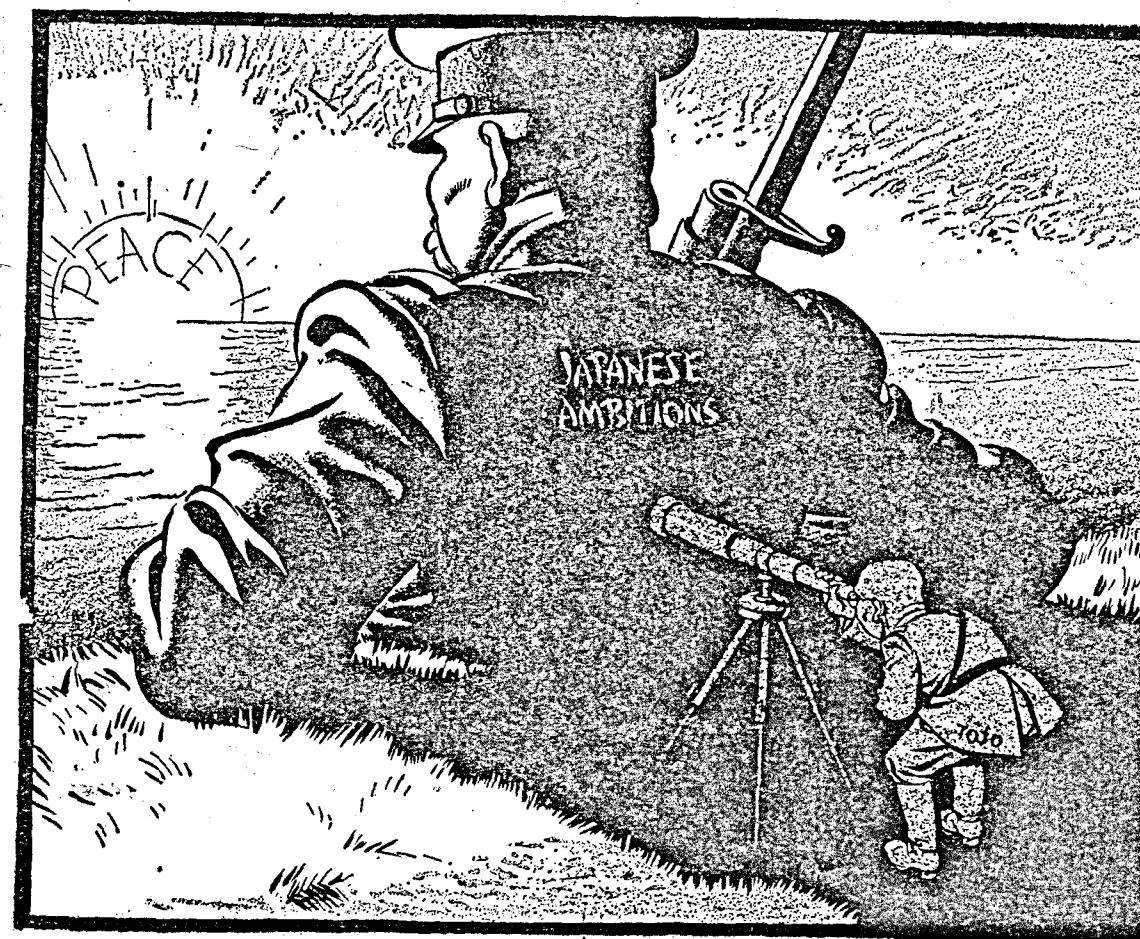
Religious freedom is to disappear under Japanese rule in conquered countries. In the chain of slave areas which Japan plans to create, Shintoism is to replace all other religions. American officials to-day termed the convocation of the Tokyo Religious Assembly announced by the Tokyo radio on May 13, as the drastic implementation of Japanese designs on religious freedom.

The Tokyo radio said, "in order that all religions and religious factions may unite as one, and co-operate for the establishment of the great East Asia co-prosperity sphere, the Imperial Religious Federation held its first meeting this morning at the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Headquarters."

At this meeting plans for a general survey of all the religions of Asia were proclaimed with the idea of forming a so-called "league" of Asiatic religions.

American observers consider that the plan clearly shows Japan's intention to end all religious freedom in the Japanese dominated countries of Asia.

The Tokyo radio further announced a religious conference, slated for September, to which representatives from China, Mongolia, so-called Manchuko, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, the Philippines, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies will be invited.



**ECLIPSE IN THE PACIFIC**  
Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror.

In a speech published in yesterday's papers, General Tojo, the Japanese Premier, is reported to have warned Australia "to reconsider her attitude and take part in the construction of Greater East Asia." A foretaste of the construction, or reconstruction, or "Co-Prosperity" visualised by Japanese ambitions has been only too well given in the countries where the flag of the Rising Sun is flown.



# How each Victory Weakens Japan

## Strain upon Production Area

### United States Production of long-range

#### Bombers Increasing

All Japan's activities in the Pacific increase Japan's insufficiency in machine power, states a recent article by Francis Vivian Drake: "The strain upon the production area is increased by every victory as well as by every defeat."

Every undertaking upon which Japan embarks has its genesis in one small area in Japan; from which must come every plane, every spare engine, every spare tread for a tank, every torpedo, shell and bomb. The author points out that this is true in Germany as in Japan and that, no matter how far-flung the temporary gains; a knockout blow against the areas of productive power must bring inevitable collapse.

The United States is engaged in amassing a sufficiency of the right weapons to accomplish this—enough to bomb so constantly and with such ferocious intensity that these industrial hearts will be completely destroyed.

#### POWERFUL BOMBERS

American bombing plane designers were quick to figure out the key reason for Hitler's failure to demolish Britain—he did not bomb beyond the limit of human resistance. Heavy though some of the raids were, none of them were intense and powerful enough over a long period to make it impossible for the areas under attack to recover. American designers and production experts are now manufacturing planes and bombs of the calibre it will take to wipe out completely the industrial areas of the enemy and thus cause his collapse.

In 1941 on a test flight over Germany, an experimental American-built bomber carrying enormous bombs levelled an entire city block with the impact of a single bomb, and became a legend to all those who witnessed it.

America has now in production a long-range of planes unprecedented in size, destructive power, range and, above all, in numbers. These heavy bombers can fly well over 1,000 miles, do their job, and return without refuelling. They can speed 300 miles an hour. They can carry two to four tons of heavy bombs apiece, depending on the distance of their target. These are heavier bombs than any the world has yet known.

#### NIAGARA AND A FIRE HOSE

This great air armada is now beginning to emerge. By 1943 the United States will produce those great four-engined bombers at the rate of more than 500 a month, and also a much larger number of long-range medium bombers. This is an air striking power as different from that of Hitler as Niagara is different from a fire hose.

In this difference lies the United Nations' opportunity for victory—in the difference between the enemy's 300 tons of bombs and our 3,000 tons; between their intermittent bombing and our potential power to maintain for months uninterrupted bombing that will reach into the very heart of Southern Germany and Japan.

For the destruction of Japan it is estimated that we shall require more than 1,000 heavy bombers, operating from bases 700 to 1,000 miles from their objectives. These bases will contain all the maintenance and repair facilities essential to the task of keeping 1,000 great planes in the air.

The bases in England, big though they are, will not furnish facilities sufficient enough for the new air armada. New bases are being built. Bases for 5,000 heavy bombers would

### IN THE BLACK-OUT

Having hired a taxi to take him in the black-out to a restaurant which he had not visited before, a hungry man walked into the building outside which he was set down.

In a dimly lit corridor he was asked for his pass.

"I will show you my pass, certainly, but why should I have to show a pass when all I want is a meal?"

"Meal, sir?" said his challenger. "You won't get a meal here. This is the Ministry of Food."

enable the United Nations to use up to 3,000 bombers at a time over Germany. They could deliver 12,000 tons of bombs a night.

No flesh and blood, no Nazi will-power, no air defences, no patriotic exhortations, can possibly withstand such fury. It can produce only one answer—the total collapse of the enemy.

#### LONG AND HARD FIGHT BEFORE JAPAN

The New York *Herald-Tribune*, commenting on "Tojo's Dark Outlook" says: "Premier Tojo frequently warned the Japanese people most emphatically that 'that is going to be a long war' at a time when his armies were registering the most spectacular victories. There was gossip afloat indicating indecision as to whether he was then talking for effect or not. To-day he and his lieutenants really believe it will be not only a long fight, but a desperately hard one."

#### UNITED NATIONS' AIR STRENGTH

Gunther Stein, *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent at Chungking, reports "a prominent Chinese strategist" as saying, "The United Nations' superiority in air power will prove decisive in the defeat of Japan." The strategist stated that the United States was already outbuilding Japan at the rate of ten to one. The strategist declared that Japan's total air strength to-day could not be greater than it was on December 7, and that winter losses, conservatively estimated, were between 800 and 1,000.

"Japan's monthly production," said the strategist, "amounts to no more than 700 and 750 plane engines. Considering the relatively large number of multi-engine planes used to-day, this number is very small. Japan also requires worn-out motor replacements. Japan's monthly output of complete new aircraft is estimated at no more than 300."

The Chinese strategist said that, of Japan's 3,000 first line aircraft, almost two-thirds were kept in China, in Manchuria, or in reserve in Japan and Formosa. He declared

that the air war would turn decisively against Japan when the United Nations have built to full size their air forces in Alaska, Australia, India and China.

#### THE CORAL SEA BATTLE

An official Army and Navy spokesman in Washington has made the following statement: "Japan has made herself so ridiculous by her conflicting stories on the Coral Sea battle that even her Axis partner, Germany, is now apologizing. Germany learned that the false propaganda bounced back."

"Now Japan is contradicting her own official statements, thereby proving that her reports on military operations cannot be believed. A week ago last Monday, Tokyo boasted that not a single Japanese warship was damaged. The following day she admitted the loss of one aircraft carrier."

"Tokyo claimed the British *Warspite* was sunk. A few days later she declared the Japanese Navy thought the *Warspite* was damaged. Finally, she explained that bad weather hampered the Japanese Navy and the results of one battle were uncertain."

"On Monday Emperor Hirohito issued an imperial rescript congratulating and thanking Admiral Yamamoto for his so-called 'brilliant naval victory' in the Coral Sea. It now appears that the Emperor spoke too soon, but the Japanese naval officials who misinformed him continue to insist it was their victory."

"The United Nations do not claim that the entire Japanese Navy was destroyed, as Japan has been claiming in regard to the American navy. Japan still has a potent number of ships, transports, too. Another invasion attempt may be expected in Australia or in India. There may even be a second battle in the Coral Sea, but the result of the first battle of the Coral Sea is clear to the world as a victory for the American Navy."

### A CRUCIAL YEAR

"WE know there is going to be heavy fighting. 1942 may well prove to be the most terrible year of the whole war. It may be that we shall have developments in Africa such as we have not seen before. I expect that. But I feel that, as a result, we shall probably find that the corner will be finally turned, and although the end may not appear, we shall see from what direction the end will come, and I hope we shall not be too long before the Liberty Cavalcade will be converted into the Victory Cavalcade."

—FIELD MARSHAL SMU. S at the opening of the Liberty Cavalcade at Johannesburg on Sunday, May 24.



## Supplies to China by Air

### Mammoth Cargo Planes may replace Burma Road Trucks

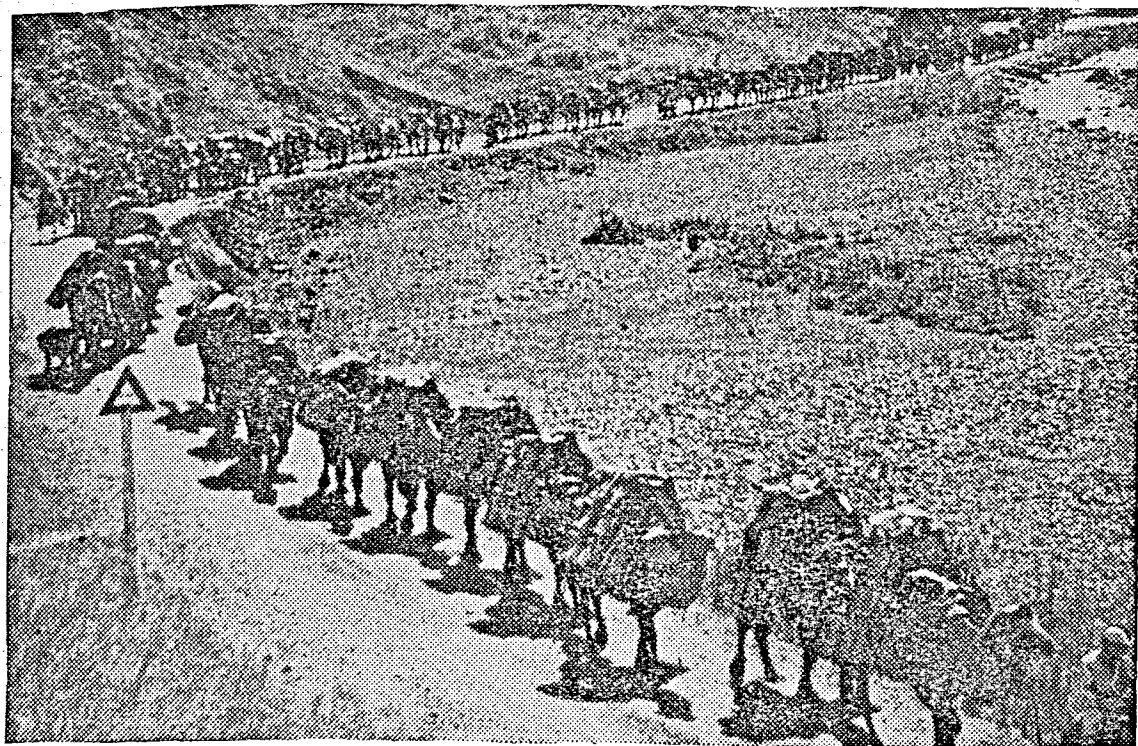
According to military observers in the United States, the answer to the query as to how supplies will reach China now that the Burma Road is temporarily cut, is "By cargo planes."

Journalist Clarke Beach says that according to military experts such military transports are relatively safe from attack and would have many advantages over other forms of transportation. They would not need naval protec-

to the Maritime Commission, is quoted as estimating that enough transports could be produced in the next ten months to replace 100 large, fast cargo ships.

Glenn Martin, President of the Martin Aircraft Company, is quoted as being cocksure that if larger planes are needed, he can make them immediately.

#### CHINA'S SUPPLY LINES



While China's vast armies are attacking the Japanese aggressors in co-operation with the British, her technicians are working on two new supply-links to facilitate the arrival of supplies from the outer world. One, it is reported, will lie through Turkestan to the Caspian Sea, and the other through India.

A camel train, laden with supplies from Russia, is seen here crossing the Pamir range in Southern Russia en route to Sinkiang, where modern transport will carry it to Chinese bases. This route, formerly impassable during eight months of the year, was modernized in 1938.

tion, and would not require seaports, harbour facilities and rail connexions to the battle-fronts.

Top-flight American engineering opinion advises that adequately-sized transports could be produced quickly. Fgover Loening, the aeronautical engineer who was formerly adviser

The former American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Joseph Kennedy, who was previously head of the Maritime Commission, predicts that aircraft will replace ships for fast express service. Other experts say that the speed superiority of planes makes up for the advantage of ships in space.

(Continued on page 18)

## Nazi Atrocities in Soviet Russia

### Full Approval of German High Command

[M. Molotov, the Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has sent a Second Note, (an instalment of which was published in the Madras War Review of 15th May 1942) to all Governments with whom the U.S.S.R. has diplomatic relations, describing the brutalities of the German Army in the invaded territories of Russia. The most important section of this Note, which M. Molotov states can be supported by official documents and photographs many of which were captured by the advancing Russian armies, is that headed "Atrocities and violence perpetrated against the peaceful population of the Soviet districts."]

The inhuman cruelty born of their violence to their own people with which the Nazi clique has treated the population of the European countries temporarily occupied by Hitlerite Germany, was many times outdone by the German Army when it invaded Soviet territory. Nazi massacres of the peaceful Soviet populations, says the note, have overshadowed the most sanguinary pages in the history of mankind and the present world-war.

The note then goes on to give examples, of which the following are a selection of a less revolting nature:—

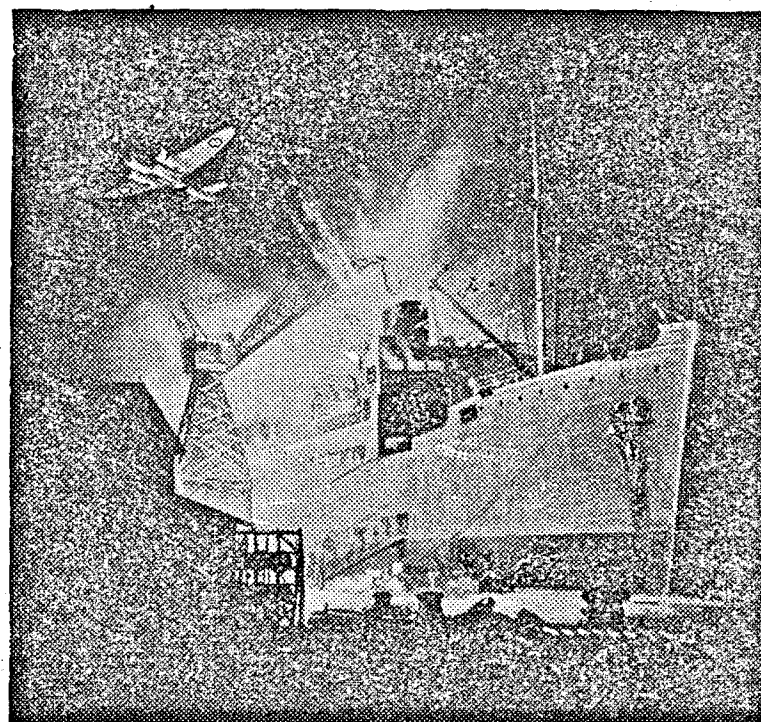
Thus, for example, the instructions of the German Supreme Command entitled "Treatment of the civilian population and enemy war prisoners" make "officers responsible for ruthless treatment of the civilian population" and prescribe "the application of force

to the whole mass of the population." Orders posted by the invaders in the Soviet towns and villages provide for capital punishment for a wide variety of offences: for appearing in the streets after 5 p.m.; for putting up strangers for the night; for failure to betray Red Army men; for failure to hand over property; for attempting to extinguish fires in populated places intended to be burned; for moving from one populated place to another; for refusing to report for compulsory labour.

#### PUBLIC EXECUTIONS

In all towns and in nearly every village where the Hitlerite invaders have been, their very first step was to stage public executions of workers of Soviet institutions and enterprises and of guerillas and citizens suspected of connection with the latter. The methods of execution adopted by the Nazi Army sometimes assume forms which seem incredible

#### BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACK GERMAN ARMY'S SUPPLY LINES.



Germany's difficulties in keeping up supplies to her army in Russia have been greatly increased by the R.A.F.'s systematic attacks on all Axis sources of vital war materials. This artist's impression depicts the scene at the Kristiansund docks where the Germans, trying to speed up their supplies by night-loading under floodlights, were surprised and heavily attacked by British bombers. The leader of the attack, flying in at mast height, escaped detection until he had dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs.

in our times, as, for instance, the atrocious executions in the town of Soltsy, in the Leningrad region, of a teacher named Ageyev and a young man, Varanov, suspected of sympathising with the guerillas. They were impaled. For two weeks the Nazis did not allow their bodies to be removed from the stakes.

In torturing and executing Soviet peasants, men and women collective farmers, individual farmers, and rural intellectuals in the villages, the Nazi hangmen invent inhuman tortures. In the village of Protapovo, in the Dubensky district of the Tula region, the Nazis stripped the chairman of the collective farm—a peasant named Morozov—and compelled him to kneel for two days in unheated premises. Then they dragged him through the village. After this they buried him waist-high. After his death they did not permit his body to be buried for over a week.

In the area of the Pokrovskoye village Soviet, in the Cheremissino district of the Kursk region, the Nazis stripped a peasant named Alekhin naked and compelled him to dig a pit for himself. Several times they forced him to lie down in the pit to see if it fitted him. When the grave was ready they broke his arms off, cut his ears, gouged out his eyes, and finally shot him.

In the village of Donetsk, in the Dolzhan district of the Orel region, the Nazis tied up Nadezhda Maltseva (aged 17), ordered her mother to place straw around her, and set it on fire. The mother fainted. Then the Nazis themselves piled straw around the girl and set it on fire. Coming to her senses, the mother rushed into the fire and dragged her daughter out. The Nazis killed the mother with blows from rifle-butts, then shot the girl and threw her into the fire.

At Kerch over 7,000 local residents, on Order No. 4 issued by the German commandant and posted in the town, were summoned to the Sennaya Square, where they were arrested, taken out of the town and machine-gunned.

Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Moldavians and peaceful citizens of other nationalities were murdered by the butchers in the Ukrainian towns. In Kharkov alone during the first days of occupation the Nazis executed 14,000 persons.

Innumerable facts go to prove that the outraging of women's honour which the Nazi hordes commit all over the Soviet territory which they temporarily occupy, is done with full approval of the German Command and on most occasions is accompanied by the murder of the victims of rape and also of women and girls who resist abduction to brothels which the German Army sets up.

#### WOMEN'S SUICIDE

In Kaluga several Soviet women who were forcibly driven to officers' and soldiers' brothels committed suicide, being unable to stand

this disgrace. In the village of Masleno, in the Ghudovo district of the Leningrad region, which was burnt down by the Germans, eight naked frozen bodies of women and girls who had been raped and then shot by the Nazis were found in the streets with their noses cut off, faces mutilated and abdomens ripped open with bayonets.

In the Byelo-Russian village of Kholmy, in the Mogilev region, the Nazis caught six girls of between 15 and 17 years of age, raped them, cut off their breasts, gouged out their eyes, and then murdered them. One young girl, Aksenova, a member of a collective farm, had her feet tied to the tops of two bent trees, which tore her asunder.

#### MURDER OF CHILDREN

The above are a few examples out of thousands of similar crimes which have been revealed and officially recorded in the towns and villages liberated by the Red Army from the invaders. On January 9, 1942, shortly before their retreat under the blows of the Red Army from the village of Kisty, in the Kalinin region, SS troops forcibly gathered all old folk, women and children at the village outskirts, ordered mothers to bring along their children, and then proceeded in "the most brutal manner to murder one child after another before the eyes of their mothers. One SS man wrested her two-year-old son from a peasant woman, Garayeva, and before her eyes smashed his head against a post and shot her two daughters aged six and seven. The same fate befell many other children, after which about 70 women and old folk were driven to the barns and burnt alive.

#### LOOTING AND INCENDIARISM

A protocol drawn up on January 14, 1942, by the residents of the villages of Alferyevo that the invaders robbed all residents of these and Tinkovo, in the Moscow region, states villages and set fire to all buildings without exception, driving into the fields about 100 women, children and old folk who at the time constituted the whole civilian population of both villages. They machine-gunned these people.

The liberation of Kerch by the Red Army brought to light the following bestial atrocities which stand out even from the invaders' innumerable other sanguinary crimes. The local German commandant's office in Kerch ordered parents to send their children to school and, in compliance with the order, 245 children with text books and exercise books in their hands set off to take their places in the class. None of these children returned home. After the liberation of the town the bodies of these 245 children were found in a deep ditch five miles from the town. They had been shot by the invaders.

## Red Army Confident and Ready

### Soviet Colonel's Tribute to India's Commander-in-Chief

Consistent in their policy of utter secrecy, which has certainly paid high dividends so far, I have not been permitted to enter the Caucasus proper, but today I am nearer to this vital area than any other foreign correspondent before me. What do I see?

That the troops the Russians have in reserve are not only great in numbers but fine in quality. They are by no means the *corps d'elite*, but ordinary infantry, tank and cavalry units recruited in all parts of the Union—Georgia, Armenia and Turkestan, as well as Russia proper, writes Alaric Jacob from near the Caucasus to the *Daily Express*.

We must throw out the absurd notion that Soviet troops, though very efficient, are somehow rougher and readier than Western armies. Far from it. They don't spit and polish, but a sturdier and more vital body of men no army can boast. In manner they are affable but dignified; quick to smile, disciplined, but without the servility so repulsive among the Germans. To become an officer you have got to be intelligent, so only high school graduates can qualify. However, since high school education is growing and ten years' tuition is open to all entirely free, everyone has an equal chance.

#### HOW WOMEN HELP

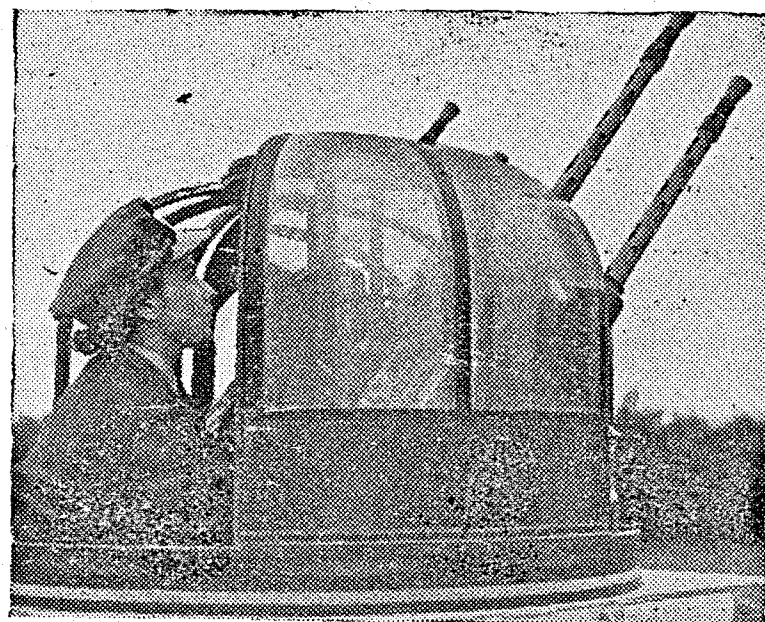
Many women are in uniform. One watching a parade wears a captain's pip with a revolver slung on her hip. She is an engineer. The widespread belief that Soviet women are actually fighting in the front line is untrue. Most are doctors and medical orderlies and do all the work of the R. A. S. C. It is not true that girls are flying fighters or bombers.

What are the men of the Red Army thinking and talking about on the eve of this summer's great battles—battles which may decide the fate of their country and the free world? I have been talking to Red Army men of all ranks—colonels, political commissars, captains, sergeants, comrades and soldiers. Here are some of my conversations. If their tone seems a little too optimistic, remember that these are all young men. Indeed the Red Army is an army of young men. Nowhere did I see a soldier of any rank who appeared to be more than 45; most seemed to be under 35.

#### "MARRIAGE AFTER HITLER'S DEFEAT"

Private Ivan, aged 20, wounded in the Battle of Rostov but just returned to duty, said: "My fiancée is in the Army too, but I haven't

#### BRITISH WOMEN AS AIR FORCE ARMOURERS



In the British Women's Auxiliary Air Force girls of the W.A.A.F. are now doing the vital work of servicing aircraft and their weapons and are also being trained as armourers and electricians in order to release more men for flying duties. They test machine-guns on the ranges, and work power-operated four-gun turrets as the W.A.A.F. armourer trainer is seen doing here. The guns are fired during the testing.



seen her for six months. When my wound was healing, they said: "Why don't you get leave and marry the girl?" But we decided to postpone the marriage till Hitler was beaten. Could we have any happiness till then? My two brothers were killed at the front and her family is in occupied territory. We must beat Hitler first before we can be happy together."

Handsome freckled Captain Alekhov resembled a Royal Air Force pilot. He had in fact flown British planes in the Red Air Force until he was shot down; then he joined the tanks. Significantly the tank depicted on his lapel was a monster one. "I would like to be back in the air and fly with the English to bomb German towns", he said. "You bomb from the lowest level. That's the way to hit them. But dammit! They won't let me fly till all shrapnels are out of this leg."

#### PRAISE FOR WAVELL AND AUCHIN-LECK

Colonel Selivanov (43) has been in the Red Army since it was founded. Selivanov said that two British Generals are particularly highly regarded in the U.S.S.R.—Wavell and Auchinleck.

"With Wavell in India not much can go wrong there. India represents an awful lot of good fighters. We think a lot of Auchinleck. He has the same drive as our young Generals. His November offensive and the relief of Tobruk were fine strokes. We don't doubt that he is preparing to make another."

The Colonel said that he doubted whether a general offensive by the Axis in the Mediterranean, even with Laval's connivance, could succeed as long as Malta held. "It seems that Malta has about the finest A.A. defences in the world. There is good reason to believe that Malta has proved the graveyard of the Regia Aeronautica. The Italians having broken themselves against the island vainly, they call in a whole German air fleet to try where they failed. We admire Malta very much."

#### SECOND FRONT

The talk ended with the much-discussed second front. I explained the British reasoning pro and con. The Colonel said, "Look, how successful the British Commando raid on Boulogne was. At any rate, wherever your offensive comes from I haven't doubts that when the British and Russians attack from both ends simultaneously, the Germans will collapse."

From all my conversations with Army men, a sublime self-confidence shone forth. They are not boastful. But confidence is born of the knowledge that the Army's performance against the Hitlerites has shown it to be the most powerful striking force in the world today. The prospect of defeat, or even of standing on the defensive, does not enter their calculations. Their whole outlook is offensive.

I thanked the Colonel for the honour he had done me and said how much I had enjoyed the Red Army's music, and that I would have much to tell when I returned to the Western Desert. The Colonel replied,

"Give the Red Army's greeting to its allies in the Desert. Tell them we will beat a finer and louder music yet out of the Fascist hides!"

#### SUPPLIES TO CHINA BY AIR

(Continued from page 14)

The writer indicates that such mammoth cargo planes would be more efficient, faster, ampler to meet all problems, than Burma Road trucks.

Travelling under continuous enemy fire along the Burma Road, which was then almost jammed by thousands of lorries and refugees, a Royal Air Force unit has reached the heart of China without the loss of a single piece of its huge convoy of equipment, cables Roderick MacDonald, Special Correspondent of the *News Chronicle*, from Somewhere in China on May 21. During the first stages, when the road was a tangled mass of traffic, the men snatched a few hours' sleep during road-blocks. When the road was clear or made elcar by hurling wrecks into the chasms below, they pushed on hour after hour along the tremendous highway which winds through the mountains to South-Western China. Any trucks which stalled were left for the repair gang at the rear where mechanics worked tirelessly to get them moving again.

Apart from the effort needed to bring this air force equipment into China, there is an international significance in its arrival comparable to the despatch of an air force wing to Russia last year. Shortly the Royal Air Force will be using fast modern bombers against key Japanese sectors in Occupied China, bringing the invaders a taste of the medicine they have been giving for the past five years to Britain's heroic Chinese allies.

Commenting on the news, the *News Chronicle* writes: The news that a Royal Air Force unit has arrived in Central China will be generally welcomed. If Japan is to be held in the Far East, China's historic resistance must at all costs be maintained. We owe it both to China and ourselves to render her the utmost aid of which we are capable.

#### STRATEGY

"STRATEGY" said the Irish instructor, "is when you prevent the enemy knowing you've run out of ammunition and manage to keep on shooting."

## Significance of Fall of Kerch

### Timoshenko may upset German Plans

By  
Major-General  
Sir Charles Gwynn

#### A MAGNIFICENT PART

The full story of the Madagascar operations has now been told and the magnificent part played by the navy can be realized. Obviously the navy is still willing enough to accept risks when the occasion demands.

The success of General Alexander's withdrawal in Burma is perhaps best proved by the widely extravagant Japanese claims which suggest disappointed hopes. On the Burma Road the Chinese are putting up a gallant and skilful defence, counter-attacking with a considerable measure of success. It seems highly improbable that the Japanese will attempt a far-reaching invasion of China by this route and may only be attempting to reach more healthy high ground during the rainy season.

The Chinese are showing anxiety that the Japanese, having interrupted the inflow of war material, may now attempt to overcome Chinese resistance by renewing operations from the east and south-east. The season is not, however, favourable for military operations in China, where rivers fed by melting snow at their source will soon be in flood, and it is the rainy season.

#### RESULTS OF CORAL SEA BATTLE

The air battle continues in the Australian zone with the counter-offensive maintaining the upper hand. Japanese concentrations of naval forces and transports to renew the attempt frustrated by the Coral Sea engagements are reported to be in progress, but have apparently not yet been located. Although reticence is maintained, there appear to be grounds for believing that the results of the Coral Sea battle were more favourable to the Allies than was first believed.

In all theatres the reticence of Allied communications is becoming increasingly marked, though the general tone of confidence grows. On the other hand the Axis tendency to exaggerate any successes achieved tends to confirm reports and indications of waning confidence which the growing unrest in the occupied countries and the jealousies of minor partners must shake.

Timoshenko's immediate objective is of course the capture or complete isolation of Kharkov and Krasnograd in the south with their important communicating routes. At both these towns there must be a great accumulation of war material for they provide war bases for a German thrust designed to turn the line of the Donetz. Their capture would have an immensely disrupting effect on German plans and in addition would facilitate the exploitation of a success towards the Dnieper and the vital German communications via Dnepropetrovsk.

It is still premature to count on Timoshenko's operations having a full measure of success in view of the stiffening German resistance and of the threat of a counter-offensive on his left flank. So far, the success he has achieved is, however, very encouraging, and its effects would not be nullified if he were merely brought to a standstill. If he can successfully repel the counter-offensive on his left the results he has achieved in disrupting German operations will be all the more far-reaching.

#### A COSTLY OPERATION

It must be admitted that, if the resistance at Kerch has not already ceased as the Germans claim, the Peninsula is bound soon to be in their hands. What proportion of the Russian garrisons has been evacuated is not known, but the report that landings were carried out in the rear of the German attacks suggests, if true, that the withdrawal was well co-ordinated and was more successful than the Germans admit. The capture of the Peninsula has evidently been a costly operation and affords little encouragement to German hopes of blitzkrieg victories elsewhere.

The importance of the capture is not great in itself, for unless a major offensive on the mainland succeeds in crossing the Don, no attacks on Caucasia based on Kerch alone could be undertaken on a dangerous scale.

On the central and northern sections of the front the Russian harassing attacks continue, but, at any time now, they may give place to a major offensive delivered by either side.

In the other theatres of war there is something of a lull. In Libya there has been a tendency for patrolling and air activity to intensify, possibly as a prelude to more decisive operations.

Air attacks on Malta continue, and having already passed the 100 mark, the defence seems likely to establish a new record of aircraft destroyed in a month.



## Race Against Time

Discussing the events which led to the recent withdrawal of the Imperial forces in Burma to the west of the Chindwin river, in an interview, an Indian Army Observer just returned from the Burma front said: The Japanese forces, striking north-east from the Sittang valley, attacked and captured the capital of the Southern Shan States, Taunggyi, held by the Chinese Sixth Army. From there they made east and took Loilem. The road to Hsipaw was open for them and before long Hsipaw on the Burma road and Lashio were in their hands. The Sixth Army counter-attacked and one division which was cut off at Loilem fought heroically but failed to check the thrust.

The Japanese meanwhile sent one column on the Mandalay road from the south in an effort to trap the Imperial forces. They sent another up to Monywa, intending to occupy Shwebo district thereby cutting us off from the Chindwin valley. The first Jap column was so roughly handled by the Gurkhas at Kyaukse that there was no fight in them for some time. The other column was met by battalions of the 4th Gurkhas, 11th Sikhs and 13th Frontier Force Rifles supported by British tanks near Monywa and although the engagement was not decisive our forces did enough to spoil the enemy's plans.

### DELAYING ACTION

With the enemy to the east and the south and about to threaten from the north-east and perhaps also from the west the Imperial Forces had no alternative but to withdraw towards the Chindwin, fighting a delaying action, and stand guard on the back door to India. This movement was carried out successfully in the first fortnight of May with negligible casualties.

The route which the Imperial Army took began at Ye-u and after meandering through the forests, across Chaungs and over hills ended at a small village called Shwegyin on the Chindwin, some six miles south of Kalewa. It was really a bullock cart track but Indian and Burmese workmen, who had been at it for some time before the army reached it, had made it passable for such motor vehicles as were capable of cross-country use. Even so the gradients were too steep, the chaungs too sandy and the track too narrow in places for a steady stream of traffic.

Indian Pioneer battalions, Labour battalions and Sappers and Miners worked strenuously on the road to make it fit for heavy traffic. They straightened out hair-pin bends by cutting diversions, piled branches of trees on the sand of the chaungs to make the wheels grip, erected water points, dug and shovelled, until even ordinary cars were able to speed along.

### A QUAGMIRE

It was a race against time, for the monsoon was about to burst. In the first few days of May there were warning showers, thunder in the air. When the rains do come these areas near to Assam which is the rainiest place in the world will become one vast quagmire, a graveyard for modern transport. The crops of Indian Engineers rose magnificently to the occasion and working night and day, for hours without rest and food, made it possible for the divisions and all their transport and ancillary units to drive through.

Even so the road held its terrors for the motorist. The countless wheels which passed over the yielding soil made dust until it lay four or five inches deep. When a vehicle passed a swirl of dust uprose blinding within as near as a few yards. The leaves of the trees which crowded on the road lay brown and ochre with dust.

Some cars and trucks could not make it, at a particularly bad Chaung or hill. The Sappers saw to it that the enemy who would follow the trail would not use these vehicles.

Finally the Sappers also destroyed the road behind our army. They made and unmade the road—the Sappers.

### GENERAL ALEXANDER'S FORCES

General Alexander's forces thus withdrew in good order from Central Burma to the friendly approaches of India. The word withdrawal by association of ideas and ill-considered use has come to be synonymous with failure and defeat. The end of the Burma campaign was neither. Once Rangoon fell it was inevitable that much of Burma would have to be excised like a tumour from a sound limb. General Alexander's task changed to the fighting of a delaying action, that is to hold the Japanese until the rains came. His divisions, thinned by casualties and sickness fought from the first week of March when Rangoon fell, until the first fortnight of May, almost continually, subsisting on the supplies of food, ammunition, clothing and medical stores already there. These troops, of whom a considerable part was Indian, got little rest, for when they were not fighting they marched. In alien soil, among inhabitants not all friendly or helpful, these men struck to their jobs and when they lost ground they left a legacy of Japanese dead on it.

I do not propose by glib casuistry to turn a withdrawal into a victory but General Alexander, whom I last saw not far from the rear-guard, looking after them as well as the thousands of Indian refugees on the road whom he considered his special responsibility, did not talk or look like a beaten General. Nor was the bearing of our troops indicative of any recent disaster. They were tired, it is true, and dirty of course, but they suffered from no ills which a bath, some sleep, a change of clothes and much refreshment could not cure.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

**23rd May.**—Dr. Van Mook, who has been appointed Minister for Colonies in the Netherlands Government, in the course of an interview in London said that the re-conquest of lost territories would most likely start from Australia or India when the moment was opportune.

It was announced in London that the German warship **Prinz Eugen** had arrived at Kiel.

**24th May.**—It was revealed that the ancient stained glass windows of Bath's magnificent Abbey were smashed in the Luftwaffe's "retaliation" raid.

**28th May.**—An enemy bomber dropped bombs harmlessly at a point on the south-west coast of England.

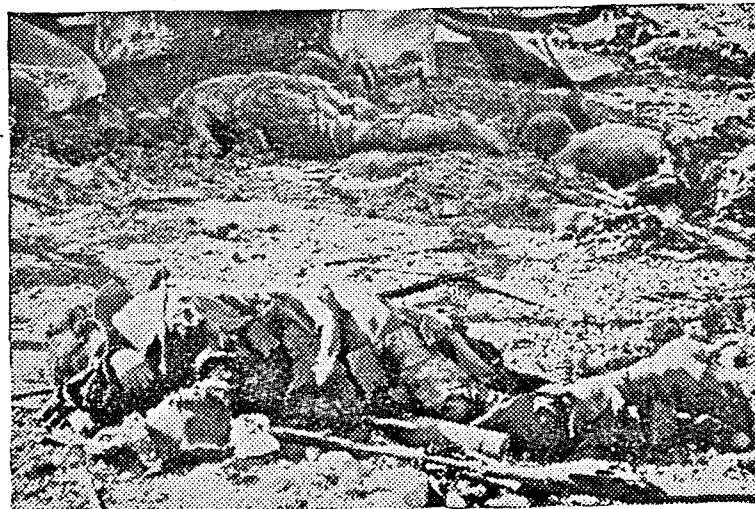
Heydrich, Gestapo Chief for occupied countries, was wounded when an attempt was made on his life in Prague.

According to a German prisoner, wholesale executions took place in Germany. More than 100 were shot.

**29th May.**—Heydrich's condition was reported to be serious. A wide hunt for the assailant was set on foot.

Bombs were dropped at two places in East Anglia.

### ALL THAT REMAINED OF AN AXIS DESERT SUPPLY COLUMN WHICH CAME UNDER BRITISH SHELLFIRE IN LIBYA.



Dead Italians, members of an Axis ammunition supply-column which was annihilated by British shellfire, lying amid the wreckage of their transport lorries in the Libyan desert.

His Majesty the King watched the exercises of Britain's air-borne troops.

**25th May.**—A few bombs were dropped by enemy aircraft in the west and south of England.

There was a Communist demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London, which demanded the opening of a second front.

**26th May.**—Eight Germans were shot in Berlin for "treason to the Fuehrer and the Reich."

**27th May.**—According to a Stockholm report to the Tass Agency, Hitler was asked by his Generals to give up his position as Supreme Commander of the German Army.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**23rd May.**—A glowing tribute to Britain's intensive war effort was paid by Mr. Charles Palmer, ex-Defence and Housing Co-ordinator, at Washington, on his return from a mission to England. He said: "Britain is waging a war with all her terrific might, with every factory, business and home; with every pound, shilling and pence; with every man, woman and child. We can do no less, nothing else will win."

Preliminary work began on the salvaging of **Normandie**, the French liner.

President Roosevelt said at a Press Conference: "This is going to be a long war. There is no reason to be over-optimistic one week and over-pessimistic the next."

**24th May.**—Commenting on the terminal aspect of the war, Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, issued a warning against over-optimism.

**26th May.**—Brigadier-General Doolittle, in an Army Hour Broadcast, said that "other Japanese objectives" would be bombed, in addition to Tokyo.

**27th May.**—It was revealed that an Anglo-American second front of the air will be opened.

**28th May.**—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews said in the course of a statement that Axis submarines in Atlantic coastal waters were in for even more trouble than the navy was giving them.

**29th May.**—American women made history when they rushed in thousands to enrol in the regular army at recruiting offices.

Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State for War, said that Japan may attack Washington.

#### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**23rd May.**—The Chinese troops attacked Myitkyina, the northern Burma town and terminus of the Rangoon-Mandalay railway. The Japanese advanced in the direction of Sinchang.

Allied withdrawal in Burma was described in London by a senior officer who fought in Burma, as one of the finest military feats of this war.

The Royal Air Force attacked Akyab.

**24th May.**—The Akyab aerodrome was again attacked by Allied aircraft. One Japanese fighter was shot down. A low-level bombing attack was made on enemy river craft in May Creek. At Maunggyithaung, bombs were dropped on a steamer which received a direct hit.

**25th May.**—Japanese barges on Chindwin were bombed. At Kyankpyu, 60 miles south of Akyab, barracks and store buildings were successfully bombed.

**26th May.**—General Stilwell, United States Commander of the Chinese Forces in Burma who arrived in Delhi for a conference with General Wavell, stated: "Burma can and must be retaken from the Japanese. It is a vital point for our re-entry into China and I am certain that we can get it back."

The Royal Air Force bombed Japanese barges on the Chindwin.

It was revealed that Trincomalee had balloon barrage defences when the Japanese raided the base on April 9.

**27th May.**—The Japanese concentrated four divisions in Northern Burma—in Lashio, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Mandalay.

The Royal Air Force plastered enemy barges and river transport.

The Chinese attacked Japanese forces on the Salween front.

**29th May.**—General Wavell said at a Press Conference at New Delhi: "The Burma campaign is over for the time being. But some day, I hope, we will fight it again the other way round."

The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab aerodrome again. Direct hits were obtained on a steamer on the Chindwin.

It was declared in New Delhi that there was no enemy movement towards Chittagong.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**23rd May.**—There were eight enemy night raids over Malta. Some civilians were killed and others seriously injured. One German fighter was shot down.

An enemy aircraft was shot down near Cairo.

The Royal Air Force raided enemy camps in Timimi area. Benghazi harbour was again attacked and the enemy landing ground in Martuba was bombed.

**24th May.**—Three more bomb explosions occurred in Johannesburg and the Rand district, described as acts of sabotage.

Four Axis planes were shot down over Malta.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester spent a busy period of inspections in Syria and Lebanon.

**25th May.**—The Royal Air Force bombed enemy landing ground at Derna. The aerodrome at Martuba was again bombed.

**26th May.**—Enemy aircraft operated over Malta. One enemy bomber and two fighters were destroyed.

Representatives of the Military staffs of Germany, Italy and Japan met in Rome. Count Ciano presided.

It was reported that Sgr. Mussolini sent a note to the Vichy Government demanding Corsica, Nice and Tunis for Italy.

**27th May.**—It was revealed that Hitler brought pressure to bear upon M. Laval to allow Axis troops to occupy Tunis with a view to counter-balance Madagascar and Martinique.

1942]

The Royal Air Force raided objectives at Martuba, Benghazi and Timimi.

**28th May.**—An enemy force advanced towards Bir Hekeim in Libya. Allied troops were dive-bombed.

The Royal Air Force shot down two Italian fighters over Malta.

It was revealed that a new Fascist Party purge was about to begin in Italy.

**29th May.**—The enemy was repulsed at Bir Hekeim. German tanks were unable to break through at Gazala.

The Royal Air Force attacked Messina and Catania.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**23rd May.**—The battle for Karkov headed rapidly towards a climax. The Germans counter-attacked towards Izyum and took "a bite out of a big Russian salient." Tired Axis troops were reported to be falling back.

The Russians broke through near Lake Itmen.

According to a Moscow report, the Gestapo arrested numerous officials of the Ministry of Justice in German towns.

A German battalion in Karelia was surrounded by the Russian troops and cut to pieces.

**24th May.**—There were further Russian successes on the Kharkov front. German attacks were repulsed. The Red Army took more villages and booty. The enemy was thrown back several miles.

**25th May.**—Bitter fighting raged in Kharkov area. The Soviet troops evacuated Kerch. German attacks were repulsed. In the Kalinin area, 2,500 Germans were killed.

**26th May.**—A communique issued from Hitler's headquarters stated that the bulk of three Soviet armies including strong tank forces were encircled in the area south of Kharkov. This claim was not confirmed. The communique also claimed that the Germans had captured 30 villages in the central sector. The main struggle shifted from Kharkov to Izyum, where the Germans made counter offensive.

**27th May.**—There was no encirclement of the Soviet army as claimed by Hitler. Fighting on Kharkov front reached a crisis. The Germans cut into the flank of Russian advance. Timoshenko's drive slowed down.

It was claimed that as the result of a new German weapon, losses of the Axis troops in the Kharkov battles were extremely low.

**28th May.**—The Germans suffered heavy losses in the Kharkov sector. The Red Army broke through the German wedge on Izyum-Barvenkovo front.

**29th May.**—Timoshenko launched a attack. Fierce enemy attacks in the Izy Barvenkovo sector were repelled.

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

**23rd May.**—It was officially announced Mexico City that Germany had refused to accept the Mexican note.

**24th May.**—Mexico was on the point of declaring war on the Axis.

A Turkish battleship accidentally fired aircraft shells into an Istanbul quarter during naval manoeuvres as a result of which four persons were wounded, five seriously.

Plans were being made in Madrid for releasing the Khalif (Moorish Ruler) of Spai Morocco.

**25th May.**—There was intense excitement in Mexico. It was disclosed that a new incendiary torpedo was used in the torpedoing in the Gulf of Mexico.

**27th May.**—Exceptional powers were given to the Mexican President in times of crisis. The Permanent Commission of Congress unanimously adopted President Camacho's message requesting declaration of war against the Axis.

It was reported that conscription will be introduced in Mexico for the establishment of a Mexican Expeditionary Force to operate on the United Nations battle-front.

**29th May.**—President Camacho asked the Mexican Congress to declare the existence of a state of war between Mexico and the Axis powers.

#### SHIPPING

**23rd May.**—Another Mexican tanker *Naja* was torpedoed off the Brazilian coast.

A small Norwegian merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast.

A medium-sized United States freighter was torpedoed in the Gulf of Mexico.

The following three enemy vessels were destroyed off Australia: One eight-inch cruiser of the *Kako* class; one 9,000-ton cargo vessel and one 16,000-ton cargo vessel.

According to the Vichy News Agency a second French submarine *Le Heros* was sunk in the British operations against Madagascar.

**26th May.**—The Turkish steamer **Chefa** was torpedoed and sunk by an unidentified submarine in the Black Sea.

The Japanese liner **Nagasaki Maru** sunk after striking a Japanese mine outside Nagasaki harbour.

**27th May.**—The United States destroyer **Blakely** was damaged by a torpedo from an enemy submarine in the Caribbean Sea.

The 5,000-ton Brazilian ship **Commandante Lyra** was torpedoed 180 miles off the South American coast.

**29th May.**—United States submarines damaged a Japanese heavy cruiser in the Far East.

The United States destroyer **Blakely** was attacked again outside Castries harbour.

#### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**24th May.**—The Royal Air Force was active over France. The enemy submarine base at St. Nazaire was attacked and mines were laid in enemy waters.

Ten Communists and Jews were shot as a reprisal for an attempt on the life of a German soldier in Paris.

**26th May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over Northern France. Two enemy fighters were destroyed.

#### THE FAR EAST

**23rd May.**—The Japanese effected a landing below Foochow in China. Chinese positions in Chekiang were repeatedly attacked. A strategic point in Yunnan was recaptured by the Chinese.

At Lae in New Guinea, a surprise attack by the Allied aircraft destroyed two enemy bombers and a fighter on ground and two bombers were extensively damaged. Eight enemy fighters were shot down.

Three enemy aircraft were destroyed and three damaged in Timor, Koepang.

**24th May.**—The Japanese intensified the war in China by attacking by land, sea and air. Four Japanese warships shelled Nanki Island south of Foochow. The Japanese occupied islands off the Fukian coast. The Japanese threat to China was described as "very real."

**25th May.**—The Japanese vanguards approached Chekiang capital. Yunnan was heavily raided. There was heavy fighting in East Chekiang province.

Twenty persons described as Fifth Columnists, in Australia, were interned by the authorities.

Allied planes raided Amboina and enemy shipping was attacked.

**26th May.**—The Japanese forces launched an all-out offensive on Kinkwa, capital of Chekiang province. Japanese planes raided towns in the western Yunnan province.

Allied aircraft attacked the Yunakanar aerodrome in Rabaul and many planes were set on fire.

**27th May.**—It was revealed that Japan had planned a bigger offensive against China. Huge concentration of troops and transports was reported near Formosa. A fierce battle raged on the outskirts of Chekiang's capital. Amoi was bombed twice.

The Australian Air Minister, Mr. Drakeford, announced that a number of Royal Australian Air Force personnel had been recalled to Australia.

The Australian Army Invention Directorate, it was announced, was considering wool as a means to stop bullets as an important protective invention.

Japan's first secret weapon ("pear-shaped bombs bursting in the air") was used by the enemy aircraft over Rabaul and Lae.

**28th May.**—Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's East China Army pulverised a new Japanese attempt to smash their way into Kinkwa. The Chinese troops reached south of Lungling. Enemy supply bases were bombed by the American Volunteer Group. The Japanese suffered heavy casualties.

General Tojo, speaking at the Diet, warned Australia "to reconsider her attitude and take part in the construction of Greater East Asia." He also said that the war against United States and Britain still remained to be fought.

The Japanese prepared for a big offensive in New Guinea. Three of their planes were shot down.

One thousand soldiers were still resisting the Japanese in the hills of Luzon in the Philippines.

**29th May.**—The Chinese crossed the Salween at four points. The recapture of Tengchung and Lungling was imminent. The Japanese closed in on Kinkwa.

# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

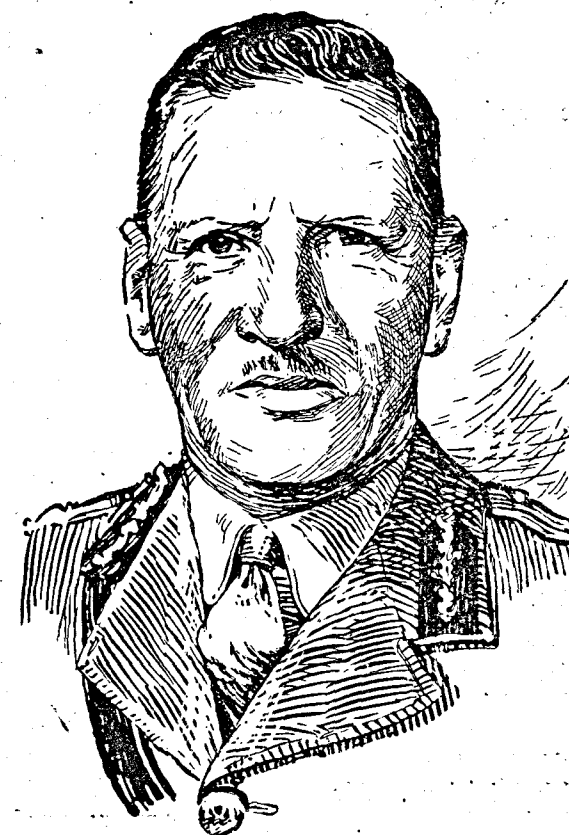
VOL. III

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942

ISSUE No. 22

## MORALE MAGNIFICENT

Men whom the Axis Fear—4



GENERAL AUCHINLECK

**"THE Battle is not yet over and the issue still remains to be decided, but the spirit and MORALE of our men in Libya, both the army and air force, whether they come from INDIA, South Africa, the United Kingdom or elsewhere in the British Commonwealth, and that of our most gallant Allies, the Free French, is magnificent."**

—GENERAL AUCHINLECK—in a statement on Libya, which was read out by Mr. Churchill to the House of Commons on June 2.



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## Running Commentary

**The Libyan Campaign** An important and very severe battle is raging in Libya for more than a week. General Rommel launched the attack on the evening of May 26. In an Order of the Day issued to the Italian and German troops under his command, he said that the Axis troops should carry through a decisive attack against the Allied forces in Libya, and that, for this purpose, he had made ready and equipped a force superior in numbers and a powerful air force to give support. From captured documents it was clear that the object of General Rommel was the defeat of the Allied armed forces and the capture of Tobruk. But General Auchinleck had foreseen this attack and kept his forces in readiness to meet it.

Rommel's plan was first, to capture the locality of Bir Hacheim, which was defended by the Free French forces, and then to pass round, by south of Bir Hacheim, the German Afrika Corps, and later to have the other Axis divisions join it. After this, he wanted to attack in strength the Allied positions running south from the Coast at Gazala to Capuzzo Road, which are being held by the South African and the 50th British Divisions. Air reconnaissance had clearly indicated that the enemy was making preparations for attack, and so the Royal Air Force opened a counter-offensive on May 21 with heavy attacks against the enemy's forward aerodromes. These attacks were continued night after night, but the enemy tried to retaliate during three nights prior to the Allied advance on the 27th, but without any success. A number of German aircraft were lost. On the night of May 26-27, the German Afrika Corps carried out part of its plan when it passed to the south of Bir Hacheim and moved north towards Acroma and the old battlefields of El Duda and Sidi Rezegh. The enemy was driven off by the Allied armoured forces. The enemy did not also succeed in his attack against the northern front of the Allied main positions. The attempt to break through the Allied defences along the

coast road, by the Gazala inlet was easily stopped by the first South African Division. The battle is swaying backwards and forwards over a wide area, but it may definitely be stated that the Allies have, to use Mr. Churchill's words, every reason to be satisfied, and more than satisfied with the course the battle has taken.

### World's Biggest Air Raid

The air war against Germany entered on a new phase last Saturday night, when under brilliant moonlight over a thousand British bombers attacked Cologne and other industrial targets in the Ruhr and the Rhineland. This is the world's biggest air raid. The largest number of German aeroplanes that flew over England at one time during the Battle of Britain was only five hundred. It was only a month ago that Air Marshal A. T. Harris of the Bomber Command promised that the time would come when "we shall put over such a force that the Germans will scream for mercy." It has happened. Hundreds of thousands of homeless people are reported to be evacuating and the rich are anxiously praying for transfers to safer places. Political observers state that the raid will have a big repercussion on the morale of the people of the Rhineland. Lieut.-Gen. Arnold, Commanding General of the United States Army Air Force described the raid as a "wonderful exhibition" and said "The sooner we have them going over every night, the sooner the effect of the war will be felt by Germany." The raid on Cologne has done great damage, and Germany has admitted it. No wonder, for three thousand tons of bombs are reported to have been dropped, which the Luftwaffe has never done even during its heaviest raids on Britain.

It was a gigantic undertaking which has attracted worldwide attention, not so much for

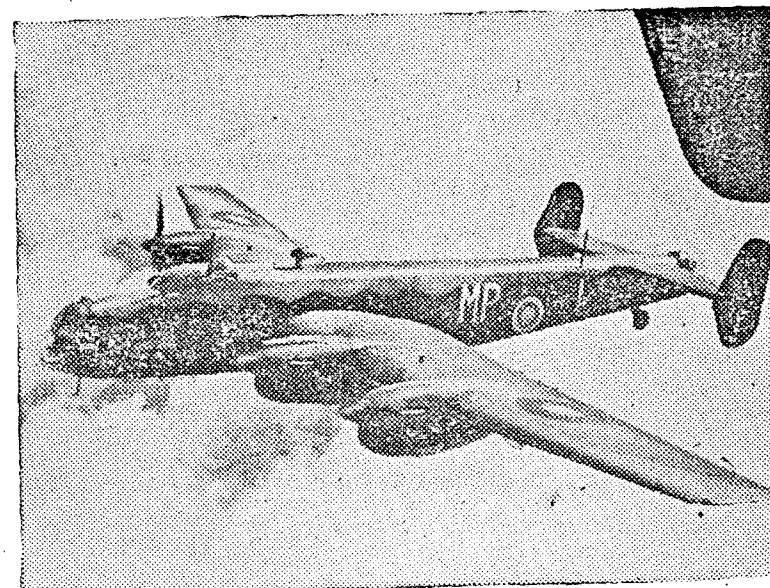
what the Royal Air Force bombers have done, as for what they may continue to do in future. Air Marshal Harris said that the force which attacked Cologne was "twice the size and had more than four times the carrying capacity of the largest air force ever before concentrated on one objective" and its instructions were to deliver "a most shattering and devastating blow against the very vitals of the enemy." In a congratulatory message to the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Bomber Command, Sir Archibald Sinclair referred to "the bold and brilliantly successful raids on Cologne and the Ruhr," and announced that Britain's next bombing climax will be "more tremendous still." The second gigantic air operations carried out by the British bombers, which were also of the four-figure number, were equally

**Rommel's Big headache** Reports published yesterday show that British armoured forces are closing in on enemy positions and tank concentrations near the Trigh-Capuzzo, and that fighting is growing in intensity and ferocity as the battle swirls towards a climax. Though Rommel still retains a dangerous Panzer force, the initiative is, says *Reuter's* Special Correspondent, with the British tanks which are ceaselessly engaging the enemy. Rommel's big headache at present is, it is stated, the activity of Allied patrols against his supply routes.

*Armoured fighting patrols consisting of Indian and Free French motorized units have been effectively raiding these supply routes.*

### THE RAID ON THE RUHR

Twice in three day's last week over a thousand British bombers raided important German Military Objectives. Cologne and Essen had a taste of what the world's biggest air raid looks like. Photo shows a 4 engined "Halifax" long range bomber, which frequently figures in British raids on Germany. It is powered by four Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, has a wing span of 99 ft. a length of 70 ft. and is 22 ft. high.



deadly. The raid was on Essen; where is located the huge Krupps' metallurgical enterprise, the plum of Hitler's war industry. "City by City"—Mr. Churchill's warning to the Germans after the raid on Cologne—is the programme of the Bomber Command. A senior intelligence officer is reported to have said: "There is no reason at all why, in the future, we should not send over two and even four thousand bombers in a night to Germany." Such attacks, it is needless to say, will go a great way towards undermining and breaking down the morale of the German people.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday that "In these raids, we will soon be joined by the United States air force." The Royal Air Force and the United States Bombers will soon have a rendezvous over Germany, which will give the German people a greater foretaste of things to come.

The position in Libya has been well summed up by Field-Marshal Smuts on Wednesday. He said he had no doubt about the result of the Libyan battle. After a week of the heaviest fighting, "we begin to see the outcome of the issue and are much heartened. General Rommel has been flung back."

### The Position in China

When Japan declared war on the United States her position in China was roughly this. She was in possession of the industrial cities, all the principal waterways and railways except those portions that ran through mountainous country. Japan controlled the most fertile areas of China except the Szechwan basin. Chekiang and Fukien have had many enemy visits but have never been totally subdued. And the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway has not

been in enemy hands like the other northern routes. The reason why the Japanese have landed some hundred thousand men in Chekiang and are intent upon its complete control is not far to seek. Chekiang has been a loyal province to the Chungking regime. It has aerodromes, hand-built by resourceful Chinese labour and secreted in the valleys, away from enemy observation. And Japan has no desire to have another taste of the "Doolittle bombing damage." Further, Japan is in fact still nervous about Allied supplies getting into Chungking, despite all her radio bombast about the isolation of China from the rest of the world, as a consequence of the temporary suspension of traffic on the Burma Road.

Reports have come about enemy land movements in China at various points. We find that the Japanese are trying to work their way down the Fen river in Shansi province into Honan. They have a good deal of control over the Hwang Jo, and they would perhaps like to get down to Hupeh by the well-known Tientsin-Hankow railway. They will be hampered by the constant harassing of Chinese guerillas; here many a railway line is missing in the morning which, twenty-four hours before, the Japanese Permanent Way Inspector found immovably and correctly fixed. The operations around Loshan in Honan are a case in point. In addition, the Japs are attempting to work up from the south along the Canton-Hankow railway towards Hankow. All this points to a possible full-dress battle somewhere within the region between Changsha and Hankow.

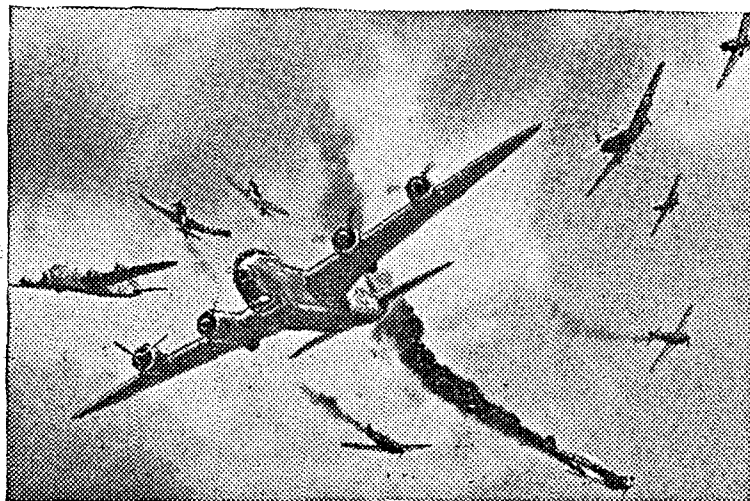
The Japs would no doubt like to get control of the wheat and rice fields in the fertile Yangtse valley in the Hankow-Changsha area. The operations now proceeding have all the appearance of a large-scale attempt to dominate control, and south-eastern China which, apart from Szechwan in the west, has been the main Chinese supply centre. A subsidiary objective may be to divert attention from

Yunnan, and so improve the prospects of a drive on Kunming. But the approach of the rainy season in these regions makes this less likely than the former. In any case it seems clear that the Japanese are making a major effort in China, whatever their activities elsewhere. The stout and resilient Chinese resistance on all these fronts, after five years of war, and in spite of renewed though temporary isolation, must extort unstinted admiration. The Chinese spirit is unbroken and its armies are unflinching.

**Burma:** How the R.A.F., I.A.F. and A.V.G. lost the air-superiority which they had briefly enjoyed in Burma at the beginning of

the Far East War has now been explained by a high Royal Air Force authority. Rangoon, as with ground operations, was the turning point. The defeat on the Sittang river, the only real victory scored by the Japanese in the campaign, entirely changed the situation and rendered imminent the fall of Rangoon. Though the defending air forces had already proved themselves in air combat above the capital and in attacking ground targets, there had not yet been time to build up sufficient reserves for an all-out offensive against the main enemy bases. The subsequent withdrawal from Rangoon and southern Burma meant that our air forces had to move back from well-prepared forward bases to hastily constructed bases in Central Burma, while the enemy came into possession of the better bases. At the same time, another highly important factor came into play with the enemy's reinforcements, both in numbers and new types of aircraft, following the conclusion of other campaigns. On the other hand, the developing danger to India made it impossible for the defenders to commit many of the newly arriving British and American reinforcements to Burma itself.

Another type of bomber which figured in the world's biggest air raid: The short Stirling, the largest operational bomber in the world, possesses, after its bomb load is dropped, exceptional manoeuvrability, often surpassing that of German fighter aircraft.



Nevertheless the air forces used in Burma continued to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy, and the Royal Air Force spokesman added:

*"No. 1 squadron of the Indian Air Force has, in my opinion, shown what the Indian Air Force can do and will do when they are fully equipped and in the line."*

#### Defence of India

The troops in Burma, said General Wavell on May 28, "have saved India from what might have been a very dangerous situation; we might have had the threat of a direct attack before we were prepared to meet it." To what extent are we now prepared? As always, General Wavell eschews all complacency. "There is a direct threat to India and we are carrying on our efforts to add to the strength of our defences." We know the determination of America to assist in the defence of India with the utmost efficiency. But beyond that it is to be noted that the "very considerable reinforcements of all arms, including a very large number of anti-aircraft gun crews," which General Wavell announced as having lately reached India have been sent by Great Britain, with all her vital commitments in supplying Russia and the Middle East and preparing a great blow at the Axis in Europe. "The air defence of Calcutta and Ceylon," General Wavell says "is on a scale higher than anything that Singapore ever had even at the maximum of its strength during the Malayan campaign."

There is another item on which the Commander-in-Chief lays stress. "We have learned from the best and most bitter school of all, experience. We have now got these troops from Burma experienced in the Japanese method of fighting. Their experience and leadership will be available and be of the utmost value not only in the immediate defence of the wild country in India's north-east frontier, but also to form the nucleus of the forces that we hope will eventually take the counter-offensive."

#### Fantastic Rumours

Careful investigation into the sources of some of the fantastic rumours that circulate in India under the stress of war has recently produced an interesting result. There has been an

almost continuous flow of rumours that this or that populous centre had been or was about to be severely bombed by the enemy. In one whole series of cases, these stories have been traced to individuals living in the city in question who were anxious for economic reasons to discourage their relatives from coming to live with them. The moral is plain: rumours are a way of getting at you—sometimes by the enemy himself, sometimes by a share-pusher, sometimes even by someone who poses as your friend. Beware of rumours.

Another kind of rumour, still prevalent, is the incredible allegation that the Japanese have abandoned their proved practice and are giving good treatment to the inhabitants (particularly Indian inhabitants) of the countries they have over-run. Often such stories are based on the lies of the enemy radio. Sometimes they are pure mischief-making by idle persons. Sometimes they are even spread by refugees.

If they reach you from the latter source, there is an obvious retort: why, in that case, is the garrulous refugee a refugee at all? Why should he have fled from a country where he was well treated and where his interests were secured?

#### Germany: the Home front

While Germany has started on her much-advertized Russian and Libyan offensives, the conditions on her home front are far less satisfactory than they were a year ago. Then it was a confident Germany fresh from her laurels in South-Eastern Europe that launched an attack against Russia; to-day it is a war-weary people who have suffered the hardships of a severe winter when food was restricted, that are being asked to send their men to the front which has already cost them so dear. Then the people were sure of a quick victory and the speedy return of their soldiers, to-day they are disillusioned and doubtful whether their soldiers will ever return. There is still faith and confidence in Hitler, but it is not so unquestioning as it was a year ago; and it is evident that, as the war grows longer and the strain on the people becomes greater, the home front will get more and more restive under the growing weight of the war economy.



# The National War Front and The Children

— By —

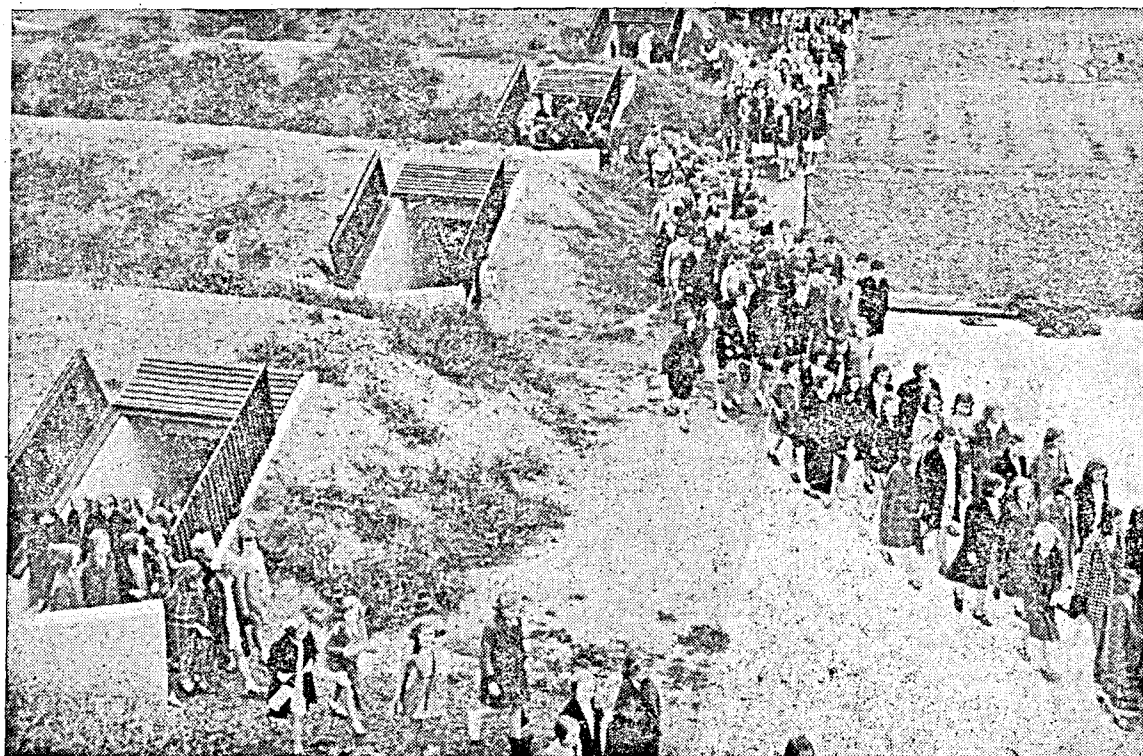
R. M. STATHAM

**M**OST earnestly hope that all readers of the Moplah Review and all educationists, parents, teachers and students will join the National War Front. The National War Front has many activities but to me, as Director of Public Instruction, its main activity appears to be uniting in a common purpose to help to protect the women and children of South India against the dangers of attack and aggression.

[Written from an 'angle' of great importance, a message from Mr. R. M. Statham, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, is published in the MOPLAH REVIEW. With acknowledgments, and great pleasure, we reprint it here.—Ed.]

## A Sacred Trust

During the last six months I have felt great responsibility and much anxiety for the safety and welfare of the millions of boys and girls in colleges and schools especially those along our wide-flung coast line. Many of you, I know, have shared in those anxieties. It has always been to me a sacred trust to see that good and increasingly valuable education is imparted to the children of our Province, and especially to see that, gradually, all the boys and girls are made permanently literate. As a member of the National War Front I now regard



Children emerging from an Air Raid Shelter after an "all clear."

it; for the moment as an even greater sacred trust to do all that is in my power to help to keep those 3½ million children in peace and safety.

## One Good Reason

There are many good reasons for joining the National War Front, but I appeal to you to do so for this one reason alone; that, in times of grave danger, it should be impossible to find any man or woman, any parent or anyone connected with the education of youth, who is not willing to play his or her part, however small, in helping to ensure the safety of women and children. There are many of us who are in a position actively to assist in their protection, but all of us, old and young, by joining the National War Front can immediately and openly indicate that our moral support is with all those defending the shores of India and that we will actively assist, in our own local areas, in any manner in which we may be called upon, in preventing with grim determination the women and children of this Province from being exposed to the horrors and miseries which have followed in the wake of war all over the world.

## Our Future Happiness

We who are in charge of the lives and welfare of children are not, even ordinarily, concerned with controversies and quarrels, but we are more than ever at the moment deeply concerned, and must be concerned, with the future happiness and well-being of the youth of our country. And I feel

confident, therefore, that whether this appeal comes from me, as it does today, or whether it comes from others far more competent to make it, as it has already done in a most stirring call from His Excellency the Governor of Madras, no one, of whatever race or creed, who loves children and who has the manhood in him to protect his womenfolk, will or can reject it.

## Royalty and Rationing

*The News Review* has given some interesting sidelights on the rigid rationing of the King and Queen. Both their Majesties insist that no exception must rule in Royal cases or in the case of the Royal household.

Our Contemporary says: "As with oranges, so with all other rationed or controlled articles, food, clothing, soap, petrol: the King and Queen live absolutely within the ordinary ration, have cards and coupons like anyone else.

"Framed at Buckingham Palace are the last ration cards issued in World War I to King George V and Queen Mary.

Buying a long coat of royal blue cloth, the Queen used her last "X" coupons a week ago, and will buy no more clothes until June.

\* \* \* \*

"As an officer in all three services, the King is entitled to buy underclothes, shirts, socks, etc., without coupons. He has used none of his civilian coupons since rationing came in, because, like Queen Elizabeth, he started the war with a well-stocked wardrobe.

"At Buckingham Palace, food rules are punctiliously observed. Never more than one main course, with sweet or cheese, is served at any meal at the King's table, in the household dining-room where officials eat, or in the servants' hall.

"Meat is served only twice a week but the King and Queen, like others able to do so, supplement the ration with chicken, game, fish, all of which are also regular items on the servants' menus."



## The Libyan Battle

First news of General Ritchie's defence reads well, comments the *News Chronicle's* military correspondent. As always in the Western Desert, the armour of both sides manoeuvres and seeks a decision. In the opening stages it is the destruction of the enemy's armour which is the first consideration. One side or the other must gain ascendancy in tank warfare before it becomes possible to write of distant objectives.

German columns striking towards Gazala on the coast to the north and two columns probably in close co-operation striking towards the north-east in the region of Bir Hakeim may not represent the main German thrust. Rommel may not disclose his real intention by committing his full strength until he has weighed up the results of what he may look upon as a reconnaissance in strength.

### 450 TANKS?

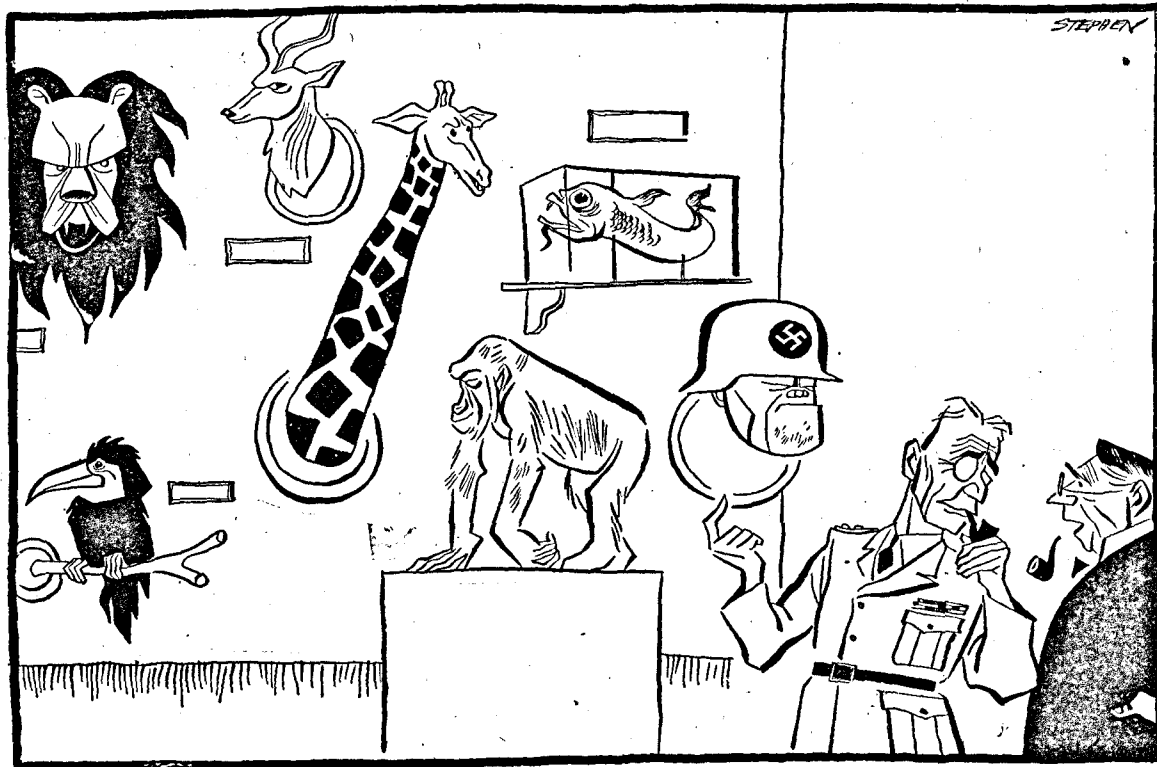
An estimate of the enemy's strength in the Desert was published on May 23. It referred to the 21st and 15th panzer divisions and an Italian armoured division as totalling 450 tanks. The colonial establishment of German armoured divisions is one armoured regiment to a division, in addition to infantry regiments and supporting artillery. The Italian armoured division is usually the equivalent of a British armoured brigade. On November 18 last year, when General Sir Alan Cunningham opened his offensive, Axis armoured forces

consisted of some 387 tanks apart from obsolete models and very light tanks. I hardly think that the existing enemy armoured strength is likely to exceed that available last November. The proportion of the latest and heaviest tank models, however, may be higher than at that period.

Infantry is estimated at six divisions. These will be formed mainly of Italian troops, though they may be laced with a stiffening of Germans. It is no secret that the Italians dislike their German masters more than their opponents in Libya. I fully expect the fighting quality of these divisions to show deterioration when compared with the enemy infantry encountered by the Imperial forces last year.

### STRAITS OF THE DESERT

When considering the defence of Egypt, it is satisfactory to remember that a couple of hundred miles of waterless sand forms a barrier comparable with the Straits of Dover. The coastal approach to Egypt is probably the only route practicable for a full-scale invasion. It is improbable that General Rommel's greatest expectation of success extends beyond Sollum. Without the reduction of Tobruk it is unlikely that the enemy would contemplate an advance as far as the Egyptian frontier. If the opening of operations is an indication of their future course, it may confidently be hoped that we may soon see General Ritchie create an example of a successful "defensive offensive."



"THIS ONE? OH, I PICKED IT UP IN TOBRUK"

Addressing British troops in Durban on Wednesday (June 3rd), Field-Marshal Smuts said: "I have no doubt about the result of the Libyan battle."

## Timoshenko's Kharkov Drive

### A Battle of Forestalment

#### Von Bock's Counter-Offensive

Marshal Timoshenko's Kharkov drive has been already more than justified for two reasons (cables A. T. Cholerton to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Moscow): (1) It took the enemy by surprise, thereby inflicting heavy initial casualties by forcing him to engage and sacrifice large tank and other forces without adequate preparation; and (2) it is in a much wider sense a battle of forestalment and progressive engagement of German reserves. Marshal Timoshenko's attack has the same aim as Haig's 1917 offensives—of engaging as many enemy divisions as possible. Unlike Haig's operations, it is being undertaken on equal terms from the aspect

direction of Briansk to the north-west and of course on the south, this time by the enemy. There, however, the German Staff is embarrassed by the serious potential threat which Timoshenko's drive presents to their strung-out lines of communications.

Probably not enough attention is being given at present to the so-called "Kalinin" front and to the adjacent north-western front. In the Kalinin sector itself the Germans have recently been undertaking their own local "spoiling" offensive but have been badly checked and driven back. North of the Kalinin area the Red Army holds a wide deep

### LIBERATORS WELCOMED



An important Soviet city was recaptured from the Germans by Marshal Timoshenko's troops. Photo shows the inhabitants rushing to welcome the Soviet troops when they entered the city.

of terrain, and on a much wider front where a continuous line of fortifications is impossible. Russian fighting morale is high at all points and Russia's organized man-power is probably superior in numbers to that of the enemy and also very strong in material at all essential points. This permits several other large-scale "spoiling" offensives to be launched by Stalin's Supreme Command at many other points. These attacks have the effect of embarrassing the Germans despite their still superb staff organization and strength in technical material. It makes them hesitate to commit themselves fully to any grand-scale drives.

Timoshenko's south-western front is still susceptible of a sudden wide extension in the

salient almost up to the confines of Soviet White Russia.

### VITAL BATTLE IN SOUTH RUSSIA

Von Bock's counter-offensive against Marshal Timoshenko's left wing, which a few days ago appeared to have been brought to a standstill, has been resumed with tremendous force. Now the all-important sector in the Ukraine is not in front of Kharkov but 75 miles south-east of the city in the Isyum-Barvenkova area, cables Ralph Hewins to the *Daily Mail* from Stockholm. The Russian commanders describe the fighting there as some of the severest of the whole war. Von Bock is using great numbers of tanks and strong formations of the Luftwaffe. Air

battles are being fought from dawn to dusk. Berlin reports that the Luftwaffe squadrons used in the Kerch Peninsula have been moved to Kharkov. Hundreds of thousands of men are sweltering in a heat wave which has produced choking dust storms on the broad plains.

If Von Bock makes any considerable headway from Isyum and Barvenko Timoshenko must fall back and may find his armies in serious danger. On the other hand, if the Russians stop this onslaught, the Germans may be unable to hold Kharkov and so prejudice their whole position in the Eastern Ukraine. With such huge forces engaged on either side, it is unlikely that a decision will be reached for some time.

Timoshenko is reaping now the benefit of a steady advance which has given him time to consolidate the territory he has won. Infantry and artillery are up with tanks to meet the counter-blow. The Russian commander has built massive defence works in the Isyum-Barvenkova sector since retaking Losovaya at the end of January. The fact that for eight days he successfully resisted the first German counter-attacks against this weak strategic spot is eloquent testimony to his foresight and strength.

The German plan, so far as it can be seen at present, is to isolate the Russian forces in the triangle formed by Losovaya, Isyum and Barvenkova. If this should be successful, Von Bock would relieve the threat to his communications with the Crimea south-west of Kharkov and threaten the rear of the whole of the Russian armies massed in the semi-circle around Kharkov. But the fact that Timoshenko is still attacking towards Krasnograd, which lies to the west of Losovaya, is a clear indication that he has no fears for his flank at the moment.

#### WHAT TIMOSHENKO HAS GAINED

Marshal Timoshenko has not won a decisive victory yet, writes the *Daily Express* Military Correspondent. But he has secured these gains: (1) Von Bock's army for the invasion of the Caucasus oil area has been made to fight before it was ready and has been forced to disperse itself over a 120-mile front.

(2) So tremendous has been the enemy's loss in men and metal that Berlin commentators yesterday were talking of a "summer" instead of a "spring" German offensive.

(3) Timoshenko has secured tactical positions necessary for the capture of Kharkov and for his drive to the Dnieper to cut German communications with the Crimea and with the zone behind Rostov-on-Don.

(4) Decided Russian air superiority has compelled the enemy high command to switch aircraft from other sectors of the long front "softening" new areas for attack.

These are big advantages won. So long as Timoshenko can go on hammering at the

heart of the enemy concentration in the Ukraine—that is at Kharkov—the German outstretched arms must be drawn back to cover the blows.

### MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties, which occurred on various dates:—

| Missing                          |      |                     |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| <i>Madras Sappers and Miners</i> |      |                     |
| 63577                            | Spr. | Chokkalingam.       |
| 63217                            | Spr. | Gnanaswami.         |
| 63697                            | Spr. | Iyyam Pillai.       |
| 63720                            | Spr. | Krishnaswami Naidu. |
| 60170                            | Spr. | Mada Chetty.        |
| 63136                            | Spr. | Marappan.           |
| 64116                            | Spr. | Narayanasawmy.      |
| 63559                            | Spr. | Parasuraman.        |

| Wounded |      |                  |
|---------|------|------------------|
| 12948   | Jem. | P. K. Sanyasiah. |

#### *Indian Auxiliary Pioneer Corps*

|       |       |                |
|-------|-------|----------------|
| 48661 | Hav.  | Narayan Nair.  |
| 48660 | L/Nk. | Perumal Naidu. |
| 49152 | L/Nk. | C. R. Sawmi.   |

#### *Indian Signal Corps*

|        |       |                    |
|--------|-------|--------------------|
| 15255  | Sign. | Munirathnam.       |
| A-2556 | Sign. | Munisami.          |
| A-7823 | Sign. | Radhakrishnan.     |
| A-5641 | Sign. | Susai Manickam.    |
| 15975  | L/Nk. | Thankappan Pillai. |

#### Died

#### *Indian Engineers.*

|      |             |          |
|------|-------------|----------|
| 1557 | Mess Waiter | Anthony. |
|------|-------------|----------|

### WAR SUPPLY TO CHINA

China will certainly continue to receive and to utilize war materials, declares William Simms, the well-known columnist. "China can make a little go further than anybody else in the world, he says. "Even if supplies are curtailed, there will be enough to support China's war."

Some supplies will go by plane, some by camel via Urga, Samarkand and Tashkent, some on the backs of donkeys, or elephants, or by porters. In spite of difficulties, ways will be found to get the supplies to the Chinese.

An elephant can carry a ton of material fifteen miles daily; a donkey about 107 pounds a man about half that, say the Chinese. This may not sound impressive when considered individually, says the columnist, but taken in the aggregate, enough planes, camels, elephants, horses, donkeys and men can keep the Chinese in the field.

## Japanese Attitude to other Religions German Revelations



The Japanese have been broadcasting that they will do nothing to disturb the religions of the people they conquer, whether they be Buddhists, Muhammadans or Christians. The Japanese have, however, confided their real attitude to the Germans, a confidence which has been quickly betrayed.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* correspondent in Tokyo writes that the Japanese intend to "convert" Buddhists, Muhammadans and Christians to Shintoism, the national creed deifying the Japanese race.

The German correspondent says that the Director-General of the Greater Japanese Muhammadan Society told him that religious problems occupy one of the most important sections in the Japanese programme for the newly conquered territories.

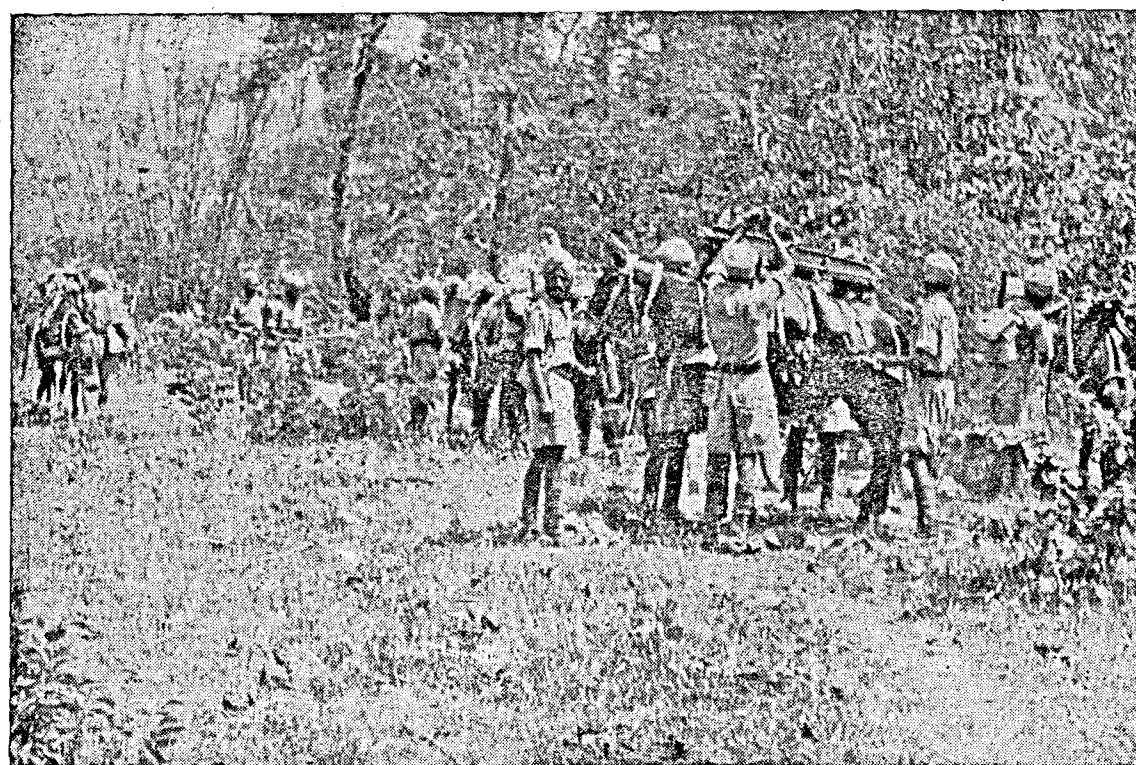
The Director-General added that the recently formed Religious League for Greater East Asia is a body which intends to bring every denomination under Japanese control.

#### PARTITION PLANS

Washington authorities have learned of secret Japanese plans for the partition of French Indo-China.

The Japanese "protectors" plan to give Cambodia and Laos to Thailand. Cochin-China, Annam and Tonkin are destined to be awarded to the puppet Government in Nanking. No consultation with Indo-China officials is to be held, or consideration given to the wishes of the population.

Washington considers this a typical example of what nations adopting Japanese "protection" may expect.



Indian mountain guns in Burma being brought on pack mules about to be assembled in the battle of the Shwegyin-on-the-Chindwin.

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N42.3



# Technique of War of Nerves

There are very few neutral countries left in Europe and of these not all are strictly neutral. There are four capitals from which press correspondents both allied and axis, who are stationed there as observers as well as local correspondents may write pretty freely. These are Lisbon, Stockholm, Berne and Ankara.

Lisbon serves allied correspondents as a centre of news from France, Italy, Spain and North Africa. It serves Axis correspondents for North America, Britain, West and South Africa. The first reason is that one can get there all the papers of the respective countries pretty quickly, and also a certain amount of information from travellers. Stockholm serves as clearing ground for Germany and Russia, mainly because the Swedish papers are nearly the only neutral papers to maintain correspondents in various foreign countries, because they are rich, and to-day it is a luxury to be able to afford a correspondent, what with the increased cost of living, and astronomical phone and cable tolls. The same applies to Berne, which is conveniently situated for Central Europe. But one of the most important capitals on the whole of the globe at present is Ankara, and when we say Ankara, we include Istanbul.

Turkey presented, and still presents, many advantages for the foreign correspondent. Politically speaking, it is the only country that has remained strictly neutral throughout the conflict, and owing to its size and geographical position—we shall come back to the geographical position—Turkey has been much courted and relatively little subjected to pressure from the belligerents. It entertains diplomatic relations with all countries in the world, and especially with all European and Middle East countries. It is also known that Turkey does a lot of trade with all countries, at least theoretically and on paper—which warrants the arrival and departure of businessmen from various parts of the continent and the Middle East.

From the geographical point of view, Turkey affords a convenient outlook on Europe, but especially on the south-east, the Dodecanese Islands, and the whole of the Middle East. Trade with all these countries is more active than with the rest of the world—except with the British Empire, which does most of the trading with Turkey.

Turkey still possesses communications by wireless with the rest of the globe, and also a powerful broadcasting station which served, and we hope will serve again, foreign correspondents of various large American broadcasting systems. From Ankara and Istanbul,

## German Propaganda Methods in Turkey

therefore, one covered the Balkan campaigns and Crete, and also the Iraqi rebellion and Syrian interlude, as well as the occupation of Iran.

### THE LAST OUTPOST

What applies to Allied correspondents also applies to Axis pressmen. Expelled from all the Middle East countries, after the progressive breaking off of diplomatic relations between these countries, and the Axis, they have as their last outpost Turkey from where they can send their messages. They enjoy the same liberties and advantages as their Allied opposite numbers, and use or misuse them, as the case may be, freely.

Turkish censorship there is none, at least one does not see it. It happens frequently, however, that a number of cables arrive late when the story is "dead," and the cable offices in Turkey make use of two paragraphs in the Madrid International Tele-communications Agreement, which says that cables threatening the security of a country may be stopped without explanation. What threatens the security of a nation is left to personal appreciation, and is difficult to check. Experience, however, has

### A PORTUGAL PROHIBITION

THE wearing of 'V' badges has been prohibited in neutral Portugal, on the ground that it might lead to 'incidents.' News of the following 'incident' was sent to the B.B.C. foreign section:—

'I was walking along the street, when a policeman stopped me, and pointing to my 'V' badge, said: "You know, you shouldn't be wearing that!" I started to argue—that it was quite harmless; that it merely showed that I was pro-British—as all good Portuguese should be.'

"Quite, quite!" he replied excitedly. "But all the same you shouldn't wear it so publicly! Why don't you do as I do?" He proudly turned back the lapel of his coat and displayed a 'V' badge pinned underneath.

shown that the Turkish authorities have not abused this rule. There certainly is a difficulty for the Turks also, and that is they cannot often see the papers which carry the messages, and since in some parts of the country, for instance Istanbul, there is a state of seige, the authorities have a certain right in exceptional circumstances to decide whether a certain item is harmful or not. It is therefore, necessary to read the cables before they go, but taken all in all, the news gets to its destination. From the professional point of view this is of course a great nuisance, but has to be accepted as one of the inevitables of general war conditions.

Now you will see why it was necessary to give such a laborious introduction to an article which is going to deal with the nerve-war.

Propaganda Ministry, Allied journalists work for highly commercialized institutions in acute competition with each other, and for some irate editor or sleepless sub-editor, who never having been abroad has his own views on international policy.

German propaganda in Turkey has two objects in view: (1) to cultivate the sympathy of the Turkish masses and make them pro-German, (2) to throw out a smoke screen of false rumours, in the hope that these will be picked up by foreign correspondents both Allied and Axis, and then make the round of the world.

There is a certain difficulty in obtaining concrete results as far as the main objective is concerned, to win over the Turkish masses. The Turkish Government has taken a decision

### IN LIBYA

A British Artillery Commander advancing in a light tank beyond one of the forward positions, to check the result of fire on the enemy by his battery.



The answer is, because the nerve-war which is waged unseen in Turkey leaks out and is propagated through two channels to the rest of the world: the press, and people travelling on business, emigrating, or just travelling for pleasure. The Turkish Government does a good deal to prevent the spreading of false rumours, but each correspondent when he has picked up a story is generally unaware of the trap he has fallen into, and will stick to his story even at the risk of getting into trouble—that is if he is bona fide.

### ON THE OFFENSIVE

Germany has always been on the offensive in matters of propaganda throughout the world, and it is the same in Turkey too. For one reason, he who has the military offensive also gets most of the credit, and secondly, whereas the German journalists work in close unison and for the account of the German

at the beginning of the war, which had been approved, and I believe even suggested, by the newspaper proprietors. It was decided that no newspaper should maintain foreign correspondents abroad. All the foreign news was to be procured through the *Anadolu Ajansi* (Agence Anatolie), which was a private company with Government participation, and is now under the control of the Turkish Government. This semi-official agency has the right to send correspondents to foreign countries, if and when the interest of the newspapers demand it. So far this agency has correspondents in London, Berlin, Cairo, and is considering the possibility of sending a man to Teheran.

The task of the agency is not easy. A huge amount of copy pours in daily from allied and bogus agencies, is selected with discernment and then finds its way into the press. The printing of foreign news from other sources is



prohibited. Broadcasts cannot be printed unless they are handed over to the papers through the agency, which has a special service for the B.B.C., and Havas Telemondial bulletins issued early in the morning, which find their way into two noon papers in Istanbul. The papers asked for this themselves, because they come out only a few hours after the morning papers, and must have some special feature to secure them an average circulation. It is, therefore, very difficult for the Germans to play on the Press directly.

#### RUMOUR TOWNS

But with all the limited possibilities, the Germans make full use of all the small openings. For instance, no one has obliged the Editors to put in an equal amount of news from Allied and Axis sources. There is a daily Istanbul paper in German called *Turkische Post*, and a French daily run by a Vichy Frenchman, the former of which uses only German sources and British ones when they confirm losses or defeats, the latter both, but with the difference that it gives the German news more display. Other newspapers have been encouraged to print more German news, having been promised a certain number of subscribers among the German, Italian and other Axis nationals. But even this is not sufficient to influence public opinion, because little secrets and arrangements will out, and they become either a joke among the intellectual classes, or the bona fide reader backs out and cancels his subscription, going over to another newspaper.

The Germans are therefore forced to use the whispering campaign as their most important weapon for propaganda in Turkey. In the first place no one knows where the rumour has started and in a few days it confronts its own author in a glorified form. There are two towns in Turkey which are most suited to this kind of warfare. They are Istanbul and Smyrna. They are the largest towns in Turkey, they are industrial and commercial towns and therefore inhabited by all classes of people. They have a population mainly composed of minorities and Levantines. The latter term applies to various nationals who have been living in Turkey under the system of capitulation for centuries, benefiting by this artificial protection, and intermarrying so effectively that it is no wonder if a bona fide British citizen finds out that he descends from a German ancestor and Circassian odalisque.

#### TRADING COMMUNITIES

Not all the minorities have grudges against the Turks, nor have the Turks against all the minorities, but the minorities wage war amongst each other for economic reasons. The really anti-Turk minority is the Armenian colony in Turkey. In the last war they were with the British as a matter of principle, dealing stabs in the back when and where opportunity afforded a chance. In this war, feeling that the majority of Turkish opinion is

pro-Allied, they have automatically developed an anti-British complex. What is more, Armenians are prosperous merchants throughout the Middle East, and inter-trade as well as inter-marry. Being doped with anti-British propaganda in Istanbul, they carry the news across the frontiers into other Middle East countries, and bring back anti-British propaganda from the rebel Arabs, for use by the Germans. The Greeks and the Jews cannot be anti-British in this war and are really no danger. There is also a slight discrimination apparent in the dealings of the Turkish authorities with the minorities, which seems to confirm that the Turkish Government is taking this view.

But where all minoritties become a danger is when their economic interests are at stake. Trade in the larger towns is still mostly in the hands of the Armenians, Jews and Greeks—seeing that Turkey freed herself economically only after the treaty of Lausanne. If the Armenians could only persuade themselves to trade honestly, it would be all right, and this applies to a certain degree to the other minorities as well, but they want more and want it quickly.

The Germans have understood the possibilities of this only too well. It is enough to tell the Armenians, 'we, the Germans, are coming this way—that is through Turkey'—and the latter begin rubbing their hands. By spreading the rumour among the Jews they create a panic in the hope that the latter will sell out. The Jews begin to be worried and start buying gold or hoarding. The prices go up, the Greeks must have a rake off in this show, and the Turks begin to ask what is happening. The rumours then spread, backed by tangible evidence like a "bull" on the local goods exchange or "bear" as the case may be.

#### A Telegram from Berlin

**"PUNISHMENT for murder."**  
 'It was a short telegram from Berlin from the official German Agency informing the Yugoslav people that the Germans had shot one hundred Serbian hostages for the murder of one German soldier. How dreadful that the Germans should inform an occupied country in just about three lines that they have just shot one hundred innocent persons—mind you they do not discriminate between men, women and children—because one more German terrorist had been removed from the earth.'

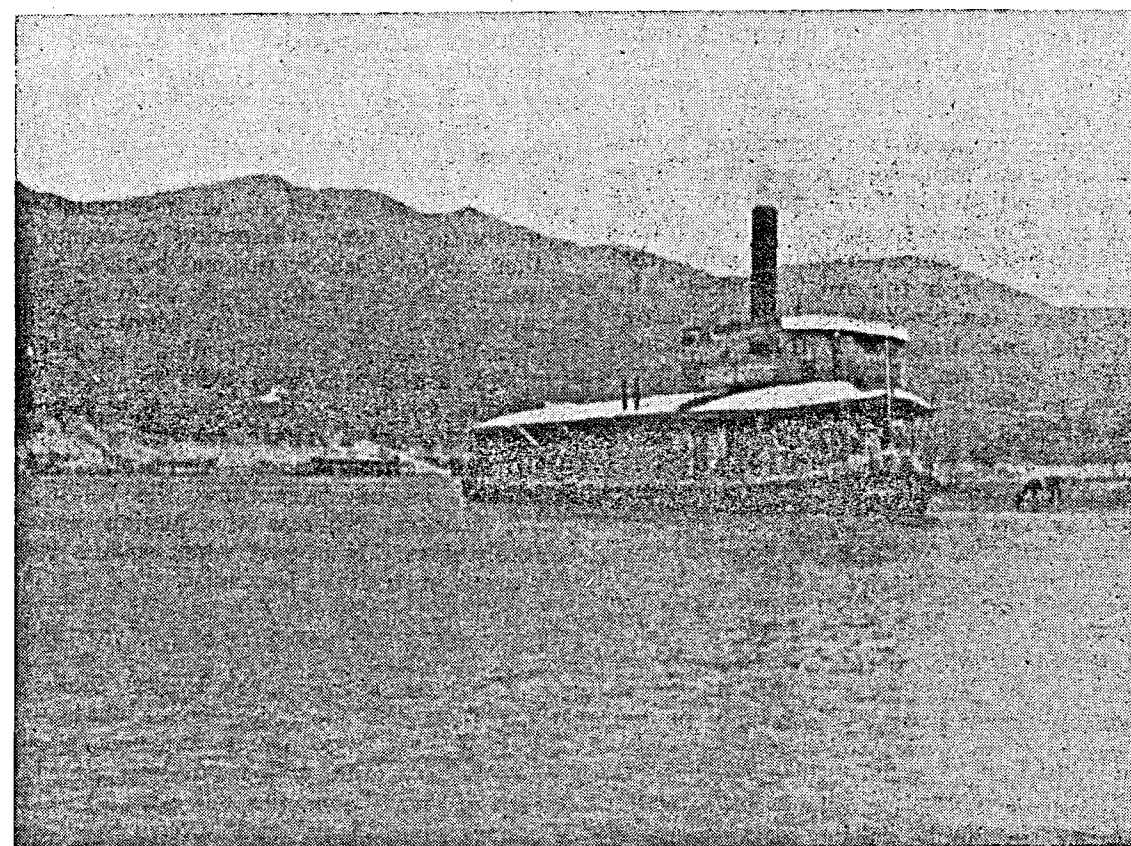
—('Backpage News—Yugoslavia' by B. Popitch in a talk from the BBC).

It is easy after this to get the story out to foreign correspondents, who quote "well informed sources." The rumours are turned to news, and the next day the Turks hear it in their own language broadcast either from Boston or Timbuctoo, and begin to believe it. The Levantines are also good carriers, and help spreading the news knowingly or unknowingly among the intellectuals. The technique illustrated above is the simplest form of the war of nerves.

#### CRIPPS MISSION AND INDIA

There are, however, two important alternatives. The first is to impress public opinion in another

The most trivial incident which happened in Teheran, related by one of these becomes immediately, either an Iranian rebellion or a free fight between British and Russians. The same tactics apply to India. For some time past, when it was first learnt that Sir Stafford Cripps was going to India, the Germans started sending news from Adana, news which they had obtained from travellers, or so they say, which gave a highly exaggerated picture of discontent throughout India. All these reports go to the occupied countries and Axis vassal states in order to stiffen morale. They know now the Empire is breaking to pieces, and how the Allies must lose the War,



General Alexander's forces crossing the Chindwin River at Kalewa. A paddle steamer carrying troops can be seen chug-chugging across the waters of the Chindwin with the chain of hills as a background.

country with what is happening in a third country. Thus for instance the Germans have stationed a DNB correspondent at Adana in south-eastern Anatolia. He covers the Middle East and Iran, and also, if you please, India.

He cables news of revolts in Egypt, mutiny among the Empire troops in God-knows where, and alleged sabotage of pipe-lines in Iraq. He also turns commonplace incidents into revolutions. For instance, there are still rebel tribes in Iran, who provide runners and horsemen who smuggle news out of Iran. The Turks cannot stop them, nor can the Allies prevent them from using mountain passes.

not only because they will be beaten on the battlefield, but because the Empire forces are disintegrating. Otherwise there is no reason why Rumanian and Croat papers should devote so much space to India, instead to their own food shortage problems. In this alternative the Germans use their own correspondents and rake their own brains.

But there is a still more difficult alternative to which the Germans now turn freely. It is difficult to discover how the rumour starts, how it is turned into news, how it goes out of the country, how it does its little bit of harm abroad and then returns in amplified form to Turkey. This alternative

aims to kill two birds with one stone : to spread false rumours about Turkey abroad and then re-import the amplified story by other means to Turkey and demonstrate "ad absurdum" the truth of the original rumour.

#### CHANTING THE SAME SONG

Let us take for instance an example of quite recent date. Ever since the beginning of the War the Germans were saying that Turkey will change her attitude and go pro-German. They were even suggesting it as a "fait accompli" on the very evening when the British Ambassador in Ankara, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, unnoticed by anyone, put on his oldest hat, and hands in his pockets strolled round to the Turkish Foreign Minister's house, a few hundred yards away, in order to put the finishing touches to what developed into the Anglo-French Turkish Treaty of Alliance signed in autumn 1939.

Pianissimo or fortissimo, according to circumstances, the same song was chanted since that day, until a few days ago it broke out in rather a louder tone than usual. First, a good whispering campaign to the effect that all was wrong with the Anglo-Turkish Alliance. Then a few hints about Papen's journey to Berlin and the Turkish Ambassador's return to Ankara. Papen very cleverly remarks to the Bulgarian Press on his way through Sofia "that German-Turkish relations are very friendly." Then the Wilhelmstrasse, used to commenting and giving its opinion on anything from the drowning of a dog in Alaska to the significance of Albania declaring War on the United States, say something wise like "it is understood in well informed German circle that Herr Van Papen is expected shortly," which sends people into all corners wondering why they stress the fact that he is arriving when everybody knew that he had left. Then a few Armenians go to Syria, and begin whispering about a "change in Turkish policy." The same Armenians then come back and say that the Arabs are simply waiting for a change of policy. Then the whisper is magnified a little

bit more and it becomes "Germany is being more friendly to Turkey, and the Arabs are waiting for this change."

#### A SECRET TREATY

Here the rumour undergoes a polishing process. Why should the Germans want to change their policy or why the Turks? And if so, what must they do, seeing that they already have a Pact of Friendship. The reply is simple: one signs a secret treaty. A secret treaty is the most convenient weapon for Axis propaganda.

In the first place, no one knows what it is about, and those whose business it is to say they know, can find hundreds of versions suiting various propaganda efforts and directions. Seeing that Europeans still think that Turkish policy is something of a mystery, with eunuchs and harems, grand viziers and lots of blood, and plenty of secrecy, the first round is easily won. We now possess the polished rumour.

This again is put round in circulation by means of a new whispering campaign, and then carefully led by various channels to those inside men or tip-offs every decent journalist must have in a foreign country. These "inside men" or "tip-offs," as they are called, are people who work on local newspapers, gossip in coffee houses and are the generally "well informed sources" we have all been reading about. Their only real advantage is that they speak the language of the country, whereas the foreign journalist rarely does. It is best when such a rumour reaches a neutral journalist.

#### THE RUMOUR THAT CAME BACK

Until the entry of the United States into the War, the most convenient channel was that of the American press and news agencies. Lately, however, this route was closed, but instead we have the effective *Havas* Of agency in Vichy and Clermont-Ferrand. Having again established a rapid news service

## HEADS HE WINS

A GOVERNMENT official inspecting the damage at Bath turned to commiserate with a man searching feverishly among the debris of what had once been his home.

"Can I help?" he asked.

"No", was the unexpected reply. "When I find the blackguard who has stolen my watering can, I'm going to knock his head off!"—

A. J. Cumming in *The News Chronicle*.

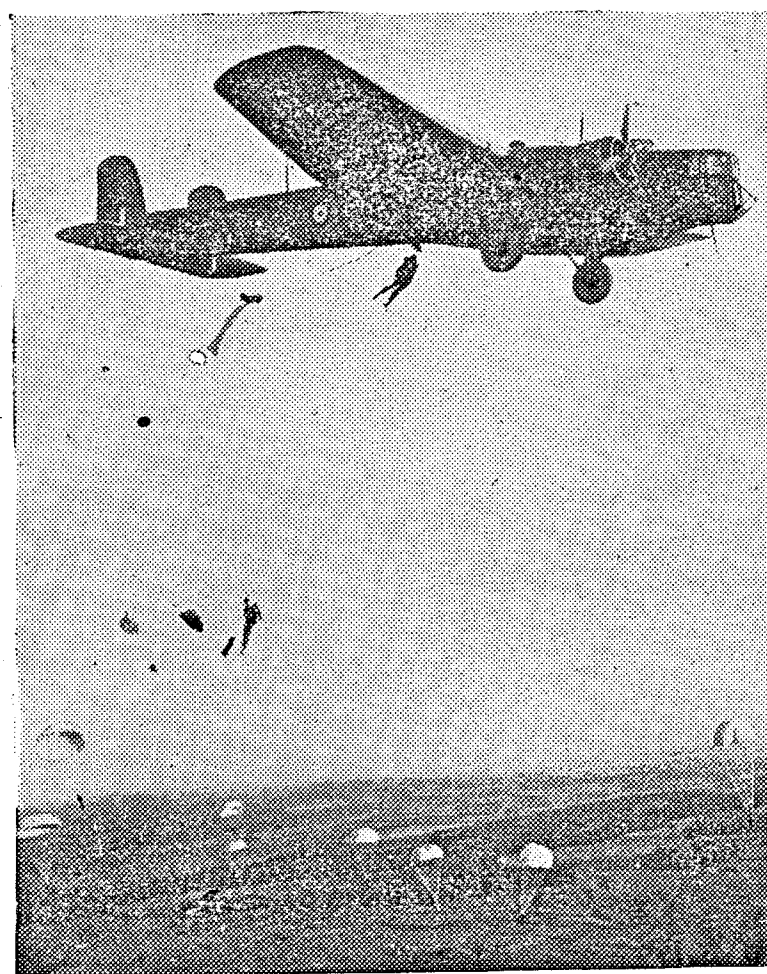
—because translation in British and American offices makes a message sometimes hours late—it also pours out a series of false rumours.

For instance, the secret treaty between Germany and Turkey, and the liberation of the Arabs, attack on India through the back-door or better *via* Afghanistan. The message is sent from here to Vichy. It need not necessarily be sent by its own correspondent, but by the DNB or any other bogus German agency. It is then given on to Vichy. Vichy then sends it out on its overseas service. As

This is why extreme caution should prevail when a reader reads or hears a broadcast coming from Axis countries about Turkey.

Now Germany is on the verge of her spring offensive. Everybody would like to know, and perhaps the Germans would like to know too. They would perhaps not be indifferent to a small diversion if this could be successfully accomplished in time for the big show. They also want to keep all possible victims uneasy, and would like at the same time to keep Empire troops on the move. Here again the

#### BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS TRAINING FOR COMBAT WITH THE GERMAN ARMY



Britain is now building up a powerful parachute army, equipped with the most modern weapons in readiness for the day when the British Army will once more face the German WEHRMACHT in what may be the decisive battle.

The parachutists sit with legs in a well in the bottom of the aircraft, parachutes hooked up by a strap. A red light warns "Get ready" and when it turns green the parachutists jump from the plane in turn, sliding down the hole into space, the breaking of the strap automatically opening the parachute. These bearers of a now familiar badge Air Force wings surmounted by a small parachute are volunteers from almost every regiment in the British Army.

They must above all know how to fall, and rolling exercises figure prominently in the training. They are armed with Bren guns and Tommy guns.

this little item has no importance whatever in South America, it goes to Indo-China. There the Japanese pounce on it, having been warned in time, and let the French do the broadcasting from Radio Saigon. But the rumour is not primarily intended for India, but for Turkey where it comes back this time from Axis sources with lots of marginal notes. And, now that the news item is back again, who will not believe that the Axis countries must know something about this secret treaty, which one of the partners is going to sign or has in all probability done so?

resort to a neutral country and especially to Turkey.

Turkey has the advantage of being a possible victim, it is an ally of Great Britain, and could come in handy for a bit of "straffing." Turkey is also interested in the Middle East, and in southern Russia and the Caucasus. Through Turkey one can get the reactions of the Middle East countries. The Empire is keen on protecting Turkey should the country be attacked, and also keen on keeping the

(Continued on page 20.)



# Axis Attitude Towards France

## Laval's Failure : Hitler's Plans

The most obvious answer to the reports that Laval—now back in Vichy after his talks in Paris—is about to be sacked by his German boss is that none of the suggested successors would be able to do as much to serve Germany as he can, writes Vernon Bartlett in the *News Chronicle*.

That Laval has so far met with failure is due to the attitude of the French people, and not to any lack of ill-intent on his part. Creatures like Deat and Doriot might be more blatantly pro-German, but their political influence is negligible. If Laval were to be sacked, it might possibly be the prelude to a "peace offensive" in which he would pose as a disappointed "Collaborationist," who refused to drag his country into war against us, but who still retains great influence in Germany.

It is probable that Hitler is himself encouraging every rumour that might persuade Laval still further to defy the will of his compatriots. The threat to sack him is one form of persuasion. Italian threats to invade France are another. The game is a risky one, for the last thing that Hitler can want is trouble in Western Europe at this moment. But the stakes are high. If he wins, he has the active co-operation of French men and ships against the Allies.

### GERMAN ATTITUDE

The Germans must argue in this way: "The more threatening Mussolini's minions sound, the more Laval is likely to give way. Besides, we do not want the Italians to turn nasty, and they like shouting. So they can carry on until the danger of bloodshed becomes acute. Then we shall shut down on them and we may even win French gratitude for doing so."

The Italians must argue in this way: "We must not let Hitler double-cross us by offering the French a bigger bribe for attacking the British than he offered us for attacking the French, and so we must remind him of our claims. Besides, Mussolini's prestige is

as low as it could be and he will regain a little of his popularity if he appears now to be standing up for Italian interests. So now, boys, all together and as loud as you can: 'Nice—Corsica—Tunis!'"

### ITALIAN OUTBURST

One of the principal subjects of discussion in Europe today is the Axis attitude towards France. Widespread comment has been aroused (cables a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* from "somewhere in Europe"), by a recent outburst of the Rome newspaper *Relazioni Internazionali*, which, in a violent attack on Laval, stated that he must be punished if he does not do his job "as a steward of the victorious Axis."

The recent renewed Italian claims for Nice, Corsica and Savoy have also aroused interest. They have been followed by an accusation in the Milan newspaper *Gazzetta del Popolo* against the French bishops of Nice and Ajaccio (Corsica) of "an attitude of open hostility to Italy."

Germany has now emerged from its extreme reserve regarding Vichy. A statement issued by the Wilhelmstrasse explained that there was only one angle of Axis relations towards vanquished France, and that was a combined Italo-German attitude.

### ITALY BLUFFING

There are signs that France is being subjected to strong pressure by the Axis, observes the *Manchester Guardian's* diplomatic correspondent. The Italian demand for Corsica, Nice and Tunis, which was brought up again a week or two ago after a long quiescence, is now said to be reaching a decisive point, according to American reports.

It is rumoured that Marshal Keitel has arrived in Tripoli from Rome and that a military move by Italy against France may take

place at any moment; an attack upon Tunis, which remains under weak French protection, is indicated.

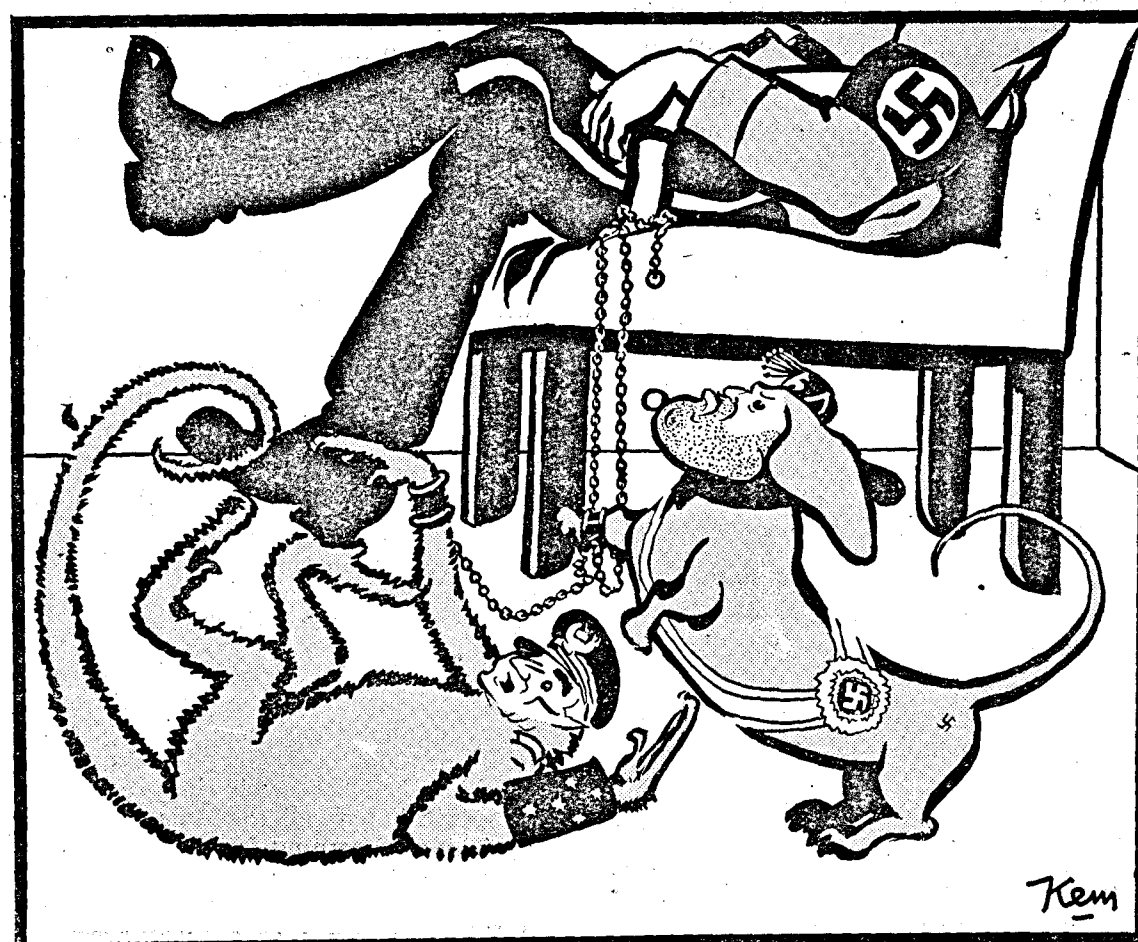
These reports are not confirmed in London, where there is considerable doubt about Italy's taking action to satisfy her claims against France. It is regarded as out of question that Italy should do so without having obtained Germany's consent. This would only be given in return for Italian concessions to Germany, or as part of a general Axis plan. It is not easy to say what Italy could offer Germany. She might agree to send more troops to the eastern front, but the questions of their equipment and transport are serious ones, and it is considered doubtful if Italy has many first-class troops to send, anyhow.

Satisfying Italy's claims against France does not fit into any political plan in which Franco-German collaboration is to continue or France be kept harmless against the Axis. If France had to yield any more territories, not merely would Laval probably have to go, but internal disorder might occur in France. The French would not suffer both Laval and

a supreme insult from Italy, which they despise; and, though the Germans may not care much about Laval any longer, they are anxious not to have trouble with the French people.

Strategically Italian annexation of Tunis or Italo-German occupation on a full scale would be of importance, but its value could not be assessed without taking into account, first, its effect on France and, secondly, the strength of Germany and Italy in man-power to exploit its possibilities. With the campaign on the eastern front in its present state and Germany combing the fatherland, the satellite states and occupied Europe for men, the present does not seem the time for an adventure in Tunis.

It is possible that the Italians are not so determined on action as some of their words and demonstrations might suggest. There is much need to raise enthusiasm for war in Italy, and speeches, newspaper articles, exhibitions and the like promising fulfilment of Italian benefits from the war have their value for the home front.



"WHAT IS ALL THIS NONSENSE TALK ABOUT HITLER BEING OUR MASTER?..."

Cartoon from the Cartoon Comment.

## RIDING A TIGER

DEWITT MACKENZIE, widely read American columnist, remarks: "Hitler's spring offensive is strongly reminiscent of an old Chinese proverb—'He who rides a tiger finds it difficult to dismount.'"



## Food Situation in Germany

The dismissal of Walther Darre, the German Minister of Agriculture, "on grounds of health" focuses attention on agriculture as the "bottle-neck" in the German economic system. This step comes on the heel of a large number of other changes in leading personnel affecting armaments, labour and price control. All these changes beyond any shadow of doubt indicate internal difficulties and opposing viewpoints, writes a correspondent in the *Manchester Guardian*. This is particularly so in a totalitarian State which has to maintain the myth of infallibility by careful face-saving.

The food situation is much worse than the Nazis reckoned it would be. Three poor harvests and disastrous prospects for the fourth, together with the protracted slaughter of Germans actually in that coveted Ukrainian granary itself, certainly figure prominently among Hitler's nightmares. But Darre was not just thrown to the lions because of three bad harvests and miscalculations about the Russian front. He falls as a mark of official discontent with the attitude taken up by German farmers. That attitude has been unsatisfactory all along.

### MAKING HAY

Farmers, well remembering the last war, knew of their opportunity and were not slow to take it. Constant official decrees make it clear that the farmers' own consumption has been what is in the official view excessively high. Rather than surrender their surplus at fixed prices in return for money which, they knew from the last year, would be waning in value, they have retained their labour's fruits for their own use. In the case of butter, things had recently come to such a pass that all butter-making apparatus on farms had to be confiscated.

In the second place, the farmers knew that they could get much better prices for their precious wares than official ones—and avoid taxation at that—if they sold their product directly at the farm to black market traders or hungry townsmen with big ruck-sacks and plenty of money. These expeditions to the countryside had become so extensive and created such a public stir that people with ruck-sacks and cases are now stopped by police at the approaches to the towns, in trains and buses, and are searched for food.

### FIXED PRICES RESENTED

Finally farmers had become increasingly critical of the system of fixed prices enforced

by the price controller. They readily acquiesced in the system up to 1939; it had worked in their favour and resulted in higher agricultural prices and lower prices for industrial products than would have been established in a free market. But now that the boot is on the other foot, farmers' representatives are vigorously pressing the price controller to concede higher agricultural prices. It is this issue that has now come to a head. Once the demands became open, a clash between Darre and the price controller became inevitable. The clash has occurred, and Darre goes.

### TECHNIQUE OF WAR OF NERVES

(Continued from page 17)

troops somewhere else. At the same time, the Germans want to find out what Turkey is planning, and what the British troop dispositions are.

### A MAD DANCE

So the nerve war is started, and the Germans lose no time and burrow deep into their store of imagination. Contradictory reports crop up, intentions of attack here, alleged German weaknesses there, German losses, bad morale in Germany, good morale in Germany, all these statements and many others are tried here and then somewhere else, issued by the same sources and then denied by them. The newspaper correspondent, however cautious, is bound to pick one or even the totality of all these rumours and send the ball spinning along. And during this mad dance of news, rumours, statements and declarations, picked men sit up day and night and do nothing but compare notes.

The whole world's press is shifted and compared. An indication here, an indication there, helps to fit the jig-saw puzzle together, and weaknesses are probed, reactions captured. And what does the British Press do?

Well—although this is gratifying from the professional point of view—the British Press is hard on the defensive. When a correspondent is fired for misleading reports, or missed scoop, he has not much time to join in the game which now all the Axis correspondents are indulging earning fat subsidies from their respective Governments. Although this is by no means a golden Rule, it is safe to say: "Whenever you read a report about Turkey, wait till you see it reported by a British agency or newspaper, you will then not be far off the truth." And if you do not believe this, start comparing messages yourself like the men who sit up night and day. You will find that the British Press gives you an almost accurate picture.

### An American Letter

## Germany and Allied Strategy

(By Edward Montgomery)

The important decision taken by Mr. Donald M. Nelson, United States War Production Chief, to divert stocks of steel and other raw materials earmarked for future war factory construction into a stream of raw materials for immediate war production may have a much deeper implication than would appear on the surface. A number of American commentators are interpreting this decision as the first evidence of the profound change in the Administration's conception of the worldwide strategy of the United Nations.

Up to a few weeks ago strategic thinking, both in Washington and in London, had been dominated by the idea of a long-term policy involving the accumulation by the United Nations of vast quantities of war material,

and the training of vast numbers of men to use those materials with the object of launching a combined offensive on a most massive scale beginning in summer 1943.

In more than one speech by Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and the other leaders and statesmen of the United Nations, the strategic principle of holding on until a crushing superiority has been prepared was enunciated. June 1943 was always estimated as the date on which the crushing superiority would have been attained.

But both in Britain and in America the developments of the last few weeks have

(Continued on page 24)



### BRITISH AND U.S. TANK PRODUCTION SOARS

Britain's tank production figures continue rise to meet the growing needs of her Armies and to fulfil her promised aid to Russia, whereas British-manufactured tanks have proved their worth against the German armies. In addition to United Kingdom output, America will produce 45,000 tanks during 1942, and 75,000 during 1943 for the U.S. and Allied Armies. In the picture a long supply-train carrying new tanks is seen passing through the English countryside en route to tank units.

# Importance of the Russian Offensive German Plans Forestalled

The true importance of the Russian offensive in the Ukraine can now be discerned. From the strategic point of view the importance of this attack lies not so much in the threat to Kharkov itself as in the control which, if fully successful, it will exert on railway communications throughout the wide strip of country lying between the Dnieper and the Ukrainian frontier, writes Brigadier-General John Charteris, the *Manchester Guardian's* Military Correspondent.

Without this railway it would be physically impossible for Germany to press forward any offensive farther south into the Caucasus. Its flank would be threatened: the risk would be too great.

It has to be remembered that this year's German campaign must of necessity rely to an increasing extent on railway communications for its bulk transport. The shortage of petrol, and still more the deficiency in road transport, will prevent as wide a use being made of roads as in last year's campaign.

## EFFECT OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

There seems now to be no doubt that Marshal Timoshenko's attack forestalled the German offensive, preparations for which were far advanced. One of the important effects of the successes already gained by the Russians is to throw back the commencement of any such offensive for weeks. Although the Russian attack only began on the twelfth of this month the ground covered and the material captured will take long to restore.

Germany has no more than six months in all from the present time for the completion of what must be her last great general offensive in Russia and probably anywhere. One of those months so precious has already been stolen from her by Marshal Timoshenko.

One is left wondering why Germany allowed herself to be thus forestalled. Whatever the solution, the result is the same: a blunder has been committed by the Germans which they will find it difficult to retrieve in this year's fighting; if they fail to retrieve it this year no further opportunity of doing so will be afforded them.

## A STORY ABOUT THE POLES

THE courage of our Allies is a byword. We like especially one story about the Poles. One day our Fighter Command rang up Coastal Command to tell them that our fighters were attacking a submarine in the English Channel. 'For God's sake, call them off!' said Coastal Command; 'it's our submarine.' 'Sorry,' said Fighter Command, 'no good trying to call them off, they're Polish fighters.' 'That's bad,' replied Coastal Command, 'it's a Polish submarine!'

## A. R. P. Instructions

# Protection Against Glass Splinters Precautionary Measures Suggested

"To provide complete protection against glass splinters the most effective and cheapest method is completely to remove the glass."

This advice, given in Part I (Refuge Rooms) of A.R.P. Handbook No. 6 (India)—"Domestic Air Raid Shelters"—is being applied by the Government of India in the cases of the North Block and South Block of the Imperial Secretariat. For A.R.P. purposes, glass panes of certain windows, fuse-lights and clerestories are being removed from all the floors and will be replaced by 3-ply-wood.

In the section devoted to protection from glass splinters, A.R.P. Handbook No. 6 gives details of how protection from blast and splinters can be provided in a refuge room. The handbook states:—

It should be noted that nothing stuck on the glass will make any material difference to the amount of glass broken by blast, nor can any simple bracing system, so far examined, be relied on to help matters. There is no question of an adhesive treatment saving the glass. The object is to prevent, or at least reduce, casualties from the violent widespread scattering of broken glass.

It is impossible to forecast which glass will or will not be broken, and likewise, it is impossible to forecast whether the broken glass will fall inwards or outwards. Glass in interior partitions, doors, screens, fan-lights, pictures, etc., can be as dangerous as that in external walls. If such glass does not serve any useful purpose, it should be removed and, if necessary, replaced by a non-splinter material either opaque or translucent as required.

## IN THE REFUGE ROOM

Attention must be given to all glass in the refuge room. Even if the window is barricaded completely, the glass is still liable to be broken by blast, and if a gap, no matter how small, is left above the top or round the sides of the barricade, panes, even those well below the top of the barricade, will most certainly be broken and the glass scattered violently over the interior of the room, unless precautions are taken.

The erection of a barricade may necessitate the removal of some of the glass or even a whole window frame. But it is most strongly recommended that all the glass be removed and those portions above the barricade given weather protection by means of light shutters or strong canvas blinds, etc.

## WHERE REMOVAL OF ALL GLASS IS NOT PRACTICABLE

Although it is so strongly recommended that all glass in a refuge room should be removed, there may be a few cases where, for various reasons, this is not practicable. In these circumstances, one of the following forms of anti-splinter protection must be applied:—

(i) *Wire netting*.—Wire netting of mesh not larger than  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch will stop a very large proportion of the flying glass. It should be firmly fixed on the inside of the windows and as close as possible to the glass. It may be nailed to the window frame, but this will make the window difficult to clean and open. A better way is to fix to a detachable wooden frame made to fit in the window opening. Additional protection against the smaller fragments may be obtained by inserting one or two layers of muslin between the wire and the glass. Where fly-proof screens for windows are already in existence they may be adopted to serve the dual purpose.



British fighter and bomber aircraft are reconditioned in special aircraft "hospitals" where they are repaired, refitted and returned to service.

Here fitters are seen working on a "Spitfire" fuselage.



(ii) *Light-weight screen.*—A light-weight screen fixed over the window opening on the inside has three uses. Should the window be broken it will stop flying pieces of glass; it will give weather protection; and it will also act as blackout. A screen is, therefore, probably the best method to use in a refuge room. The use of an adhesive treatment on the glass, in addition, is not necessary but may be used as an extra precaution.

The screen should be made of a light sheet material nailed to a wooden frame. Materials such as plywood building board, fibre board, corrugated fibre packing board, roofing felt, matting, etc., are all suitable. Asbestos cement sheets should not be used, as a brittle material of this kind will behave in a manner very similar to glass when subjected to blast. Some of the materials which are very stiff (such as plywood, building board, etc.), can be used in small windows without a supporting frame. Screens of paper or cloth will not stop flying pieces of glass.

It should be noted that such screens although they may be displaced by blast, cause the broken glass to fall close to the window. *Protective screens of all types must be in place during raids.*

#### ANTI-SCATTER TREATMENT

(iii) *Anti-scatter treatment.*—This method should be used where, for various reasons, (i) and (ii) above are not practicable, although it may be used in addition to light-weight screens as an extra measure of safety. Panes of glass properly covered by adhesive anti-scatter treatments will remain in place under mild blast, even if badly cracked, but under severe blast they may fall out bodily. The most economical and effective treatment of this kind for use in India will be a strong textile netting or other fabric firmly stuck to the inside of the glass. Glass in internal screens, etc., which cannot be removed should be treated on both sides. The fabric should extend over the glazing bars and be stuck to them as well as to the glass. Any form of strong textile netting with mesh not larger than about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch will be suitable. Curtain netting or muslin are quite effective.

The success of the treatment is mainly dependent on the strength of the adhesive used. The fabric may tend to come unstuck if the window gets damp. This can be improved by applying a coat of varnish to the edges or, better, over the whole of the fabric when it is thoroughly dry, using an oil varnish, not a spirit varnish or cellulose lacquer. If a water adhesive is used, add  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. of borax to 1 pint of the paste to prevent mildew.

#### DOPE OR VARNISH

Instead of a water adhesive, a preparation insoluble in water may be used, such as dope or varnish, which does not dry hard and brittle. The preparation is brushed or

sprayed on the glass and the fabric then pressed into place while the surface is tacky. After the net has been attached to the glass, a coat of the material used for attaching it should be applied over the net.

The use of paper is not recommended, as the labour involved and the adhesive used is equivalent to that required for netting, and this method is, therefore, not economical.

#### TRANSPARENT FILM

Transparent film is both expensive and scarce, but may be obtainable in limited quantities. If used, it should be fixed in accordance with the makers' instructions. The use of a material thinner than that known as "600" is not recommended.

A number of so-called anti-splinter liquid coatings have been put on the market in the United Kingdom and it is likely that they may be offered for sale in India. Many proprietary materials of this class have been advertised with extravagant claims. Intending purchasers are warned against accepting the unauthenticated claims of advertisers. These materials are apparently easy to apply, but in practice it is not so easy to get a coat of satisfactory thickness.

These coatings usually contain rubber latex and are, therefore, very liable to lose their protective value when exposed to light, particularly strong sunlight. Some preparations tested in the United Kingdom were unreliable from the start, and very few survived three months' exposure. It is quite evident that their life in a hot climate would be much shorter, and they are, therefore, considered unsuitable for use in India.

**Remember that the best and cheapest protection against glass splinters lies in the complete removal of all glass. This should be done wherever possible.**

#### GERMANY AND ALLIED STRATEGY

(Continued from page 21)

brought the conviction that the main enemy, Germany, can be defeated in 1942 if the weight of men and materials now available to the United Nations are thrown into the balance against her. This conviction necessarily involves radical changes in policy.

On the strategic plane it means that all possibilities for offensive action against the Axis in Europe must be fully explored and plans prepared to take the utmost advantage of those possibilities. On the production plane it means that the most intensive efforts must be made, both in Britain and in America, to speed up the production of munitions and war materials for immediate use, relegating to secondary priority longer-term projects.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

**30th May.**—An enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the east coast of England.

Heydrich's condition was still reported to be serious. Blood transfusion was given.

Group Leader Deluege succeeded Heydrich as "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

Six persons were executed following the attack on Heydrich.

Speaking on the post-war problem at Washington, Mr. Sumner-Wells, Under Secretary of State, stressed the need for international police powers which, he said, was the duty of United Nations.

**1st June.**—More than 1,000 bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland. Cologne was the main objective. The Germans admitted great damage as having been caused in Cologne. A pall of smoke rose to 15,000 feet over the target. It was the greatest raid in history.

More executions took place in Prague. Among the executed were high officials.



An Indian Labour Company near Ye-U at work on a boat which they are about to use for a pontoon bridge across a stream for our M. T. to cross.

**31st May.**—Seven German planes were shot down over England.

Heydrich's condition was reported to be grave. Mass arrests took place in Prague.

Compulsory labour for children was decreed in Bohemia.

Lord Vansittart said: "When this war is over and you have the Germans down, do not listen to anyone who thinks they should be lifted up again and start the whole thing over again. It is positively your last chance to live. I beg of you to take it. Civilization will certainly not survive a third war like the last two."

**2nd June.**—A reprisal raid was carried out by the *Luftwaffe* on the ancient town of Canterbury. Many buildings were gutted.

Four German aircraft were shot down in the attack on Cologne.

Heydrich's condition was reported to be very serious.

**3rd June.**—Another 1,000 aircraft of the Bomber Command raided Essen, a German industrial centre, and caused great havoc. Enemy aerodromes in Germany, France and the low countries were also attacked.



It was revealed that in the Royal Air Force raid on Cologne, 20,000 were killed and 50,000 injured.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, in a message, said: "Britain's next bombing climax will be more tremendous still."

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in East Anglia and south-east England. One enemy bomber was destroyed. A British trawler shot down a Nazi plane.

Mr. C. Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister, reaffirmed in the House of Commons that the Government were determined to give all possible help to China.

Mr. Churchill read a report from General Auchinleck on the Libya battle to the Commons and proved how General Rommel had failed to achieve objectives in Libya.

**4th June.**—The Royal Air Force again attacked Essen and other objectives in Ruhr. The docks at Dieppe were also bombed and mines were laid in enemy waters.

The Gestapo chief decreed that German women should replace all police officials.

London had the first general night alert since last November.

More executions took place in Prague as a sequel to the attempt on the life of Heydrich, whose condition was still serious.

As a result of the Royal Air Force activity over Germany, about 200,000 people were evacuated from Cologne to Munich.

**5th June.**—Heydrich died. Twenty-five Czechs were executed. There was a sharp air attack on the south coast areas of England.

The Royal Air Force raided Bremen.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**30th May.**—General George Marshall, the United States Chief of Staff, declared: "American troops will land in France. No compromise is possible and the victory of the Democracies can only be complete with the utter defeat of the war machines of Germany and Japan."

**31st May.**—Mexico declared war on the Axis.

American war production, it was declared, was breaking all records, more ships, more tanks and more planes being the programme.

**1st June.**—Mr. Edward Stettinius, United States Lease-Land Administrator, explaining the pooling of Allied resources, said that Russians would send their technical experts to America.

**2nd June.**—General Arnold, Commander of the United States Army Air Force, declared at a Press Conference that the United States were turning out pilots at the rate of 24,000 a year.

**3rd June.**—The Associated Press Chief Correspondent in Berlin, Mr. Louis Lochner, who arrived in New York said that Hitler was planning to march through Turkey and Persia in order to execute a pincer movement against the Soviet forces.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

**4th June.**—President Avila Camacho, the Mexican President, in a message to Mr. Churchill said: "Mexico is deeply satisfied to be fighting in the same cause as the heroic British people."

**5th June.**—The Senate decided to declare war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

#### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**30th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided enemy barges in Northern Burma. Warehouses were machine-gunned from low level.

**1st June.**—A Japanese fighter was destroyed near Akyab.

**2nd June.**—The United States Army Air Corps raided Rangoon. One Japanese tanker was sunk and others damaged.

**3rd June.**—The Royal Air Force raided Magwe in Burma. Low-level bombing and machine-gun attacks were carried out over a wide area on the Chindwin river.

**4th June.**—It was revealed that Ceylon was being prepared as a jumping off place in the general offensive against the Japanese.

The Royal Air Force attacked objectives on Osyter Island off Akyab harbour.

**5th June.**—A Japanese plane, it was reported, was sighted off the east coast of Ceylon.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**30th May.**—Free French troops repulsed Italian attack on Bir Hakeim. Enemy mechanised columns were engaged south of Tobruk. A main tank battle took place between Acroma and Knights Bridge.

A British-Vichy air clash occurred off Algeria.

**31st May.**—Several enemy raiders dropped bombs over a scattered area of Maltese Islands.

It was announced that Major-General F. N. M. Macfarlane had been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

**1st June.**—A big tank battle raged in the area between El Gazala and Bir Hakeim. General Auchinleck sent the following message to the Eighth Army in Libya. "Well done indeed, Eighth Army. Stick to it. Hang on to him. Never leave him. Don't let him get away. Give him no rest. Good luck to you all!"

Count Ciano revealed that the war against Russia was planned by the Axis powers in 1940.

**2nd June.**—General Ludwig Cruewell, Nazi Commander of the Afrika Corps, was made prisoner after his reconnaissance plane was shot down in the Allies' lines. British forces won the battle of Knightsbridge. It was authoritatively stated that the Axis forces failed to take Tobruk.

Italian bombers made a raid on Malta. Three alerts were sounded. One Italian fighter was destroyed and others damaged.

There was considerable British air activity in the area of Irato in Madagascar. An aerodrome was machine-gunned.

**3rd June.**—There was a fresh enemy drive in Libya, behind the Allied Gazala-Bir Hakeim line. General Rommel attempted to re-form his battered forces.

There were Royal Air Force activities over Cyrenaica. The Kittyhawk fighter-bombers of the South African Air Force bombed Rommel's rear. German invasion barges which tried to land troops between Gazala and Tobruk were scattered by British artillery from the shore and gunfire from the sea.

Anivorano in Madagascar was occupied by British troops.

**4th June.**—The second phase of the battle opened in the fight for Libya. The Allied troops occupied Rotunda-Segnali, an enemy strong point. Enemy attack on Bir Hakeim failed.

The Italian submarine base at Augusta in Sicily was raided. An Italian fighter was shot down.

Field Marshal Smuts, addressing British troops in Durban, said: "I have no doubt about the result of the Libyan battle."

**5th June.**—The Allies repulsed General Rommel's attack on Bir Hakeim. The enemy was driven out of Tamar. Indian Sappers destroyed a large number of German tanks.

Two Japanese Naval Officers were shot in Madagascar while trying to escape.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**30th May.**—The Russians wiped out two Rumanian divisions. Timoshenko surrounded the German forces in Kharkov region. The enemy suffered heavy losses in man-power and equipment.

**31st May.**—Soviet troops smashed their way into a town on the Kharkov front. The Germans were held on the Izyum front.

**1st June.**—The Germans lost heavily in the Izyum-Barvenkovo section. The German claim to have wiped out three Russian armies in the Kharkov region was dismissed as fantastic.

**2nd June.**—Soviet bombers attacked Vipuri at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland. An enemy transport and one trawler were sunk in the Gulf of Finland. There was stubborn fighting in Izyum area.

**3rd June.**—Another large convoy of merchantships carrying supplies to Russia reached safe after beating off Nazi air attacks. Two German bombers were destroyed and two damaged.

Marshal Timoshenko's motor-car was hit in a Nazi raid in the Kharkov battle and he had a narrow escape with a few injuries.

**4th June.**—A tense fight in the air was fought out in the southern and south-western sector. There was much activity in Kalinin and Leningrad areas. Soviet forces pressed back the Germans in the Lake Ilmen area. A German officer, who had lost his way, was captured with a consignment of Iron Crosses.

#### SHIPPING.

**30th May.**—Three Axis submarines were attacked off the Brazilian Coast and one submarine was sunk.

**31st May.**—An Axis submarine was sunk off Martinique.

A medium-sized United States merchantship was torpedoed in the Caribbean sea.

**1st June.**—A series of explosions occurred aboard a United States merchantman in port at Tampico (Mexico) setting it on fire.

**2nd June.**—Two enemy supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean by a British submarine.

An American merchantman was torpedoed in the Gulf of Mexico by a small Axis submarine.

The British cruiser *Trinidad* was sunk.

**3rd June.**—A medium-sized British merchantman was torpedoed in the Atlantic.

#### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**30th May.**—Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked enemy airfields and railway targets in Northern France. An escorted enemy convoy was attacked off the Dutch coast. Two enemy fighters were destroyed.

**1st June.**—Two policemen were killed and several wounded in a rioting which broke out in front of a Paris shop.

**2nd June.**—The Royal Air Force made four sweeps over occupied France and Belgium. The Bruges docks were attacked. Two Nazi planes were destroyed.

**3rd June.**—According to a new Nazi order, it was decreed that all Jews in occupied France over the age of six must wear a Jewish star.

**4th June.**—The Chief Editor of a French newspaper was shot and killed in the centre of Paris.

The French blew up a Nazi munition dump at Hazebrouch, a town near the Belgian border.

**5th June.**—The Commandos raided French coast.

#### THE FAR EAST

**30th May.**—The Japanese employed a new type of fighters. There was an intense air attack on the enemy camp in Rabaul. There was a heavy air fight over Port Moresby.

The enemy launched ten attacks on Lanchi. The Chinese made a fresh attack on Ichang and S. Honan. Japanese counter-attacks in Yunnan were repulsed.

**31st May.**—The Japanese launched an offensive in Chekiang. The Chinese evacuated Kihwa. Enemy targets west of Salween were hit.

Timor was raided by the Allies. The Japanese attempts to raid Port Moresby were foiled.

Mr. Ford, Army Minister, said that though the position had considerably improved, Australia was nevertheless still in imminent danger.

**1st June.**—In a big battle on the Shantung-Hopei border, the Japanese lost 6,000 killed. The Chinese stormed the city wall of Hopei. Several Japanese transports were sunk in the lower Fuchun river. The Japanese used poison gas in Lanchi.

Mr. Makin, Minister for the Navy, predicted a turning in the tide of the war in favour of the Allies before the end of 1942.

**2nd June.**—The Japanese launched a new offensive near Canton. The Chinese captured Shenghsien.

In an attempted submarine raid on Sydney, three Japanese midget submarines were destroyed. The Allied air force made an attack on the aerodrome at Timor. Bombs were dropped in the port area. Fires were started in the dock at Lae.

At the inauguration of the Manchuria Resistance Alliance at Chungking, General Chiang Kai-shek declared: "Manchuria is inseparable territory from China and Manchurians are inseparable people from the Chinese."

**3rd June.**—The Chinese recaptured important towns in Chekiang. The Japanese were halted in their main drive beyond Lungyu. Chinese forces entered Shasi, an important port on the Yangtze.

The Allied aircraft carried out extensive air raids in New Guinea.

Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, declared that the Japanese programme of expansion had reached a stalemate.

**4th June.**—Japanese bombers attacked Dutch Harbour in Alaska.

Japanese barracks were demolished in a heavy attack on Timor by Allied air force. Enemy installations were bombed at Solomons in Tulagi.

**5th June.**—Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, said that the Coral Sea Battle was a signal success for the Allied forces.

Four Japanese submarines, it was revealed, were sunk in the attack on Sydney Harbour.

Japanese submarines attacked two small cargo vessels east of Sydney.

No serious damage was caused, it was announced, in Alaska by the Japanese raid.

The Japanese besieged Chuhsien.

The Japanese attacked Midway Island.

# War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

L III

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942

ISSUE No. 23

## DOOM—and the AXIS

ON SUNDAY, June the 14th, the Government and citizens of America will celebrate the *United Nations' Flag Day*. So will Britain, and China and India, and many another Ally. In so doing, they will pay homage to a Phenomenon of History.

"A cow sitting on a thistle singing like a lark" could hardly appear more incongruous to a historian's eye than this modern Confederation of variegated politics professing a single heart, a single intention, and a single strategy. Sovereign states and dependencies almost as sovereign, despite the quibbles of constitutionalists, republics, old-fashioned and new-fashioned, absolutisms and constitutional monarchies, party governments, coalition governments, and exiled Rumps—27 of them cemented into a martial galaxy, to describe the power and resources of which such words as "unprecedented" and "irresistible" are merely feeble. Such is the Phenomenon!

How come the monarchies of Britain and Holland and Greece and Norway and Yugoslavia to share the board with the republics of the U.S.S.R. and America and China and Mexico? The outstretched hand of a Benes, a De Gaulle, or a Masaryk meets the warm clasp of a Smuts, a Camacho or a Mackenzie King. Why and what, again, has India to do with Venezuela or Luxemburg or Costa Rica? What architect would have designed to use materials of such varying size, weight, colour and texture for a single structure? What is the cement that binds the blocks of so baroque an edifice?

Cement, they say, is made of two elemental substances, clay and lime—of good earth and mordant rock. Now in this War, mankind has got down to fundamentals; for once Humanity need not ponder responsibility or motive; the elemental and opposite qualities of right and wrong, of loyalty and cheating, of friendliness and brutality, of decency and lust, of freedom and slavery, of individuality and moronism, face each other at the barrier of history. Those of these paired qualities which best display the good earth of human character, form part of the cement we are examining.

Its other component is lime, the lime of hatred, of vengeance, of unrelenting retribution. The Christian reads in his missal that Hatred is one of the Seven Deadly Sins, yet, for this epoch, liturgiologists should revise their script, for hatred now becomes a good and necessary thing—frank, co-ordinated purposeful hatred of the ideals of Totalitarianism, so foul in conception, and so filthy in performance. Like a bald and evil vulture—daily more bald as his feathers are plucked from him—with vicious talons and blood-stained crop, Hitler hops and swoops over the cadavers of European races; round the edge of the cesspit slinks the jackal Mussolini, once yapping and screeching in triumph, now whipped and mauled and yowling; into the dainty-dish of the Far East the Japanese carrion-crow plunges its powerful beak stealing and spoiling. Loathing for these things is a virtue; vengeance is justice; the extraction of the bitterest reparations is duty.

These sentiments are the cohesive panoply of the 27 Nations and will be the substance of renewed vows on Sunday next. Now that the Axis morale is no longer maintained by the ecstasies of hero-worship or a tale of treacherous victories, or the conviction of ultimate success, and its inspiring motive is Fear, a frenzied terror of imminent punishment at the hands of outraged humanity—no German, Italian or Japanese will sleep the better for Sunday's commemoration!

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## Running Commentary

**Libya: the First Round** News from the Libyan front published in yesterday's papers reveals that the biggest "show" since the enemy offensive began was staged on Tuesday by Axis troops, when they launched an attack against the Free French garrison at Bir Hacheim. The Germans hurled in an increased number of armoured vehicles and infantry from the north, and filled the air with Stukas, in an effort to reduce the French garrison, but the latter delivered an effective counter-attack towards the evening, after the British had come to their assistance earlier. Thus what was probably the enemy's greatest effort so far to capture the fortress came to nothing.

A fortnight has passed, but Rommel has not achieved his two-fold object, viz., the defeat of the Allied armoured forces and the capture of Tobruk. It may be recalled that in Rommel's Order of the Day, issued on the eve of the present offensive, he spoke of his "force of superior numbers" and his "powerful air force." It is not likely that these words were spoken without fairly good grounds for confidence. In fact, this confidence seems to have been shared by Dr. Goebbels who withheld the news of the Libyan offensive from the German people for four days, in the hope of announcing a quick and spectacular victory. The German Afrika Korps really expected to be in Tobruk by the 28th May, that is, 48 hours after the beginning of the offensive, as reported by a German officer to a captured allied photographer who was later released by the Allied forces.

**Axis Failure** The Axis forces have failed to reach Tobruk, and the main Allied Gazala-Bir Hacheim line has remained intact. Neither the boldness of the German plan nor the formidable mechanised force employed could break through the British defences. Considering the fact that the Axis forces in Libya are now believed to be at full strength, their present reverse assumes the dimensions of a defeat. The honours of the first round go to the Allies. The main battle area is north of Bir Hacheim,

where Rommel is rushing in supplies through the ten-mile gap in the British line, but so far there is nothing to indicate that he has regained his lost tactical advantage.

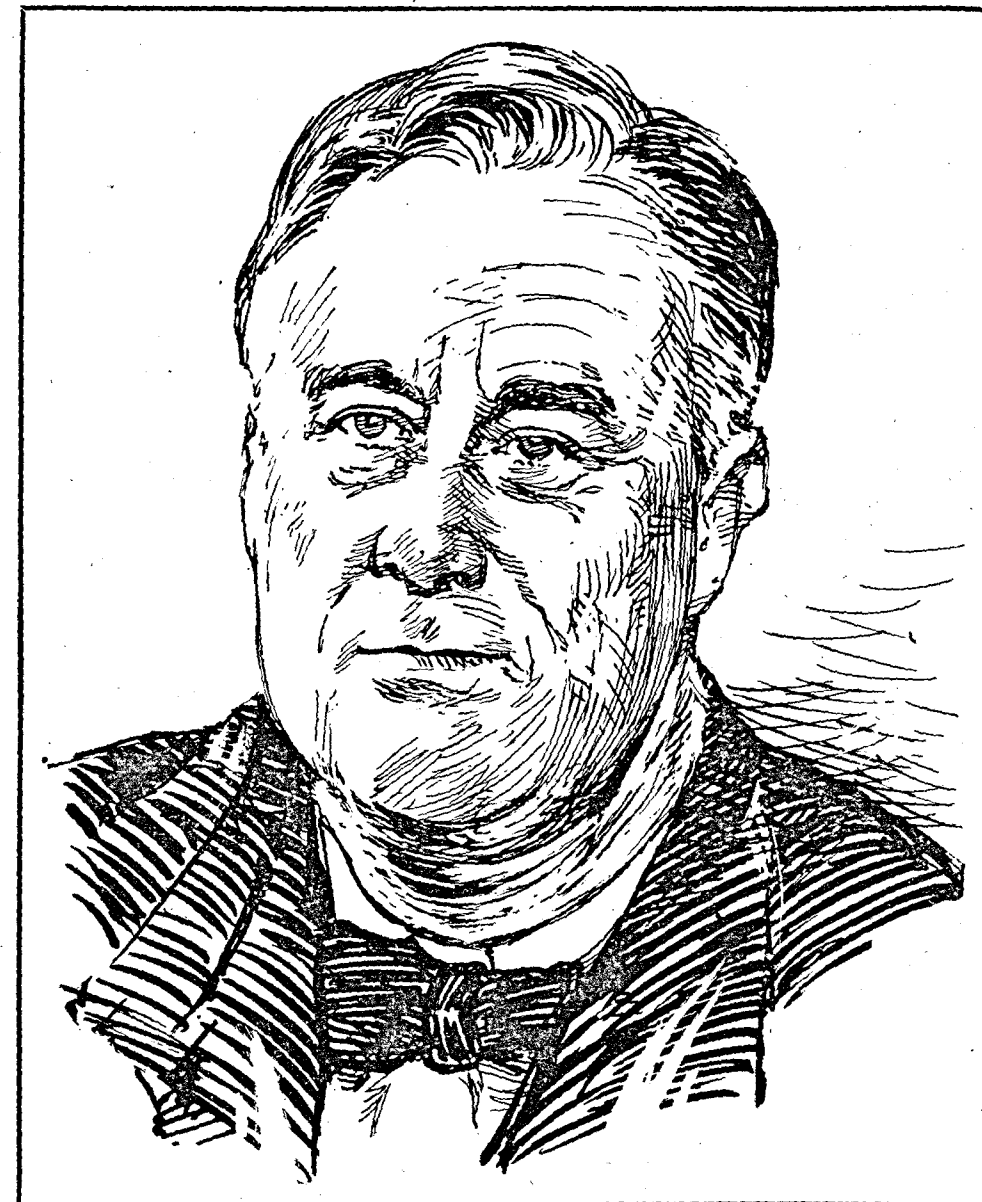
The Axis move in Libya is unquestionably part of the enemy's general strategic plan, and the occupation of the Caucasus and the Suez Canal Zones is an essential part of this plan. Hitler's failure in any one area therefore, affects his prospects in the other, and so the British concentration of troops and supplies in the Middle East is fully justified.

**Appeasement** There are some people in this country who believe that appeasement with Japan will serve the best interests of India. They would do well to ponder over the present position of Siam which was handed over to Japan by the Songgram Fascist clique. This clique consists of ambitious politicians who were purchased or persuaded by the Japanese into betraying their country. Tokyo supported Siam in its frontier dispute with Indo-China, which was equally marked out as a Japanese victim, and promised financial aid up to 2 million yen and trade agreements which were represented as "mutually beneficial."

All this was before December 7, 1941 when Japan started the war in the South Pacific. After the aggression began, the victims were made to feel that the only interest which was to decide any transaction was Nipponese interest. The financial aid of 2 million yen promised by Japan is yet to come to Siam. Instead, about 800,000 tons of rice were taken from Siam. The Japanese took over control of all the Siamese aerodromes, and the Bangkok Radio became the convenient and subservient instrument of Tokyo. Even the Siamese language is feeling the heavy hand of the aggressor—5 vowels and 13 consonants have been ordered to be removed!

The Tokyo Radio announced last month: "Bank notes to the value of 5 million taels will be printed in Tokyo." This means that the yen-purchasing power of the Baht will sink by over a third. Before Japan controlled Siam's banking operations, she had to pay

## UNITED NATIONS' FLAG DAY



WE, as a nation, are not fighting alone. In this planetary war we are part of a great whole; we are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the valiant peoples of the UNITED NATIONS, the massed and angered forces of common humanity. Unless all triumph, all will fail.

For these reasons, it is fitting that on our traditional Flag Day, we honour, not only our own colours, but also the flags of those who have, with us, signed declarations by the UNITED NATIONS paying homage to those nations awaiting liberation from the tyranny we all oppose, to those whose lands have escaped the scars of battle, to those who have long been heroically fighting the blaze and havoc of war.

—President Roosevelt—in an appeal to celebrate United Nations' Flag Day  
on June 14, 1942.



156 yen for 100 Baht's worth of goods; now it will be able to get them for 100 yen. Siam used to pay 64 Baht for a 100 yen's worth of goods. Further Siam has to pay 50 per cent more for the manufactured articles which Japan may export to her, and she has to accept the prices fixed by the banking houses of Mitsui and Mitsubishi for the agricultural raw material that she is compelled to send to feed Japan's war-machine.

**Change of Siam's Capital** Even the seat of Government may be changed. According to reports in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the Siamese are being forced to change the seat of Government from Bangkok to Quraburi, 110 miles east of the present capital. It may be recalled that a similar move was executed by the Japanese in Manchuria, because firstly, they wanted a complete break with the past, and, secondly, they wished to provide sundry Japanese officials with an opportunity to speculate in land values.

But the policy of the Japanese in Siam is to pretend that they are anxious to develop Siamese nationalism. The Bangkok radio said on May 13:

"Favour everything Thai—from rising until we go to bed, we must think everything about Thai—buy everything Thai, even radio sets."

It is of interest to note here that Siam's radio sets have only two valves, and they can only be tuned to local stations.

**The War at Sea** Sebastopol is holding out firmly under the heaviest German assault since the siege began. The Red Fleet retains control of the Crimean Coast and several cargoes of ammunition and other essentials have been brought safely into port. But Germany is trying to stem the tide of supply to Russia coming from the other side of the Atlantic. The recent five-day attack on the latest Russian convoy is a reminder to the world that the Battle of Atlantic is still continuing. In the spring of 1941, it was in its intense form, but it has subsequently changed its course several times.

The first period was an air and sea attack on the Western approaches, the turning point of which was the occupation of Iceland by America. The second period began when America actually entered the war. First of all, the eastern shores of America and Canada were threatened, and then the Caribbean was attacked. It may be said that the weight of the Battle of the Atlantic has now shifted to the Caribbean. The main seaways from America to Britain are the Mediterranean, West Africa and the Indian Ocean, and they are all virtually clear. The northern route to Russia is also open, in spite of strenuous German attacks.

### UNITED NATIONS AND BRITAIN

"The British people have a strong sense of justice, without which it is doubtful whether Britain would have ventured to take parallel action with America last summer for the economic blockade of Japan at the risk of war while already bitterly engaged with Germany. The assistance given then by British public opinion will live for ever in Chinese memory."

—Chung Yang Jih Pao.

### UNITED NATIONS' IDEAL

"The Chinese desire for freedom to govern their own lives and their own people, as Americans do, binds the two countries together. China and the United States are fighting today for the same thing, for the chance to demonstrate that freedom alone among mankind's political institutions gives men the power to rise above immediate self-interest and work for the interests of the community, the nation, and the common international ideals."

—Mr. Wendell Willkie.

### UNITED NATIONS— LESSONS FROM CHINA

"The length of the war, and also the character of the world in the post-war era, may depend on the lessons that Americans and the peoples of the other United Nations are able to learn from China. The Chinese people know what dreadful hardships lie ahead, but they accept them because they know that they are fighting for a better China and a better world. We misunderstand China if we think that they are fighting to beat Japan only to win their own freedom. China is fighting for an extension of democracy throughout the world."

—Mr. Owen Latimore, after a trip to China.

**The Caribbean Battle** The shifting of the centre of gravity of the sea war to the Caribbean can be explained by two reasons. Firstly, all the oil of Venezuela refined at Curacao must cross the whole Caribbean, and Mexican oil must pass from Tampico to New Orleans. The second reason is that the Caribbean leads to the Panama Canal, the vital sea link between the east and west coasts of America and between America and the Pacific regions. During the last few months, German submarines have concentrated on this area because of three reasons. Firstly, the other seaways are adequately guarded; secondly, the heavy Caribbean traffic is not fully convoyed; and thirdly, there are innumerable islands and long neutral coasts, which provide opportunities for concealment and refuelling.

The entry of Mexico into the war is of considerable value. It is true that she has only two sloops and a few patrol vessels, but her long coastline has now been closed to the Axis submarines seeking supplies and her aircraft will now help America to patrol the gulf area.

As regards the future, Allied shipbuilding is increasing by leaps and bounds. The United Nations are already replacing their losses. Soon the Caribbean menace will be overcome, and the flood of increased production in regard to ships will follow the pace of production in regard to aircraft.

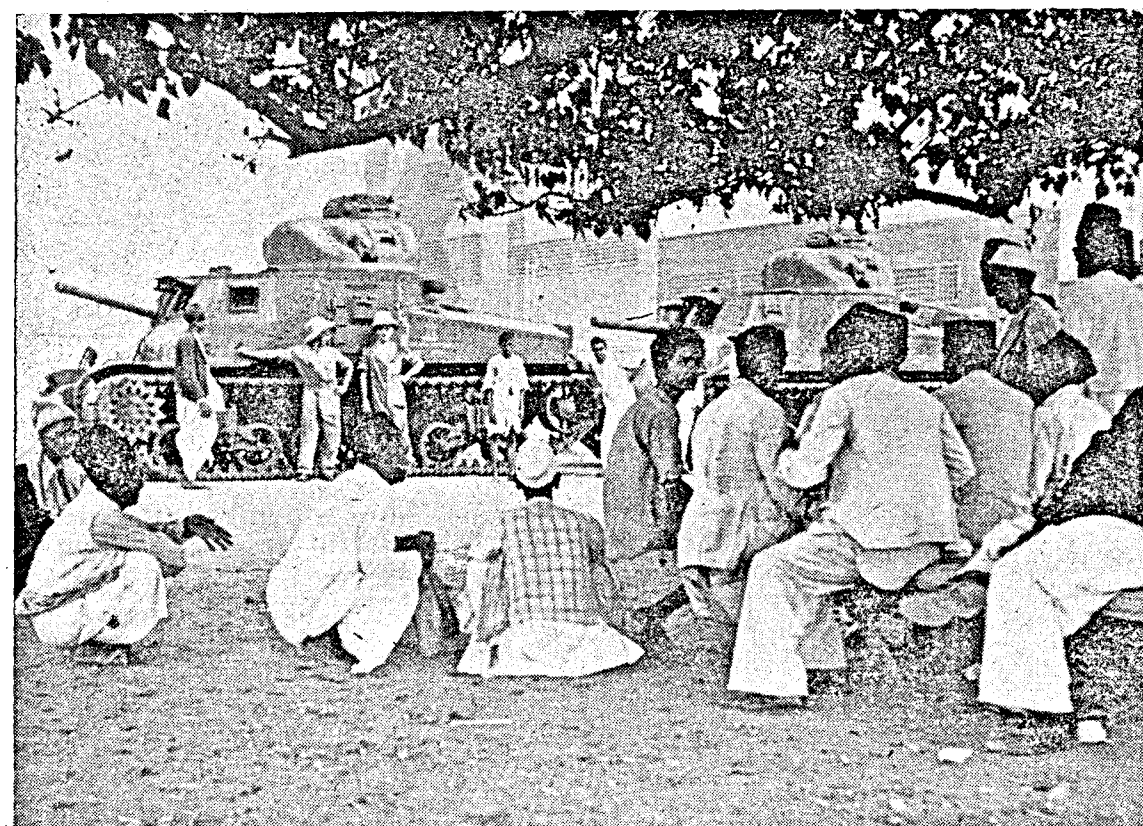
### UNITED NATIONS' DUTY

"The thing for the United Nations to do is to hold where holding is possible and prepare to strike soon at whatever point promises the most crushing results to the enemy. Behind the reverses in Burma we can begin to visualise the outline of victory."

—Herald Tribune.

### UNITED NATIONS' AIR SUPPLIES

The Pan-American Airways' annual report says that its transport service now girdles the globe, and that practically all of it is devoted to the war effort. Strategic supplies of the United Nations are now air-delivered to Australia, to the Mid-East, to India, and to China.



**MORE POWER TO INDIA'S ELBOW**—The biggest convoy ever to leave the shores of Britain for the Far East has safely arrived at ports in India. The convoy consisted of many of Britain's most famous liner and a number belonging to Allied nations. They brought to India most modern units of Britain's arm, fully equipped with guns, tanks and motor vehicles, and squadrons of the most experienced air force in the world. In the convoy were tanks, guns and planes. They created great interest among civil population.

## United Nations and Britain

## Heavy R.A.F. Offensive in Europe

The despatch of 1,035 night bombers to a precise objective simultaneously is no simple matter. It involves many technical as well as human problems. In addition to the 6,000 men who fly over the target, there are 120,000 members of ground staffs on whose individual skill and devotion to duty the success of such an operation largely depends. Beehive activity on perhaps as many as 80 aerodromes has to be perfectly synchronized. Meteorological information becomes more vital as the size of the bomber force is augmented, because the risk of a high accident rate is increased proportionately.

The use of large forces demands increased concentration of attack, i.e., more aircraft over the objective at any given moment. In the past it has been common to mount a raid of five hours' duration with 300 aircraft; that means an average of one bomb-load released every 60 seconds. In the raid on the Cologne area (May 30/31) more than 1,000 aircraft passed over the target inside one-and-a-half hours—an average of more than 10 bomb-loads every 60 seconds.

The advantage of stepping up concentration in this fashion is that targets further afield can be more heavily bombed under cover of darkness. For example, suppose the Air Ministry intends to raid Berlin on a night when there are 12 hours of darkness. The planes will take three hours to reach the objective and three hours to fly back to their bases. So the actual

bombing will have to be concentrated inside a period of six hours. If, as in the past, one bomb-load is released every 60 seconds, not more than 360 planes can be employed; but, with concentration of the order achieved over Cologne, 3,600 can fly to Berlin, release their bombs and return to British before dawn.

The Air Staff began to plan these 1,000 plane raids on Cologne and Essen, not two weeks ago, but two years ago. It was then that careful plans were laid—plans for the training of air crews, the construction of huge aerodromes and the design of giant four-engined bombers. All through the heavy bombing of Britain the skill and determination of British workmanship was applied to an objective far beyond the immediate horizon. That patient tenacity is just beginning to reap its reward. With the prospect of large numbers of American aircraft expanded and the vision of 3,600 planes bombing Berlin in a single night is an intensely practical one.

One thousand a night may be regarded as the peak which the Royal Air Force can achieve unaided. It will be remembered that every machine employed in these raids (ten types in all) has been of all-British manufacture, manned by Royal Air Force crews. At the British Broadcasting Corporation's Air Commentator, Major Oliver Stewart, pointed out in a broadcast on June 2, "It doesn't require any inside information to realize that the industry of the United Kingdom alone

could not produce fast enough to recover such a loss-rate (44 aircraft a night) and yet continue to build up the strength of the Royal Air Force.

"But we've had a reminder from General Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, that the bombers Britain produces are to be supplemented by the bombers that the United States is producing, and also that the United States bombers will be manned by American crews.

"That alters the whole picture. It means that the United Nations could easily accept a loss-rate of 44 aircraft a night, in addition to the accident losses and the losses in all the other theatres of war, and still maintain the pressure and still continue to build up the total strength.

The effect of the two raids on Cologne and Essen, from both psychological and material aspects, might be expected to be more than twice as powerful as that of either raid taken separately. As Lindlay Fraser remarked in British Broadcasting Corporation talk on June 3: "this is none of the occasions when one and one don't add up to two, but to a whole lot more." For one thing, German propaganda had endeavoured to produce comfort out of the idea that the Royal Air Force could not possibly stage anything like the Cologne raid again, nor survive the losses that Berlin had claimed. Berlin even misquoted the British Air Commentator, Oliver Stewart, in the attempt to make this short-lived point. And secondly, the

Essen attack took place before German propaganda had straightened out its lines to different countries on the first raid.

*The only constant feature of Axis treatment of the subject has been the marked reluctance to refer to the raids in broadcasts in Indian vernaculars.*

The confidence of the German people in their own defences and in the assurances of their leaders cannot be increased if they recall that in 1939 Goering declared:

"As Reich Minister for Air, I have convinced myself, personally of the measures taken to protect the Ruhr against air attack. In future, I will look after every battery, for we will not expose the Ruhr to a single bomb dropped by enemy aircraft."

Moreover it is now nearly two years since the German radio jubilantly announced (August 15, 1940) that "during the last three days British ports and aerodromes have been destroyed and now Britain has no base from which she could launch any attack."

But the biggest attack in world history, which has been acclaimed as an important contribution to world-victory is the heavy Royal Air Force offensive in Europe, launched from bases which, according to Germany, no longer exist!

This is, however, only the beginning, for the Royal Air Force is now reported to be ready to 'carry out 2,000 bomber raids on Germany.

### UNITED NATIONS—

### U.S. PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask that on Flag Day, June 14, 1942, the people of our nation honour the peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, INDIA, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia—knowing that only in the strength and valour of our unswerving unity shall we find the force to bring freedom and peace to mankind."



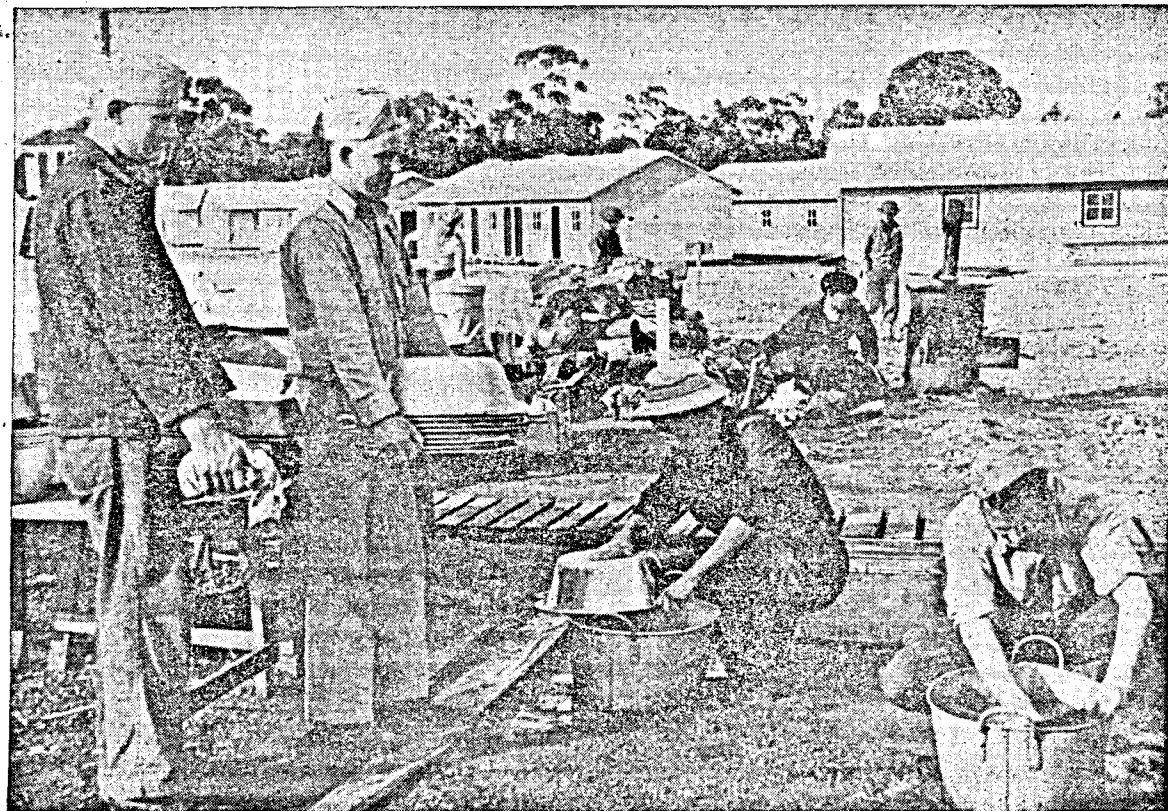
AMERICAN TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA—Photos taken of American troops shortly after their arrival "somewhere in Australia." Capt. T. Raidaw, Salvation Army Chaplain, with two of the Americans.



## United Nations and Japan

Double Japan's Navy and treble the Japanese Air Forces, the result would still be the same—Japan cannot win her war of aggression. It is only a question of time before her victories are turned into defeats.

Japan's chief difficulty will be to keep her armies supplied with guns and munitions, her air forces with planes, her navy with ships. It is in the field of production that Japan is weak not only in quantity but also in quality.



AMERICAN TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA—Photos taken of American troops shortly after their arrival "somewhere in Australia." The open air pantry at their camp.

Lacking essential minerals, Japan has had to rely on imports for most of her manufactures. Now she must rely completely on her own volcanic islands and the territory that she has conquered. No great manufacturing centres have been occupied and those industries that have been lost by the Allies have been "scorched" to an extent that renders them non-productive for many months. Another vital factor that seriously hampers Japan is shipping. Japan has a large merchant fleet, but the number of ships she is able to build to replace losses will be small.

## The Aggressor Cannot win

BY

JOHN MACDONALD

New ships require steel, guns and munitions require steel, aeroplane motors require steel, naval replenishments require steel—and steel is one of Japan's greatest needs.

America will produce this year 60,000 planes of which 45,000 will be fighters, bombers and divebombers.

Japan's exact tank production is not known, but a reliable estimate is 750 tanks a year—the United States of America will produce

this year 45,000 and next year 75,000. In these instances, the Japanese are hopelessly outnumbered in production by America alone. In addition to America British production which to-day, is considered to be about the same as America's and Canadian, Australian, Indian and South African production will eventually be levelled against the enemy.

The United Nations include three of the four greatest producers among the nations—Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

## United Nations' Fight

### Belgians' Determination Nation which beat Several Invaders

By

A. WAUTERS,

(Former Belgian Minister of Labour)

One day the late King Albert was discussing the mentality of the Belgians, "Their main characteristic is insubordination," he said. "My compatriots have a genius for evading all unpopular regulations."

The King deplored this state of mind. It made the Government's task very difficult, he complained. Nevertheless the King showed a certain amount of sympathy with this trait. There was an historical explanation for the Belgian people's collective lack of discipline, he said.

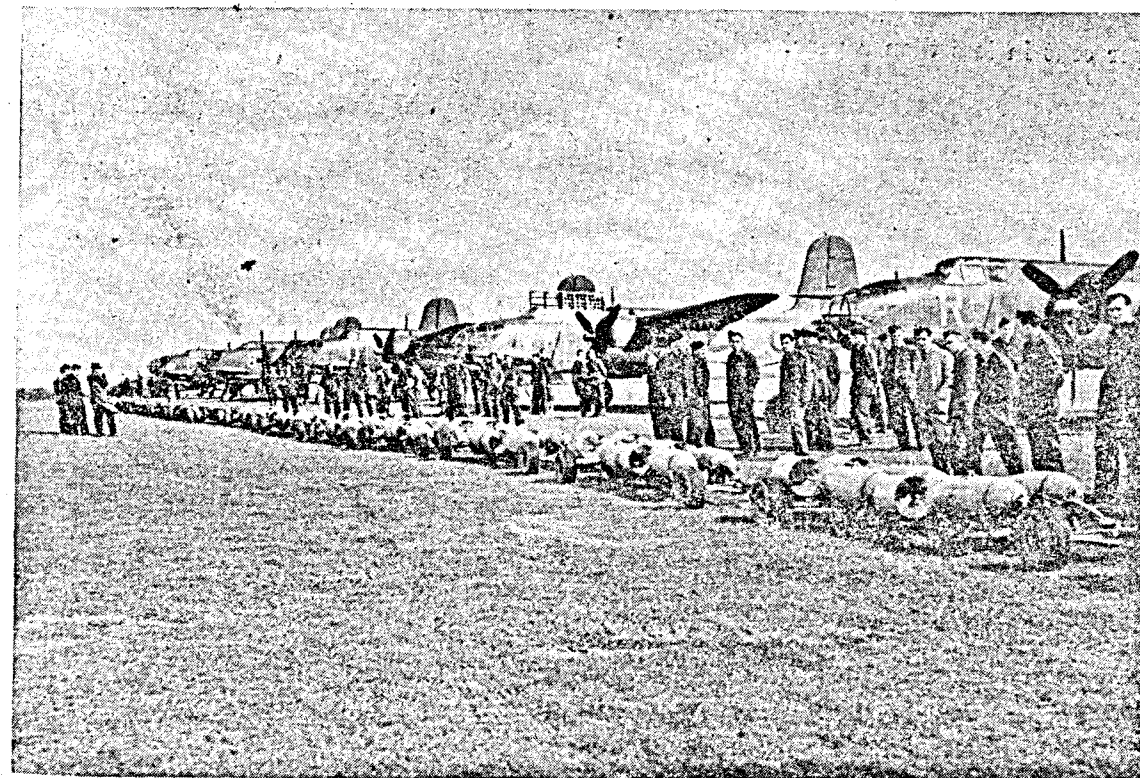
During five centuries at least half-a-dozen attempts had been made to conquer Belgium. The Spaniards had tried and so had the Austrians, the French, the Dutch and the Germans. None of them had ever succeeded in retaining a hold over Belgium. The Belgians had always succeeded, more often than not by a ruse, in getting rid of the foreign oppressor.

#### "THEY ARE UNGOVERNABLE"

General von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium during the last war had bitter experiences of this characteristic. He declared that the Belgians were ungovernable.

It is not surprising that my countrymen have acquired—as have other frequently persecuted nations in Europe—a perfect technique of material and moral resistance. As soon as the Belgians had recovered from the shock of the capitulation of May, 1940, they immediately set about ruining all Hitler's efforts to suppress them.

Acts of sabotage have multiplied since then at a fantastic rate. In three months there have been 400 cases of destruction of telephone or telegraph cables. During the same period 125 derailings of trains have been arranged.



A bomb train with 500 lb. bombs about to be loaded into the bombers.—E.N.P.



Depots of German military material have been set on fire. Bombs have been repeatedly placed in factories where war materials are being manufactured.

In November last, the extractor machine in a coal mine at Montegnee-lez-Liege was blown up with dynamite. In December, in the very heart of Brussels, in the Avenue Louise, a German barracks suffered the same fate. At about the same time three power houses in the capital were destroyed, and at Bressoux Cheratte, near Liege, the main cable was cut by explosive. The power station affected by this latter incident is the one which supplies current for the North-West of Germany.

This sabotage has for some time past been much more methodical. It attempts unquestionably to slow up the production of the war factories working for Germany. It also attempts to increase the difficulties of communication, which Hitler recognized as a danger when he removed Brauchitsch and took his place.

The derailing of trains on the tracks is increasing rapidly. In order to prevent these things happening the Germans have arrested hostages whom they compel to travel on the trains. In spite of this a derailment took place last month at Tamines near Namur, killing 15 people and wounding 40.

Belgian workmen have also thrown bombs at the homes of the few Trade Union leaders who have turned traitor. The miners have carried out strikes with such obstinacy that the output from the coal mines has decreased 36 per cent in less than a year, although the number of workmen has increased.

Sabotage is carried out as much in the moral as in the industrial sphere. There are 51 secret newspapers published at the moment in Belgium, while only 60 daily papers appeared in peace-time. These newspapers are written, printed, distributed and read in spite of the Gestapo and the thousands of German soldiers who represent the authority of the Fuehrer. The success of these papers is such that their circulation exceeds that of the papers published with German support and money.

#### CARTRIDGES WITHOUT POWDER

The workers in the largest arms factory in the country manufactured 1,500,000 cartridges without putting any powder in them.

Sometimes sabotage takes a picturesque form. At a German military aerodrome Belgian workmen set off the air-raid siren. German soldiers ran to the shelters. The workmen took advantage of their absence to seize their arms and run away.

On another occasion a train-load of cattle, passing through Brussels, was opened during the night and the animals scattered all over the city.

The occupying authorities have done everything in their power to suppress these manœuvres. They have inflicted collective fines on cities and provinces. They have compelled the inhabitants to be in their homes long before nightfall. They have offered enormous sums of money to any ready to denounce the authors of these attempts. Not a single denunciation was received. They have recalled the prisoners of war whom they had freed. They have imprisoned hundreds and thousands of people. There are at the moment more Belgians in prison than in 1914. In some prison cells there are 12-14 people, whereas before, there was only one. Hostages have been arrested, others have been executed.

But nothing has yet shaken the will of this people who will beat Hitler as they beat William the Second, the Duke of Alba and Philip the Second.

Their resistance is the more praiseworthy as they are practically starving. Sixty per cent of the children in urban districts go to school without any breakfast.

The revolt of the Belgians is receiving encouragement from the admirable heroism of the Russian people, and a renewal of armed resistance has been noted since the Soviet have destroyed once and for all the myth of German invincibility.

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates:—

| F. P. O.       |           | Wounded               |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1544           | L/Nk.     | Karimullah.           |
| 1133           | Sep.      | Sundaramahalingam, P. |
| Missing        |           |                       |
| R. I. A. S. C. |           |                       |
| 893946         | P/L/Nk.   | Ekambaram Pillai.     |
| 899576         | Sep.      | Gopalakrishnan, R.    |
| 896017         | Sep.      | Latchmanan.           |
| 9 0252         | Sep.      | Muniswami, R.         |
| 894114         | P/A/L/Nk. | Muniswami.            |
| 900288         | Sep.      | Rajamanikkam.         |
| 894115         | Sep.      | Subramanya Pillai, C. |
| 893977         | U/P/L/Nk. | Vadi Valu.            |
| 896156         | Sep.      | Venkataswami.         |
| 899860         | Sep.      | Venkatesan, P.        |

| Wounded        |      |                    |
|----------------|------|--------------------|
| R. I. A. S. C. |      |                    |
| 896300         | Sep. | Irudayam.          |
| I. A. O. C.    |      |                    |
| O/30717        | Sep. | Francis Fernandes. |

# Denmark and the United Nations

## “Klump” is the Word against Nazis

By  
OLAF OLAFSEN

“Klump!”, says the Chief of the Danish Police, on meeting or taking leave of any one. Not “good morning” or “good night.” Even when a Nazi raps out his mechanical “Heil Hitler,” he answers as the *Flensburger Nachrichten* reports indignantly, with a monosyllabic “Klump!” It means: “*Kongen Leve, Ud Med Pakket!*” (Long live the King, and out with the pack of them!).

The use of the word has spread and become a popular term with the majority of Danes. How large is that majority? *Soro Amtstidende* estimates the Danish front, standing solidly for the King against the Nazis, at 98 per cent of the population. These 98 per cent will have no dealings with Germans, and the courage with which they display their dislike of the foreigners and of local traitors deserves all admiration.

At their head is the King himself! The Danish historian, Vilhelm la Cour, has published a pamphlet, called “An Exhortation to us Danes,” which contains long extracts from Fichte’s “Addresses to the German people.” During the occupation of Germany by Napoleon’s armies Fichte warned his

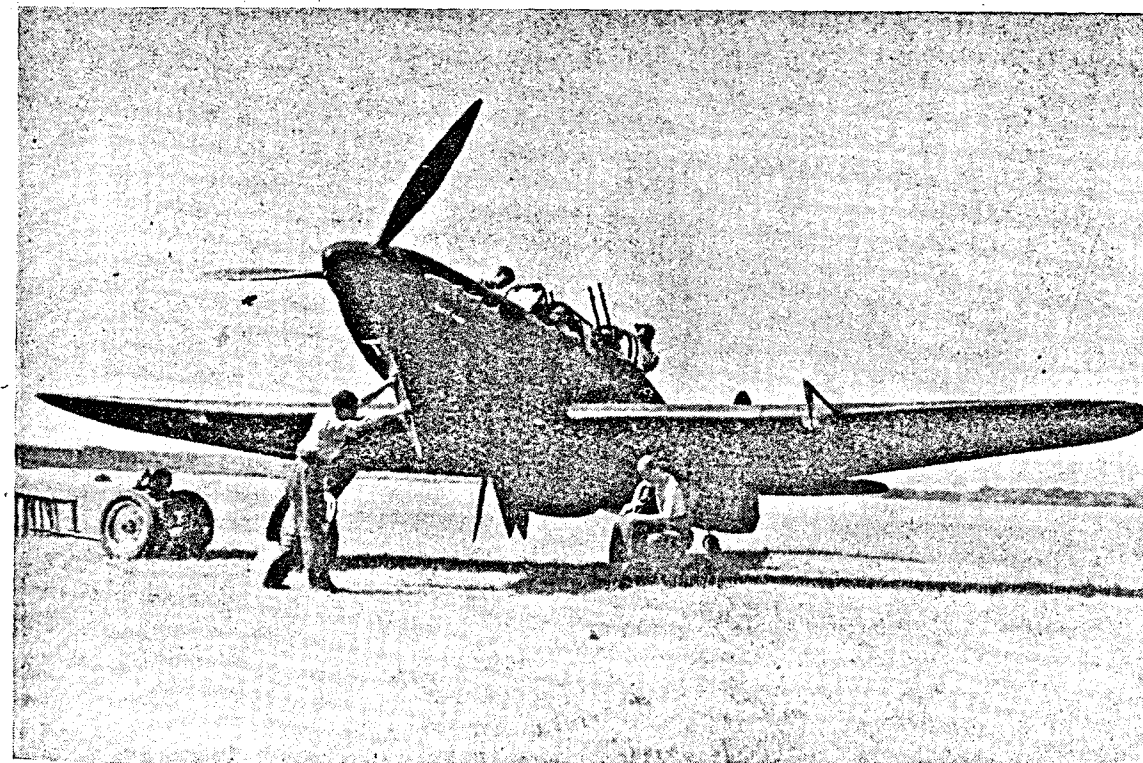
countrymen against believing foreigners who said that under a new order everything might be better regulated than it had been under the native rule.

The Nazis, who worship Fichte in their own land, could not allow his advice to be followed in Denmark. Dr. LaCour was sentenced to 80 days’ imprisonment, his accomplice, Arne Soerensen to 60 days. But before serving their sentence, they were received in audience by King Christian.

#### EX-MINISTER’S DAUGHTER INVITED

When Denmark’s Foreign Minister, Scavenius, against the King’s wishes, signed the anti-comintern pact, the Danish Minister in London Count Reventlow, informed the Danish Government that he regarded himself no longer as its Minister, but as the representatives of Free Danes. His resignation caused a stir in Denmark. Yet his daughter was invited to attend the New Year reception at Castle Amalienborg.

When the Nazis called upon the compliant Scavenius to enact anti-Jewish legislation, King Christian threatened to abdicate rather than put his signature to any such law. The



MADRAS PRESIDENCY’S CONTRIBUTIONS—Madras has played an important part in India’s contribution to the growing strength of the United Nations. Contributions to His Excellency the Governor’s War Fund from the Districts have been utilised to purchase aircraft which have been named after the respective Districts. The above is a photo of a plane given by the South Arcot District. On pages 13, 19 and 21 are photographs of other planes named after the districts.

press supported him. The centenary of Georges Brandes' birth was celebrated with notable tributes in the newspapers, although in Nazi eyes the famous Danish author was "that Jew Brandes." And Pastor K. E. Loegstrup in his parish magazine addressed the Nazis in these words: "Anti-Semitism is only a sign that a man cannot overcome his own difficulties. Laws discriminating against Jews are synonymous with lawlessness and, if we renounce justice, we fall lower than war and oppression can humiliate us." No wonder that all classes of people follow examples like these. The Nazi paper *Faedrelandet* complains bitterly that school teachers "actively encourage children to oppose attempts to establish a new order of things in Denmark," and that "children of Nazi parents are positively persecuted by their schoolfellows." Klump!

In another issue this paper blames the Danish police: "Recent happenings have destroyed all our faith in the Danish police. The Minister of Justice has done nothing when leading police officers have incited their

#### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

"I beg your pardon ma'am," said the newly-arrived Irish maid to the officer's wife, "but is it Colonel or Major I should be calling the Captain?"

men against us. Many recent incidents prove that Danish Nazis no longer enjoy police protection. The police pay no attention to bomb-throwing, incendiarism, demonstrations and other illegal acts committed against us."

#### GERMAN BICYCLES CUT

Other Nazi papers utter similar complaints. "The provincial press displays pronounced animosity towards everything German", writes the *Flensburger Nachrichten*; "Danes show their hostility by calling us 'Nazi swine.' Shop windows display anti-Nazi placards, German flags are torn down, tyres of German bicycles are cut and German soldiers are reviled." Klump!

The unpopularity of Fritz Clausen, the Danish Quisling, beats all belief. Protected by German bayonets, Clausen had hoped to become Denmark's 'Fuehrer.' But *Frederikshavns Amtstavis* writes openly: "Clausen had better understand once for all that the great majority of Danes look upon him and his friends as a low-down and isolated class. A party which publishes dailies and weeklies like theirs is outside the pale. Clausen's party with its denunciations and insinuations against private persons is a blot on our history." Klump!

In the vanguard of the anti-Nazi host are the clergy. Pastor Gunner Engberg publishes

an article in "National Tidende" expressly rebuking Danes who entertain German guests in their homes. *Kristeligt Dagblad* the leading Evangelical paper, prints a series of articles on foreign politics written with a definitely anti-Nazi tendency. The Nazis are conscious of their inability to counter clerical influence and complain in *Faedrelandet* "After politicians and the political press, it is especially the clergy who try to influence the people against the New Order". Academic circles are equally reaclitrant. When the new "German Academy" was about to be officially inaugurated, the German Minister asked the University of Copenhagen to lend their banquet-hall for the occasion, but Rector and Senate refused with one accord. The University also declined an invitation to be represented on the committee of a newly created Danish-German Association. Professor Louis Hammerich, who occupies the Chair of German, curtly replied that he would not think of joining the society as long as one German soldier reminded in Denmark. Klump!

*Jyllandsposten*, a paper published at Aarhus, warns its readers against showing their feelings for the foreign visitor too strongly: "The unbidden guest has often a sharp knife and an empty stomach." The Danes know this to their cost and, in clashes with armed Nazis in daylight, they have usually come off worst. But at night-time it is a different matter. There have been strange "accidents" in Copenhagen. At a number of dark corners in the port quarter an unusual number of German soldiers have fallen into the water during the black-out. When the occupying authorities complained the police replied that they could not provide railings for the whole harbour. However, they erected a barrier at one particularly unsafe spot where several Nazis had been drowned. Next night a car ran up against it in the dark and smashed the barricade, since when there have been further mysterious deaths by drowning. No it is no fun to be a Nazi in Denmark. Klump!

#### UNITED NATIONS' STRATEGY

"The seizure of Madagascar by the Japanese would have played havoc with Allied transportation of supplies to India and other places. That this was realized by the United Nations' strategists is proved by their accurate timing of the occupation of the island, thus forestalling a sudden move towards its seizure by the Axis Powers."

—William Shirer, U.S. radio commentator.

## First Blasts of The Whirlwind

The blow at Essen shows that the great raid on Cologne was not an isolated *tour de force* but henceforth defines the scale of the Royal Air Forces offensive war, declares *The Times* in a leading article. The achievement of Air-Marshal Harris and his staff who planned the operations is of a new order, so also is that of the hosts of men on the ground who succeeded in getting away a second expedition of over a thousand bombers from the aerodromes within 48 hours.

By general recognition throughout the world, an epoch has been reached in the air war. These first blasts of the whirlwind that Hitler who sowed the wind at Warsaw and Rotterdam has now to reap, have raised the spirits of fighters for freedom everywhere. They have been warmly welcomed in Russia and a very appreciative message of congratulation has come from the Bomber Command of the United States. The impression that the attacks have made on the rulers of Germany may be indirectly judged by the determination of official spokesmen to hush the matter

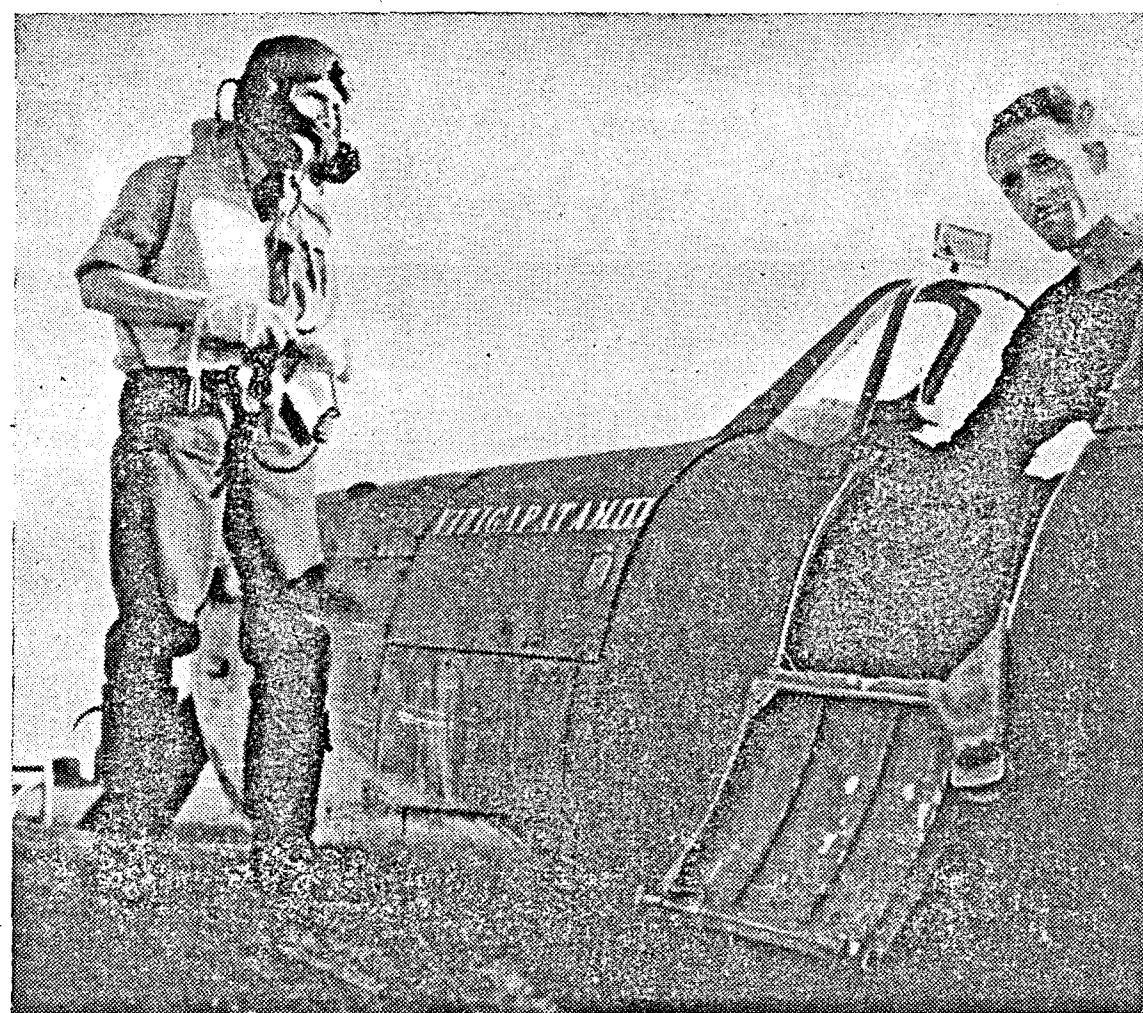
## Raid on Cologne and Essen

up. Some hint of the real Nazi apprehensions was given by the prompt appointment of Himmler to the supreme command of civil defence.

Not all raids in the coming months will be made by, or will require, such great concentrations of force. There will be adaption to changing tactical circumstances. But there will be no remission of the strategical resolve to destroy Germany's capacity to make war. One after another the centres of German war industry will be ruthlessly assailed.

The air fleets that wrought havoc on Krupp's factories and Cologne consisted only of British-built machines and did not draw on the illimitable productive resources of the United States. The menace of that vast reserve power already looms over Germany. General Arnold has told us that America is

(Continued on page 20.)





## Hitler's Second Front Receives a Shaking

Beaufort torpedo-bombers racing in just over the sea scored torpedo hits on the German cruiser, *Prinz Eugen* and marked the climax of a period of intense activity by the striking forces of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command. Neither vicious anti-aircraft fire from the *Prinz Eugen* and her destroyer screen, nor the efforts of short range high-performance German fighters could stop the Beauforts' attack. Their crews had waited for this moment and they were not to be put off. The scene can be imagined; the *Prinz Eugen* and her destroyers, small targets, close in to the Norwegian coast; German fighters circling in readiness; then the warships alive from end to end with gunflashes as the Beauforts, sinister in the fading light, come in just over the white caps.

Altogether Hitler's second front on the defence of the western coastline of Europe has received a shaking recently—a foretaste of what is to come. As May progressed the Coastal Command of the Royal Air Force swept to the attack, leaving Axis ships sinking afire or damaged. As far as is at present known, 28 vessels, including a destroyer, were hit by bombs off the coasts of Norway, Denmark and Holland alone during two weeks' offensive. A shore barracks and strong points were bombed, troops were machine-gunned, munition dumps were set afire.

The moon and favourable weather brought the opportunity which the Coastal Command's Hudsons had been awaiting. The moon helped Hitler during the initial stages of this war when Britain was weak and ill-equipped. Now it is his worst enemy. His night raiders fall readily on British defences, while Royal Air Force bombers on coastal shipping attacks see their targets more easily.

### THE FIRST BLOW

The first blow in the offensive was struck by a Hudson. Hampdens joined in the attack on coastal and land targets. In daylight more Hudsons carried out an attack on a convoy off the Dutch coast. But the climax came when, on the sixth night of the Command's sweeping offensive, eight aircraft of a "Demon" squadron and a Royal Netherlands Naval Air Service squadron reported hits on enemy ships.

A convoy had been sighted by a Beaufighter on reconnaissance steaming slowly up the Dutch coast. Wing Commander Allan Coastworth Brown, D.F.C., led his squadron

## Achievements of Coastal Command

By

WING COMMANDER L. V. FRASER

to the attack. He was the first to find the convoy, sped swiftly down the line, looking for a "nice fat ship." He found it, and dropped his bombs right on it. Each aircraft of the squadron bombed a picked ship. Seven of them claimed hits. One of the Netherlands pilots also saw his bombs strike fair and square. Later in the morning after this night attack, another Beaufighter on reconnaissance saw two of the ships which had formed part of this convoy. One of them lay on the beach, her back broken; the other, still burning and with decks almost awash, was under tow.

### COMPLEMENTARY ACTION

The Coastal Command's offensive against Nazi supply ships and shore installations is not an isolated campaign; it is complementary to the Bomber Command's night attack against such German ports as Rostock and Lubeck. The Bomber Command strikes at ships in ports; the Coastal finds and attacks them at sea and bombs them on sight as they straggle along Hitler's coastlines.

The Germans have had to rely more and more on supplies brought by coastal shipping, for their railways are choked with traffic. Every time a Coastal Command bomber attacks an Axis merchant vessel it is striking at the core of the German maintenance system. Those ships may be carrying iron ore to be turned into munitions and arms for the Russian front; they may be carrying food-stuffs or munitions for the German armies of occupation or for the German people at home. But each one sunk is a direct blow at the German war effort. The cumulative effect of such blows weakens the Nazis' power and undermines their morale.

### ITALIANS KNOW!

A Business man in the City of Leicester writes in a letter to his brother in India:

"There is some amusement here now that it has become known that Italian prisoners not far away have invested some of their little earnings in British War Savings Certificates."

## Physical Endurance: Governing Factor of Libyan Campaign

The future of the Libyan campaign depends on General Ritchie's reserves and his ability to follow through, thinks the *News Chronicle's* military correspondent. Physical endurance becomes the governing factor. Exhaustion is the enemy of success. If General Ritchie can lay his hands on armoured reserves, however small, he may well find the means to achieve his immediate end, which is the destruction of German tanks.

There is a school of thought which believes that summer need not hold up fighting in Cyrenaica. I am inclined to agree with this view, and, if the kick has been effectively knocked out of the Nazi armour, and our own possesses—as I think it still should—the vitality needed in the course of a pursuit, I see no reason why Benghazi and Tripoli should not figure in this month's news as marking the course of our advance.

### CHIEF FEATURES OF FIGHTING

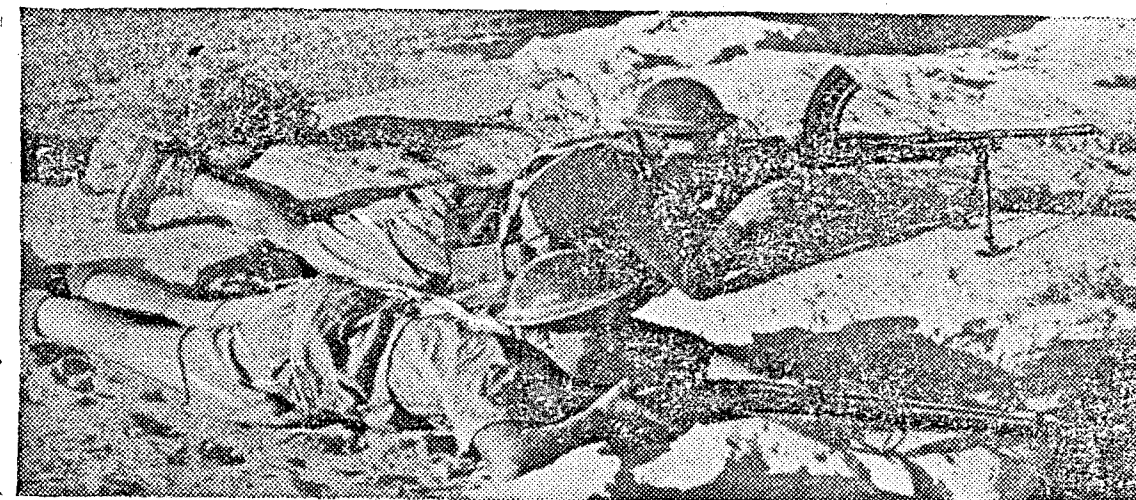
One of the chief features of the fighting has been the power and effectiveness of the Eighth Army's mobile artillery. Equally important has been the co-ordination between the Royal Air Force and our land forces. It has reached

a stage of efficiency seldom equalled in any fighting, observes the *Daily Telegraph's* Cairo correspondent.

A welcome item in Cairo reports is that our armoured fighting vehicles have made an effective attack on the enemy's supply columns. If they got to close quarters with the enemy's transport they are likely to have smashed up everything within range. This may have an important effect, since the enemy depends on his transport even for drinking water, comments *The Times'* military correspondent.

In the Western Desert the Royal Air Force has a new sting in the Boston bomber while the Axis still relies on the vulnerable Junkers, dive-bombers and Italian Preada bombers. The Boston-11, thoroughly tested this spring on many sweeps over France, already has a remarkable record. It has the lowest casualty rate in proportion to the number of attacks made by any bomber in this war. Protected by fighters, the Boston has proved almost invulnerable. In more than 30 daylight raids by Boston bombers on Occupied France we have only lost six Bostons, writes the *Daily Herald's* aeronautical correspondent.

### BRITISH PATROL IN LIBYAN DESERT.



A British Bren gunner and his mate concealed amid the rocks around Tobruk, provide covering fire for the rest of the patrol, stealthily reconnoitring enemy outside the perimeter of this British stronghold on the coast of Libya.



## How the Battle of Kharkov Began

A sudden burst of hot sun swept over the broad lands of the Ukraine in the first week of May. Now, Marshal Timoshenko is a Ukrainian—he is the son of a peasant. He knew how long it would take the sun to dry out the land, and he telephoned Stalin asking for permission to attack on May 12. Stalin said "Yes," writes Paul Holt in a dispatch from Moscow to the *Daily Express*.

But Von Bock did not know. All he knew was that his offensive was planned to begin on May 15. The hot sun was pleasant—that was all. And so the Prussian's precision was beaten by the peasant's guile. Timoshenko struck first. Now the first phase is over and the next opens.

**Question.**—Has the Red Army broken the German "winter line"?

**Answer.**—Yes; they were through it last Wednesday (May 20).

**Question.**—What has happened to the greatest tank battle in history which was announced last week to have been raging for five days?

**Answer.**—The Germans have lost between 600 and 700 tanks already.

**Question.**—Has the Battle of Kharkov taught the Red Army any valuable new lessons?

**Answer.**—It has proved to the Soviet commanders that the two-man anti-tank gun can enable the infantry to stop the German mass tank fists. It has proved that Stormoviks can crack the Nazi spring model 42-ton tank like a walnut—at least 150 tanks is the Stormoviks' bag to date. It has proved that the Cossacks

## Timoshenko's Telephone Call to Stalin

used in mass with tanks and aircraft are the best means of exploiting a breakthrough and muddling up the enemy rear dispositions.

**Question.**—Did the Nazis intend to use their tanks in the Battle of Kharkov?

**Answer.**—No; they hoped to be able to take the brunt of the Soviet assault with infantry and artillery and save their tanks for fresh thrusts after Timoshenko's wave was broken.

### TIMOSHENKO'S SUCCESS

Make no mistake about it; *the Battle of Kharkov is a Russian victory*, comments the military correspondent of the *Daily Express*. Strike a profit and loss account on known official facts, not on contradictory German propaganda claims:—

Out of an army of half a million men, 1,500 tanks, 6,000 guns and with 1,000 aircraft assembled to open the German spring offensive, Timoshenko in three weeks has destroyed 90,000 men, 540 tanks, 1,511 guns and 200 aircraft. That's one-fifth of Marshal Von Bock's total army lost, but, because of weapon wastage, perhaps, *nearly a third of its striking power*.

Timoshenko has, therefore, postponed the German attempt to reach the Caucasus for at least a month, probably for six weeks to two months. He has improved his positions around Kharkov for the time when he can strike again frontally at the city and its communications beyond. Either the Germans must now amend their strategy and develop new offensive plans quickly, or by sticking to their original scheme,

## ITALY "FED UP"

A NEW Book, "Freedom for Italy", by Gaspare Nicotri, a former member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, says that Sicily is waiting for a chance to revolt against the Fascist regime. When interviewed by the *New York Post*, Nicotri said:

"If Sicily revolts, Sardinia will follow soon after. It won't take a large expeditionary force to finish the job, because the Italians are fed up with the war.

"There are two Italys: one, ridden with the bombast of Fascism, and the other which works, suffers, and prepares itself for future freedom."

they will have to concede to the Russians these precious weeks. (Remember that by their own implied admission they started last year's campaign a month too late to achieve a decisive result.)

Timoshenko has made them fight a battle in depth behind a fixed line involving numerous infantry divisions, instead of a war of movement using tanks to blitz their way through. In other words, he has killed blitzkrieg methods as practised at Sedan and in Poland. The Red Army comes out of the battle with banners flying.

Do not think that one battle, bloody as it was, will win the war. Hitler has great concentrations in the Stalino area, at Kiev, behind Bryansk and at Smolensk. All of them are capable of starting a new offensive which will test the Russians to the limit. Stalin's aim is to strike first wherever the greatest danger threatens, weakening the German Army with each successive blow. *Summer in Russia lasts only for five months.*

### EXAGGERATED GERMAN CLAIMS IN RUSSIA

On the Eastern Front indications are that the Russians tend to regain control in the

threatened area south of Kharkov. The tone of the Russian communique, though modest, is confident. The German High Command tends to play down its previous claims. In trying to assess the truth it is interesting to note the following facts associated with recent German claims, comments the *News Chronicle's* military correspondent.

In the overrunning of the Kerch sub-peninsula the German High Command claimed the destruction of three Russian armies. There has been no evidence to support this far-fetched claim. The only formations identified by the Germans and quoted by them as evidence of having been surrounded and destroyed were one normal infantry division and one tank brigade.

In the same way, in the fighting south of Kharkov the Germans claim again that three armies have been encircled and destroyed. In point of fact, only one Russian army has been identified in the area referred to. Doubtless this army has suffered heavy losses and some of its formations may represent an isolated total loss.

Nothing pleases me more than a repetition of exaggerated enemy claims. Invariably it is a sign of weakness.

### HITLER'S ARMIES DEFEATED IN RUSSIA: GERMAN TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES IN THE GREAT RETREAT.



The German Army Corps in Russia were said to be "fully prepared for a winter campaign" but the emptiness of the boast has been finally demonstrated by the relentless advance of the heroic Soviet forces. Besides the amazing inadequacy of the German soldiers' equipment, the Nazi motor transport has been virtually useless during the continuous retreat through the glue-like Russian mud. In this interesting photograph, taken by an enemy photographer during the early part of the retreat, German horse-drawn transport is seen floundering in deep mud.

## Naziism, a Menace to Muslims

The threat that the Nazi philosophy holds for Muslims is emphasised in a recent issue of *The Moslem World*, published in Hartford, Connecticut.

The Nazis urge the abolition of all existing religions—Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Hebrew and Christianity alike. This attitude is set forth in "Gott und Volk," a book sponsored by the Nazis.

The article in *The Moslem World* quotes the well-known Muslim intellectual, Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah, as saying, "The whole conception of God as seen by Nazi Germany and the Muslims of the East is in constant conflict. One of the injunctions of the Koran from which Muslims have never departed in all the long years of their religious history is to honour a solemn pledge. The Nazi conception is that no engagements contracted with non-Nordic people is valid. We cannot accept the thesis of the *herrenvolk*. Such a thesis would seek to reduce our brothers in the Middle East to the lowest levels of slavery."

The magazine also cites Nuri Said, the Premier of Iraq, who said, "Naziism with its theory of master race and slave peoples is a menace to all Muslims. An Axis victory would mean the end of all Muslim States."

### MUSLIM REGIONS IN RUSSIA

Muslim peoples are playing a considerable part in the defence of the Soviet Union. Men from Azerbaidjan, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tataria, Bashkiria, Daghestan and other Soviet republics in the East are to be found on all sectors of the front. Not a few of them have been awarded the highest military distinctions in the Soviet Union.

Under Article 123 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., all national inequality and disabilities have been abolished by law. All the languages of the peoples of the Union enjoy equal status. In the national republics the official languages are Russian and the language of the people who form the bulk of the inhabitants. On January 1, 1941, the number of pupils in schools where instruction was given in Azerbaidjanian, Tartar, Uzbek, Turkmenian and other Moslem languages totalled 16,921,900. This figure does

## Soviet Muslims ——— and ——— Defence of Russia

not include Moslems attending schools where instruction is given in the languages of other peoples of the U.S.S.R. Nor does it include Russians and other nationals attending schools where instruction is given in Kirghiz, Tartar and similar languages.

### FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

Article 124 of the Soviet Constitution guarantees freedom of religious worship to all citizens. This permits religious teaching at home and also the functioning of Moslem mosques, both Shiite and Sunnite. The Moslem centre in the Soviet Union is the city of Usa, in Bashkiria, where its ecclesiastical leader—at present Mullah Abdul Rahman Rassulayev—has his permanent residence.

In the Soviet Union there are 1,312 mosques served by 8,052 Mullahs, 282 Sheiks, 528 Ishans and other religious men. These figures include all Moslem trends: Sunnite, Shiite and Ismailite.

The cultural life of the Moslem peoples of the U.S.S.R. has developed at an unprecedented pace. In the Central Asiatic republics—Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan, Kirghizia and Kazakhstan—on January 1, 1941, there were 140 theatres of which 103 were performing in the languages of the local populations. In these republics there were 7,407 libraries, 8,442 clubs and people's houses and 53 museums.

### A STORY

Hitler was on inspection.

Hitler: "Isaac, if your father was Stalin, what would you like to become?"

Boy: "A great Statesman, sir."

Hitler: "Good! but Stephen, if your father was Churchill, what would you like to become?"

Boy: "A great Leader, sir."

Hitler: "Fine! Now Peter, if your father was Hitler, what would you like to become?"

Boy: (frankly) "AN ORPHAN."

## The Warsaw Ghetto: Hell on Earth

The story of a "woman who has been snatched from hell" is related by William Forrest in a cable to the *News Chronicle* from Jerusalem. She is a young married woman—Jewish—and the hell in which she sojourned is the worst on earth—the Warsaw ghetto. This is the story she told Forrest:

"I am a Palestinian subject, but when the war began I was in Poland with my four-year-old girl in the town of Kaluszyn. There were about 2,000 Jews in the town, and one day soon after the entry of German troops, we were all rounded up and driven out of the town. Before nightfall women and children were sent back; the men remained with the German guards. Next morning the road was littered with their corpses.

"I stayed on in Kaluszyn until Easter last year, when I went to visit my mother in the Warsaw ghetto. Behind the ghetto walls—they are eight feet high and covered with broken glass—live nearly half a million Jews. For the great majority of the ghetto population there is no means of earning a living, and they just starve. For the 100,000 children in the ghetto there is not a drop of milk. Sometimes Poles outside try to smuggle a little food into the ghetto, but it is death for them if they are caught. And it is death for any Jew who tries to leave the ghetto without

permission. At each of the 14 gates of the ghetto stand German, Polish and Jewish police.

"There are public kitchens run by the American Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish Relief, where cups of soup—not the best—used to be issued once a day. Now so great is the demand that they are issued once in two days. I got a job in one of these kitchens. I had to go there very early in the morning while it was still dark. There was no electricity or gas in the ghetto, and, as I groped my way through the dark streets to the kitchen, I would stumble repeatedly over the bodies of people who had died overnight.

"At that time about 300 people were dying every day in the ghetto. All day long you could see mortuary vans gathering the dead. They were buried in mass graves with the clothes taken off them—first a layer of naked bodies, then a sprinkling of earth, then another layer of dead and so on until the pit was full. Children who have lost their parents wander through the streets of the ghetto begging for food, but they beg in vain, for there is no food to give them.

"That is the memory I brought away with me from the Warsaw ghetto—that and the bodies lying in the dark streets and the look of utter despair in the eyes of the living."





Air Raid Precautions

## “Take Cover” Exercises

That “take cover” exercises for the public should be preceded by advice by wardens as to where individual house-holders should best take shelter was one of the lessons learnt from an extensive Combined Exercise held recently.

The object of such exercises, which normally cover a wide area, is to train the Air Raid Precaution Services, the Police Service and any other services concerned with Civil Defence, to work together. They are tests of the organization for despatching the various services to the scene of an incident, ready and equipped to deal with it. They are also designed to test communications and the leadership of services and of units of services under circumstances approximating to actual air raid conditions.

Lessons learnt from these exercises are circulated by the Civil Defence Department to all Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners for guidance.

### WARDEN'S DUTIES

Wardens have important duties to carry out, including assessing air raid damage, reporting it concisely and correctly, guiding and assisting the Air Raid Precaution Services sent to deal with it, and giving general assistance and guidance to members of the public before, during and after air raids. But undoubtedly the most essential part of a warden's duty is to educate the inhabitants of his ward.

The recent Combined Exercise emphasized the need for simple but intensive propaganda, and it has been suggested to Provincial Governments that “take cover” exercises for the public should be staged separately from the exercises for the Air Raid Precaution Services.

These “take cover” exercises should first be carried out in a small area of a town and then extended to the whole of it. They should not be too frequent nor last too long. The public, it is pointed out, cannot be expected to take cover for long periods, i.e., 3 or 4 hours or more, at several times of the day and several days in succession. The exercises should last for about 15 minutes only, but the take cover rules should be strictly enforced.

### IMPROVISATION NECESSARY

During the Combined Exercise the public seemed apathetic at most places. It is, however, merely a matter of training to ensure that they do take an interest in this subject which is so vital to their own safety. Lack of equipment cannot be accepted as an excuse for lack of training. As the war situation develops, equipment is sent to the area most threatened. Certain areas are, therefore, at the present moment low on the order of priority in the supply of equipment.

In these areas, improvisation is necessary and, where equipment is available, as many

people as possible should be trained in its use, so they may not be entirely ignorant when the equipment does arrive.

One of the first lessons that the public must be taught is that there can be no disinterested spectators during an air raid. Much can be done if people put out fires and assist the injured prior to the arrival of the Air Raid Precaution Services. There is great need for realization that the “Let someone else do it” attitude may prove fatal in actual air raid conditions.

### FIRST BLASTS OF THE WHIRLWIND

(Continued from page 13)

training 24,000 pilots a year with crews to accompany them and aircraft for them to fly. As American squadrons take the air side by side with the British, they will be helping to prove by evidence that cannot be cancelled from the German people, that Germany cannot hope to win this war.

### A “GIANT'S VENGEANCE”

The Royal Air Force's monster raid on Cologne dominates conversation in Iraq. The fact that the Royal Air Force sent twice the number of bombers and four times the bombload employed by the *Luftwaffe* is noted everywhere and people are discussing the enormous devastation that must have been caused by 3,000 tons of bombs. The gist of the comment is that “although Germany hoped at first to destroy Britain by bombing, it is becoming increasingly clear that the Allies are going to pound Germany to submission.”

*Al-Shihab* calls the raid a “giant's vengeance” and declares that “it is the forerunner of many similar attacks with which the giant British people will show their might and resources.”

*Al-Ahwal* writes: “A thousand British planes left the mighty British Isles to be the apostle of right to those who do not understand right and to give them two blows for one. If German propaganda was proud when 500 German planes killed innocent children, here is Mr. Churchill sending a thousand planes to crush injustice and aggression—to destroy the machine of evil at its base.”

*Al-Iraq* writes of the “consuming hell-fire that democracy, poured on Nazi industrial cities,” while *Al-Hawadith* describes it as the biggest and most formidable raid that Germany ever experienced.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

**6th June.**—A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a coastal town in East Anglia.

**7th June.**—The Royal Air Force executed a four-pronged attack on the enemy coastline from Ostend in Belgium right along the coast to Brittany. The power stations at Ostend and Le Havre were hit. Sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed during the raid on Ruhr.

**8th June.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the port of Emden. Enemy airfields in the Low Countries were attacked. Squadrons of fighters swept over Le Havre, Abbeville and Berck.

Thirteen persons were executed at Prague, bringing the total since the attack on Heydrich to 220.

**9th June.**—Bombs were dropped at a place on the south-west coast of England.

Capt. Sir Ian Fraser, M.P., in the course of a speech said: “Shortly, I believe, that a million of our men will be launched upon a second front.”

Heydrich's body was taken to Berlin.

The Royal Air Force attacked targets in France and Holland. Enemy shipping was attacked off the Frisian Islands.

British authority warned Frenchmen in Occupied France to evacuate coastal regions.

**10th June.**—The Royal Air Force attacked industrial districts in the Ruhr. Docks at Dieppe and enemy airfields in the Low Countries were also bombed. Enemy sea planes were destroyed over the North Sea. Airfields and railway objectives were attacked in Northern France and Holland.

**11th June.**—Lieut. Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, arrived in Britain.

The Premier declared that for the successful prosecution of the war by the United States and the United Kingdom, a combined Production and Resources Board and a combined Food Board had been established.

**12th June.**—One enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the south-west coast of England.

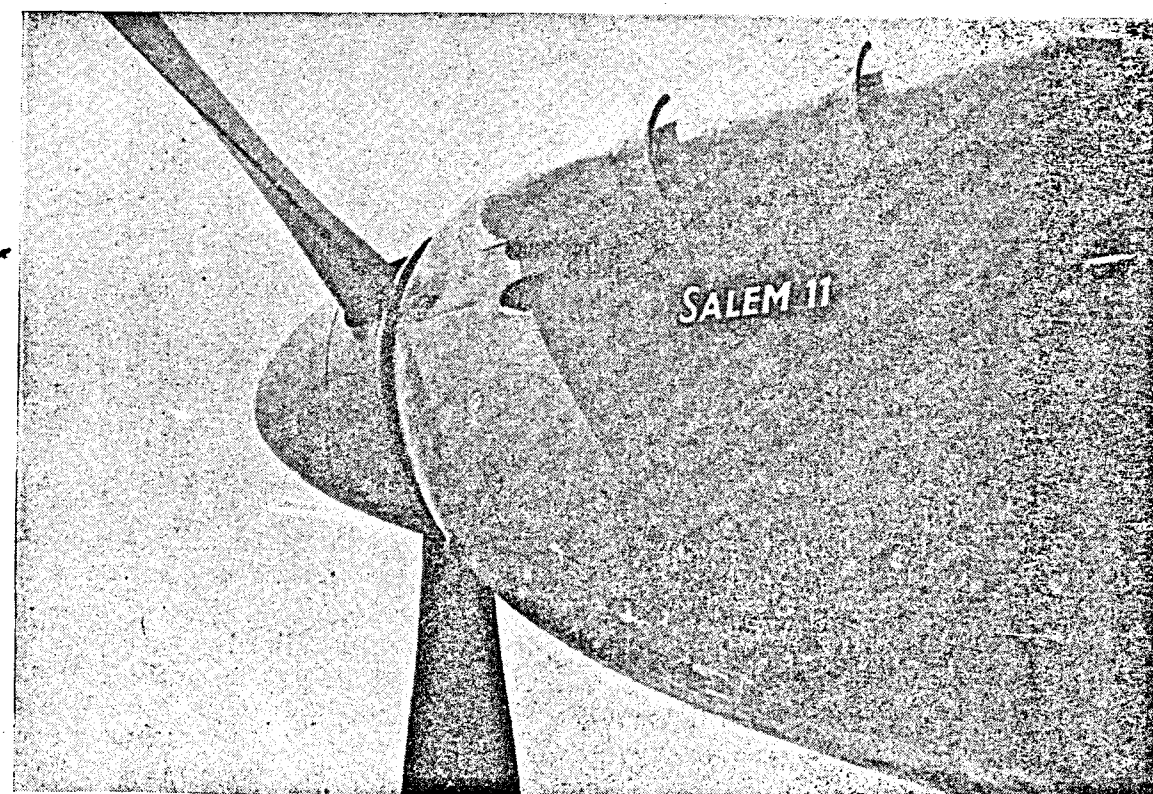
A London communique announced that Britain and Russia had reached an understanding regarding the opening of a second front in Europe this year.

An Anglo-Russian alliance of mutual aid during the war was concluded.

Impressive figures of Britain's “mounting flood” of armament production were given to the American people in a broadcast by Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**6th June.**—President Roosevelt warned Japan of sharp retaliation by the United States if the Japanese persisted in using poison gas in China.





Stringent precautions were taken at Prague in connexion with the funeral of Heydrich.

**7th June.**—It was announced by Lord Louis Mount-Batten that four British Commandos who had taken part in the recent raids on France would visit United States of America.

New York had its first complete black-out.

**8th June.**—Mr. Donald Nelson, United States War Production Chief, said: "America will reach her war production peak—more than double her present war output—in 1944."

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared that Hitler's visit to Field Marshal Mannerheim was a deliberate move by the Germans to compromise Finland further in the war.

**9th June.**—Lord Halifax, addressing Syracuse University (United States of America), said: "I feel pretty sure Hitler knows that he cannot win the war now and certainly cannot win it unless he wins it this year."

An agreement was reached between Britain and the United States on a Combined Production Committee to integrate and cast production programmes in both the countries.

**11th June.**—President Roosevelt announced at a Press Conference that a nation-wide collection of scrap rubber would be undertaken.

#### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**6th June.**—The largest single convoy ever to reach India from the United Kingdom bringing huge war material and personnel, it was announced, arrived safely.

There was a heavy raid on Rangoon by American aircraft.

According to a German report, the Japanese set up military administration in Burma.

**7th June.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab's aerodrome and port and rendered the main jetty totally unserviceable. Rice mills were destroyed and the wireless station severely damaged. The Rangoon docks area also was raided by the Royal Air Force. Heavy damage was caused.

**8th June.**—Japanese troop concentrations in the Homalin area on the east side of the Chindwin river were attacked by the Royal Air Force. An enemy merchantship was attacked and set on fire and river craft and some barges were machine-gunned.

**9th June.**—United States bombers raided Lashio. Japanese installations, including an aerodrome and planes on the ground, railway stock, equipment and supplies were bombed.

**11th June.**—The Duke of Gloucester arrived in India.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**6th June.**—The third phase of battle was about to open in Libya. General Rommel's forces were still attacking hard at Bir Hakeim.

Enemy fighters swept over Malta. No damage was caused.

British bombers attacked Syracuse.

The Japanese made a submarine attack on Diego Suarez in Madagascar. False Japanese claims of Allied losses were repudiated.

**7th June.**—Britain's Eighth Army opened a vigorous, confident offensive against the Axis forces in the "Devil's Cauldron" in front of the Trigh-Capuzzo gap in Libya. First objectives were reached in Allied counter-attack.

Speaking at the anniversary of the South African Women's Auxiliary Air Force, Field Marshal Smuts said: "Think of the four and half million reserves we have against our enemies who have practically no reserves. This will not be a man-made world or man-made victory. Our women will bear an equal share in it."

The British occupied Ambiboube in Madagascar.

**8th June.**—The British troops reached Harmat in Libya. Attacks on Bir Hakeim were repulsed. The enemy was driven westwards.

**9th June.**—The second Nazi attack was repulsed in the tank battle in Libya. Knightsbridge held out. At Bir Hakeim, the Free French held off another attack by an Axis infantry.

**10th June.**—There was heavy fighting in Bir Hakeim area. An Axis attack was held. The defenders rejected the fifth demand for surrender received in five days. A fair number of prisoners were taken by Allied columns. There was little activity in the Knightsbridge area.

**11th June.**—Enemy attempt to capture Bir Hakeim was foiled. Italian soldiers of the Pavia Division surrendered. General de Gaulle congratulated the Free French.

Durban was unexpectedly blacked out and sirens sounded at Peitermaritzburg.

**12th June.**—One enemy raider was destroyed and several were damaged over Malta.

Bir Hakeim fell and the garrison withdrew. It was revealed that General Rommel was using air conditioned tanks in the desert campaign.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**6th June.**—Soviet troops consolidated their advance near Leningrad. Nazis were driven from important positions. On the eastern front, enemy attacks were repulsed. Thirty-seven German planes were destroyed on the ground by the Red Air Force in a surprise attack on an enemy aerodrome on the south-western front.

**7th June.**—Soviet troops broke through the Axis defences on the southern front. The Germans lost 400 officers and men. A successful raid was made on an Axis aerodrome and 40 out of 60 planes were destroyed.

**8th June.**—The Germans launched a fierce offensive against Sebastopol in Crimea. There was mass bombing by the Germans. Many planes were shot down by the defenders. Fierce air battles took place over Murmansk. Retreating Germans in the Ukraine burnt villages after them.

**9th June.**—Intense fighting raged on the Leningrad front. Violent air battles were fought in the Nazi drive against Sebastopol.

**10th June.**—Repeated German attacks on Sebastopol were repulsed with tremendous losses. The Russians received air reinforcements. German columns on the march were attacked.

**11th June.**—It was revealed that 2,500 Germans were being bled away daily at Sebastopol. The Germans brought up reinforcements but their fresh attacks were beaten off. It was found out that tanks made in France were being used by the enemy against Russians.

**12th June.**—German troops crossed Kerch and claimed landing in Caucasia. There was a fresh offensive in Kharkov area.

#### SHIPPING

**6th June.**—A medium-sized British merchantship was torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico.

One Norwegian and one Dutch merchantman were torpedoed by a submarine in the Atlantic.

**7th June.**—A violent five-minute battle occurred when a German bomber attacked a British convoy off Lisbon.

A Japanese submarine torpedoed and sank an Allied ship off the New South Wales coast.

**8th June.**—Allied planes bombed and destroyed a Japanese submarine.

A naval action was fought off the Belgian coast and a Nazi torpedo boat was sunk.

**10th June.**—Four enemy merchant ships and an Italian destroyer were sunk in the Mediterranean by the British submarine *Turbulent*.

Three Allied merchantmen were sunk in the eastern coast of Southern Africa.

**11th June.**—A United States freighter was sunk by a submarine off the northern tip of the State of Washington.

#### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**6th June.**—The Royal Air Force swept over the Calais-Dunkirk area. The docks at Dieppe were attacked.

In a British Commando raid, an enemy patrol vessel was sunk.

**11th June.**—Authoritative reports from Vichy revealed that Marshal Petain was convinced that the Axis cannot win.

#### THE FAR EAST

**6th June.**—Midway Island was attacked by Japanese aircraft. One Japanese warship and an aircraft carrier were damaged.

Allied air force attacked the Koepang aerodrome. Wharves were bombed by Allied aircraft at Rabaul.

**7th June.**—The Japanese naval forces attacking Midway Island suffered very heavy damage to an aircraft carrier, a battleship, a cruiser and transport vessels. Admiral Nimitz, United States Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, in the course of a communiqué stated: "While it is too early to claim a major Japanese disaster, it may be conservatively stated that the United States remains in control of the Midway area."

Allied pilots made a daring low level attack on Rabaul. Attack was made on wharves and an enemy military camp.

Chinese positions around Chusien were assaulted by the Japanese. All attacks were repulsed. The American Volunteer Group bombed and killed more than 200 Japanese troops on the west bank of the Salween river and along the Burma road.

#### ITALIAN PRISONERS

##### EXCHANGED FOR PETROL!

A correspondent of the *New York Times*, as reported in the *June Reader's Digest*, reveals that an official spokesman has told the story of how the Chetniks continue to operate their mechanized units.

General Mikhailovitch, the Yugoslav guerilla leader, who has been compared with General MacArthur in popularity and ability, made an arrangement to exchange Italian prisoners for fuel. He worked out the following scale of official values: One Italian soldier—one tin of petrol; one Italian officer up to rank of colonel—four tins of petrol; one Italian colonel—50 tins of petrol.

The Italian command is said to have protested but accepted the arrangement. As a result Mikhailovitch expects to operate his mechanized equipment for some time to come.

**8th June.**—Chusien aerodrome was occupied by the Japanese and there was hand-to-hand fighting in the city. The Japanese entered Fuchow.

The Japanese lost 15 warships and 2 to 3 aircraft carriers in Midway battle. Admiral Nimitz, in a communiqué, stated: "Pearl Harbour has now been partially avenged. There was jubilation all over America at this decisive American naval victory over the Japanese."

**9th June.**—Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, said that battle action was continuing in the North Pacific and west of Midway as the Japanese fleet units withdrew from the Midway area.

Japanese warships shelled Mamoi base. All Chinese forces were safely withdrawn from Burma. There was severe fighting in Shansi.

A number of Japanese planes bombed Sinhing, Szewni, Kumlei and Paksha between the west and north rivers in Kwangtung.

Sydney and Newcastle were shelled lightly without effect in nuisance raids by Japanese submarines.

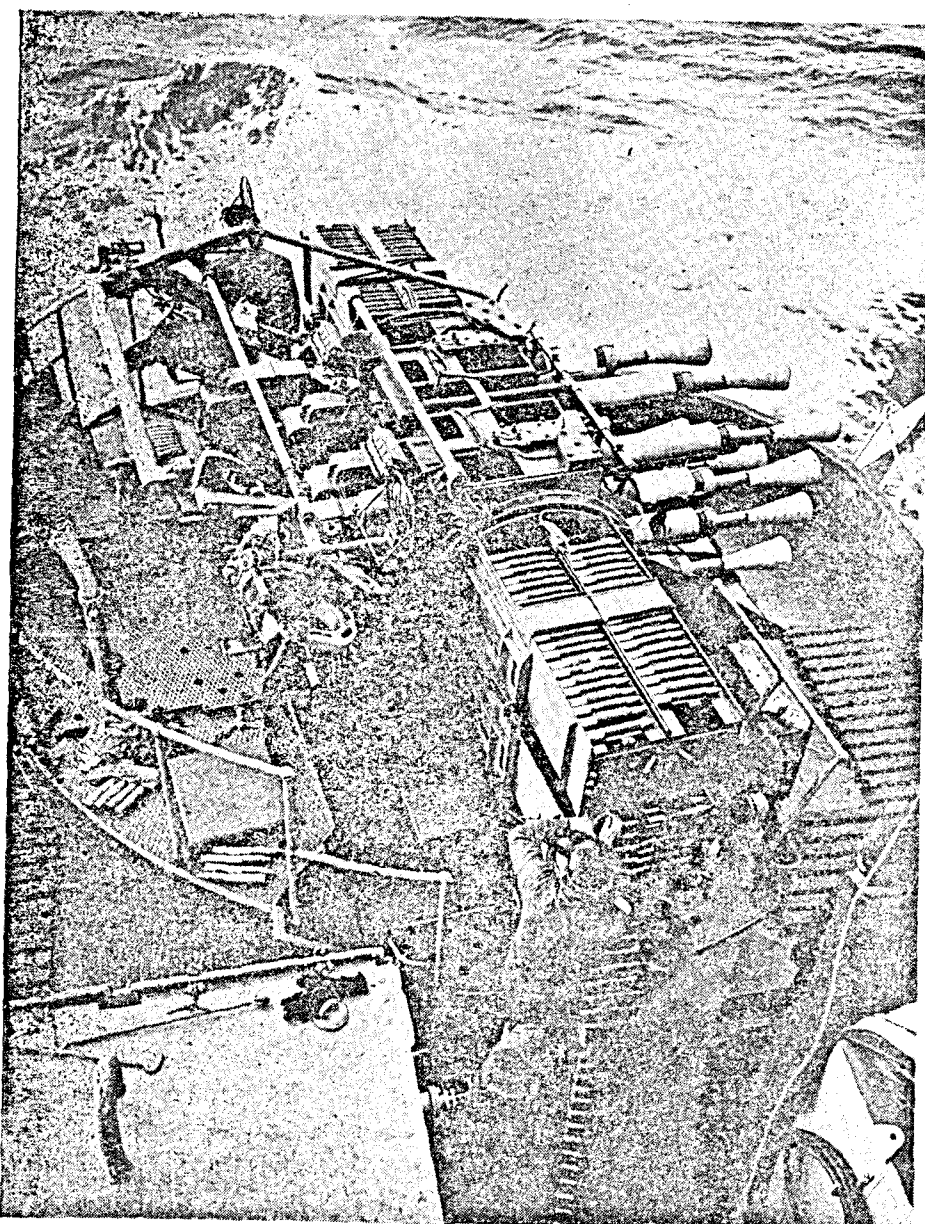
**10th June.**—British and American Air Force units arrived in China.

**11th June.**—The Japanese main body north of Chusien pushed in the direction of Changshan. A Japanese column south of Nanchang, pushed towards Kinki.

One of the biggest aerial battles of the war, north of Australia, was fought out over Lae and Salamua between strong Japanese and Allied air forces. A large number of enemy planes were destroyed.

**12th June.**—The Japanese made fresh thrusts in Chekiang and Kiangsi. The Chinese offered stiff resistance.

#### ON BOARD THE BRITISH CRUISER "SHROPSHIRE"



A picture taken on board H.M.S. "Shropshire", a "London" class 8" gun cruiser. Photo shows loading belts of 2-pounder shells into pom-pom guns.—E.N.P.

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# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

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M. STALIN

## OUR WAR FOR FREEDOM

**I**n this war of liberation, we shall not be alone. In this great war, we shall have faithful allies in the peoples of Europe and America, including the German people itself, oppressed by Hitler's satraps. Our war for the freedom of our Fatherland is merged into the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independent freedom. It is a United Front of the peoples who stand for freedom against the threat of enslavement by Hitler's Fascist armies. This is the meaning of the historic speech of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, about aid to the Soviet Union and of the declaration of the Government of the United States concerning their readiness to give assistance to our country.—M. STALIN in a broadcast on July 3, 1941.

# Zamechatelno

**A** YEAR has passed since the Huns invaded Russia and involved themselves in a war which is going to end in the complete destruction of Nazism as a way of life. The first anniversary of this war falls on Monday next, June 22, 1942. That day will be celebrated as RUSSIA DAY by freedom-loving peoples all the world over. It was only last week that an important celebration took place which symbolised the hope and spirit and determination of those who value freedom and progress as their light and life—the United Nations' Flag Day—and now another great celebration is to take place, which will show that in and through the United, Strong and Stubborn Resistance of the great Russian people is being manifested the sympathy, support and solidarity of Britain, America, China, India, and the 24 other nations which believe in Freedom sincerely and fully—a Freedom whose existence depends upon the extermination of its opposite—Nazism.

## Most Important

### Pact

The Anglo-Russian Alliance for mutual aid during the war and for twenty years after, the conclusion of which was announced last week, is stated to be the most important event in European history since the beginning of the war. It may be said that it is perhaps the most important pact in the history of the world itself. On hearing the news of this grand alliance through Moscow's loudspeakers, many Russians, it is reported, exclaimed: Zamechatelno, which means "rattling good." It is an exclamation which will be echoed with gladness and good cheer all over the freedom-loving world on RUSSIA DAY.

## A Two-fold Celebration

The celebrations on Monday next will thus be of a two-fold character—a strengthening of the peoples' resolve against Hitlerism on the anniversary of the war in Russia, and a thanksgiving for the conclusion of the greatest and grandest pact in the history of international relations. Referring to the treaty of comradeship in war and co-operation and reconstruction in peace, Mr. Anthony Eden said:

"Under the impact of war, we have found that understanding which escaped us in years of peace."

This understanding reached between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will no doubt be widened to include the United States of America and other nations which believe in unity to defeat aggression.

## Russia :

### United Nation's Best Wishes

It is not merely a "rattling good" thing that has happened, it may be stated to be the very best achievement of this war. But there is a better thing than the best, and that is, to use the words of M. Molotov in his telegram to Mr. Churchill, the acceleration of "the complete defeat of Hitlerite Germany."

Russia is going to have a big say in this, and on RUSSIA DAY it will have the best wishes of the United Nations in its great undertaking, on which depends the future of mankind.

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# Running Commentary

**Beginning of a New Era** The Anglo-Russian Treaty which was signed in London on May 26th and published last week, represents, according to diplomatic and military circles, the dawn of a new era. It has a world-wide significance, being the first step to translate into action Points 6 and 8 of the Atlantic Charter. It may be said to add the copingstone to the arch whose foundations were laid by the Anglo-Russian treaty of alliance against Hitlerite Germany on July 12, 1942. The Treaty has knit closer together the relations between Britain and Russia. M. Molotov's visit to London was a return of Mr. Anthony Eden's visit to Moscow in December 1941. This was M. Molotov's first visit to Britain.

The fact that M. Molotov was outside Russia was kept a closely guarded secret, and the news of the signature of the London Treaty and the Washington understanding came as a welcome surprise on the public. The *Pravda* refers to the Treaty as "a beacon in the development of Anglo-Soviet relations," and says that its effect "will extend over all problems connected with the peace treaty and the relation of the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter."

In a speech after the signing of the Treaty, M. Molotov said the Treaty represented an important political landmark in the development of relations between Britain and the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the treaty was essential not only to the peoples of Britain and Russia, but also to the peoples of other countries. He said it would be welcomed with great satisfaction by the masses of the Soviet Union, "where, under the direction of their great leader and Supreme Commander M. Stalin, the Red Army is carrying on its heroic struggle against the German invaders, confident in the belief that the time is not far distant when our just cause will achieve full victory."

## Anglo-Russian Entente of 1907

This process of mutual understanding between Britain and Russia which began when Germany attacked Russia on June 22, 1941, has now been completed by the signing of this historic treaty, which seals the reunion of the two Great Powers after a quarter of a century of misunderstanding and suspicion. It may be pointed out that the present Treaty,

## Strength and Power of Russia

"If we look forward across the considerable period of immediate punishment through which we must make our way in consequence of the sudden onslaughts of Japan—if we look forward across that to the broad and major aspect of the war, we can see very clearly that our position has been enormously improved not only in the last two years but in the last few months. This improvement is due, of course, to the wonderful strength and power of Russia and the accession of the United States with its measureless resources to the common cause."

—Mr. Churchill—in a speech in the House of Commons.



unlike the Anglo-Russian *Entente* of 1907, is not merely a diplomatic arrangement, but a popular pact. The *Entente*, it may be recalled, was concluded in spite of popular suspicions on both sides, but the present Treaty puts into words a mutual popular admiration and trust which has long been visible. The visit of the Russian Trade Union delegation to Britain and the demand in Britain for a second front against Germany to help Russia are indications of mutual sympathy and understanding. Britain saved Russia in 1940, and Russia saved Britain in 1941, and the peoples of both countries are conscious of this fact, and it is this consciousness that has brought about a Treaty of first-rate military and diplomatic importance.

#### Pillar of Post-war World

The Treaty may be divided into two parts. The first part holds good till the Peace, guarantees joint warlike action against the Axis in Europe until victory, and reiterates that there shall be no separate peace or armistice; and the second part deals with the post-war world and arranges for common action during the period of reconstruction. In this period, Russia and Britain have agreed to co-operate in the "organization of security and economic prosperity," recognizing the interests of the United Nations and renouncing any territorial ambitions for themselves. Mutual economic assistance is promised, and alliance with a power hostile to either State is renounced. In other words, the Treaty is an application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter to Anglo-Russian relations. The fact that a minimum time-limit of 20 years has been fixed shows that the Treaty is intended to be one of the pillars of the post-war world.

There are, of course, some points on which doubts may arise. Why should military collaboration be restricted to the Axis in Europe? Why should it not include Asia, where Japan has constituted itself as a great menace? Why does not the treaty cover the activities of the European Axis powers in Asia, e.g., Italy in Libya, or Germany in the Middle East? The answer is simple: Britain has recognized the supreme fact that Russia is taking her full share of the united burden in taking the main weight of the German attack in Russia itself, and so she should not be given additional burdens and responsibilities.

#### Russia and Japan

As regards Japan, her relations with Russia are supposed to be of a friendly character, so long as the Non-Aggression Pact subsists. But there seem to be indications that Japan is fast developing an aggressive attitude. The Chinese Cabinet met on Tuesday

last to discuss the threatened Japanese invasion of Siberia, which, it was reported, was imminent. Japanese troops are reported to be pouring into Manchuria in increasing numbers, and the strength of the troops is reported to have increased from 18 to 30 divisions.

Will Japan take it into her head to repeat Germany's blunder? Japan in her despair under pressure from Germany may do anything, but as pointed out by Dr. P. S. Fu in his address to the Foreign Press Conference held in Chungking on Tuesday last, it is highly important that Japan should not be given time to consolidate her gains and begin a fresh offensive.

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates :—

#### Missing

##### I. H. C.

|          |          |                     |
|----------|----------|---------------------|
| 181529   | Barber.  | Lakshmanan.         |
| H/19 253 | A/Cook.  | Ambika.             |
| H/193417 | M/Cook.  | Appadorai.          |
| H/19274  | Sk/Sep.  | S. N. Chakravarthi. |
| H/189018 | W/Svt.   | Devasagayam.        |
| H/192416 | M. Cook. | Sandanawami.        |
| H/167122 | Cook.    | Thambuswami.        |

#### Wounded

##### I. H. C.

|        |         |             |
|--------|---------|-------------|
| 183812 | Tailor. | K. Nagayya. |
|--------|---------|-------------|

##### I. A. O. C.

|          |       |                    |
|----------|-------|--------------------|
| O/121964 | L/Nk. | O. A. Padmanabhan. |
|----------|-------|--------------------|

##### R. I. A. S. C.

|         |      |                  |
|---------|------|------------------|
| O/71221 | Sep. | N. Mamandiswami. |
|---------|------|------------------|

##### Madras S. & M.

|       |      |                     |
|-------|------|---------------------|
| 36720 | Spr. | Krishnaswami Naidu. |
| 60170 | Spr. | Mada Chetty.        |

##### Indian Engineers.

|       |      |                      |
|-------|------|----------------------|
| 63633 | Spr. | Govindaswami.        |
| 63056 | Spr. | K. Kunnhiraman Nair. |
| 62600 | Spr. | Rajoo.               |
| 63153 | Spr. | Ramachandra Reddy.   |

#### Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Died.

|       |      |              |
|-------|------|--------------|
| 63559 | Spr. | Parasuraman. |
|-------|------|--------------|



MARSHAL TIMOSHENKO

Mar'shal Timoshenko has secured these recent gains in Russia :—

1. Von Bock's army for the invasion of the Caucasus oil area has been made to fight before it was ready and has been forced to disperse itself over a 120-mile front. His success in the Southern sector has taken the sting out of Hitler's "Spring Offensive."

2. So tremendous has been the enemy's loss in men and material, that Berlin commentators were talking of a "summer" instead of a "spring" German offensive.

3. Timoshenko has secured tactical positions necessary for the capture of Kharkov and for his drive to the Dnieper to cut German communications with the Crimea and with the zone behind Rostov-on-Don.

4. Decided Russian air superiority has compelled the enemy's High Command to switch aircraft from other sectors of the long front.

These are big advantages won. So long as Timoshenko can go on hammering at the heart of the enemy concentration in the Ukraine—that is in the Kharkov sector—the German outstretched arms must be drawn back to cover the blows.

## THE RUSSIANS

### *Always Master of the German*

The Russian was always master of the German, as man to man—Napoleon himself has recorded this—and as in the last war, he wins all bayonet encounters. The Red Army is no longer defending estates of squires or the profits of capitalists, but the national possessions of the whole community. The pitiful educational gap between officers and men has now been closed, and “every soldier carries in his knapsack the baton of a Marshal.” Country and people play their part around the fighting forces as they did with Napoleon—only with far more organization and efficiency, in which the broadcast now plays a conspicuous part—and the enemy's path is laid waste around him. In the rear, the magnificent spirit of 1812 is far more articulate to-day, and the tremendous drive of Stalin's five-year plan of production has prepared the conditions in which to-day workers of all sorts are themselves doubling their own output.

—Sir Bernard Pares.

### *No Fatalists*

The Russians stand up well to fatigue. They have a practically fatalistic disregard of casualties; nor is their High Command inhibited from action by fear of the losses it may bring. Patriotism reinforces courage, physical strength, endurance and the capacity to suffer hardship.

—Jules Menken.

### *The Red Army*

“When people ask, ‘Can the Germans destroy the Red Army?’ my observations in Russia of the Army and its leaders, my visits through the Armament factories of the Soviet Union lead me to the conclusion that the Nazis cannot do the job. In my opinion, the Red Army has not lost its capacity to attack or defend as a co-ordinated unit. And, it must not be forgotten that unless the Red Army and Soviet Government are rendered helpless, Hitler's supreme objective fails and his Eastern campaign becomes a monumental disaster.”

—Mr. Joseph E. Davies,  
United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

## “WILL NEVER FORGET NOR FORGIVE.”

“There is no limit to the cruelty and bloodthirstiness of the German Fascist armies which have invaded our territory. The Hitlerite Army is not conducting an ordinary war but a war of plunder. It aims at the annihilation of peace-loving peoples which is part of the criminal intention of the German Fascists to dominate other peoples and the whole world. The Hitlerite Government of Germany which perfidiously attacked the Soviet Union has no regard whatsoever for any rules of international law or any requirements of human morals. It is waging war primarily against a peaceful and unarmed population, against women and children and old men, thus demonstrating its foul and rapacious nature.

“This robber Government which recognises only violence and plunder must be broken by all the devastating force of all freedom-loving peoples, in whose ranks the Soviet peoples will fulfil their great liberative task to the end. Not only the Red Army but the whole of our many millions of Soviet people are filled with a fiery hatred and thirst to avenge mercilessly the blood and ruined lives of Soviet citizens. The Soviet people will never forgive the atrocities of rape, destruction and mockery which the bestial bands of German invaders have committed, and are committing, against the peaceful population of our country. They will never forget nor will they ever forgive these crimes.”

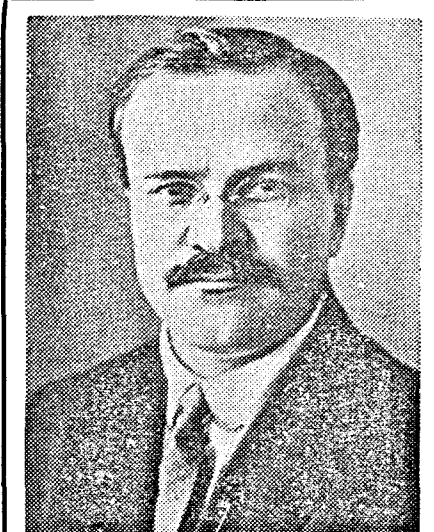
—M. MOLOTOV.

## SIGNATORIES TO THE PACT

## RUSSIA and BRITAIN: PACT of Mutual Assistance



Mr. ANTHONY EDEN,  
Foreign Secretary.



M. MOLOTOV,  
Commissar of Foreign Affairs, U.S.S.R.

THE following is the full text of the treaty entitled “Treaty of alliance in war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and of Collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter concluded between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.” The text of the articles are as follows:

*Article 1.*—In virtue of the alliance established between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the high contracting parties mutually undertake to afford one another military and other assistance and support of all kinds in the war against Germany and all those States which are associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

*Article 2.*—The high contracting parties undertake not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite Government or any other Government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions and not to negotiate or conclude, except by mutual consent, any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other State associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

*Article 3.*—(i) The high contracting parties declare their desire to unite with other like-minded States in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period, (ii) pending the adoption of such proposals, they will, after the termination of hostilities, take all measures in their power to render impossible a repetition of aggression and violation of peace by Germany or any of the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

### *Whom the War-God Hath Joined*

An Anglo-Russian association for co-operation in peace should grow naturally from the Anglo-Russian Alliance for co-operation in war. They, as individuals, are interested in us as individuals fighting to a finish for a regime of law and religion of liberty that they were prepared to fight against; while we, as a country, are interested in them, as a community fighting for a regime of collectivism and a religion of civism that we have preferred to fight against. Wherefore, as comrades in a common cause, we are both of us beginning to believe that there may be something in systems we had supposed to be unbearable. Whom the War-God hath joined together let no Man of Peace put asunder. On the day I wrote this you read that the American President and our Premier had invited the Soviet Prime Minister to a Three-Power Conference on “how the productive powers of their peoples can best be the first step has just been taken on the long and hard path to be traversed before there can be won a complete victory”—a victory, may we hope, over War. For they who pay the war pipers can call the tune of peace.

—George Young.

*Article 4.*—Should one of the high contracting parties during the post-war period become involved in hostilities with Germany or any of the States mentioned in article 3 (ii) in consequence of an attack by that State against that party, the other high contracting party will at once give to the contracting party so involved in hostilities all military and other support and assistance in his power. The article shall remain in force until the high contracting parties, by mutual agreement, shall recognize that it is superseded by the adoption of proposals contemplated in article

*Article 6.*—The high contracting parties agree to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war.

*Article 7.*—Each of the high contracting parties undertake not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against the other high contracting party.

*Article 8.*—The present treaty is subject to ratification in the shortest possible time and instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Moscow as soon as possible. It comes into force immediately on the exchange

### EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES

The following is the text of the messages exchanged between His Majesty the King and M. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of the signing of Anglo-Russian military pact :—

From H. M. the King :—

"I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing to you, Mr. President, my gratification at the signature which has taken place, this day of our Treaty of Alliance. This treaty consecrates the efforts of our two countries in the hard and bitter struggle they are waging and pledges them to whole-hearted co-operation and mutual support in the years that will follow, our victory. I like to believe that you, Mr. President, welcome it as sincerely as I do myself and that you share my confidence that its effect will be to benefit not only of our two countries but to all the world."

From M. Kalinin to H. M. the King :—

"I fully share the satisfaction expressed by Your Majesty at the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between our countries. I am sure that the treaty now signed will consolidate yet further the fighting alliance of our countries in their stern and uncompromising struggle against the common enemy and will ensure cordial co-operation and mutual assistance in the years following victory. I welcome the treaty as sincerely as does Your Majesty and express the conviction that this treaty will be of benefit not only to our two countries, but to the whole world."

3 (i). In default of adoption of such proposals, it shall remain in force for a period of 20 years and thereafter until terminated by either of the high contracting party as provided in article 8.

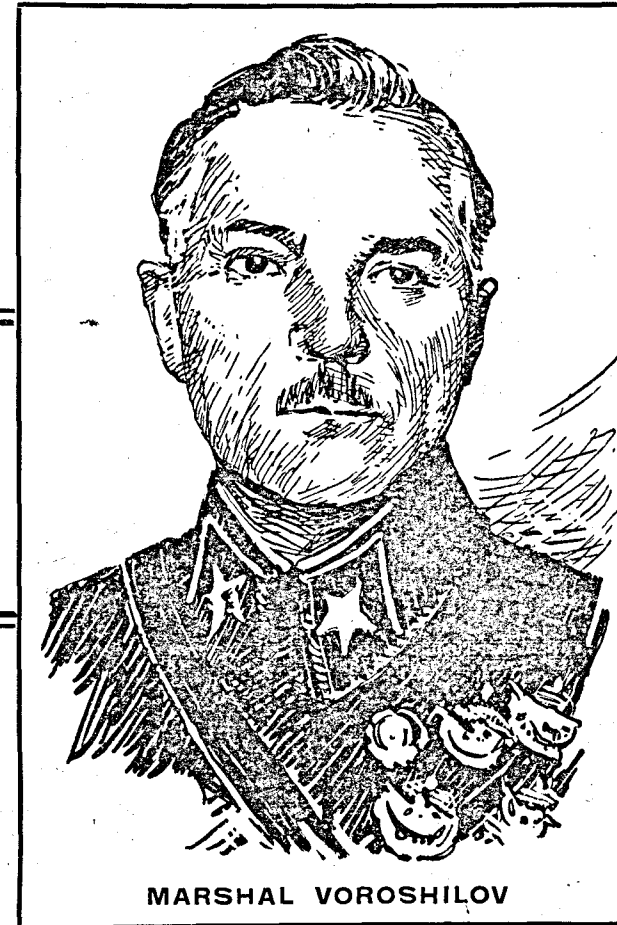
*Article 5.*—The contracting parties having regard to interests of the security of each of them, agreed to work together in close and friendly collaboration after the re-establishment of peace for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe. They will take into account the interest of the United Nations in these objects and will act in accordance with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandisement for themselves and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

of the instruments of ratification and shall thereupon replace the agreement between the Government of U.S.S.R. and His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom signed at Moscow on July 12, 1941.

*Part I.*—(Articles 1 and 2) of the present treaty shall remain in force until the re-establishment of peace between the high contracting parties and Germany and the Powers associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

*Part II.*—(Articles 3 to 7) of the present treaty shall remain in force for a period of 20 years. Thereafter, unless twelve months' notice has been given by either party to terminate the treaty at the end of the said period

(Continued on page 14)



**K**LEMINTI Efremovich Voroshilov is the chief military man of the Soviet Union. He was born of a workman's family and he went to work in a mine at the age of six. He never went to school. Born in 1881, he joined the party as early as 1903, and thus ranks among the veterans. In the revolution of 1905, he was chairman of the Soviet of workers' deputies in Lugansk.

He lived, like Stalin, half underground till 1917. Then he organized the first Red detachments in the civil wars in the Ukraine. He became commander first of the fifth Ukrainian Army, then of the tenth, and in 1910 was appointed leader of cavalry for the whole Soviet Union. In 1924-25 he was commander of the Moscow military district. He was on Stalin's side, not Trotsky's, and when the war commissarship became vacant, Stalin saw that Voroshilov got it. His country house is in the neighbourhood of Stalin's, and the two are very close friends.

Voroshilov is the most popular leader in the Soviet Union. He is not ambitious, not a politician, and his personality is pleasing. He is blond, short in the waist, and looks almost like a cherub. He is not an intriguer, not a wirepuller; neither a fanatic nor an arid intellectual, he is easily the most personable of the commissars.—*John Gunther.*



## Germany has Already Lost the War With Russia

SINCE 1939 the war has in one respect followed the same course as that in 1914-18: after a certain period of hesitation and uncertainty with regard to the side which was destined to be victorious, a stage has been reached at which there is no longer any question whether we will win, but only when we will win.

The majority of important political and military figures in the Allied camp to-day take the view that, although the next six months will not see the war finished, it will see it decided. I myself think along the same lines.

Just as in the spring of 1941 Hitler was obliged to seek to force victory unconditionally, or at least a favourable peace, by an attack on Russia since otherwise he would have found himself a year later confronted with a possible simultaneous and crushing offensive both in the west and in the east, so to-day he is under the same necessity—so as to anticipate the creation of a second western front by the Allies—of conducting a decisive offensive in the east.

### HITLER'S PROBLEM

He must either by securing victory on this front force some sort of peace in good time, or at least get hold of Caucasian oil and thus render possible the continuation of the war, thereby retaining the possibility of concluding some sort of peace in which he would not be altogether a defeated party. If he does not succeed in doing this, he will be confronted with the threat of a decisive Allied offensive on both fronts before much

By

**Dr. EDUARD BENES,**  
*President of Czechoslovakia.*

time has passed, and thus with inescapable exhaustion and inevitable collapse. If his offensive does not succeed, the consequence can only be a rapid decline in the power of the Axis since it is the last great effort of which Germany is now capable.

After an unsuccessful offensive of this order nothing will be left to Germany but to turn to an exclusively defensive war, and this on two fronts. And after this has continued, after a certain time the fall of Germany will again be inevitable as it was in 1918.

All reports which I receive from Germany seem to me to confirm this diagnosis. I know positively that the serious dispute between Hitler and his Generals which broke out at the beginning of December, 1941, with regard to the action to be taken on the

## GAS WARFARE AND RUSSIA

REPORTS that the Germans are using gas are still unconfirmed, but obviously there is a chance that this year will see gas warfare. I am not convinced, however, that the Germans will face the risks this would involve, especially after Churchill's announcement of the British attitude and American concurrence. The German General Staff cannot have forgotten the feelings of their own troops in the last war on the subject. German prisoners, towards the end of the war, although the Allied use of gas had not reached anything like its full potentiality, bitterly condemned those on their own side who had initiated gas methods. There are no other reasons why the Germans may hesitate to start the employment of gas. They must be aware that the Russians have made intensive study and preparation for just such a German move and are not likely to be specially vulnerable to its use. Moreover synthetic rubber, whereon the Germans mainly rely for their own protective equipment, lacks the pliability of natural rubber and is unsatisfactory for the purpose.

—Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn.

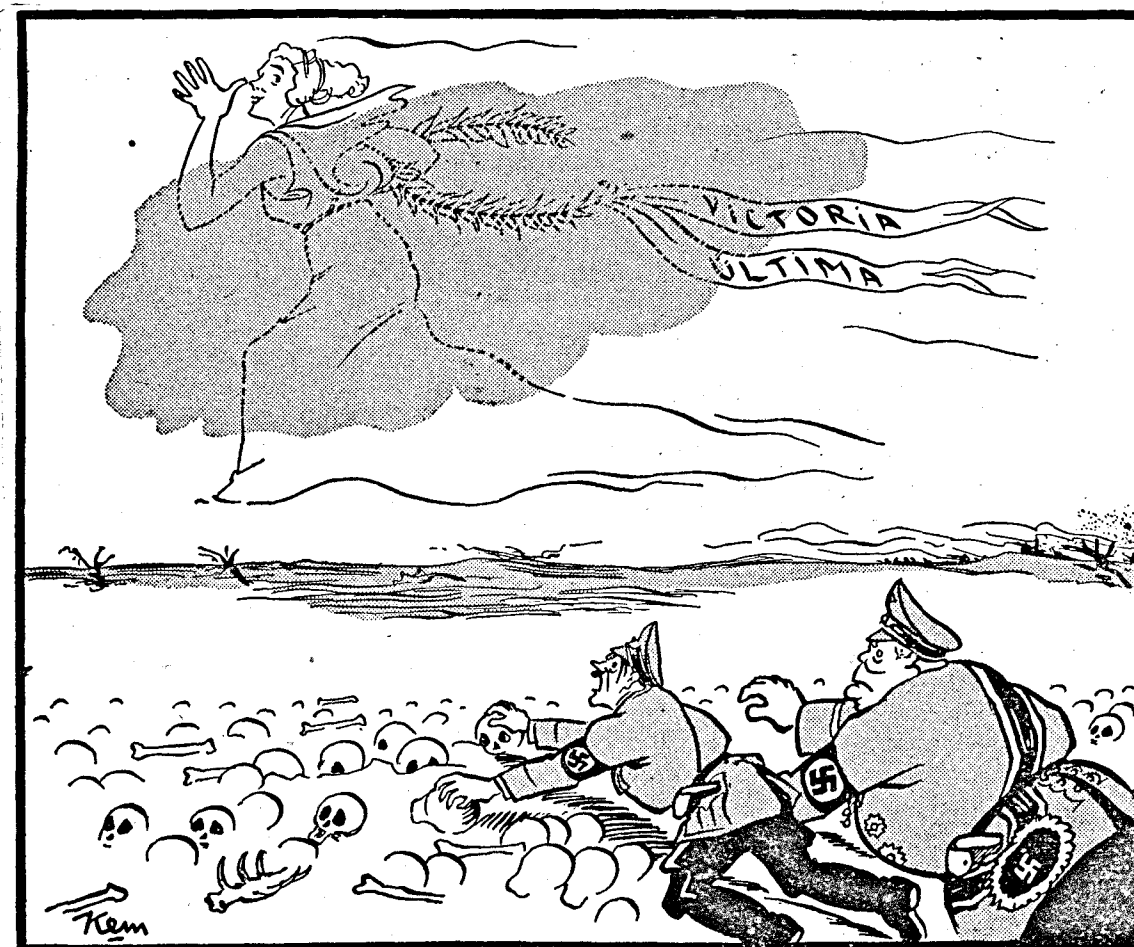
Eastern Front at a moment when the defeat of Germany before Moscow was evident to everyone, had its origin, as far as the latter were concerned, in their conviction that the war was already lost for Germany from the military point of view. From public admissions of Hitler and Goering in their last two speeches containing threats regarding what would happen to Germany if the war were lost, it is quite clear that this realisation—that the war cannot be won in military terms—has been reached not only by the German Generals but by all important Nazi leaders.

All reports which we receive regarding the state of affairs within Germany confirm this view. And from it I myself draw the following conclusion: the Germany of to-day has approximately reached the condition in which she was in the spring of 1918, and her

political and military leaders, whether they decide to conduct the so-called spring offensive or not, are deliberately preparing to effect a transition on the military front in a short time to come—perhaps after their last attempt at an offensive in the east—to an exclusively defensive war; while within the state and in the occupied countries they are proceeding on the interior front to resort to extensive measures against a revolutionary collapse of the Army and the German war machine similar to that which took place in November, 1918. In saying this, however, I do not mean that 1942 will be the last year of the war. The breaking-up of Germany may continue for several months in 1943—*Manchester Guardian*.

(Continued on page 14.)

## ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT: Elusive Victory



THE MIRAGE

Cartoon from Cartoon Comment.

## Failure in Russia: — German — Complacency Shaken

HOW are the Germans taking defeat? In the last war they lost the Battle of the Marne, but at that time they did not realise how important a battle it was. They hardly knew they had lost it until after the war, when its importance became known.

They lost the Battle of England in the autumn of 1940, but again the German public were not aware of the importance of this battle. Had the Germans won the Battle of England, all would have been over for us. But when they lost it, the loss and the importance of the battle had to be concealed from their own people.

So until last November, the Germans as a whole were not conscious of defeat. To them the war seemed like one unbroken succession of victories, extending over more than two years.

### FEARFUL ORDEAL

German defeats in Russia are very different. German casualties are so big that they cannot be concealed. Far too many German families have lost a father or son, or husband. Men home from leave from the Russian front are sometimes changed almost beyond recognition, so fearful is the ordeal they have been through—mud, mosquitoes, vermin, a most formidable foe.

More terrible than anything else, perhaps, is the breakdown of the German medical service in Russia. Lack of field hospitals and casualty clearing stations, and the great distances between the front and the base hospitals mean almost certain doom for a severely wounded German.

The sufferings of the German forces in Russia to-day probably exceed anything experienced in this war or in the last, and the German civilian population is getting to know it. Nor can the fact of the continuous retirement to be concealed. How are the Germans taking it, now that at last they know defeat, now that there is no clear prospect of victory, such as seemed so near in November?

### NATIONAL OUTLOOK CHANGED

The change of tone of the German Press and German broadcasts, and what we hear about the outlook of the ordinary Germans, give us

F. A. VOIGT,  
in a recent B.B.C. talk

some idea of the way defeat has affected the German nation. The whole national outlook has been changed.

Whereas until the end of November, that is to say, until the Battles of Rostov and Moscow, the Germans were confidently determined to win the war, now, they are grimly resolved not to lose it, though even some Germans, especially in the business world, fear that Germany cannot win the war.

We have sometimes overrated our chances at the outset of a campaign but, on the whole, we have, thanks chiefly to the Prime Minister, refrained from being too hopeful. We have been aware almost from the very beginning of the war that it would be a hard war and a long one.

### MARSHAL BUDENNY



Another famous Russian General, who organized the Russian Cavalry which harassed the retreating Germans from Tula last winter and turned the retreat into a rout.

### DISILLUSIONS

In his New Year's message to the German armed forces in 1941, Hitler said that the year would see the consummation of the biggest victory ever won. He must even then have been thinking of the Russian campaign and, indeed the consummation of what would certainly have been one of the biggest victories ever won seemed very nearly so near that Hitler declared that it was as good as won in November.

(Continued on page 14.)

## Tomorrow's pageant in London

### A saddle for Timoshenko

MESSAGES from Marshal Timoshenko, Lord Gort, and General MacArthur will greet a great pageant entitled, "An agreement of the peoples" being organized at Empress Hall in London on Saturday, June 20, to celebrate the first anniversary of the alliance in war between Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

The pageant will be preceded by a demonstration at which Sir Stafford Cripps will be the chief speaker. Mr. Lawrence Olivier will speak for the stage and Mr. George Allison for sport. An eye-witness account of the Saint Nazaire raid will be read by a Free French soldier who had escaped from a prison in Germany via Russia.

The Soviet Ambassador, the Greek Ambassador, the Czechoslovak Minister and many other Allied diplomatists will be present and the Fund for the Comforts for the Red Army will offer to M. Maisky, a saddle for Marshal Timoshenko specially made by the King's saddlers.

### THE COMMON FIGHT.

"The fact that Great Britain and the Soviet Union are now fighting side by side against a common enemy, and that the United States is supporting this common fight, transforms the world situation so completely that we may now have hopes for the future, which would have seemed fantastic even a couple of months ago."

—Victor Gollancz.

### BRITAIN'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIANS.

To have such an ally (as Russia) is to draw a great new draught of inspiration for the common struggle. The heart of every progressive in this country beats at one with the heart of every Russian worker and Russian peasant. With the Soviet Government, in its hour of trial, we proclaim our complete and uncompromising solidarity: to the Russian people we send a message of heartfelt affection and indomitable hope.

—Victor Gollancz.

## RUSSIA—THE FUTURE

THE RUSSIANS can look optimistically to the future. The four-month offensive has enabled them to organize an army of 50 entirely new divisions which are now waiting behind the lines to meet the Nazi thrust. Transfer of Russian war industries eastwards has been completed. So, even if the Germans succeed in advancing eastwards, they will certainly not be able to knock out the Russian army and destroy Soviet war industries. Hitler's fate is sealed. His star began to fade the very day when, four months ago, the Russian winter offensive began.

—E. D. MASTERMAN in *Daily Express*

## FAILURE IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page 12)

But the Russian counter-offensive in that same month destroyed these hopes. In November, so it seemed to the Germans, there would be a signal victory and then, very soon after, peace. More than this, there was a prospect of an immense booty, of farms and cornlands and mines and industries, which would supply Germany with almost all she needed. There would be a slave population working for Germany, there would be an abundance of important jobs open to all, the jobs of administering and reorganizing the occupied territories, of building up the New Order.

Now, for the first time since the war began, the Germans realize that Germany is in danger, that conquest now threatens her. Until the Battles of Rostov and Moscow, the Germans were waging a war of conquest. Today, they are fighting for survival as a great power.

## HOPE OF SURVIVAL

They know that if they survive as a great power, that is to say, if their armed might remains unbroken in the end and if they retain at least some of their conquests, they will at least not really have lost the war. For the Germans anything short of complete and final military defeat means that the chances of victory in the long run have not vanished. If—so they think—they cannot win this war they can if they emerge from it unbroken, get a breathing space and prepare for the third World War, just as after the first World War they were able to recover and prepare for the second. That is why we shall not really have won the war and the peace unless the armed might of Germany is broken and kept broken.

There is no sign as yet of internal disruption in Germany. We ought to be very sceptical with regard to reports about dissension between Hitler and his generals, and between the generals and the National Socialist Party. It would rather seem that the Germans have in their defeat rallied to Hitler. It may be that the influence of the German officer class will grow and that the influence of the Party will diminish.

## IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN VICTORIES

The militant crusading ideas for which the Party stood has certainly been shaken, but a sobered Germany is not less dangerous than an enthusiastic Germany. Serious opposition there is none. Movements like those headed by Otto Strasser and other people outside Germany mean nothing inside Germany.

We must not be taken in by any German revolution. A German revolution may come, but its purpose may well be to infuse more vigour into the conduct of the War. It may show a democratic exterior in the hope that the Allies will believe that the other Germany has come into existence—a Germany with which there can be a premature peace.

Many Germans believe that, if they turn democratic in good time, Germany will be let off easily. Perhaps the Russian victories are a turning point in the war. For the first time, the Germans are aware that they can lose the war, even if they do not believe that they will lose it.

## RUSSIA AND BRITAIN PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

(Continued from page 8)

of 20 years it shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the high contracting party shall have given notice to the other in writing of his intention to terminate it.

The treaty is dated London, May 26, 1942, and is drawn up in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic. It is signed by Mr. Eden and M. Molotov.

The preamble to the treaty says the King of England and the President of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. have decided to conclude a treaty with the following aims: desiring to confirm the stipulations of the agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the U.S.S.R. for joint action in the war against Germany signed at Moscow on July 12, 1941 and replace them by a formal treaty; desiring to contribute after the war to the maintenance of peace and to the prevention of further aggression by Germany or the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe; desiring, moreover, to give expression to their intention to collaborate closely with one another as well as with other United Nations at the peace settlement and during the ensuing period of reconstruction on the basis of principles enunciated in the declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain to which the Government of the U.S.S.R. has adhered; and desiring finally to provide for mutual assistance in the event of attack upon either high contracting party by Germany or any of the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe."

## Supplies to Soviet Russia

By

NEGLEY FARSON

GIVE the Russians every tank, gun and aeroplane that the Allies can spare. The Red Army will use them intelligently and intensively to the utmost limit of their capacities.

That is my outstanding conviction after a few months as an eye-witness in the Soviet. The Russians intend to fight this war to a finish and nothing we can send them will be wasted.

I was ten days getting from Moscow to Murmansk on my journey back here. There were one or two days when I think my train did not move 50 miles. We spent most of our time on sidings. They were infuriating delays because I was trying to catch a convoy. Yet on all those long waits, with the train full of Russian army and naval officers we learned one thing: human freight does not count against the war materials that come down in train after train from convoys that have just reached Russia by the Arctic.

It was a terrific sight to see the flat trucks trundle past loaded with crated aeroplanes, with tanks under tarpaulins, with fresh boxes

bearing stencilled names of British and American machine-tool manufacturers.

Also at a junction 1,000 kilometres from Moscow and another 1,000 from Murmansk I had to wait for two days—days when, in my impatience, I would watch truck after truck being unloaded by swarms of husky Russians who are doing the whole job with their muscles, and without cranes or derricks. They even shunted cars along the tracks just by pushing them. It was a stupendous sight—a sight that simply hit you with the knowledge that the British and American supplies to Russia are fully appreciated.

I saw some scenes of furious energy in Murmansk—in that highly congested dock area where during the fiercest air-raids girl sentries on duty over warehouses never left their posts. There just is not anything that the Russians will allow to stand in the way of getting these war weapons down into Russia—and into action.

I happened to go to Russia on a convoy. The ships were loaded with tanks and planes. It seemed to us, as we watched all the activity that followed our arrival, that the Russians could hardly wait to get the hatches open. One skipper told me that it pleased him to know that the risks his crew and ship ran were so obviously justified.

That is a vital point. It is no picnic getting these supplies into Russia. No one who has been on the job will ever deny that. But the interesting thing is that he will soon be on the way out to Russia again. This carrying on of British seamen is one of the finest things in all British-Russian co-operation.

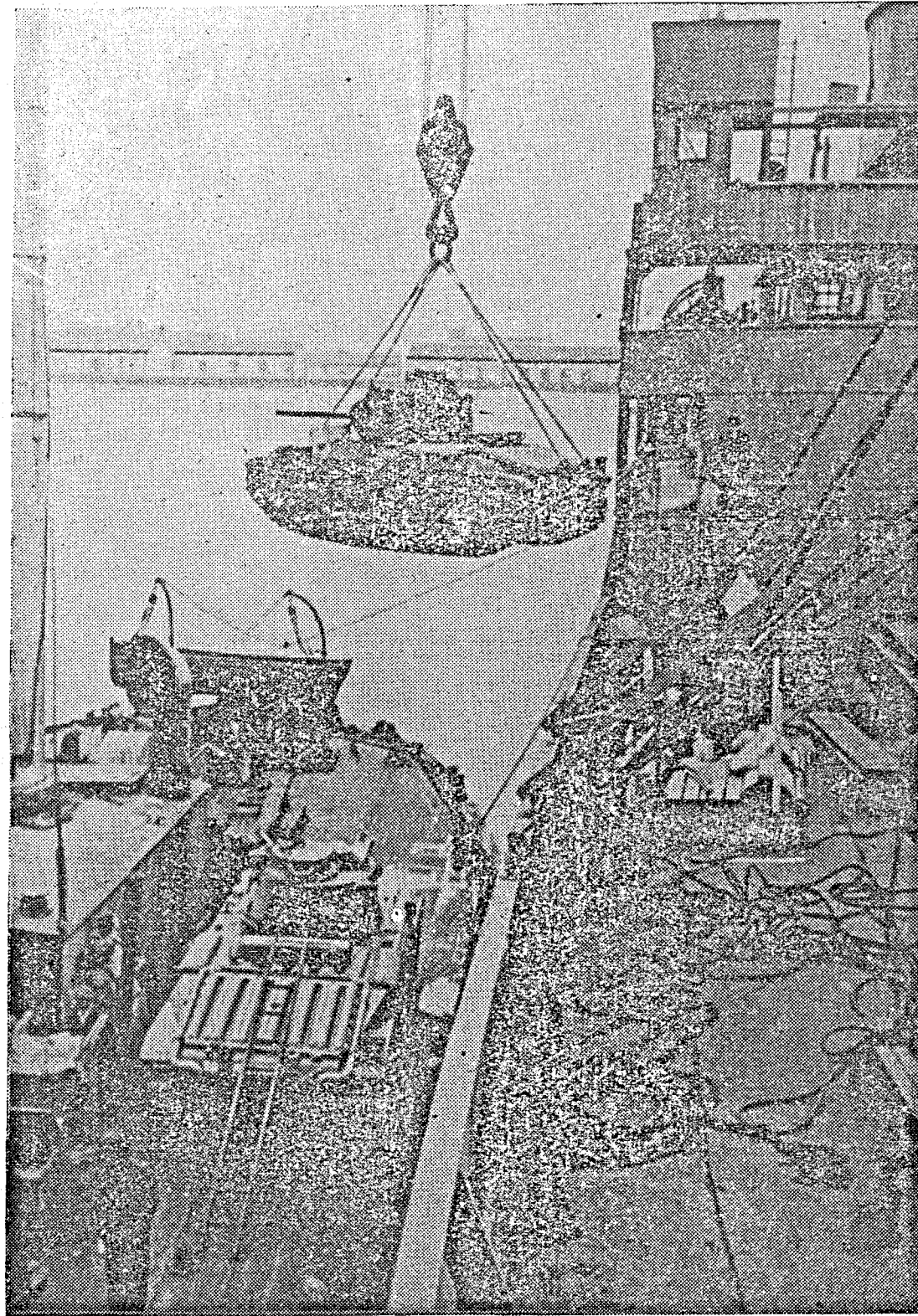
## RUSSIAN SHIPS BRINGING TIMBER TO BRITAIN, RETURN WITH MUNITIONS

Convoyed by the British Navy, some Russian freighters recently steamed into scottish ports bringing valuable consignments of timber. On their return journey they carried munitions for the Russian forces—in fulfilment of Britain's promise. Photo shows a British sailor with a Soviet seaman and seawoman.





## BRITISH TANKS FOR RUSSIA



At a British port, a tank is lowered into the hold of a transport vessel from a travelling crane ship. It is one of hundreds sent from the port.

## Guerilla Warfare in Russia

## German Progress Impeded

BY  
PHILIP JORDON

**M**ODERN War, although the orthodox military mind does not yet seem to have understood the fact, is not a matter purely for professional soldiers; it is the concern of whole peoples—everywhere, wherever the safety of their homes is menaced.

One at least of general staffs of all the Allied Nations has appreciated this point, and by turning theory into practice has been able to achieve much that it would otherwise have failed to achieve. That general staff is the Russian general staff, and because it knows that modern war is your concern and mine, it encouraged and trained and built up a great corps of guerilla fighters, known in Russia as "the partisans."

They have not had a decisive influence on the course of events, but their work and their bravery have done much to impede German efforts to conquer the country. I spent the first seven months of the Russo-German War in the Soviet Union; and I had opportunities for seeing a great deal more of the Russian war effort than any member of any Allied Mission sent to Moscow.

Before the war began, the Russian General Staff realized that if the Germans ever attacked them, the Red Army would be obliged to give a certain amount of ground before it would be possible to mount an offensive.

### ARMS AND AMMUNITION HIDDEN

What they did, then, was to go out into the villages and the farms and little towns of the threatened areas, and begin organizing guerilla bands, each of which was put, more

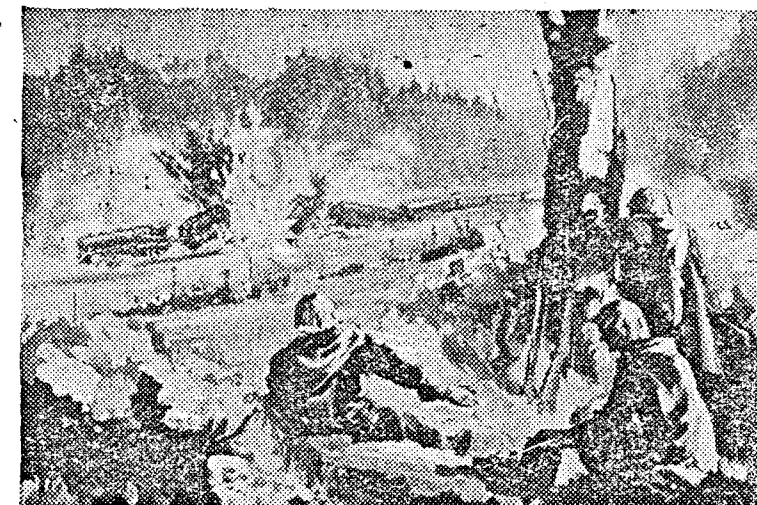
or less, under the command of the village headman or leader of the local party organization. They did more than this, for in some instances they buried stores of food and arms and ammunition in secret places in the woods and forests; and then they said: "If the enemy comes do everything you can to make his life hell. And keep in touch with us."

Well, as we all know, the German did come, and the Guerillas took to the woods, and in some cases to the hills, and they began to make the Germans' lives hell. They were not able to offer any frontal resistance, but they came out of their hiding places at night, and raided German tank harbours, or regimental headquarters, and above all they harassed the German lines of communication and often they were able to derail trains bringing up supplies.

### USE KNIVES AND SICKLES

They did not operate only at night, but from ambush they fought by day, not only with rifles, because they didn't always have rifles, but with sickles and knives and anything they could get hold of that would kill a man.

Roughly speaking they made it impossible for the Germans to use as supply routes any but the main roads, with the consequence that the Red Air Force has been able to bomb German supply columns better and more thoroughly than the Germans have been able to bomb Russian supply columns. And they did more than this: they forced the Germans to increase, and increase heavily, the normal guard that they would have put on their lines of communication.

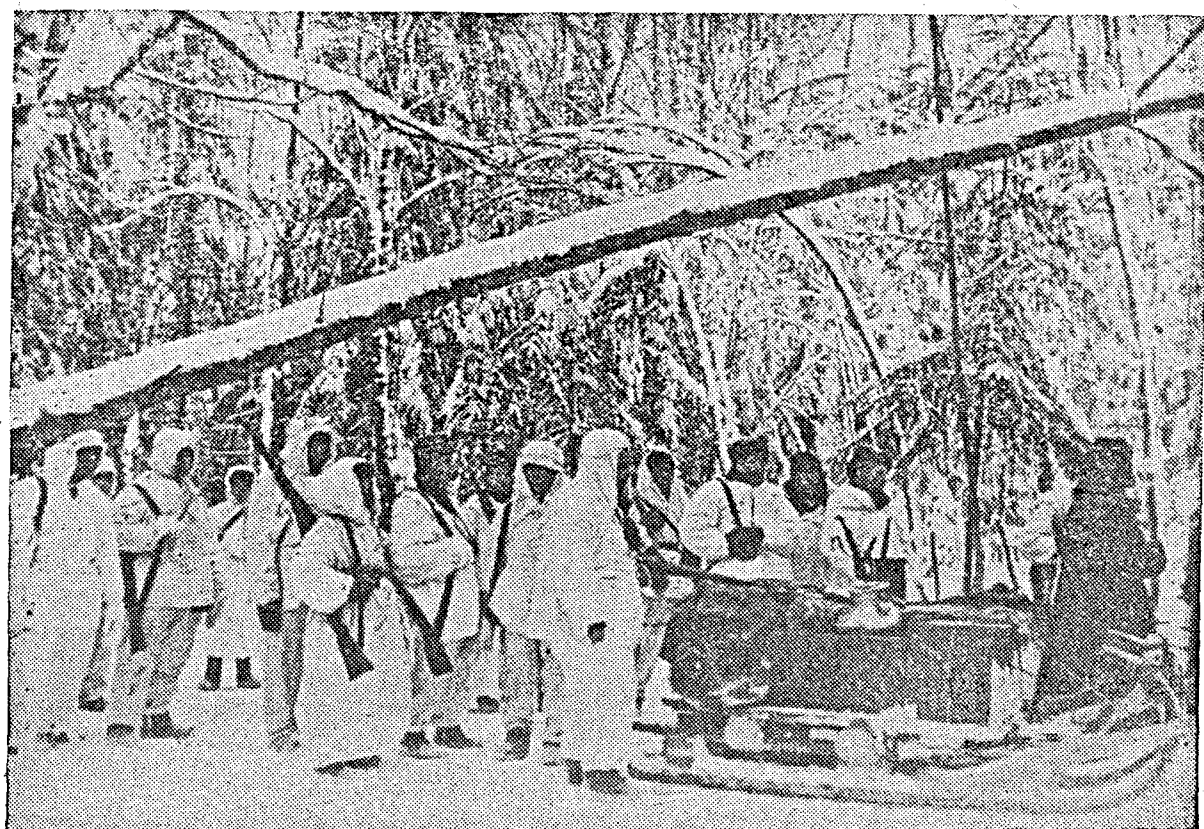


Soviet troops and armed bands of civilians carry on constant guerilla warfare, behind the German lines, and by burning German-occupied villages, blowing up supply trains and ammunition dumps and attacking supply columns as they move up to the front line, they destroy the invaders' supplies. This is an Artist's impression showing Russian guerillas blowing up a German troop-train.

I think you will agree that to live in a world where, at any moment, you may get a knife in your back, is an unsettling way of living, to say the least of it. Well, that was and is the sort of world that the German soldier has to live in when he is sent to Russia. He can never be sure when he goes to sleep in occupied Russia that he will ever wake up again. In the night, patriotic Russian men and women, yes, and boys and girls, too, may suddenly

sometimes they have been glad to have him remain with them as a sort of captain and guide.

But the whole real effect that the guerillas produce is terror; they are a constant standing menace to the Germans, who never know when they may suddenly fall on them and destroy them utterly. They are fierce patriots, desiring above all things the freedom of their



RUSSIAN GUERILLAS IN ACTION—Guerillas in a forest in the rear of the enemy.

come out of the darkness, blow up his resting place and knife him or shoot him if he attempts to escape.

country; and for that they fight, whether trained or not.

#### FIGHT ON THEIR OWN GROUND

The first principle of Russian guerilla warfare is that men shall fight only on their own ground; they don't move around like professional soldiers, and in this staying on lies much of their strength. Most of them are peasant workers who have lived in the same place all their lives, with the result that they know every inch of the land around them. They know each tree, almost each blade of grass, and the Germans, of course, don't. Which greatly handicaps the Germans when trying to catch them.

Often, when some professional Russian soldier gets cut off from his unit, the guerillas have been able to help him back again, and

### NAPOLEON AND HITLER

NAPOLEON once said: "Ask of me anything, but time." It seems as if Hitler is asking for it again and Timoshenko has not given it to him. Time is the essence of the present operations in Russia.

—Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Brownrigg.

## British and Russian Naval Men make Friends

## A Laugh at the Expense of Goebbels

WHEN you know that all the torpedoes have been used up and that the submarine is making for its base, this question inevitably excites the men standing on the pier and awaiting her return. They included officers of the British fleet and the Headquarters of our unit.

It was known to those who were waiting that the commander of the *Tigris*, Mr. Brown, would give several long blasts from his siren as he approached the jetty. One blast would mean that one transport was sunk, two, two transport sunk and so on. The commander of the *Trident*, Captain Sleyden, on the other hand, did not sound his siren on his return, but ran up small Fascist flags under the great White Ensign, and every flag indicated the sinking of a transport. During the few months of war in the Arctic waters, the crew of the submarine "Trident" had sunk three vessels sailing in convoy.

On the day when we were on the pier a British submarine had sunk a large vessel, and a short while afterwards our submarine *Malyutka* (the British lovingly refer to her as "Baby") had sunk three enemy transports during one sortie. The ship had suddenly and secretly come by day into the enemy nest, sent to the bottom two Fascist vessels and returned to her base safe and sound.

#### CAPTAIN CONGRATULATED

The British officers gathered round and warmly congratulated the Captain of the *Malyutka*, Comrade Fisanovitch. An elderly officer came up to the commander of the flotilla

and said "Do not let him take risks like that again. Such risks can only be taken once. And we cannot spare captains like him." He pointed to Fisanovitch, Stolboy and Melkadze. These were renowned captains, ready to creep into the very lair of the enemy and to sacrifice themselves provided they carried out their task.

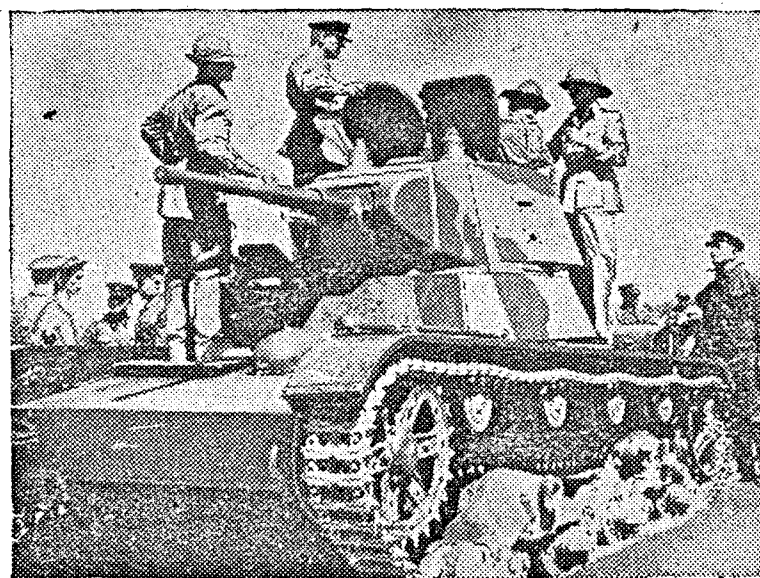
These three captains, a Russian, a Georgian and a Jew stood at the Pier, smiling at the British Officer's request to the flotilla commander.

In honour of the first success of the *Tigris*, a supper party was organized by Soviet Headquarters. The officers and commanders drank to the friendship of the two countries and of the two peoples, to Comrade Stalin and to Mr. Churchill, to King George VI and to Mr. Mikhail Kalinin. The elderly officer sang an English popular song, making fun of Hitler, and all those present joined in the chorus.

In the great British ship in which the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden, arrived from London, the British sailors gave a concert for the men of the Red Fleet. At the same time, 150 men of the crew of the British vessel were present at a concert held in the presence of the Red Fleet Club. It was an evening of friendly meetings, an evening which demonstrated the culture of two great peoples.

#### A JUNKERS SHOT DOWN

The air-raid warning has been given at the submarine base. The party of British sailors on the shore collect on the roof and gaze into the air. Able Seamen Vines wittily remarked, "Unless Hitler has written my name on the bomb, it won't ever hit me."



#### BRITISH AND SOVIET TROOPS FRATERNISE IN IRAN

A British General (standing on tank right) with British and Indian troops, pay a visit to the Soviet lines in Iran, where they were shown Russian tanks and other equipment of the Soviet army.



During this time, an air battle was in progress over the town. Several of our fighters broke up the formation of the German bombers and after a minute a Junkers crashed on the rocks.

The British sailors standing on the roof started to cheer and whistle and stamp, and a great "Hurrah" went up from the whole base.

I saw how our Red sailors and officers cheered the crew of the British submarine as they stood on the pier and how glad they were that the British sortie had been successful in sending several Fascist transports to the bottom. They walked side by side along the sea-fronts, British and Russian sailors, and over them fluttered the warlike slogan "Long live the alliance between the Red Army and Fleet and Great Britain and other freedom-loving peoples who are waging a war for freedom and justice against the brigandish Imperialism of Germany and Italy."

The submarine commanded by Sleyden, has left our shores. For us to remember them by, the crew of the ship have left our sailors a

model of the ship about which Goebbels has so often reported that she has been sunk in the Arctic waters. But that was but a typical example of German lying, about which both Russians and British laugh heartily.—From *Pravda*.

## BLUNDER in RUSSIA

GERMANY has no more than six months in all from the present time for the completion of what must be her last great general offensive in Russia and probably anywhere. One of those months so precious has already been stolen from her by Marshal Timoshenko. One is left wondering why Germany allowed herself to be thus forestalled. Whatever the solution, the result is the same: a blunder has been committed by the Germans which they will find it difficult to retrieve in this year's fighting: if they fail to retrieve it this year no further opportunity of doing so will be afforded them.

—Brig.-Gen. John Charteris.



R.A.F. SUPPLIES FOR SOVIET AIR FORCE—A huge R.A.F. store-house covering many miles has sprung up somewhere in Britain where there was once an expanse of green fields. From this store aircraft supplies are packed and sent to the Soviet Air Force in a never-ending stream.

Photo shows cases containing plane parts at a railway siding near the store-house.

## For of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven

### Children of Soviet Russia

HE stood before the chairman of the City Soviet in a sheepskin jacket several sizes too big for him, a large hat with flapping brim and a pair of man-sized mittens on his small hands. A woman with four children of her own had offered to give him a home. A complete stranger to him, she had brought him to the City Soviet herself and there he stood in the big office, his small feet braced manfully apart on the soft rug, looking the chairman boldly in the face, writes a correspondent in *Moscow News*.

The chairman considered him in silence. He saw before him a snub-nosed boy of eight with a pair of large bright eyes and a tuft of hair sticking up out of his hat.

"What is your name?" the chairman inquired at last.

The boy cleared his throat and replied in an unexpectedly deep voice:

"Ivan Petrovitch."

The Germans had driven his mother off with them, his father was missing and his grandma was dead. He had seen enough of horror and misery to have turned an adult's hair white. And now he was all alone in the world. He had roamed the streets of his ruined village, wandering among the charred

walls, the ashes and smouldering embers. He had been picked up and brought to town, and now he stood between two strangers who were deciding his fate. And when they asked him his name, he replied with dignity and with not a trace of fear:

"Ivan Petrovitch."

Grandma had been buried in the snow; his weeping, haggard-faced mother had been dragged off by the retreating Germans. He had lost everything—home, mother, comfort and love—at one blow. He had been picked up on the street.

But the whole of his short life had been lived in a land which loves and cares for its children. And he felt this love, he was vaguely conscious of the rights and privileges that were his in the land which loves and cares for its children. That is why there was nothing brow-beaten or cowering in his manner. He was a stout-hearted little fellow, who had gone through a great deal and stood the test staunchly.

### STORY OF STASIK

Not long ago I met a boy by the name of Stasik. I happened to be visiting at a friend's house when Stasik looked in to ask whether there was anything to be done about the house. I learned that Stasik came nearly every day after school to perform the numerous little chores that accumulate in a household. Stasik was 11. He had been evacuated from an Ukrainian town. When I asked him where his mother was, he replied, after a slight pause:

"She went away and missed us."

(Continued on page 23)

### THESE GERMANS MARCHED EASTWARD—BUT UNDER SOVIET GUARD!



A batch of German prisoners, captured by Soviet forces being marched to a field prison camp in the rear of the Russian lines, under strong escort. The Soviet soldier in the van of the escort carries an automatic rifle.



## Tolstoy's Home Wrecked by Nazi Vandals

I HAVE just returned from a trip which I made to Yasnaya Polyana with the Government Commission sent to ascertain the extent of the damage wrought by German Fascists during their occupation of my grandfather's home, and to make estimates for restoration of the museum.

The home of Leo Tolstoy stood empty, cold and charred. The hospital and school buildings were in ruins. We saw dozens of crosses marking graves of German soldiers dug beside the grave which people have journeyed from all parts of the world to visit.

We saw local residents we have known for years, but we could scarcely recognize our friends in these worn and haggard men and women. They were all burning with indignation and hatred for the Germans.

The whole life and work of Leo Tolstoy was associated with Yasnaya Polyana. He was born in Yasnaya Polyana and lived nearly seventy of the eighty-two years of his life

there. The estate is not only the monument to his life; it is the scene of his inspiration, the source from which he drew material for his writings.

### TOLSTOY'S LOVE FOR HIS VILLAGE

In 1858, my grandfather, then a young man of thirty, wrote in one of his unfinished works:

"Without my Yasnaya Polyana it is difficult for me to imagine Russia and my feeling for her. Without Yasnaya Polyana I

BY

SOFIA TOLSTOY

(Grand daughter of the Great Novelist)

might, perhaps, be better able to perceive the laws governing my country, but I should not be able to love her to distraction."

Invisible threads connected Yasnaya Polyana with all corners of the world. Gorky, Mechinkov, Turgenev, Rapin, William Jennings Bryan, George Kennan, and many other prominent men of culture, art and science visited my grandfather's home. Among 50,000 letters in the Tolstoy archives there were several from Bernard Shaw, Romain Rolland, and Upton Sinclair.



RETREAT OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN RUSSIA—In the village of Nedeline the retreating Nazis left 270 motor vehicles and a large quantity of military stores.

### ESTATE IS PEOPLE'S PROPERTY

The Soviet Government took the village under its protection and made it the property of the people. In 1921 by the decision of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, the place was nationalised in order to preserve in the form of a museum, the home and grave of Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy, as well as the surrounding woods and park, garden and farm buildings on the estate, preserving and maintaining the outward appearance and restoring that which had fallen in disrepair or had been destroyed after the death of Tolstoy, according to the text of the decree edited by Lenin himself.

On October 29, 1941, Fascist criminals marched into the village and sacked, in the most vandalistic manner, the estate that had been kept sacred in the memory of the great writers.

### GERMANS' DELIBERATE VANDALISM

Taken aback by the storm of indignation which has been evoked throughout the world by the desecration of Yasnaya Polyana, the Nazis have attempted to cover up their traces. But the denials of the German Information Bureau have missed fire.

The facts give the lie to their protestations of innocence. From the moment they entered Yasnaya Polyana they set about destroying the museum in a cold-blooded fashion which had obviously been planned. They placed wounded soldiers in the museum premises, throwing exhibits—furniture and the personal belongings of Tolstoy—out into the street. The hospital they used for a stable.

In front of the house they butchered live-stock, hanging carcasses of cows, and hogs on the spot. A great many priceless exhibits were stolen and the museum personnel, school teachers, and local peasants were robbed. The vandals heated the school building with books from the school's library; 18,000 volumes were destroyed in this manner.

Before retreating the Nazis lit bonfires in Tolstoy's bedroom and in his wife's room. At the risk of their lives the museum personnel broke into the house and put out the fires. The Fascists razed the school and hospital and wrecked the writer's study. By some miracle the village was left standing. Evidently the Fascists had to leave in too much hurry to set fire to it.

Restoration work is now going on at full speed. I saw people busy collecting and enumerating all the surviving exhibits, cleaning out the house, and putting the great writer's grave in order. The Government has appropriated a large sum to rebuild the school and the hospital.

### FOR OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN

(Continued from page 21)

His mother, I was old, had gone to visit a sick aunt in another town. While she was on her way home, Stasik, his grandmother and small brother were evacuated from the town on which the Germans were advancing. Travelling in different directions, they missed each other somewhere on the way. Stasik's uncle took them in.

Everyday on his way home from school he would drop in on some of the neighbours and ask whether he could make himself useful in any way. The housewives were only too glad of his assistance, particularly since he performed his small duties quickly and accurately. He soon became a general favourite in the neighbourhood.

In the house I happened to be visiting the curtain cord had come unfastened and the housewife was fumbling with it awkwardly in an attempt to repair the damage. Stasik offered to help. I watched him work, admiring the way his nimble fingers tied the cord into an ingenious knot—a sailor's knot, he explained with boyish pride, showing me how many different knots he knew how to tie.

### BRAVE LITTLE PEOPLE

It is a generation of very brave little people who have proved capable of withstanding the terrible destructive force of war. Full of grit and endurance, they do not succumb to the war. Their instinct to resist is strong. Though pampered with love and affection in their childhood, they did not become a burden in times of stress. They were brought up properly, and in these days of trial and suffering we see the fruits of our labours.

This generation will yet live to see a life of peace, justice and happiness. They will weather the storm.

## Struggle for Initiative in Russia

"I think the next phases of the fighting in Russia will resolve themselves into a struggle for the initiative which Timoshenko seized, and the Germans cannot allow him to hold long without suffering a serious strategic reverse."—Wickham Steed.

# Diary of the War

## AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

**13th June.**—Further reinforcements of Canadian troops arrived in Britain.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed and another possibly destroyed off in South Coast of England.

Two enemy vessels were bombed and hit off the Dutch Coast.

Lord Cranborne, Leader of the House, made a statement on the new Anglo-Russian Treaty in the House of Lords. During his stay in England, M. Molotov was received by His Majesty the King in Buckingham Palace. M. Molotov also paid a visit to President Roosevelt before returning to Russia.

### THERE WILL ALWAYS BE A RUSSIA

"No, Hitler can't achieve the conquest of all the Russias. The map is against it, and against him, too. He may find even his limited aim of crippling the Soviet forces lost in a maze of miles, and more miles—and although it's purely personal view, I think there will always be a Russia."

—Donald Tyerman.

An agreement was signed at the Soviet Embassy in London, establishing direct diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Canada.

**14th June.**—The Royal Air Force dropped bombs at several points in North-West Germany. Dieppe also was raided and considerable damage caused.

One enemy aircraft was shot down in an attack on Allied convoy.

Bombs were dropped harmlessly on the ground in the south coast of England.

More United States troops arrived in North Ireland.

**15th June.**—There was enemy activity over the south and south-west coast of England.

**16th June.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch coast. Two ships were sunk.

**18th June.**—The Royal Air Force attacked industrial objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland. One German fighter was destroyed.

Conscription was applied by the Germans in the recruitment of foreign labour. Two hundred and fifty hostages were shot in Yugoslavia.

Bitter fighting flared up again in Yugoslavia between the local troops and the Axis forces.

It was revealed by an American who had escaped from Germany that the Nazis were keeping large forces, probably 30 or 40 divisions, in the west, to meet any Allied threat.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC.

**13th June.**—Mr. Henry Stimson, Secretary for War, speaking at the Harvard University, said: "Never again must we allow narrowness of vision, sluggishness of spirit and selfishness of outlook throw away the fruits of a great national effort and great victory."

### A DISASTROUS WHIRLWIND

"It must just be beginning to dawn upon the German people that no possible return in materials, prestige, or anything else that could be expected from even a successful Russian campaign is worth the price they are paying now, and that they have now hitched their wagon not to a star, but to a disastrous whirlwind."

—J. B. Priestley.

**15th June.**—It was revealed in Washington that one of the surprises for the Japanese in the Midway Island battle was the American navy's new torpedo bombers.

President Roosevelt spoke on the Four Freedoms on the occasion of the celebration of the United Nations' Day.

**17th June.**—Mr. Donald Nelson, United States Production Chief, predicted that American arms would "smother the Axis" and said that they were not only outproducing Germany and Japan, but beginning to overcome the war materials the Axis had accumulated in the last decade.

## INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

**13th June.**—Mr. A. V. Askwith, Chief Commissioner, said at a public meeting in New Delhi: "I have always found it difficult to believe in the likelihood of a full scale invasion of India by the Japanese."

Broadcasting His Majesty the King Emperor's message to India, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester said from New Delhi: "It is with deep pride that I, as your King Emperor, join with you, the millions of men and women of India, in the brotherhood of service."

**14th June.**—A Royal Indian Navy ship bombarded Japanese machine gun nests near Akyab.

The first Japanese airman, so far known to have landed in Bengal, was captured near Chittagong.

## ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

**13th June.**—A British motor launch shot down one enemy aircraft in the Mediterranean.

**16th June.**—Fighting in Libya was very fierce, with very heavy losses on both sides. The Germans were driven from a key point. The Royal Air Force attacked enemy transports.

Twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed and others damaged over Malta. A few bombs were dropped near the aerodrome, but no damage was caused.

Durban and Maritzburg were blacked out.

**17th June.**—The Allied air forces attacked the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean. Two cruisers were sunk.

Two Allied divisions were withdrawn successfully from their position south of Gazala. Enemy attacks on El Adem were repulsed. The Eighth Army took up new positions. Enemy positions were subjected to constant air attack.

## BRITISH TANKS PATROL TOBRUK AREA



With pennants flying from their wireless masts, British cruiser tanks move out on reconnaissance patrol in the Tobruk area in Libya.

A Royal Air Force pilot shot down two Italian fighters and one German fighter during a raid over Malta.

The Germans advanced between Harmat and Bir Hakeim.

**14th June.**—The Germans made an all-out bid for Tobruk. The Allied defensive positions were intact. A great tank battle raged between El Adem and Knightsbridge. Thirteen enemy planes were destroyed.

The Royal Air Force attacked Port Piraeus (Athens).

**15th June.**—A fierce tank battle raged in the area south of Acroma. An enemy column at El Adem was forced to withdraw. The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi Harbour.

Lord Strabolgi, in a speech, said information had reached him that U-Boats were operating off the West Coast of Africa from Vichy French bases.

**18th June.**—Permanent black-out was ordered in Durban. Bomb outrages and fires, believed to be the work of incendiaries, occurred in Bloemfontein.

The Axis attack on Sidi Rezegh was broken up. Enemy attacks on Acroma were repulsed. There were heavy losses on both sides.

**18th June.**—The threat to Tobruk is described to be serious. It is announced that Allied forces have withdrawn from positions at El Adem and Sidi Rezegh.



## RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

**13th June.**—The Germans withdrew from Taman and were back again in Kerch. Soviet troops smashed through Nazi defences in the Kalinin front. The Russians counter-attacked at Sebastopol. The Red troops waged fierce defensive engagements against the advancing enemy in Kharkov sector.

**14th June.**—United States Bombers raided Axis bases along the coast of the Black Sea. There was bitter fighting in Sebastopol and the enemy sustained heavy losses. A new tank battle was fought near Kharkov and the enemy was forced back.

**15th June.**—The German attack on Sebastopol continued. The Nazis suffered heavy losses. An Axis transport was sunk off Odessa. Fierce German assaults in Kharkov were repelled.

**16th June.**—Russian forces supported by numerous tanks, counter-attacked in the Kharkov sector. The German tank columns fell back. The German air force made five attempts to raid Murmansk. Only a few aircraft succeeded in breaking through to the town. The Soviet air force destroyed or damaged 90 German tanks, 280 lorries (with troops and war materials), silenced 30 guns and motors, and blew up three ammunition dumps.

**17th June.**—The threatened Japanese invasion of Siberia was reported to be imminent. Japanese troops poured into Manchuria.

The Soviet Black Sea fleet rushed to the help of Sebastopol. The Russians landed at Yalta and Mariupol. Enemy tank attacks

were repelled. German advance east of Kharkov was stopped. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

**17th June.**—In a telegram of birthday greetings to H. M. King George V, the Soviet President, M. Kalinin, sent the "best wishes for the success of the friendly British people, together with whom the peoples of the Soviet Union are waging a just war against barbaric Hitlerism."

A four-day German attack failed and a British convoy reached Russia.

**18th June.**—The Germans were driven from several points on the Kharkov front. Heavy losses were inflicted. The Soviets took a village in the Moscow sector. The enemy was held at Sebastopol.

**18th June.**—Simultaneous German attacks on Sebastopol on Wednesday, from the north and south have been successfully beaten off, according to a Pravda despatch to-day.

## SHIPPING.

**13th June.**—The Royal Air Force sank two Italian destroyers in the Mediterranean.

**18th June.**—The Yugoslav steamer *Supetar* was torpedoed in the Mozambique Channel.

## NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

**17th June.**—The German radio announced that five American bombers landed in Turkey.

## IN THE WESTERN DESERT

German infantry surrendering to a New Zealand Bren gun carrier unit—a wounded German rides in the back of the carrier.



## VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**13th June.**—"Laval and I are now marching hand in hand," declared Marshal Petain in a report at the French Legion dinner.

**16th June.**—There was an explosion in an underground shelter at the Hotel de Ville in Paris.

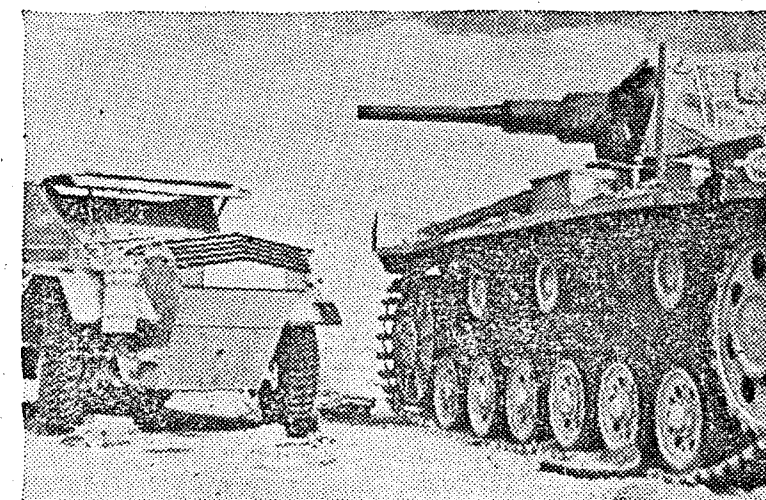
**17th June.**—The Royal Air Force flew low over Paris and dropped the French tri-coloured flag over the Arc de Triomphe.

**18th June.**—Marshal Petain condemned the activities of profiteers in a broadcast.

## THE FAR EAST.

**13th June.**—The Chinese evacuated Chuh-sien, the air port city in Chekiang province. There were air raids by the Japanese on Fucheng.

This picture from Libya shows a knocked-out heavy German tank and a captured German armoured vehicle.



It was announced that American reinforcements may be sent speedily to the Western Pacific bases and all Pacific keypoints.

The United States Navy department announced that in the Coral Sea battle, 15 Japanese warships were sunk. America lost three, including the aircraft carrier, *Lexington*. Actually, 37 Japanese ships were sunk.

In the Midway battle, four Japanese aircraft carriers were sunk. The Japanese death roll was over 10,000.

**14th June.**—The Japanese landed in Aleutians. Attu Island was invaded. Enemy ships arrived in Kiska Harbour.

Japanese columns converged on Yushan. The Chinese recaptured many towns.

**15th June.**—The Japanese entered Nanchang and more than 600 Japanese were killed. The Chinese evacuated the city.

The Japanese raided Port Darwin. The

**16th June.**—There was heavy fighting on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border. The Japanese entered Yushan.

The United States Navy department reported that five Japanese warships were damaged in the Aleutians. Also, three Japanese cruisers, one destroyer, a gunboat and a transport were damaged.

At Sohana in Solomon Islands, an Allied air unit bombed enemy installations.

**17th June.**—Japanese aircraft bombed residential areas and the Darwin harbour. Casualties were light. Eight enemy planes were shot down.

A Japanese cruiser was sunk by United States aircraft in Aleutians. A direct hit was scored on an aircraft carrier. Enemy landing parties were attacked.

The Japanese advanced from Shasi to Tangkiao. In Huangchi, they were driven back by the Chinese.

**17th June.**—Dr. Sun Foe, President of the Chinese Executive, said: "Germany will be defeated before November and the United Nations will triumph before the winter of 1943."

**18th June.**—The biggest flare-up in the air war occurred north of Australia. There was a heavy attack on Darwin.

The Japanese were held in check in Hupeh. There was bitter struggle for the Chekiang railway. The Chinese evacuated Shangyo. The Japanese were driven back near Nanchang.

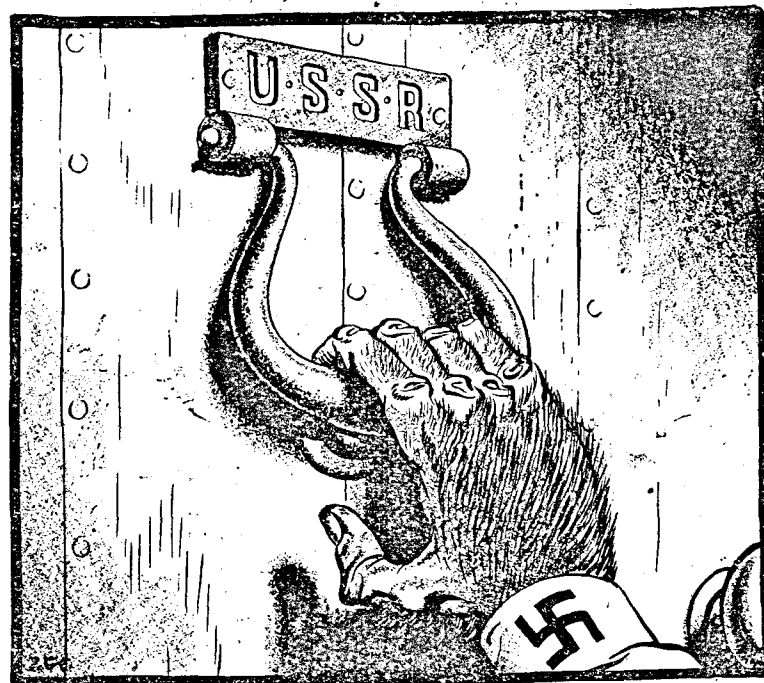
Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, in a broadcast, said: "We face invasion and the accompanying horrors as the Russians experience them to-day. They withhold nothing; neither must we. It is vital to the grand strategy of the Allied cause that Japan shall not take Australia."

**18th June.**—In central Kiangsi, the Chinese force which captured Ithwang has pursued the Japanese to the outskirts of Linchwan, 50 miles south-eastward of Nancheng, the Kiangsi capital.



## A Russian Poet's Tribute

Three fighter-aircraft have been presented to the U.S.S.R. by Lady MacRobert and in response to this gift, the poet Alexander Zharov has written a tribute to the Lady, the widow of a well-known Indian merchant, in memory of her three airmen sons which has appeared in the Russian press. The poem has now been translated into English by Gerard Shelly and is printed below :



A flight of planes gleam in the battle skies,  
Setting their course to a northern aerodrome ;  
They land and, thrilled, we read on one of them  
The words "Greetings to Russia from the MacRoberts."  
These are the British mother's words with which  
She hastens to convey her deepfelt grief  
And sacred hope to some brave Soviet airman,  
To Boris Safonov, may be, as to a son, to a friend.  
Women and mother, she speeds to hand to the eagles  
And valiant eaglets the weapon of her wrath,  
Which is her answer to the siren's wail  
And the speechless sorrow of her young ones' loss,  
Her own beloved sons. And they were three.  
They gave their lives repelling Fascist raids  
On London, Bristol, Birmingham . . . and she,  
The mother of the MacRoberts, speeding her gift,  
Exclaims "Avenge them on our common foe."  
And with Safonov all Safonovs answer  
"O worthy Lady, thank you. We rejoice  
To know that British mothers in their suffering  
And steadfast courage are like their Soviet sisters,  
Heroic mothers . . . whatsoever befall,  
Bearing their burden of loss beyond regain,  
They flinch not in their task and proudly scorn  
The shameful fate the brown beast proffers them,  
The Russian widows, in their days of grief,  
Call out for vengeance for their slaughtered kin  
Our fighting men. And you brave men of Britain,  
Avenge them a hundredfold in the common fight."

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# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

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ISSUE No. 25

## A Proud Record



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

I have had a splendid welcome from Madras, and I greatly regret that, in the time at my disposal, I have not been able to pay you a longer visit.

I have seen detachments of troops and these impressed me as keen and ready for any emergency. I have seen your civil defence services, and I congratulate them on their smart appearance and large numbers. They are fortunate in being so well-equipped in ambulances and other vehicles which are well-cared for.

With these examples of your military and civil defence services before me, I have every confidence that if the call should come, whether to defend or attack, Madras will give a good account of herself.

While the danger is still far from India's shores, your voluntary donations of money for war purposes has reached a magnificent total, and far exceeds those of other provinces, as a result of which three fighter squadrons and one bomber squadron of the Royal Air Force carries the name of Madras.

Your record in recruitment, both for the fighting services and nursing services, is a proud one. Vizagapatam and Cocanada have felt the sting of the enemy's attack; they will be avenged, be sure of it. The enemy may come again, but I am sure you will stand firm and united to defend your home-land.

Let your hands and your hearts be strong, steady and unafraid; and if the enemy should come, he will be taught such a lesson by the defenders of Madras that when he has to meet our inevitable attack he will not stand his ground.

—H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester—in a message to the people of Madras Presidency.

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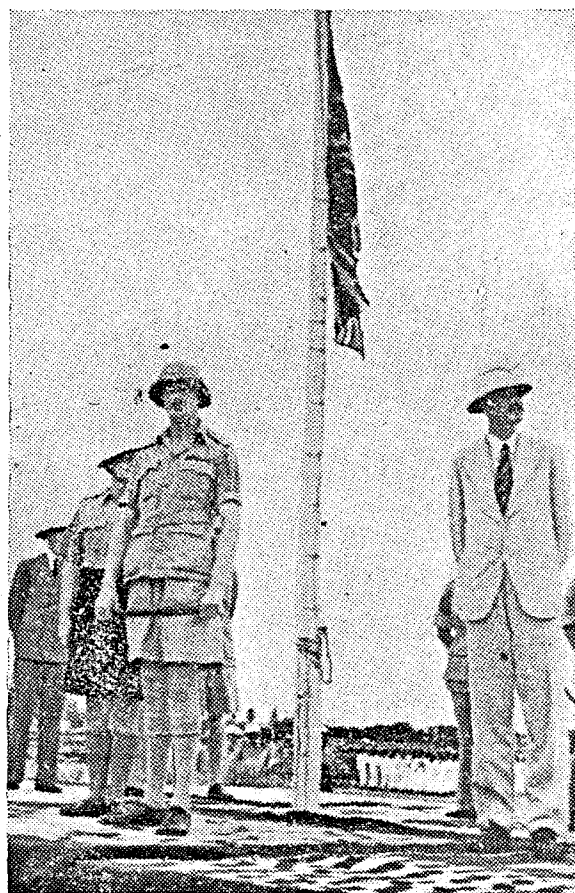
## Running Commentary

**H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester's visit**

The most important event in Madras last week was the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. His Royal Highness attended a parade of A.R.P. services and the St. John Ambulance Brigade on the Island Grounds on Sunday morning, in the presence of a large gathering. Later, he inspected the defences of Madras, manned by Indian, British and Anglo-Indian troops. Among the units he visited were also the Madras Sappers and miners. In a message to the people of the Presidency, His Royal Highness said that he had seen in Madras detachments of troops which impressed him "as keen and ready for any emergency." He expressed his confidence that "if the call should come, whether to defend or attack, Madras will give a good account of herself." In a reply to this message, His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope said: "We have been greatly encouraged and delighted by Your Royal Highness's visit in these times of danger and difficulty." His Excellency added: "In Madras, Civil and Military alike, we are determined to stand up to whatever trials may come, and to advance shoulder to shoulder with our comrades within the Empire and throughout the United Nations, until the cause of human liberty achieves its final triumph and the forces of tyranny and brutality are utterly overthrown."

**"Russia Day" Celebrations**

His Excellency referred to this "Comradeship" of the United Nations in a speech at the "Russia Day" celebrations in Madras. Addressing a large gathering which assembled at the Victoria Public Hall on Monday, he said that Communist Russia, monarchic-democratic Britain and capitalist America had united together, not thinking of the past, but only of the present and the future. He asked the people "to



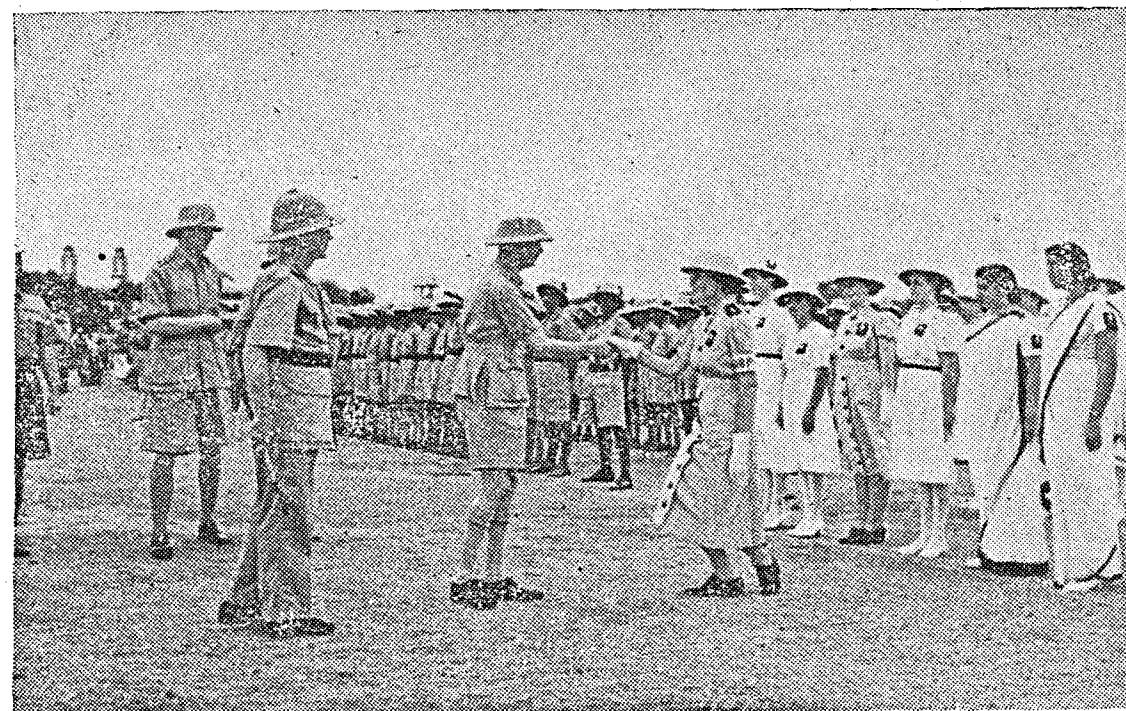
*H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester congratulated the Civil Defence Services in Madras on their "Smart appearance and large numbers." Photo shows His Royal Highness, with His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, at the parade of the Civil Defence Services on the Island Grounds.*

follow the great example of our Russian comrades, of uniting as a nation, and throwing out any potential invader." He said that the Day (June 22) which they were celebrating was a famous and infamous day at the same time. It was infamous because it was the anniversary of the day when Germany broke once more a solemn treaty of alliance and peace and friendship without any

cause except her own greed, and it was famous because it marked the first great turning point in the history of the war, when Germany started digging her own grave. His Excellency pointed out that the Allies were determined to help Russia in every way they could. Referring to the recent Anglo-Russian Pact, he said it showed to doubters and cynics that Russia and Britain meant business. The raids of the Royal Air Force over German cities in recent weeks, said His Excellency, constituted virtually a second front to help Russia, but the second front as such would be started when the Allies became thoroughly prepared and were absolutely certain of reasonable chances of success. In conclusion, he said, "We have to win victory—absolute and complete victory; we can and will get it."

beyond the range of the heaviest guns. That Japan has been relying much on the dominating role of the aircraft-carrier in open ocean warfare, is evident by the tactics she has shown in this battle, when deprived of this advantage.

It is learnt from America that reinforcements may soon be sent to the United States Western Pacific Island bases as a result of the Midway Island battle. It may be asked why should Americans talk of reinforcement now rather than at some earlier date? It is because the destruction of an important part of the Japanese aircraft-carrier fleet in the Midway Island and other actions has released bomber and fighter squadrons, which previously were needed for the defence of America's western seaboard. It has been evident for



*H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester inspects the A.R.P. Women's Auxiliary Corps. In the left background may be seen the towers of the Victory Memorial.*

### Pacific War: New Phase

The Midway Island Battle may be said to represent a new phase in the Pacific war with Japan, as the American Fleet and aircraft have inflicted serious damage to the Japanese warships in this great encounter. The Japanese Fleet was deprived of its air 'umbrella' by the sinking of two, or possibly three, Japanese aircraft-carriers. After this the American airmen have taken a heavy toll of the exposed warships. The full extent of the Japanese defeat cannot be assessed until it is known what proportion of the damaged Japanese warships have succeeded in limping home. The Midway Island Battle, like the Coral Sea Battle, appears to have been entirely an air engagement conducted far

some time that the Japanese have been trying to do three things: firstly, to cut the supply route from America via Samoa to Australia, secondly, to immobilize Midway Island and other American Pacific bases, and thirdly, to prevent Americans from using the Aleutian Islands as stepping stones to Japan. Until they can build up their sea and air strength again, the Japanese may not be able to make much headway in attaining their objects, but will have to keep on the defensive in the Pacific, says the aeronautical correspondent of the *Daily Herald*. If the Americans are able to seize this chance to take the offensive against Japan, he adds, the Midway Island battle may prove to be the turning point in the Pacific War.



### Jap Hitting Power Weakened

It is of interest to note that the Midway action has grievously weakened the hitting power of the Japanese Navy for many months to come. The United States Navy Department has given figures of the losses inflicted up to June 12th, 1942 on the Japanese Navy. Of the combatant types, 51 were sunk and 43 were damaged; the total sunk or damaged including ships probably sunk and possibly sunk, in this specification is 110. Of the non-combatant types 122 have been sunk or damaged. Taking into account only the 51 warships claimed by Washington as having been definitely sunk, it seems that the United States Navy has, in six months, reduced Japan's effective naval tonnage estimated at about 1,000,000 tons on December 7, 1942 by approximately one-eighth.

When Japan started the war, it had 262 vessels of the five principal classes, namely, capital ships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The American Navy has definitely sunk 4 aircraft-carriers, 11 cruisers, 17 destroyers and 6 submarines, that is 38 out of 262, or 15 per cent, have been put out of action. A further 19.4 per cent is reported to have been probably or possibly sunk or damaged. This means that approximately one-third of the offensive power of the Japanese Navy has been permanently or temporarily crippled.

The whole outcome of the Battle of the Pacific hinges on the balance of naval air power. In recent actions like the Coral Sea and the Midway Island battles, the United States Navy has made good use of land-based aircraft to establish local superiority in the air, and was thus able to achieve two impressive victories. If the present loss-rate of Japanese aircraft-carriers can be maintained, the United

States Pacific Fleet will be able to carry out offensive operations beyond the range of land-based air cover. It was a combination of air and sea power in the south-west Pacific that has enabled Japan to make the territorial conquests it has done. The maintenance of these conquests primarily depends on shipping. But the Allied air and sea power is growing and increasing pressure will be brought to bear on the Japanese sea routes, which will cause greater dispersion of Japanese warships for escort duty and will correspondingly increase opportunities for striking heavy blows against the Japanese sea power. The Battle of Midway Island has greatly accelerated this dual process. The Japanese failure here has not merely frustrated their immediate plans in the Central Pacific, but it has also affected their ability to launch a major attack on other areas.

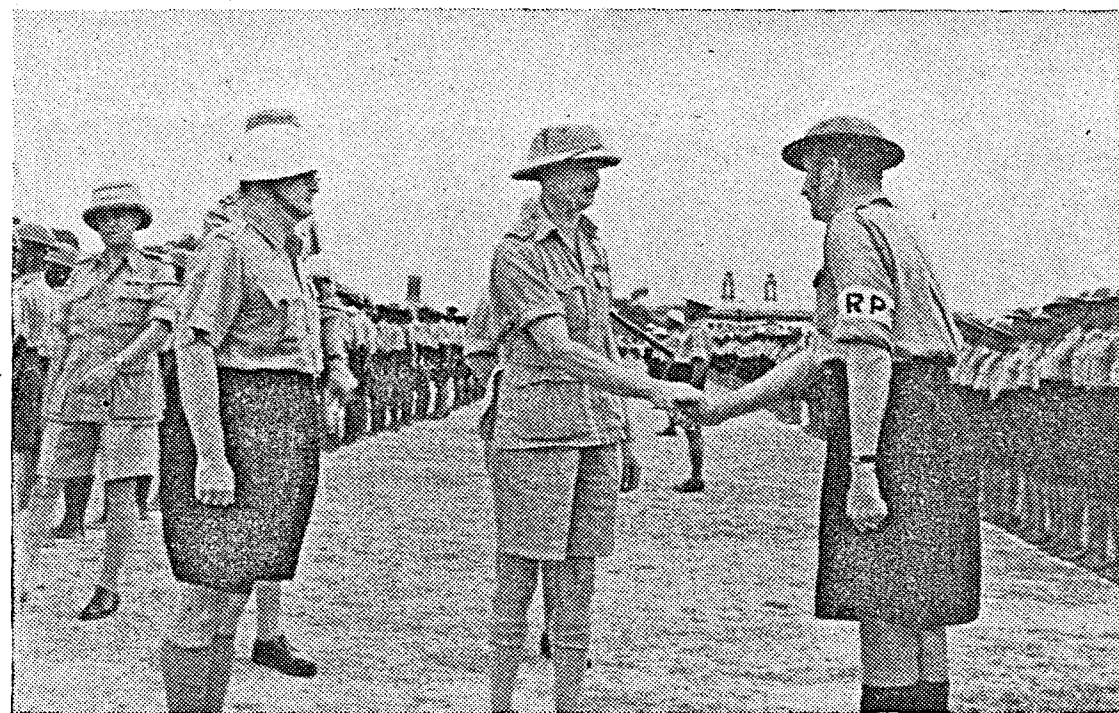
### The Libyan Situation

Mr. Attlee, the Deputy Prime Minister, gave on Tuesday in the House of Commons, in the absence of Mr. Churchill, a review of the latest developments in Libya with special reference to the fall of Tobruk. He said that the Government deplored the loss of the gallant troops at Tobruk and expressed sympathy to Field Marshal Smuts for the loss of the South African troops. He read a letter from General Auchinleck which stated that at one stage of the fight the enemy was at a standstill and that if we had been able to take advantage of that, the position would have been different; but the Allied troops were also exhausted and were unable to take advantage of the position. After the fall of Bir Hakeim which was defended by the Free French forces with great tenacity and endurance, the enemy pressed his attacks in the Knightsbridge-El Adem area. The Allied troops and air forces

fought with greatest skill for three days, before they were forced to abandon some positions at Knightsbridge, which opened the way for the enemy to break through to the coast. General Ritchie skilfully withdrew two of his divisions south of Gazala and prevented the enemy's attempt to cut them off. For four days the enemy was held in the air and on the land. But General Ritchie decided to withdraw to the El Adem-El-Duda-Sidi Rezegh area and concentrated his forces towards the frontier leaving what was considered to be an adequate garrison at Tobruk.

ambush in the Acroma-El Adem Knightsbridge triangle. The Eighth Army assembled for the first time with planes, tanks and guns comparably to the enemy in fire-power but not in the strength of numbers. The enemy's advantage in man-power helped him to use motorized infantry to press home any tactical success in a fairly even armoured battle. It is stated that despite its losses the Eighth Army is still a force capable of staging a reverse movement in the Libyan seesaw.

Writing on June 16th, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "If



H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester shaking hands with an A.R.P. official.

## DAY OF RECKONING FOR JAPAN

- ◆ "The day of reckoning for Japan is not so far off as some people think. For every one of our planes shot down, the Japanese have lost four. Raids like those on Cologne and Essen were just starters to those which are to follow, where United States and Royal Air Force fighters and bombers will ride the skies as a team.
- ◆ "Our production goal is 60,000 planes this year and it is being met. By the end of 1942, the army Air Force will have over 60,000 officers and close on a million men and by June next year, if it becomes necessary, we will double that. American planes in large numbers are being flown constantly by the Ferrying Command to areas where they will do the most good now—Britain, the Middle East and Australia."

—Lieut.-Gen. H.H. Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Forces.

### Fall of Tobruk

How was it that Tobruk which held out for seven months fell so quickly to the enemy? *Reuter's* correspondent says that it was due to the fact that the German Afrika Korps assembled and applied an overwhelming weight of armour with terrific impetus. June 13th was the turning point in the Battle of Libya. On that day, the Eighth Army suffered a shattering blow when its main remaining armoured strength was trapped in a carefully prepared enemy anti-tank gun

the enemy wins this battle, the position will be serious for us. But we still have considerable forces between him and the Egyptian frontier. If we win, we can scarcely hope to swoop the enemy who will have a line of retreat opened through the 'Cauldron' gap, which he would scarcely have had if he had chosen to thrust directly eastwards in the first place." It is thus clear that in capturing Tobruk General Rommel has made the task of Allies more difficult but far from impossible.





## British and Indian Soldiers: Comradeship

I WAS witness, the other day, of a striking example of the sense of responsibility and comradeship in adversity of the ordinary British soldier towards the Indian, writes an Indian Army Observer from the Assam border.

Our tired forces which had been fighting almost without pause for nearly five months in Burma, had at last reached and crossed the frontier into Assam. Lorries were sent to bring them a stage further back over the stretch of the Manipur road that was rapidly disintegrating under the rains, but when they were about to board their transport, a fresh batch of over 2,000 Indian refugees arrived from Burma. Immediately the men volunteered to turn over their transport to the refugees and, since the road did not permit of fresh transport being sent, these already weary men set out to tramp the 46 miles, through mountain country and pouring rain.

I talked with one of these men, foot-sore and yellow with fever, when he arrived at Palel, and all he said was :—

“Well, there are women and children among them. They needed it a hell of a lot worse than we did.”

3

### WANTED:

#### ENTERTAINERS FOR INDIAN TROOPS

Additional entertainment has been provided for Indian troops in the Middle East by two Indian concert parties [recently raised in this country. One is a dancing troupe, with a well-known Indian film star in the lead, and the other a variety show, including a “magician”.

Meanwhile two other entertainment parties are being organised in the Punjab by Provincial Co-operative Societies and are expected shortly to leave India for overseas. Efforts are also being made by other provinces to organise village troupes for the entertainment of soldiers. In spite of this, the concert parties which it has been possible to raise and send on tour overseas so far—brilliant, hard-working and highly appreciated as they have been—have not been nearly sufficient in numbers to meet the enormous demand for entertainment and many more can be profitably engaged.

Entertainers, actors and performers are, therefore, required in large numbers and those wishing to volunteer for tours among Indian troops overseas should send their applications to the A.C.E.S. Directorate, General Headquarters, Simla.

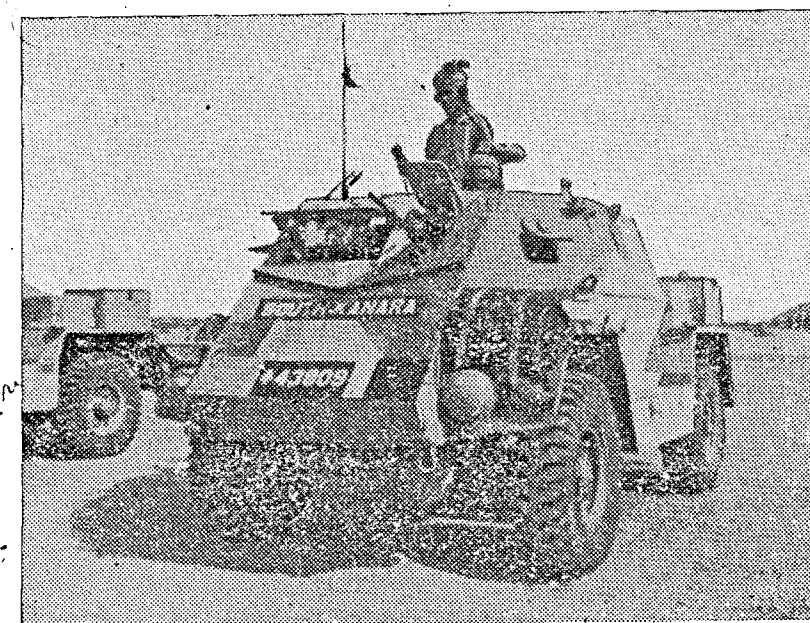
Another urgently required amenity for Indian troops overseas is a large supply of coloured posters to brighten the walls of hospitals and recreation huts. The Railway Board has already supplied hundreds, but those are not nearly enough and it is suggested that many large business firms in India might be able to supply bright, colourful posters and advertisements.



u 11

### MADRAS PRESIDENCY'S CONTRIBUTION

Contributions to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund have been utilized for the purchase of aircraft and armoured cars which have been named after the districts.



u 11



On June 12th we published photos of three such aircraft and now we publish on this page photos of three armoured cars named after district in Madras Presidency.

# Bravery of Indian Seamen in The Battle of The Atlantic

By  
SIR ARCHIBALD HURD  
(Author of the Official History of the Merchant  
Navy in the War of 1914-1918).

Forty thousand Indian seamen are hazarding their lives in the Battle of the Atlantic, risking the attacks of U-boats, raiders, bombing aeroplanes and mines in a manner which has won the admiration of all who are familiar with the terror of the war at sea.

There is nothing heroic about the physique of these men, who are known as "lascars," but they are first class sailors. Men from northern lands find it difficult to work in intense heat, and many leading British shipping companies on the "Eastward run" have long employed Indian seamen, making special provision for their diet and comfort. These companies include the P. & O., the British India, the Anchor, the Bibby, the Clan and City lines as well as the Cunard Company.

## FIRST-CLASS SAILORS

Since this war broke out many of the ships in which these Indian sailors serve have been diverted from the "Eastern run" to the Atlantic. It was feared, at first, that they would not be able to stand the cold, but they have proved so adaptable that they are now to be met with in all the Seven Seas, wherever British merchantmen are employed in carrying cargoes. Their conduct and efficiency under these conditions have proved their powers of endurance.

Some years ago, when I was discussing the problem of crews with a merchant captain, he told me that he would rather have a crew of lascars than men from any other part of the world because they were such good seamen and so prompt in obeying orders. They never grumbled, he said, and were always ready for any duty, doing it "at the double."

During the struggle of 1914-18, it became my duty to study the records of Indian seamen under the stress and strain of war and they displayed a fine spirit in every ordeal.

I recall, in particular, the sinking of the *Arabia* by a torpedo. She had a crew of Indian seamen under British officers, and of her 437 passengers, 169 were women and children. Everyone on board knew that the ship was doomed, but the sailors showed no signs of panic. They responded instinctively to the call "Women and Children first" at the risk of their own lives. Not until all the women and children were in the boats did they think of their own safety. The behaviour of these men proved their loyalty, devotion and courage.

## WON OFFICERS' ADMIRATION

A similar spirit was shown when the *Domala*, with Indian seamen passengers who were being repatriated after detention in Germany, was bombed and set on fire in the English Channel not long after this war had started. In the attack 36 of her crew of 106 were lost as well as 45 of her 143 passengers, but the men were undismayed by the experience. They went about their duties in a manner which won the admiration of the officers.

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates:—

| Killed         |              |                  |         |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------|
| R. I. A. S. C. |              |                  |         |
| 899891         | Sep.         | Sankariah.       |         |
| I. A. O. C.    |              |                  |         |
| C. C. 4601     | L. D. CLK.   | S. S. Raju       |         |
| I. E.          |              |                  |         |
| 62603          | Spr.         | Narayanan, K.    |         |
| 62885          | Spr.         | Ranga.           |         |
| Wounded        |              |                  |         |
| I. A. O. C.    |              |                  |         |
| O/31095        | Sep./C. & J. | Perumal, K.S.    |         |
| I. G. S. C.    |              |                  |         |
| GSF/7634       | M/W          | Kanan            | Narayan |
|                |              | Swamy.           |         |
| 63031          | Spr.         | Chinnathami.     |         |
| 63658          | Spr.         | Dhanapal.        |         |
| 18072          | Spr.         | Francis.         |         |
| 13944          | Hav.         | Khader Mohideen. |         |
| 1883           | Mess Waiter. | Krishnaswamy.    |         |
| 63560          | Spr.         | Muniswami.       |         |
| 18273          | Spr.         | Subramaniyan.    |         |
| Madras S. & M. |              |                  |         |
| 63561          | Spr.         | Narasimha.       |         |
| 65902          | Spr.         | Raju.            |         |

| Missing        |            |               |  |
|----------------|------------|---------------|--|
| R. I. A. S. C. |            |               |  |
| 766886         | P.A.L./Nk. | Kunchanni, P. |  |

# Army Nursing Services in India Madras Contributes One-third

BY  
MISS CHADWICK

Australia and New Zealand—all have large and efficient nursing service for their troops. China is not so well placed. Nursing in China has made very rapid progress during the last 10-15 years, but the supply does not in any way meet the demand.

Hospitals and hospital personnel are vital necessities to the armed forces in war time, and an efficient nursing service of sufficient strength to meet the demands upon it, is every bit as important, as an unlimited supply of guns, tanks, planes and ammunition. The country which can nurse its fighting men back to health, when wounded or sick, in the shortest possible time, is playing an important part towards the attainment of victory.

The position of the Allied Nations regarding nursing strength varies considerably. England has 100,000 registered nurses from which to supply the military, naval and air force hospitals, so there is no shortage, at home or abroad, for the British Military Hospitals, hospital ships, trains, etc. America, Canada,

And now what is the position in India to-day? This land of ours is one of the largest countries at war on the allied side, and yet is deplorably short of nurses. As far as can be estimated, there are only 5,000 registered nurses in India, to serve the needs of the whole population, as well as to staff the numerous new military hospitals being opened in different parts of the country, as well as hospitals in Egypt and the Middle East, in Iran and Iraq, in Libya, or to serve on hospital ships to and from all parts where Indian troops are serving. More nurses needed.

The shortage of nurses for the fighting forces is a matter of very grave concern at the present time, and every effort is being made to recruit more and more nurses to meet the military requirements. The nursing services are two in number:—



At a Joint War Charities Depot: Honorary lady workers cutting cloth for hospital requisites.—P.N.A.



(a) **THE INDIAN MILITARY NURSING SERVICE (TEMPORARY)** which is open to general trained and registered nurses who must be prepared to go overseas, if required.

(b) **THE AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE**, which is divided into two categories:

(1) Certificated nurses, who for any reason are ineligible for the I.M.N.S. (T.); and

(2) Those who are trained under the A.N.S. scheme. These trainees are given a three-months' intensive, practical and theoretical course of training in approved hospitals, during which time they take the lectures and examinations in First Aid and Home Nursing, of the St. John Ambulance Association.

In addition, at the end of the training, they sit for the final qualifying examination, after passing which they are enrolled for service, and called up in a comparatively short time for service in the military hospitals.

#### OVERSEAS SERVICE.

Overseas service is optional to the members of the A.N.S. The conditions of service in the I.M.N.S. (T.) have been greatly improved and its members are in no way inferior to nurses from any other country. All new entrants commence with the rank of Sister, and in a recent Government Order they are granted permission to wear the badges of commissioned rank on the shoulder straps of their uniform dresses, viz., Sisters will wear 2 stars as Lieutenant and Matrons will wear 1 crown as Major.

The commencing pay for a Sister is Rs. 200 per month, and the following allowances are made—Uniform Rs. 260, camp kit Rs. 100 expatriation allowance Rs. 40 per mensem there is also specialist pay for those with special qualifications and "charge pay", when given charge of wards, etc.

Madras has done very well so far, having provided over 100 trained nurses, and trained over 200 auxiliary nurses. These figures



AT A RED CROSS DEMONSTRATION IN MADRAS :—Nurses rendering first aid to 'Casualties'.—P.N.A.

represent one-third of the number now serving in the I.M.N.S. (T) and the A.N.S. from all over India.

The figures are, however, ridiculously small. The Army needs another 500 nurses for the I.M.N.S. and Madras must send more, even at the expense of the civil hospitals.

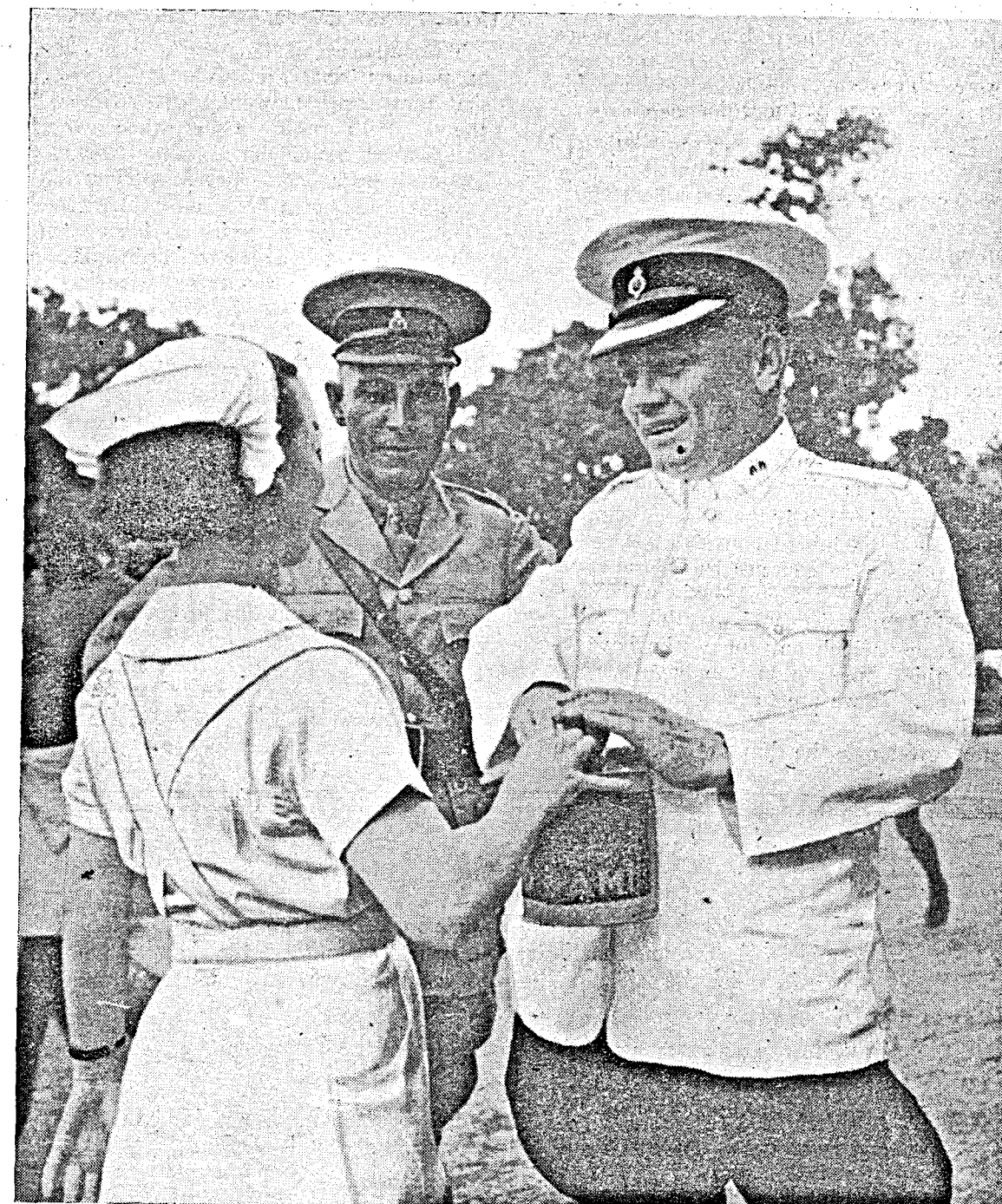
#### DUTY TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Indian soldiers have not hesitated to leave their homes and their families at the call of

India. They have not hesitated to face great danger in the deserts of the Middle East, in the jungles of Malaya, and in the cold of the northern winters. Indian men are serving on the high seas and suffering great hardships and Indian men are piloting machines amidst the dangers of the skies. Hundreds have been wounded and brought back to India to be nursed. Consider what it must mean to these brave men to be coming home to India—to be nursed back to health. They are admitted to

(Continued on page 14)

#### "GUESS HOW MUCH!"



A smile brings in money as contribution to the Ambulances. Photo shows a hospital nurse on her rounds.—P.N.A.



*From a Jap Lieut.'s Diary*

## Story of the Battle for Burma Reference to Indians as Cowards

The story of the Battle for Burma as the British saw it has been told. It was a story of retreat, blunders, suffering and death. May be you thought it was a picnic for the Japanese. It was not, writes William Mundy, War correspondent of the *Sydney Herald*. They had their bad moments, too. They made mistakes. They crouched in fear when British bombers roared over them and wondered (as the British Tommy did later) where their own airmen were. They complained of hardships and the heat, and were at times depressed.

A despairing Lieutenant, a gunner subaltern of the 55th Japanese Division, put it all down in a diary I took from his pocket when I found him sprawled dead near the gun he had been manning at a road block near Pegu. It is the only Japanese diary of the campaign in Burma which has been released for publication.

British bullets had killed this lieutenant. You will be glad to know that as you read extracts from his diary. For in it he tells with brief indifference of brutal murders, of helpless prisoners of war, of "requisitioning" of Burmans and Indians to be slaves, tied to the wheels of the Mikado's war machine.

And woven through it there is the Emperor Worship and the inbred conviction that it is Japan's mission to conquer the world which inspires this yellow horde of Nazis in the East, endangering fanaticism and a ruthless, relentless efficiency which only men who have had to fight this armed automaton have learnt to understand. If we are to beat them, it must be with courage, equal self-sacrifice and even greater devotion to the things we believe right.

There are pictures of a mother, father and a pretty smiling Japanese girl in front of the Lieutenant's diary, but on the first page he had written: "They must be forgotten. All must be subservient to the Imperial Army; all must resolutely enhance the power of Emperor over the Four seas (that is the whole world)."

### "INDIANS COWARDLY"

The Japanese lieutenant goes on to state in his narrative that they went to Haliwun and that they used collapsible boats to take them there. "On arrival we took bullock carts from natives and requisitioned some Indians as coolies," writes the officer. "They did not want to come but a first class soldier, a fellow graduate of my university, took some of the Indian coolies to the edge of the rice-fields and the remainder saw that it was necessary to do what they were told. **INDIANS ARE COWARDLY PEOPLE FIT ONLY TO BE SLAVES.**"

"On December 19 we reached Victoria Point. On arrival there petrol tanks were on fire and the enemy had escaped. Kosun was our next stop. The natives who had been left behind here did not show themselves, but we had some fun pulling out some native girls.

"We celebrated Christmas Day. Original occupants of the barracks in which we stayed were Burmans and Englishmen, who had been captured by our infantry scouts. They were terribly surprised at the change of affairs. Some were killed at once. I suppose others will be killed later."

(Continued on page 14.)

### A LITTLE MIX-UP!

- ◆ "We fear that Admiral Isoruko Yanmamoto, the Commander of the Japanese combined fleet, cannot qualify as a prophet. Last year, the Admiral wrote a letter in which he said that he was looking forward to dictating peace at the White House.
- ◆ "Now Tokyo reveals that Yanmamoto was the Commander of the Japanese forces which were routed in the Coral Sea battle.
- ◆ "Just a little mix-up; so sorry. The place was Coral, not White; it was Sea, not House. The Japs did not win; they lost."—*Philadelphia Record*.
- ◆ To this mix-up may be added the Japanese defeat in the Battle of Midway Island.

## Part Played by the R.I.N. in Burma Campaign

Further information can now be given about the part played in the Burma campaign by the Royal Indian Navy and Burma Navy. Many officers and men of the Burma Navy are now serving with the Royal Indian Navy. Their experience will be of great value both in the protection of this country's coast and in future operations against the Japanese.

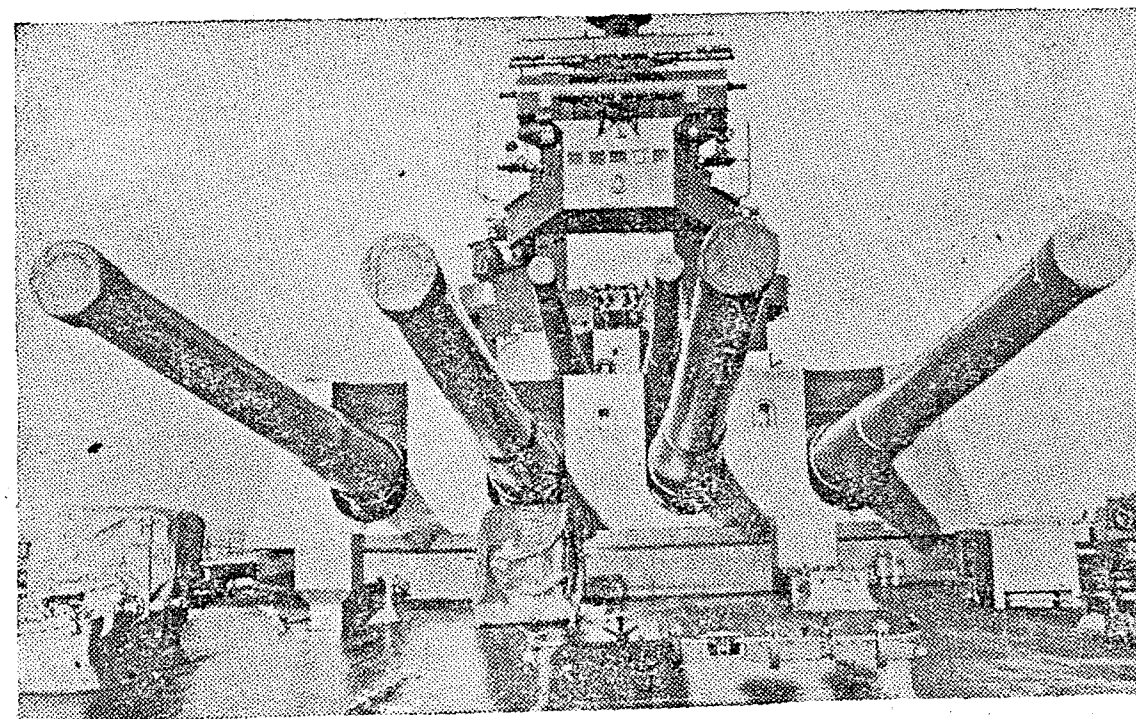
When the enemy were coming dangerously close, motor launches of the Burma Navy evacuated civil and military personnel, including the staffs of light-houses, from the islands of the Mergui Archipelago and Moulmein and Tavoy. These operations were often carried out under fire from the enemy's aircraft and forces ashore, and in extremely bad weather. In intervals between their errands of mercy,

commanding officers found time to intercept country boats manned by the enemy, and also removed to Rangoon craft that would have been of use to the Japanese.

On land operations approaching Rangoon, Burma's naval forces patrolled the delta, swept for mines and gave warning of hostile bombers' proximity. On at least one occasion a motor launch captured a country boat containing Japanese officers and armed Burmese hooligans. Officers and men of the Burma Navy also joined in unloading the cargoes of vessels in port, working continuously for days. Later, when the evacuation of Rangoon was decided upon, they assisted in taking many river craft to sea. This was done in co-operation with the Port Authority's staffs and Indian crews engaged upon the river, and involved considerable risk, as these small craft were not built to stand up to such an ordeal, and might well have foundered in the storms that occur at this time of year. Proceeding, however, in several convoys escorted by motor launches, they made their passage safely along the coast, helping to evacuate personnel from Bassein.

The boisterous wind and heavy seas rendered it necessary for some vessels to proceed very slowly, for if they maintained speed they

### BRITAIN'S LATEST BATTLESHIP: THE 35,000-TON "DUKE OF YORK"



In December 1941, Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill and his party were carried to America for the Washington meeting with President Roosevelt aboard the mighty "Duke of York." Laid down on May 5, 1939, she is one of five battleships of the "King George V" class. Displacement, 35,000 tons; personnel 1,150; dimensions, 740 feet x 103 feet; carries four aircraft. Her armament consists of ten 14 inch guns, sixteen 5.25-inch guns, four multiple pom-poms, and smaller guns. The picture gives a view looking towards the forward gun turret of H.M.S. "Duke of York."

shipped water faster than they could get rid of it.

A Burma Navy Officer who was in a tug boat described how water was knee-deep on deck.

Larger vessels left Rangoon later, escorted by H.M.I. ships.

Soon after the tug reached Akyab, a strange-looking convoy arrived from Bassein consisting of flat-bottomed river steamers, barges and launches with large numbers of evacuees. It too had had to brave the perils of the open sea, but the Indian seamen who manned it showed the greatest courage and resourcefulness.

In Akyab the Burma Navy's personnel helped to evacuate refugees and surplus stores, and while patrolling the coast and inland waterways—in the later stages under continuous enemy surveillance—kept as much control as possible over marauding bands of hooligans. One of their launches stood by to rescue Royal Air Force men who might have to bale out over deep water.

On shore, officers of the Burma Navy, with Royal Indian Navy ratings, assisted in maintaining electric, water and other essential services, and when evacuation was at last necessary, demolished jetties and sank vessels that could not be removed to safety.

### STORY OF THE BATTLE FOR BURMA

(Continued from page 12)

#### SIAM'S FATE

The first day of 1942 was marred for the lieutenant, however, by a tiff with a Siamese naval officer. "To-day, we welcomed the New Year, 2602," he wrote. "At noon we faced East and paid our humble respects towards his Imperial Majesty. In the afternoon I took the soldiers to see the inner temple at the Siamese Emperor's palace. In this part we were joined by a Thai naval officer. We conversed in English about the connection of Thailand and Japan. I argued that ultimately and for her well-being Siam must be absorbed into our great Empire. Perhaps this was not wise. We parted angrily."

The lieutenant paid a high tribute in his next entry in the diary to American pilots. He said: "Around Mesohit aerodrome three of our planes were defeated by the enemy. They were American planes, piloted by American pilots whose skill was admirable."

Describing the next part of their journey, the Japanese lieutenant wrote that "it was both dangerous and difficult. The horses were

overburdened with equipment and many died on the way. Guns had to be left on the road. We then travelled along a narrow mountain road towards Myonaung where detachments of the Burma Army were defeated by our cavalry. We found the body of a British lieutenant strung to a tree so that everyone could see it. We make jokes about this incident. Everywhere the Burmans were most friendly. This was demonstrated when we reached Thamindut where the villagers gave us a warm welcome. They picked coconuts and gave us them to drink the milk.

### ARMY NURSING SERVICES IN INDIA

(Continued from page 11.)

well-equipped hospitals, are attended by doctors and by nursing orderlies, but where are the white uniforms—the gentle hands and the skilled attention of trained nurses? They are sadly lacking, and our men wonder why. At the present time, they are insufficient to give the men the rest, and the comfort from pain, and the individual care and attention to wounds and bodily cleanliness nurses alone can give. Have not our men the right to expect more from us? They have given up all that is dear to them, even health itself, to save India, and to save us, and we must not fail them.

#### NURSING SERVICE : PROSPECTS.

Life in the I.M.N.S. offers a great deal. The pay is good; there are the opportunities of travel to parts of India which nurses otherwise would not see—and opportunities of seeing other parts of the world also. You will meet with nurses from other training schools and hear of the different methods of teaching and treatment of wounds and disease in other hospitals. You will learn to take a wider outlook on your profession and on life generally. If and when you travel from India and overseas, you will do so as a unit and in charge of a Matron or Senior Sister—so no harm can come to you and when you return to civil life afterwards, your posts will be waiting for you and every consideration will be given to you as having given your service to India and the fighting forces.

(From a talk broadcast from A.I.R., Madras.)

#### A CHINESE STRATEGIST— TO GUNTHER STEIN

"The United Nations' superiority in air power will prove decisive in the defeat of Japan."

## Why Japan wants to Consolidate - Her Gains in China

By

Lieut.-General

SIR DOUGLAS BROWNRIGG.

Developments elsewhere must not be allowed to rivet our attention to the exclusion of the rather strange happenings in China. Discussion of the developments there must, therefore, claim our thoughts this week in preference to speculation about the drama unfolding itself on the Black Sea and the Baltic.

When Japan entered into war against the United States with her attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7, it seemed as if the Chinese who had already been fighting the Japanese continuously for four years, might gain something of a respite; and this view was strengthened by reports of Japanese troops' withdrawals from China to join in attacks on the Philippines and Malaya.

#### BY THE BACK DOOR

But unfortunately the success of Japanese arms has been so rapid that in less than six months her armies have reached the back door into China by way of Lashio and the Burma Road. The Japanese now control for its entire length from Rangoon into the province of Yunnan, the supply line by which the factories of Britain and America poured the life-blood into China. Not only is that life-line completely severed but it has become the main axis of advance into the heart of China from the west for the Japanese troops, who have just managed to occupy the whole of Burma before the breaking of the monsoon. At the moment Japanese forces are pushing up this axis of advance towards Chungking and at the same time others are renewing offensive operations on the South China seaboard in the province of Chekiang, which lies immediately to the south of Shanghai. This fairly obviously betokens an intention of trying to finish off China whilst advanced Japanese forces are strung out along the outpost line from the Bay of Bengal to the Coral Sea, and to consolidate their gains against the inevitable counter-offensive which will one day be launched from Australia or India, or from both. This line of action by Japan is likely best to serve her purpose.

#### ITS ADVANTAGES

In the first place it conserves her sea power, as practically no extra strain is thrown on her navy; in the second place she can carry on

with the mopping-up of Chinese resistance whilst guarded from outside interference by her line of outposts strung out on an arc of 5,000 miles from Rangoon to New Britain. In the trench warfare of the last war it was usual for attacking troops to go right through to their distant objective whilst parties were specially detailed to mop up centres of resistance which had been overrun in the speed of the initial advance. I suggest that this will be Japan's line of action now that China is temporarily separated from all contact with her allies except by the northern route from Russia.

Every wise commander has alternative plans in his head. I suspect that Plan 1 was for Japan to push westwards via Colombo and Madagascar in an attempt to join hands with the Germans in the Persian Gulf. But that plan was upset once Madagascar was controlled by the United Nations. Hitler's delay in getting ahead with his offensive against Russia must also have caused the Japanese leaders food for thought. What would be more natural, therefore, than for Japan to turn her attention more to her own immediate needs rather than to sacrifice any advantage in the cause of her alliance with Germany.

#### SECOND PLAN

It seems to me, therefore, that recent events made the Japanese General Staff pull out of their draw their second plan—that is, the plan to make hay while the sun shines, to make secure what she has already gained and mop up inside the outpost line. This gives the United Nations time to build up their forces in Australia and India for a great counter-offensive; but to go still further afield with a view to interfering with this great assembly would stretch to breaking point the elasticity of the Japanese fleet, without whose cover the whole area of Japanese expansion would be in jeopardy.

If my deductions are correct, it shows that Japan is thinking much more of her own interests than those of the Axis as a whole; and this is a very welcome sign.

#### HOW COURTEOUS

##### IS THE JAPANESE

How courteous is the Japanese:  
He always says "Excuse me please"  
He climbs into his neighbour's garden  
Smiles, and says "I beg your pardon."

He bows and grins a friendly grin,  
Then calls his hungry family in:  
He grins and bows a friendly bow  
"So sorry, this my garden now."

## Australia now is A Camp of Many Nations

In this article the *Daily Telegraph's* Australian correspondent describes a tour he has just completed, covering more than 8,000 miles, in the South-West Pacific area.

When our American reinforcements arrive it is less spectacular than when they arrive in Ireland. The area is so vast that the forces are being distributed into all parts of it. The mere variety of the United States uniforms is impressive. I do not think there is one branch of the land or air army whose badge I have not come across at some point during my journey.

All these services are being strengthened. The best way to realize this is to revisit some place after a short interval. I have had this experience several times. I have passed through some small agricultural centre or pastoral township offering nothing of interest to a war correspondent. A week or ten days later chance has taken me back to the same place and I have found many troops in occupation. On a railway journey I have seen crowded troop trains. Some men in these trains—Australians as well as Americans—must have been travelling 30 or 40 hours when I saw them, yet their exuberant spirits were manifest in the way each trainload cheered our passenger express as it passed.

### DISTRIBUTION OF MEN

Another impressive thing is the way these men are distributed. One day I messed with officers of the United States Army Air Corps at a place out in a bush 30 miles from the nearest inhabited spot. Here an airfield had been created by simply cutting down gum trees and levelling off ant-hills. The officers' mess, like every other camp installation, was a tent.

But in the space of a few weeks this air station had been fully equipped even down to a system of gas alarms.

About the keenness of the personnel it is hardly necessary to speak. Many newcomers have of course not yet had any experience of actual combat. What is so stimulating is to find that those who have been through the bitterest fighting in Java and in the Philippines are the ones who are the most eager for more. The same is true of Australians back in their homeland from the Middle East.

At a naval base in the South-West Pacific I met a young American naval gunner who fought in the Battle of the Macassar Straits. His ship had been sunk and he had to swim for his life. He had not seen his home in New York for more than four years. But he was not thinking of leave. Here in the comparative safety and comfort of a shore station, all he could talk about was his hopes of getting a new ship. His spirit boded well, I think, for the fighting qualities of his untried countrymen who are now arriving.

### DUTCHMEN EAGER TO SERVE

Many Netherlands naval officers and men who are here are in the same circumstances as this American sailor. Their ships are gone but they are eagerly awaiting a chance to serve again. One party have just left for a port many miles away where they expect to get a ship. Another Dutch naval officer I have met was leaving for England in the hope of joining one of his country's warships there.

The Australians yield nothing in keenness to their allies. Part of my journey was made in a small warship of the Australian Navy. Her commander was an Englishman, her first officer a veteran of the Australian merchant service. Two other officers were young Australian volunteer reservists who had never been to sea except for a brief training until a few months ago. One was an insurance clerk. Now he knows as much about naval gunnery as his captain. The other, in civilian life a business man with a passion for electricity, is in charge of a submarine detector.

## A QUESTION OF TASTE

The orderly officer was going his rounds at breakfast and stopped at one table with the usual query: "Any complaints?"

One soldier sprang up and said: "Yes, sir, this tea tastes of chloride of lime."

The officer took the mug, sniffed the contents, then sipped delicately. "Nonsense," he pronounced. "That's carbolic acid!"

## German Precautions Against a Possible Defeat and Collapse

German industrialists have lately begun to take steps against a possible German collapse. While Goebbels paints to his public the terrible consequences of a German defeat, leading business circles have launched a propaganda campaign which is addressed not so much to the Germans as to the world at large, and pleads in the old familiar strain for an "understanding of the German viewpoint." The purpose of this campaign is to convince the world how wrong it would be to impose upon a defeated Germany, and especially upon German industry, a "super Versailles."

As part of this campaign, Dr. Muthesius, who represents the views of heavy industry in Germany, recently bade the world ask itself what the economic disarmament of Germany and the crippling of her industries would mean. All the old arguments are dished up again which Germany advanced against reparations after the last war.

The industrial disarmament of Germany, Muthesius writes, would recoil upon and impoverish the whole world, since commercial exchange is most intense between highly industrialized states. Should the Allies realize

## New Policy of Technical Penetration

their war aims, "the world of our enemies" would suffer damage, dissipating the source of economic progress.

### SYMPTOMS OF UNCERTAINTY

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* goes further and appeals, so to speak, to the conscience of mankind by pointing out that half the German nation lives by industry, that agriculture can absorb only a few millions and that the fate of forty million others in such an event a simple arithmetical calculation. These are evident symptoms of growing uncertainty, anxiety, even fear, for the future of German industry.

Viewed in this light, certain recent and still continuing developments in the field of German continental industry deserve special notice. German industry, following in the wake of the German armies, has shown a keen desire to acquire interests in the industries of the occupied countries.

I am not referring to the annexation outright of the industries of Poland, Czechoslovakia or other countries which brute force has brought beneath the German dictate. I



Photo taken at an Indian concert party at a convalescent camp somewhere in Iraq. More Entertainers are wanted for Indian troops.



am thinking of financial participations and other forms of penetration at which German industry; off its own bat, as it were (though with the approval of the Reich), is aiming. German industrial concerns have acquired such financial participations in larger and smaller European businesses of almost every kind, including the banks. A technique is followed in the occupied territories which is designed to create the fiction of so-called legal purchase.

German business men evidently hope that, after the war, financial interests they have acquired "legally" would be respected by the democracies. The steel, chemical, textile and mining industries have in particular attracted the attention of the German business world, and it is in these branches that participation has gone furthest.

#### A DIFFERENT RUSE

In South-eastern Europe a different ruse is employed; here substantial French participations, e.g., in Yugoslav lead and copper mines and in Rumanian oilfields a refineries have been "purchased" by German firms.

Influenced by events of the past few weeks and months, these circles have clearly formed the opinion that financial interests of such a questionable character furnish no guarantee for the future. And, indeed, there is no doubt that, if Germany were defeated, this financial invasion of foreign industry would be cancelled like any other political act of the Nazis.

Accordingly, German industry has lately adopted a course which promises a more lasting success. The new method is known as "technical penetration." German industries are trying to force their way as far as ever they can into the technical structure of continental industries; to obtain "by exchange" their secret technical processes; to introduce German methods into foreign

businesses and—most important of all—to link the whole productive process of European industry with the use of German substitute materials.

Thus Germany is at present trying to persuade the French and Swiss textile industries to use German artificial cotton. Germany is even prepared to supply this material, in spite of her own shortage. Not long ago the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* "suggested" that the Lyons silk industry should turn over to the manufacture of artificial silk and "in the friendliest way" put forward for acceptance the whole programme which this change would necessitate.

#### "A POLICY OF REINSURANCE"

If these plans were to succeed, non-German industries would become, both technically and as regard their raw materials, largely dependent upon the German Reich—a situation which, German industry calculates, could not be at all easily cancelled, even if Germany lost the war. A policy of reinsurance, in fact, against all risks.

There is another aspect to the question. Most substitutes can only be produced at prices far higher than those of the natural articles. Artificial cotton (zellwolle) costs more than cotton; Buna, the rubber substitute, is four or five times as expensive as natural rubber; synthetic is more expensive than natural petrol.

German industry calculates that after the war the position of German producers will in any case be extremely precarious if they have to compete with other countries. If therefore European industries can be so closely amalgamated with German industry as to confront them with the same problems and difficulties with which Germany will have to contend then the situation may be more easily mastered, even in the event of a German defeat.

### "LAST HOPE FOR GERMANY"

ACCORDING to an American economist and professor at Harvard University, unless Germany can win a decision over Russia this summer, Hitler has no hope of ultimate victory.

He declared that 12 per cent of the German people were in uniform and argued: "Such a huge proportion of a nation's people cannot be permanently withdrawn from industry and agriculture. Hitler, counting on a quick defeat of Russia, planned to get back the great part of his armies into the factories and fields long before this. That he has been unable to do so will bring about a crisis within three or four months."

#### M. Molotov's Third Note

## More German Atrocities in - Russia

The Soviet Government is continually receiving fresh evidence and reports to the effect that the German invaders engage everywhere in plunder and whole sale extermination of the Soviet population, stopping at no crimes, no brutality or violence, on territories which they have temporarily occupied or still continue to occupy. The Soviet Government has already stated that these atrocities do not constitute accidental excesses on the part of individual undisciplined army units or individual German officers or soldiers. The Soviet Government has at its disposal documents captured recently from the headquarters of routed German army units which prove that the bloody crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the Nazi Army are carried out in accordance with the plans of the German Government carefully elaborated and worked out in detail, and in accordance with the orders of the German Command. These plans and orders of the German imperialist invaders provide for universal plunder of the population of our country in both towns and villages, accompanied by the seizure and shipment to Germany of the personal property of Soviet citizens and property of the Soviet State.

#### WHAT THE GERMANS DID

Utter destruction of the towns and villages from which the Nazis are forced to retreat under the blows of the armed forces of the Soviet Union; seizure by the German army of occupation of land given by the Soviet State in perpetuity for free use as collective farms and the settlement of German managers and German landowners on seized land; slave

M. Molotov, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has issued on behalf of the Soviet Government a third Note on German atrocities. The Note is addressed to Governments with which the U.S.S.R. has diplomatic relations. Here is the first of five instalments giving a selection of typical incidents.

labour and bondage for our workers and peasants under the rule of the German imperialist invaders; forcible abduction for forced labour in Germany of several million Soviet citizens residing in towns and villages, and illegitimate classing of them as prisoners of war; the destruction of Russian national culture and the national culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union, and the forcible Germanization of Russians, Ukrainians, Byelo Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and other people of the U.S.S.R.; extermination of the Soviet population, prisoners of war and guerilla fighters by bloody violence and torture; executions and massacre of Soviet citizens irrespective of their nationalities, social standing, sex or age—the operations of the Red Army which in fierce battles step by step liberates Soviet towns and villages, districts and regions have revealed a truly indescribable picture of the Nazi Army's systematic realisation, with unparalleled cruelty, of these criminal plans of Hitler, Goering and other rulers of present-day Germany who have worked their way to power.

#### ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

The Soviet Government hereby brings to the knowledge of all peoples fresh documents and facts out of the tremendous store at its disposal which confirm the planned character of the atrocities. Red Army troops captured the original of a secret document issued by "Reichsmarschal of the German Empire" Goering and entitled "Instructions for directing the economy of the newly occupied eastern regions (green file)". These instructions in the green file give the following definition of

## FIRM AS A ROCK

"Now, a year afterwards, this calculation of the enemy too has fallen through. In spite of the grave trials of the past 12 months, the U.S.S.R. continues to stand as firm as a rock. Soviet power is now more stable than it ever was. The whole vast country is united round its Government and its leader—the great Stalin—in a powerful drive to defend the Fatherland and crush its mortal enemy."

—M. MAISKY, in SOVIET WAR NEWS, on the first anniversary of Germany's attack on Russia.

the most important purposes of the German attack on the U.S.S.R.:

"In accordance with the orders of the Fuehrer it is necessary to take all measures for the immediate and full utilization of the occupied regions in the interests of Germany. To obtain for Germany as much food and oil as possible—this is the main economic purpose of the campaign. Along with this, German industry must be supplied also with other raw materials from the occupied regions. The first task is to ensure within the shortest possible time complete supply of German troops with food at the expense of the occupied regions."

This document contains the following cynical observation: "Absolutely inappropriate is the opinion that the occupied regions must be put in order as soon as possible and their economy restored. Order must be restored only in those regions where we can obtain considerable reserves of agricultural products and oil. As to the rest—economic activities must be limited to the utilization of stocks found there." (From the section "Main economic tasks," paragraphs 1 and 2.)

For the realization of this predatory plan, which also provides for the organization of compulsory labour in our towns and villages, the issue of currency without any backing, and the abolition of wages, a special apparatus was set up described in detail in the document. This apparatus represented, as it were, a separate arm of the German Army with its

own "economic command, economic headquarters intelligence service inspectorate, military units, detachments for the collection of the means of production, detachments for the collection of raw materials, military agronomists and agricultural officers." The wholesale character of the brigandage planned beforehand by the Hitler Government, and which the German Command strives to make the basis of its method of supplying its army and rear, is exemplified by the following facts.

#### LIVESTOCK SEIZED

In 25 districts in the Tula region along the invaders robbed Soviet citizens of 14,048 cows, 11,860 pigs, 28,459 sheep, and 213,678 chickens, geese and ducks, and destroyed 25,465 beehives. In areas under the administration of the village Soviets of the Ozerzhinsky district in the Smolensk region the invaders plundered from the collective farms 2,554 horses, 1,170 cows, 335 pigs and 5,710 chickens. In addition the invaders took 2,027 cows, 2,138 pigs, 5,297 sheep and 44,159 chickens; also 5,477 pairs of felt boots, 2,439 winter coats, 3,208 warm shawls, 13,039 yards of fabric, 3,299 sets of men's underwear, and 815 sets of children's underwear which were the private property of collective farmers; also all stocks of grain, meat, honey, vegetables and all other produce, agricultural implements, sewing machines, bicycles, cash, etc., belonging to collective farms or collective farmers. Such are these armed robbers who stop at nothing, who invaded our country by order of the criminal Hitler Government which bears the full responsibility for all these atrocities.

#### BRITAIN'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT GIRLS



Although Britain's women's army, the A.T.S. (Auxiliary Territorial Service) was originally recruited for non-combatant duties, the girls are now taking on duties of a more dangerous nature particularly in anti-aircraft defence. Thus, to-day in Britain, the women are learning to handle barrage balloons, to understand radio location, and the use of many instruments in anti-aircraft defence. In the picture a group of A.T.S. girls from a British Northern Command training depot are receiving instruction, at a gun-site, in the use of a range-finder.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

**21st June**—The Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany and objectives at Emden, Osnabuk and elsewhere were bombed. Enemy air fields in Holland and Oslo also were bombed. The Royal Air Force also swept over Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk and Le Havre areas.

Addressing a British Soviet Alliance Anniversary demonstration in London, Sir Stafford Cripps, Leader of the House of Commons, said: "When we strike, let us strike hard with the determination to march through to Berlin before we call a final halt."

Mass arrests were made in Vienna and lower Austria as a prelude to a general purge in Germany.

**23rd June**—Aircraft of the Bomber Command laid mines in enemy waters.

Enemy aircraft were active over the south-coast of England. Bombs were dropped at several points in the southern countries.

**24th June**—The Royal Air Force raided Emden again. Airfields in the low countries were also bombed. Dunkirk docks were again attacked.

**25th June**—A few enemy aircraft were over the coastal district of East Anglia. One enemy bomber was destroyed.

**26th June**—As the result of dissatisfaction over the Libyan operations, a motion of censure against the Government was tabled in the House of Commons by Sir John Wardlaw.

A Canadian troop convoy arrived in Britain.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC.

**20th June**—Mr. Churchill arrived in United States, accompanied by Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Major-General Sir Hastings Ismay, Secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, Brigadier G. M. Stewart, Sir Charles Wilson John Martin, Secretary and Commander Thompson, Aide-de-Camp.

Problems relating to the Allied shipping losses, developments in the Near East, position in China and the Pacific and the opening of a second front were to be discussed by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

**21st June**—Speculations regarding Mr. Churchill's visit to U.S.A. in Washington were that the British Premier wanted to impress upon President Roosevelt the necessity of holding Egypt at all costs and the formation of a Second Front.

It was revealed that in recent months in Western Atlantic, German U-Boats had caused extremely heavy losses, particularly of oil tankers.

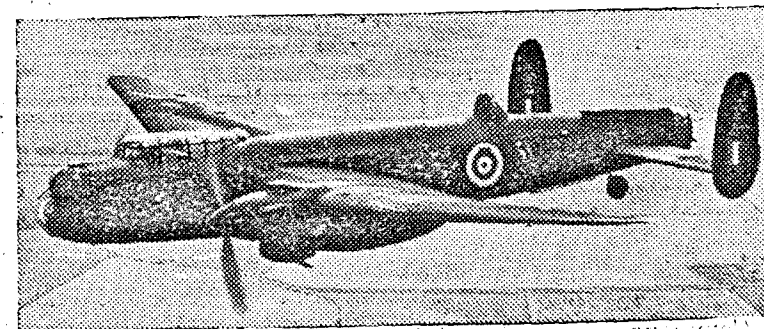
**22nd June**—Vancouver Island on the Canadian Coast was shelled by an enemy submarine. No damage was caused.

**24th June**—A joint Roosevelt-Churchill statement said that the leaders were planning "the earliest maximum concentration of Allied war power upon the enemy."

**25th June**—The discovery was made, according to a New York message, by the editor of the *New York Biographical Record*, that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are eighth cousins once removed. Their ancestors were abroad the *Mayflower*.

**26th June**—President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met the leaders of the Congress at the first of a series of war conferences.

### THE BRITISH AVRO "MANCHESTER" TWIN-ENGINE BOMBER, OUTSTANDING FOR SPEED, RANGE AND DEFENSIVE ARMAMENT



The Avro "Manchester" which has taken part in all the large-scale night raids of recent months, carrying its huge load of bombs into the very heart of Germany and Italy, is one of the biggest and most powerful aircraft in the world. It has a wing span of over 90 ft., is 70 ft. long and 91 ft. 6 inch high, and is driven by two Rolls-Royce Vulture engines each developing nearly 2,000 horse-power for take-off. It has a strong defensive armament including two machine-guns in the nose turret, four in the tail turret, and two in the dorsal turret... The Avro "Manchester" in flight.

### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

**20th June**—The Royal Air Force carried out a low-level bombing and machine-gun attack on Akyab and military objectives were hit. Food supplies were dropped by American airmen to the Chinese troops still fighting in Burma.

**21st June**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited Madras.

**24th June**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Colombo.

### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

**20th June**—The defenders of Tobruk area were surrounded. The coast road to the east was cut and Gambut was held by the enemy. The British bombed Gazala. The Royal Air Force raided enemy aerodromes. General Ritchie consolidated his new eastern lines.

There was slight enemy activity over Malta.

**21st June**—German troops broke through the defences of Tobruk and occupied a considerable area.

The defenders of Digo Suares joined the Free French forces.

### A BIG STORE HOUSE

To Canadian soldier stopped a Civil servant in London. They pointed to an impressive building and asked what it was. He told them it was the Ministry of Information.

"I thought the Ministry must be about the size," said one, "to store up all the information they never give away."

**22nd June**—Tobruk fell. The Royal Air Force raided enemy positions near Tobruk.

Senor Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, paid a visit to Mussolini at Rome.

**23rd June**—The garrison at Tobruk consisted of troops from the United Kingdom, South Africa and India who were taken prisoner.

The Eighth Army entrenched itself in the Sollum-Fort Capuzzo-Halfya area.

**24th June**—With the fall of Tobruk, enemy activities over Malta increased. In 48 hours, 10 enemy machines were destroyed.

Mr. C. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, made a statement in the House of Commons. It was revealed that Marshal Rommel was still receiving French North African products in Libya.

German and Italian forces were massed on the Libyan frontier. Fort Capuzzo was being threatened. The Royal Air Force attacked Axis bases in Crete.

It was revealed that the enemy used parachute troops in Tobruk.

**25th June**—It was reported that the Axis powers were planning an assault, by passing Capuzzo and Halfya. The battle for Egypt was probably on. A powerful enemy force marched towards Halfya.

**26th June**—Enemy forces marched deep into Egypt and reached a point south-west of Sidi Barrani. The British forces withdrew from Sollum and Sidi Omar. The Allies decided to take Mersa Matruh as the next line of defence.

The Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha, reaffirmed in Parliament the Egyptian Government's determination to keep out of the war.

### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**20th June**—There was bitter fighting in Kharkov. All German attacks were beaten off. 4,000 Germans were killed in four days on the Kharkov front. Seventy German tanks, 140

### BIKE AND A BASKET

"THERE is a victory bicycle campaign on, and even prominent officials ride to work on bicycles in the effort to save 30,000 tons of steel a year for war production. Price Administrator Henderson rode to work in Washington on a bike carrying a stenographer in a basket."

—From a New York Radio Talk.

motor vehicles and 28 wagons transporting ammunition were destroyed. A battalion of the Hungarian division revolted at Briansk. Enemy attempt to cross a river was foiled.

The Japanese Ambassador in Russia had an interview with the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet met and ratified the treaty signed between Britain and the U.S.S.R.

**21st June**—The Soviet army launched a new drive in Smolensk region. The German claims that they had broken through the Russian defences north of Sebastopol were not confirmed by Moscow. An enemy transport of 15,000 tons was sunk in the Barents sea. The air war over Murmansk grew fiercer. In three days, the Nazis lost 24 aircraft.

**22nd June**—The situation at Sebastopol was described as serious. The Germans drove a wedge into the defences of the port. There was fierce fighting on the Kharkov front. A German tank force was destroyed.

**23rd June**—The Soviet forces made a slight advance to the south of Sebastopol. Repeated and fierce enemy attacks were repelled.

Russian submarines successfully attacked enemy shipping in the Baltic.

**24th June**—The battle for Sebastopol reached a still more intense stage. Bitter hand-to-hand fight took place all round the chain of fortresses surrounding Sebastopol. On the Kharkov front, the situation was tense. The civilian population was evacuated from Sebastopol.

**25th June**—General von Mannstein's forces launched a large-scale attack on Sebastopol. Soviet troops, by strong counter-attacks, recaptured a height on the northern front of Sebastopol. The Nazis drove a wedge in Kharkov front. Soviet forces succeeded in making a gap in the German lines south-east of lake Ilmen. The Germans were thrown back on the north-western front.

The Finnish High Command claimed to have destroyed six Soviet submarines and two motor torpedo boats.

**26th June**—The Nazis hurled 1,000 planes and about 10 divisions against Sebastopol. Super-heavy guns were used. Fierce fighting continued in Kharkov area.

### SHIPPING.

**20th June**—An enemy submarine was sunk in the Western Atlantic by a small Norwegian merchant vessel.

The British destroyer *Wild Swan* was sunk by enemy aircraft west of the French coast.

**22nd June**—One U.S. merchant ship was lost and another damaged off the coast of Virginia through mines.

**24th June**—An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank an American freighter.

The Royal Air Force in Malta sank a medium-sized merchantman in an Axis convoy.

An enemy supply ship was torpedoed in the English Channel.

**26th June**—Enemy supply ships were attacked in the Mediterranean by British aircraft and one of them was sunk.

Four Japanese warships were sunk by Chinese bombers off Hankow.

### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

**20th June**—A Spanish trawler fleet which was fishing 100 miles west of the French coast was attacked by Nazi planes and three were sunk. A fourth was damaged.

A British plane made a forced landing near Santa Maria in southern Portugal.

The Turkish Government was satisfied that the American bombers which recently landed in Ankara, did not intend to fly over Turkey.

**24th June**—The Argentine cargo boat *Rio Tercero* was sunk.

**25th June**—The Soviet Ambassador in Turkey, M. Vinogradov, was recalled to Moscow for consultation.

A U-Boats' supply base was reported to have been discovered at the mouth of the Gurupi river in Brazil.

### RUSSIAN HOSPITALITY

"The earlier rulers of Russia could hardly have honoured their guests on a more lavish scale—that conception of hospitality at least has not greatly changed with the coming of new men to power. The wines were all grown on Soviet soil but there was a bewildering number of bottles on the tables of the guests. There was a very long and impressive top table, all the longer because we were seated down only one side of it. None of them had to sit with his back to the other guests, and so to obscure their view of the Soviet leader."

—Vernon Bartlett—"Dinner with Stalin."



**VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE.**

**20th June**—The Germans ordered the evacuation of the civil population of the French coast from Dieppe to Boulogne and several districts along the Belgian coast.

**21st June**—According to a message from the French Frontier, the Germans requested M. Laval to cede a million tons of French merchant shipping in the Mediterranean.

**22nd June**—Enemy shipping was attacked off the Dutch coast.

**23rd June**—M. Laval announced that Hitler had decided to liberate a large number of agricultural workers who are prisoners of war.

M. Laval, in a broadcast, said: "I desire Germany's victory."

**THE FAR EAST.**

**20th June**—The situation at Nanchang was obscure. Fighting continued in the hilly regions near Chefang Tun to the south of Paoto Chin.

Eighteen enemy bombers, with fighter escort, unsuccessfully attacked Moresby harbour and damaged only one small ship. Three enemy planes were destroyed.

Japanese advance in Kiangsi was checked.

**21st June**—The Japanese withdrew in Kiangso and Chekiang. There was heavy

fighting at Kwangpang. The Royal Air Force bombed objectives in Kalewa on the Chindwin river.

Enemy aerodromes and shipping were attacked in Kabaul. A 10,000-ton transport received three direct hits.

**22nd June**—The Japanese occupied Kiska in the Aleutian Islands. The American Army bombers hit a Japanese cruiser and sank a transport in Kiska harbour.

The Japanese offensive in Eastern China was halted. The enemy at Chekiang withdrew east towards Chuhsein. The Japanese raided Foochow and the Min river estuary in Fukien.

**23rd June**—Heavy fighting raged in the mountains near the Shensi-Honan border. The Japanese lost 1,200 killed.

**24th June**—The Japanese withdrew in Chekiang. The Chinese successfully counter-attacked in Kiangsi. Koreans in Korea and Manchuria revolted against the Japanese.

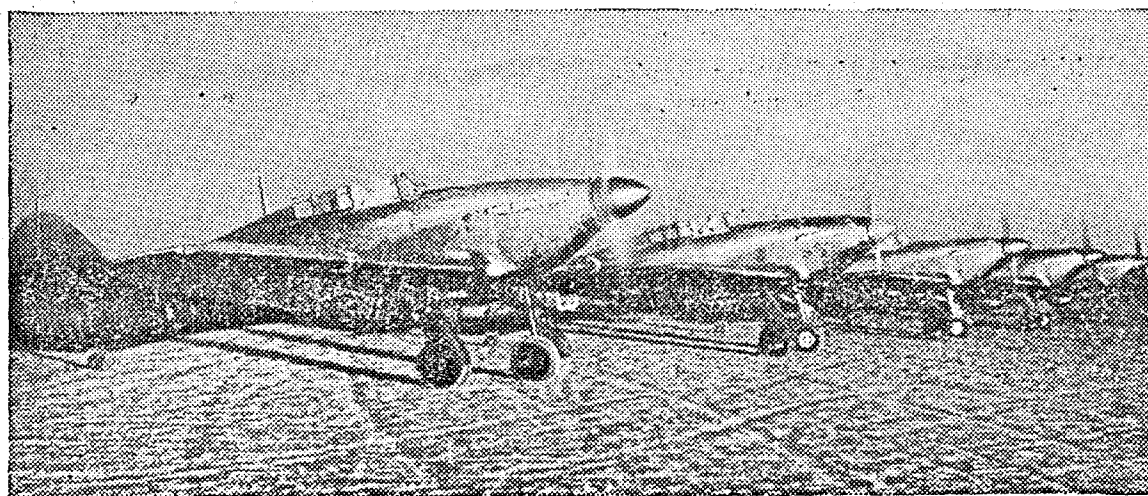
**25th June**—The Chinese recaptured Kweiki. The Japanese westward push was held up.

An enemy fighter was shot down in Timor.

According to a Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, Japan was likely to attack U.S.S.R.

Over 1,000 Japanese were killed in the revolt in North Korea.

**26th June**—The Chinese encircled Fuchow. The Japanese offered but feeble resistance. The Japanese captured Lishui.

**BRITISH HURRICANE NIGHT FIGHTERS IN MIDDLE EAST**

Besides day interception duty British Hurricane aircraft are now doing excellent work as night fighters.

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# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

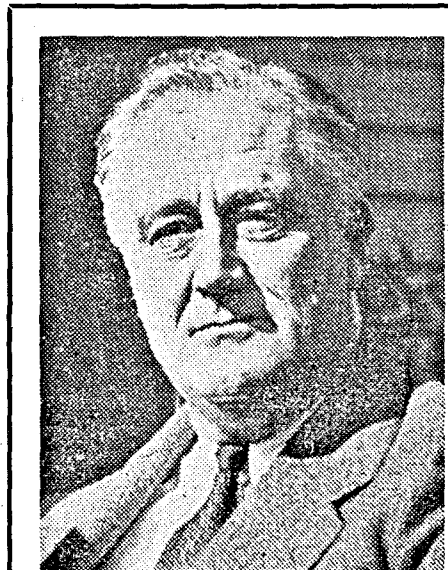
FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1942

ISSUE No. 26

## Second Front: Washington Decision



MR. CHURCHILL



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

— "WE DO NOT UNDERRATE THE TASK" —

"THE week of conferences between the United States President and the British Prime Minister covered very fully all major problems of the war which is conducted by the United Nations on every continent and in every sea.

"We have taken full cognizance of our disadvantages as well as our advantages. We do not underrate the task. We have conducted our conferences with a full knowledge of the power and resourcefulness of our enemies. In the matter of the production of munitions of all kinds, the survey gives on the whole an optimistic picture. Previously planned monthly output has not reached the maximum, but is fast approaching it on schedule.

"Because of the wide extension of the war to all parts of the world, the transportation of the fighting forces, together with the transportation of munitions of war and supplies, still constitutes the major problem of the United Nations. While submarine warfare on the part of the Axis continues to take a heavy toll of cargo ships, actual production of new tonnage is greatly increasing month by month. It is hoped that, as a result of the steps planned at this conference, our

respective Navies will further reduce the toll of merchant shipping. The United Nations have never been in such hearty and detailed agreement on plans for winning the war as they are to-day.

"We recognize and applaud Russian resistance to the main attack that is being made by Germany and rejoice in the magnificent resistance of the Chinese Army.

"Detailed discussions were held with our Military Advisers on the methods to be adopted against Japan and for the relief of China. While our plans, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed, it can be said that the coming operations, which were discussed in detail at the Washington conferences between ourselves and our respective Military Advisers, will divert German strength from the attack on Russia.

"The Prime Minister and the President have met twice before, first in August 1941 and again in December 1941. There is no doubt in their minds that the over-all picture is more favourable to victory than it was either in August or December last year."

—A Joint Statement on the Washington Talks issued on Saturday last.

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## Running Commentary

**Mr. Churchill's Review of War Situation** In his reply to the debate on the censure motion in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Churchill gave a frank review of the war situation, in the course of which he replied to the criticisms levelled against the central conduct of the war. The House rejected the censure motion by 475 votes to 25 and demonstrated its great confidence in Mr. Churchill. The open discussion of such a motion in the House of Commons, said Mr. Churchill, was "a remarkable example" of the "unbridled freedom of our parliamentary institutions in times of war," and added: "I am in favour of this freedom which no other country or House would dare use in time of mortal peril."

Mr. Churchill gave certain facts and figures regarding Libya, and referring to the evil effects of Rommel's advance said:

"We are at this moment in the presence of a recession of our hopes and prospects in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, unequalled since the fall of France."

He pointed out that questions and comments by individual members or independents representing no organized group of political power, which were cabled overseas were taken as the opinion of the House of Commons, and said he did not think any public man charged

with a high mission from Britain was ever so barracked from his homeland. "Only my unshakeable confidence in the ties which bind me to the mass of the British people," observed Mr. Churchill, "upheld me in those days." "So far as the central direction of the war is concerned," he said, "I can plead that we have not failed in the exertion we made or the energy shown." He gave details of the supplies sent to different theatres of war. He said:

"Several important units of British troops had to go to India which, a little while ago, seemed threatened by invasion. Other forces in India about to proceed to the Middle East had to be retained there."

Referring to the defences of India, the Premier said:

"India has now been strongly reinforced. A far larger army of the British and Indians stands under General Wavell than ever before in the history of the British connection in India. Ceylon which, at one time, seemed in great jeopardy, is now strongly defended by Naval, Air and Military Forces."

In fact, it would seem that this diversion of strength to India had its effect in weakening Allied position in Libya which resulted in the fall of Tobruk.

### STRENGTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS

"I have never shared the view that this would be a short war. It is far more likely to be a long one. There is no reason to suppose that the war will stop when the result became obvious. In spite of our losses in Asia, our defeats in Libya, and the increasing sinkings off the American coast, I affirm with confidence that the general strength and prospects of the United Nations have greatly improved since the turn of the year when I last visited President Roosevelt."

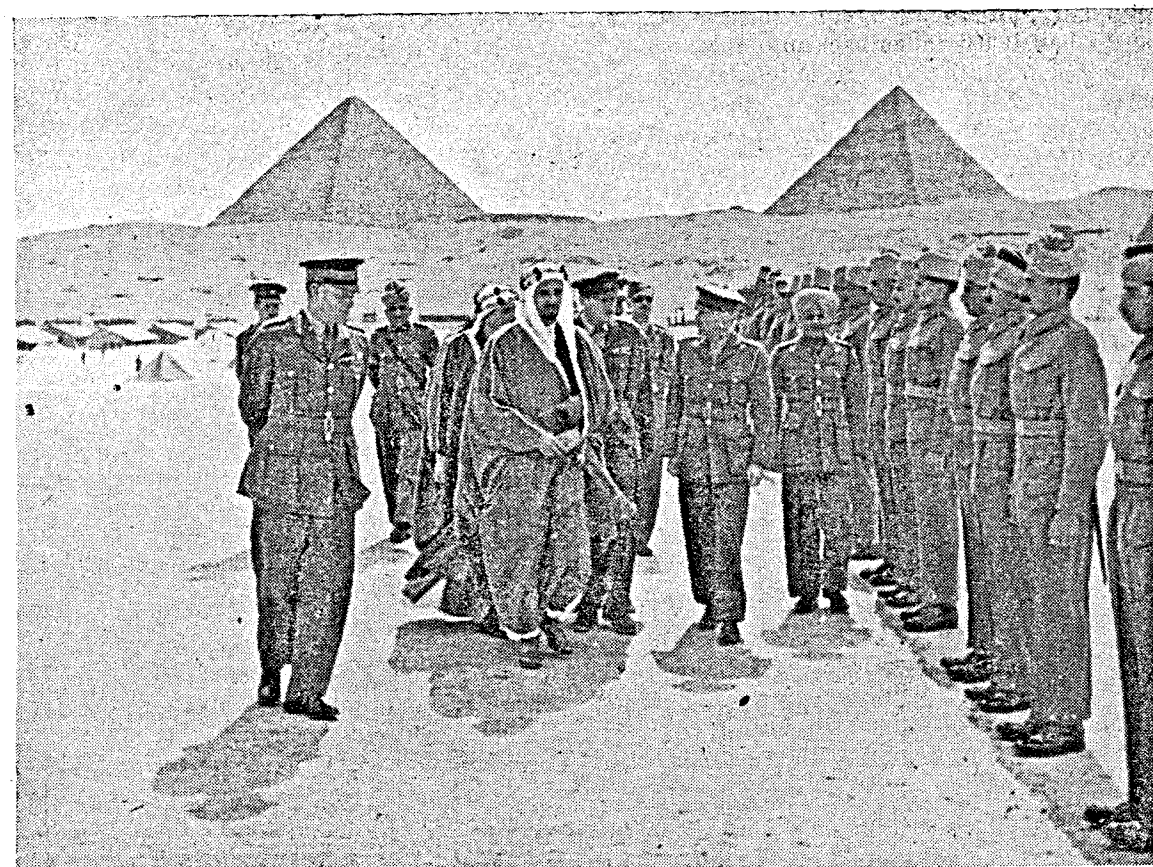
—Mr. Churchill—in replying to the debate in the House of Commons yesterday.

#### Loss of Tobruk

There has been no attempt to minimize the gravity of the situation in Libya. The loss of Tobruk, it is admitted, is a hard blow to the Allied forces in the Western desert. It has deprived them of a valuable advance base; it has resulted in the loss of several thousand men and considerable quantities of war material, and it has furnished the enemy with a harbour which renders communications with the rear more easy for him. Tobruk has held out against the repeated enemy air and land attacks for seven months, that is, from April to November 1941 and it gave rise to the

#### Most Blitzed Place

It may be recalled that Tobruk was fortified by the Italians since 1911. But General Wavell took only 36 hours to storm it. On January 22, 1941, 20,000 Italian prisoners were captured including a Corps Commander, a Divisional Commander, two Generals, an Admiral and a number of senior army and navy officers. At this stage the total number of Italian prisoners was 100,000. In April 1941, there was a weakening of the Allied Forces on account of the fact that reinforcements were sent to Greece. This weakening was responsible for the Allied



**INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT.**—Egypt is in the forefront of the world's theatre of war to-day. General Auchinleck has assumed personal command of the Eighth Army in Egypt. The above photograph was taken when H. R. H. Emir Mansour, sixth son of Ibn Saud, accompanied by General Auchinleck, visited Indian troops at a camp near Cairo recently.

impression that it was impregnable. It must be pointed out, however, that modern mechanized warfare does not lend itself to the growth of invincible armies and impregnable places. It all depends upon the volume and quantity of armour thrown against them. The German claim of invincibility was disproved by the Red Army long ago and it was the overwhelming weight of armoured forces which enabled Rommel to crash through the Allied defences in Libya.

withdrawal before a numerically superior enemy. But General Wavell decided to hold Tobruk, and for seven months the garrison, composed of Indians, Britons, Australians, Poles and Czechs held out against severe enemy attacks. Tobruk endured more than thousand air raids and it was regarded as the most blitzed place in the Middle East. Why was it that Tobruk did not fall at that stage? The reason is to be found in the fact that the Germans were not able to bring sufficiently heavy weight of armour against it.



### Forward Supply Depot

What the Tobruk garrison was able to do during the period of the siege was the harassing of the enemy supply columns which made the Axis construct a by-pass 40 miles long around Tobruk. General Auchinleck launched his offensive on November 18, 1941 and within nine days he fought his way through the last ring of the encircling enemy and linked up with the main Allied Forces. From this time onwards, the port of Tobruk served as a forward supply depot for the Eighth Army. Between April 12th and December 10th, the British Navy was able to carry 29,000 men of all ranks into Tobruk, evacuate 33,000 men, and run in 34,000 tons of supplies and food-stuffs, which comes to an average of 142 tons of supplies daily. After holding out for nearly a year and a half it has fallen back into enemy hands. General Rommel wanted to get at Tobruk on the second day of his present offensive, but it was only after three weeks of hard fighting that he has succeeded. The success has cost him heavy losses.

### A Temporary Set-back

The capture of Tobruk has well been described by Mr. Winston Churchill as a temporary set-back not affecting the ultimate outcome of the war for Egypt. The 8th Army is back on the Egyptian frontier. With shortened lines of communications, its defensive strength will be much greater than before. It has won the first round of the Libyan battle and lost the second, but the fight for Egypt is not won or lost yet, and its outcome will largely depend on the weight of the armour that the two sides can throw into the struggle. The Military correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* referring to this, writes: "Rommel's aim is Egypt with Alexandria as

the main objective. Long before he becomes dangerous to either, the counter-offensive should have materialized. We have good grounds for hope that when it is launched the pendulum will swing, as it so often swung in the Libyan campaign." In a recent speech, Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, Britain's Minister for Production, has stated that the lessons of Libya would be taken to heart. He said: "The end is sure, but we have yet much to endure, and we shall endure it in the same spirit as we have met our other tribulations." This tribulation, though a formidable development within two years of the battle for Egypt, is not a new and unforeseen crisis. Tobruk has no doubt been an important British outpost, but it must be recalled that it was in Axis hands before.

### Situation in Egypt

Pierce battle has been raging in Egypt during the last few days. Allied forces have withdrawn from certain positions to avoid encirclement. It is pointed out that the battle is one of manoeuvre rather than of retreat. An Agency correspondent with the Eighth Army says that it is difficult to have a complete view of the fighting, as a fluid battle is being waged over a very wide space and mobile columns are operating over this immense area. The evacuation of Mersa Matruh was announced as also the participation of New Zealanders in the battle for the first time since last December. These announcements are reported to show that the Allied plan is to narrow the coastal corridor into a funnel, and that this is proceeding satisfactorily. No immediate decision, observes an Indian Army Observer, is expected, and great risks, he adds, must be taken by both sides.

## THREE TUNES

When people in Sweden speak of the outcome of the war, they are found quoting three items from Hitler's speeches. In the first summer, Hitler said, "We are winning the war." In the second summer, he said, "We shall win." In the third spring, he said, "We must win."

The Bishop of Chichester, Dr. G. K. Bell, who remarked on this fact in London, had just returned from a visit to Sweden, where he found strong antipathy to Nazidom. He was impressed by the doleful picture of Germany given by travellers arriving in Sweden.

The Daily  
Telegraph.

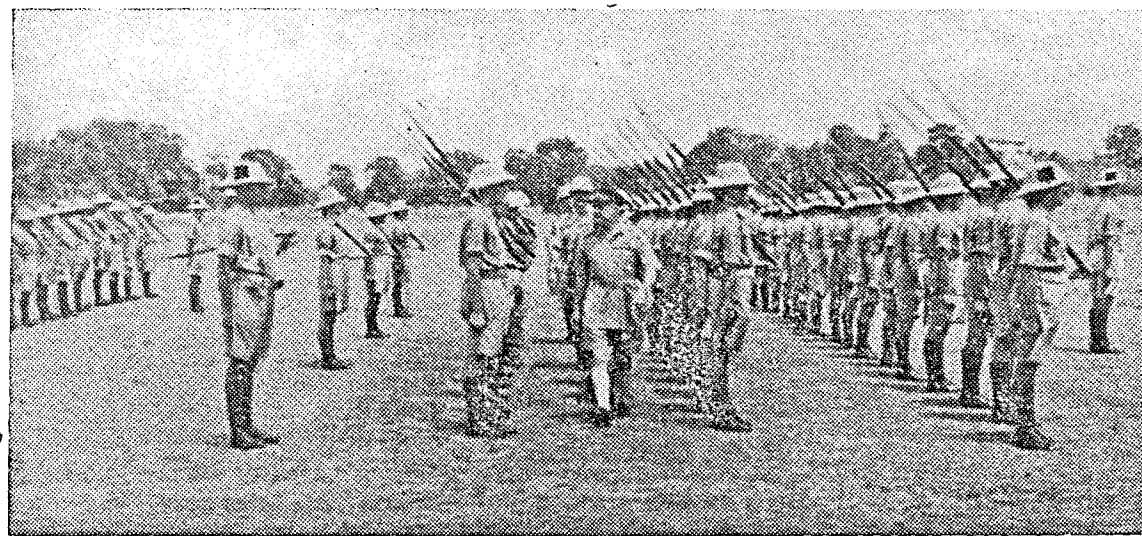
### Egyptian Premier's Declaration

The policy of the Egyptian Government towards this war has been reiterated by Premier Nahas Pasha in the Egyptian Parliament a few days ago. He denied the rumours, evidently spread by Axis agents, that the British Government had asked Egypt to mobilise Egyptians and declare war against the Axis. He warned the people against rumours, agents provocateurs and spies, and declared that they would be severely punished and asked them to denounce those who were engaged in this kind of propaganda. Two months ago, the Premier made a declaration on Egypt's neutrality. He said the basis of Egypt's foreign policy was to avoid war and avoid involving Egyptian soldiers and labourers in any war work, but he declared that the Egyptian Government would take strong measures to assure the safety of the

The recent reiteration of this clear declaration of policy will go a long way to counteract the disruptive propaganda that is being carried on by the enemy in and outside Egypt.

### Indian Troops in Egypt

Egypt is one of the outer frontiers of India, and Indian troops are playing an important part in the present battle. An Indian Army Observer says that battle-scarred Indian warriors, veterans who fought their way through the recent victories and reverses of the Libyan campaign, are holding places of honour in the defence of the Nile Valley, and with them are new-comers from India who have not yet crossed swords with the enemy, but who are very eager for action. These troops are unperturbable and very



GENERAL WAVELL IN CEYLON.—A battalion which distinguished itself in the fighting in the Middle East was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Archibald Wavell, during his recent visit to Ceylon. Mr. Churchill said in his speech in the Commons yesterday that Ceylon "which, at one time, seemed in great jeopardy, is now strongly defended by Naval, Air and Military Forces."

British troops and their Allies, while they were on Egyptian soil to defend democracy. The Egyptian Government would not, he added, allow anyone, Egyptians or foreigners, to attack the safety of these troops. He said:

"I am loyal to the treaty of friendship and alliance between Egypt and Great Britain both in the letter and the spirit. Nor will I tolerate any action by any Egyptian, of a nature to endanger in any way the military security of our Ally, or give cause for any anxiety to those now fighting for the very existence of democracy and freedom. That is my policy. I want our Ally to know this, I want the troops of our Ally and the allies of our Ally to know this, at a time when they are facing the utmost hardships in the field far away from their homes and their kin in defence of the cause of truth and justice."

cheerful, says the Observer, and whichever way the fortunes of battle go, they are certain to give a good account of themselves. They can, he adds, inflict such heavy casualties on the enemy as to prevent him reaching his objective, namely, the Suez Canal. Indian troops have covered themselves with glory wherever they have served, whether in Iraq, Iran or Syria, and it is to be hoped that they will distinguish themselves in a similar measure in the Battle for Egypt, which is one of the most important battles of the war.

### The Premier's Visit to America

Mr. Churchill has done it a third time—he visited America for important consultations with President Roosevelt. The main point of consultation was the opening of a second front to divert Germany and help Russia. When asked if the



second front was on the agenda of the White House Conference, President Roosevelt's Secretary said, "I think it perfectly justified to assume that he (Mr. Churchill) came for that purpose." In the joint statement issued after the return of Mr. Churchill to London, the opening of a second front has been expressly referred to. The Premier and the President state:

"We recognize and applaud Russian resistance to the main attack that is being made by Germany. . . . While our plans, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed, it can be said that the coming operations which were discussed in detail at the Washington conferences between ourselves and our respective military advisers will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

Mr. Churchill had met President Roosevelt earlier about a year ago, in August, and later in December, 1941. The statement adds: "There is no doubt that the over-all picture is more favourable to victory than it was either in August or December last year." Mr. Churchill's visit to Washington was intended to achieve an important object, and the decision to create a second front at the proper time is a manifestation of the hope and desire of the peoples of the United Nations. When the second front becomes an accomplished fact, it will represent the strength of the united effort of the freedom-loving nations of the world.

**Our Debt to Russia** The world owes a great deal to Russia for putting up the greatest resistance against the German onslaught, and saying the advance of Hitler's hordes on other countries. Sir John Wardlaw Milne said in the House of Commons on Wednesday that he agreed entirely with the necessity for fully supporting Russia, and added: "God knows what our position would be without her." Britain owes a year's freedom from serious air raids to Russian endurance—a year which has given her valuable time to build up her war industry to approach peak production. Britain owes to Russian heroism a lessening of the invasion threat, which made it possible for her to reinforce and strengthen the defences in other theatres of war. India also owes a deep debt of gratitude to Russia for the same reason. The danger to India through the Middle East, which was threatening a year ago, has been held off. Valuable time was given to strengthen the Allied positions and safeguard India. The world owes to Russia in fact the whole changed aspect of the war from one of defence against odds to an offensive towards victory.

### Russia's Debt to Britain and U. S.

Russia also owes a great debt to the free nations of the world. To Britain in particular she owes more than to any other single power.

Britain's refusal to make peace in those critical weeks after Dunkirk and her heroic stand in the Battle of Britain gave Russia time to build up the strength which enabled her to withstand the shock of the Nazi impact.

Direct aid to Russia from Britain became more obvious last year because it was more concrete and visible. Within a few days of Russia's declaring war, Britain began to send a variety of raw materials and machine tools. The Royal Air Force showed its strength and power by its daylight sweeps over France. A number of Hurricanes were sent to the Eastern front, which helped Russia to hold and break the German drive on Murmansk.

The British occupation of Syria and the Anglo-Soviet occupation of Iran were both measures of direct aid to Russia. Thus Iraqi and Iranian oil was denied to the Germans, and the back-door to the Caucasus was closed. In October 1941 came the Moscow Conference, where Britain and America both pledged themselves to send larger supplies to Russia.

M. Stalin expressed his thanks for the "bountiful supplies of raw materials, machine-tools and munitions of war." All the large promises held out to Russia have been fulfilled to the letter. Three months ago began Britain's giant bombing offensive.

Russia owes to America the despatch of tankers to Vladivostok last summer and the help promised at the Moscow Conference. But the deliveries have been delayed by the war in the Pacific started by Japan. Russia owes to China the guarding of its Far Eastern flank.

### Tobruk's Call to S. Africa

**"I do not doubt what South Africa's response will be to this call from Libya and Tobruk. Let the critics who are busy with the postmortem on Tobruk not touch the heroes in it. Neither the British, Indian, nor South African troops can be blamed."**

—General SMUTS, in a broadcast on Saturday last.

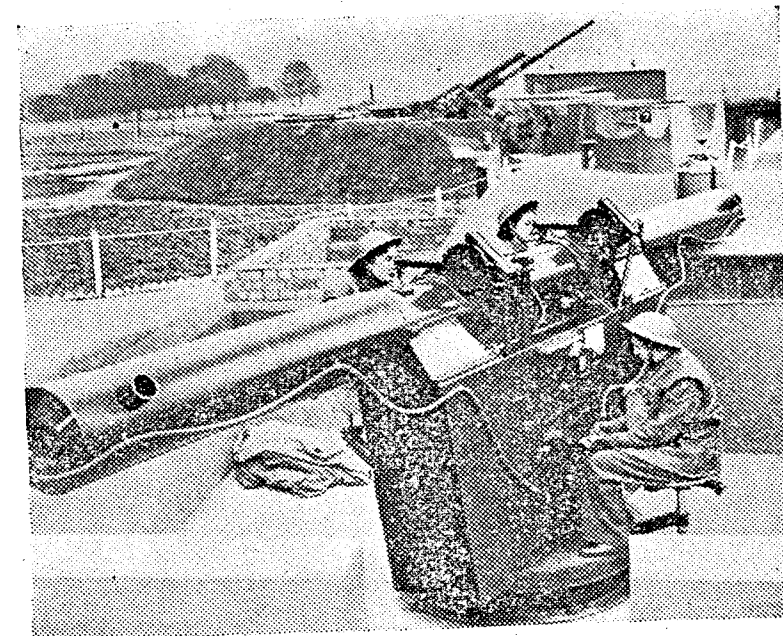
## Britain Stripped for War: Increase in Volume of Production

WE are producing to the hilt," said Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Britain's Minister of Production, who is now in the United States, in a broadcast to that country. He added:

"We are pouring approximately 60 per cent of our national income into war. There is no business as usual in Britain. There is no production as usual in Britain. There is no profit as usual in Britain. We have thrown everything we have into this war, and we will never quit. We are producing tanks, 'Jeeps' and other mechanical vehicles at a rate of 257,000 a year. This is an increase of 350 per cent over the rate in the last quarter of 1940. We are producing 40,000 big guns a year and supplying

them were serving with guns alongside of men, working predictors under fire in anti-aircraft batteries.

There had been virtually no industrial disputes, declared Mr. Lyttelton. Working time lost owing to labour disputes since the outbreak of the war had been less than one hour per worker per year. To-day 77.5 per cent of the boys and 67.5 per cent of the girls between 14 and 17 were engaged in war work. Much more than 50 per cent of the ships that were used to bring food had been diverted to supplying and maintaining Allied armies throughout the world. Every available acre had been turned into farm-land. Factory workers and Cabinet Ministers got the same ration.



**BRITISH A.T.S. GIRLS IN ACTION AGAINST GERMAN BOMBERS.**—The first German bomber to be brought down with the assistance of British A.T.S. Girls was destroyed during a night raid over England. The guns were manned and fired by men, but the fire control instruments, plotting and detection devices were controlled by women members of the anti-aircraft crews. A.T.S. girls had previously proved their efficiency at handling the instruments in daylight.

them with 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition. We are producing millions of small arms each year and supplying them with 2,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Lyttelton presented a picture of Britain stripped for war and said that of her population of 33,000,000 between the ages of 14 and 65, 22,000,000 were working full time in industry, the armed forces or civil defence, which was equivalent to the mobilization of about 60,000,000 people in the United States. Five and half million women workers had been mustered; 76,000 women in the A.T.S. were doing jobs ordinarily done by soldiers; and 13,500 of

"When John Bull wakes up in the morning, he finds that the Minister of Labour has called him up for work in factories, if he is not fit for military duties. The Minister of Food has taken all the variety and spice, and most of the volume, of his breakfast, lunch and dinner; and the President of the Board of Trade has given him so much and no more clothing. His wife is working in a factory and the Treasury is taxing him to the hilt. War savings absorb his surplus income, which cannot be spent because there is nothing to buy. We can still laugh, although one home out of every five—and there are 13,000,000 of them—has been damaged or destroyed by bombs."

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates :—

### Officers

Previously reported "Missing"—  
Now reported "Killed"

### I.M.S.

— Lieut. Rajagopalachari, K. S.

### Indian other ranks and non-combatants

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed "Prisoners of War".

### Madras S. & M.

|       |      |              |
|-------|------|--------------|
| 16221 | Spr. | Ahmed Khan.  |
| 12897 | Spr. | Chinnappan.  |
| 16726 | Spr. | Devaraj.     |
| 14796 | Spr. | Muthuswami.  |
| 15014 | Spr. | Panjali.     |
| 13002 | Spr. | Parasuraman. |
| 17747 | Spr. | Pathavi.     |
| 15192 | Spr. | Subramaniam. |

### I.S.C.

|         |      |                 |
|---------|------|-----------------|
| A. 2670 | Sgn. | Kariappa, G. N. |
| A. 2681 | Sgn. | Sankunni Nayar. |
| A. 3615 | Sgn. | Susainathan, T. |

### R.I.A.S.C.

|            |       |                |
|------------|-------|----------------|
| MT./503674 | Swpr. | Kumaraswami.   |
| MT./895349 | Sep.  | Kuppuswami, S. |
| MT./895362 | Sep.  | Muniswami.     |
| MT./899541 | Sep.  | Ponnu Nayar.   |
| 17680      | L/Nk. | Moganavelu.    |
| 16915      | Nk.   | Muthu.         |
| 63136      | Spr.  | Marappan.      |
| 64116      | Spr.  | Narayanaswami. |

### Wounded.

### R.I.A.S.C.

|            |          |                               |
|------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| MT./899433 | Sep.     | Balakrishnan.                 |
| MT./891138 | Sp./Dvr. | Karuppanan, N.                |
| MT./899921 | Sep.     | Kommuru Seetha-<br>ramaswami. |
| MT./895864 | Sep.     | Krishna Reddi.                |
| MT./896157 | Sep.     | Perumal.                      |
| MT./900037 | Sep.     | Raman Nambiar.                |

Previously reported "Missing"  
now reported "Rejoined"

### I.E.

|       |       |               |
|-------|-------|---------------|
| 17536 | Spr.  | Natesan       |
| 60428 | L/Nk. | Sivaraman, L. |

Viceroy's Commissioned Officers.  
Missing.

### I.M.D.

— Jem. S. C. Pandya.

Prisoners of War.

— Asst. Surgeon. Perreira, E.

Indian other ranks and non-combatants.

### Wounded.

### Madras S. & M.

|         |      |                |
|---------|------|----------------|
| 13020   | Spr. | Abdul Gaffoor. |
| 60994   | Spr. | Muthuswami.    |
| A. 1468 | Sgn. | Sankariah, A.  |

### Missing.

|       |       |                             |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 64669 | Spr.  | Balakrishna Pillai,<br>K.R. |
| 19608 | Spr.  | Gudla Appa Rao.             |
| 17208 | L/Nk. | Jcseph.                     |
| 19896 | Spr.  | Marutha Pillai.             |
| 64213 | Spr.  | Mohamed Hussain.            |

### Died.

|       |      |              |
|-------|------|--------------|
| 19929 | Spr. | Kuthalingam. |
|-------|------|--------------|

Previously reported "Missing", believed  
"Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed  
"Prisoners of War".

|         |         |                |
|---------|---------|----------------|
| A. 1764 | P.L/Nk. | Kesava Rao, G. |
| A. 1624 | Nk.     | Perumal, R.    |

### I.E.

|       |      |               |
|-------|------|---------------|
| 19066 | L/k. | John Ponniah. |
|-------|------|---------------|

### I.A.O.C.

|          |      |                |
|----------|------|----------------|
| O/109873 | Sep. | Perumal, K. S. |
|----------|------|----------------|

### I.G.S.C.

|             |     |                     |
|-------------|-----|---------------------|
| G.S.F./5254 | M/W | Munuswami.          |
| G.S.F./9484 | M/W | Perinunam<br>Swami. |

### Missing.

### Officers.

### I.A.

|   |            |                 |
|---|------------|-----------------|
| — | T/Captain. | Narayana, A. S. |
|---|------------|-----------------|

Viceroy's Commissioned Officers  
Killed.

### I.A.

|        |      |             |
|--------|------|-------------|
| 100025 | Jem. | Lakshmanan. |
|--------|------|-------------|

### Wounded.

|   |      |               |
|---|------|---------------|
| — | Sub. | Alagiriswami. |
|---|------|---------------|

## INDIA and CHINA

"IN the minds of the Chinese people, India and China, having been brought closer together by war, will now march on to make joint contributions towards winning both the war and the peace."

Dr. Wang Shihchieh, Minister of  
Information, Chungking.

## Royal Indian Navy

ANOTHER new ship for the Royal Indian Navy, intended for escort, anti-submarine and other duties, was launched in India a few days ago.

During the past eleven months the fleet has been progressively increased in accordance with the large-scale shipbuilding programme initiated earlier in the war. Every month now newly constructed vessels move down Indian slipways preparatory to completing, and many more ships as well as small craft are on the stocks. The construction already completed and in hand represents an outstanding development in the Indian shipbuilding industry. With the growth in the number of ships has proceeded a remarkable increase in the number of officers and ratings.

### NEW TORPEDO SCHOOL

One of many signs of the Royal Indian Navy's rapid expansion is the decision to build a new Torpedo School.

The Royal Indian Navy's Torpedo Branch, it should be pointed out, is not concerned only with torpedoes. Officers and men at the School will also be trained in handling depth charges, in laying and disposing of mines, and in operating and maintaining ships' electrical equipment. Instruction in these three subjects has hitherto been imparted in separate establishments, but is now to be centralized in the school, which will produce a steady flow of highly qualified specialists.

Skilled electricians are important members of a ship's company.

Before 1914 electricity was used in warships for little more than lighting: to-day it plays a vastly more important role. On the correct functioning of the equipment depends to a large extent a modern ship's fighting and steaming efficiency. Men trained to a high standard of skill are therefore necessary.

Those who have been through the school will be suited for well paid employment in civil life on completing their time with the Royal Indian Navy. The best of them will, while serving, be eligible for warrant and commissioned rank.

Another development affecting the Royal Indian Navy is the establishment, in conjunction with the Royal Navy, of a new Anti-Submarine School in India.

The Officer-in-Charge will be lent by the Royal Navy, the staff will consist of officers of both that Navy and the Royal Indian Navy, and the officers and men under training will be drawn from the Royal Indian Navy and the Navies of Allied Nations. The School will be the largest in the British commonwealth, with the exception of that in the United Kingdom. It will replace the Royal Indian Navy's existing Anti-Submarine School, which has done excellent work but is not large enough to cope with the present demand for trained men.

The Royal Indian Navy's Gunnery School is also undergoing considerable development. Recently moved to more spacious accommodation, it will next year be transferred to a new and larger building in devices for teaching men to operate the Navy's guns.

This expert enumerates five vital aspects of aid to India by the United Nations:

(1) Continued Allied naval pressure in the Pacific, keeping the Japanese Navy out of the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal;

(2) Continued support of China by plane, camel, automobile, caravan, elephant, or any other available means, so that China's resistance may continue to aid India;

(3) Reinforcement of air power in India and Ceylon by Anglo-American forces;

(4) Further supplies of munitions to India, especially airplane engines, tanks, armoured cars and machine-tools;

(5) Expansion of the Indian Army.

## United Nations' Aid to India: Five Vital Aspects

INDIA'S place in the strategy of the war is most significant, says George Fielding Eliot, the well-known commentator. He illustrates an article appearing in *Look* magazine for June 30, with a map of the world, pointing out that the defence of India is lessened in difficulty because of her geographical position.

### TAKING NO CHANCES

The following advertisement appeared recently in a German newspaper :—

"Green Parrot lost. Reward paid for return to Neuhauserstrasse, No. 25. (Not edible)."

## German Failure to Crush Russia

THE Turkish paper *Tasviri Efkiar* writing under the heading "Attrition After Blitzkrieg" says: "The blitz did not crush Russia. She lost much territory but she rallied. Soviet troops are fighting better now than they did in the last war. Russia has profited by the lessons of the war and has increased her defensive strength."

Deputy Sadak writing in *Aksham* says: "Heavy tasks await Germany if she is to win the war. She has got to crush Russia, resist an Anglo-American landing, defeat Britain, Egypt, India, Australia and the islands of the Empire, and finally force America to ask for mercy. All this has to be

accomplished before Occupied Europe rises and the German people are worn out."

### AMERICAN BOMBERS AND TURKEY

Commenting on the German assertion that American bombers violated Turkish neutrality, Deputy Asim-us writes in *Yakit*: "Americans realized Turkey's determination to remain neutral. Logic does not admit that American bombers should start from Syria to fly over Turkey. There is no strategic necessity for this because American bombers can reach the Caucasus by flying over Iraq and Iran. I talked to the American airmen and I am convinced that they would not violate Turkish neutrality."



### HITLER'S HORDES LEAVE DESOLATION BEHIND THEM IN FAIR LANDS.—

In this picture radioed direct from Moscow a homeless Russian woman is seen weeping, her children by her side. She is a Collective farmer and nearby stands what is left of her ruined home, burned down by the retreating Germans.

## The CAMOUFLAGE of CAMOUFLAGE!

A PILOT landed at what is considered the best camouflaged air station in Great Britain. A Group Captain asked the pilot how on earth he had found his way to the station. "Very simple, sir," said the pilot. "Everything else was normal all round. This particular area was so invisible that I knew it must be an aerodrome."

### M. Molotov's Third Note—II

## German Brutality in Russia

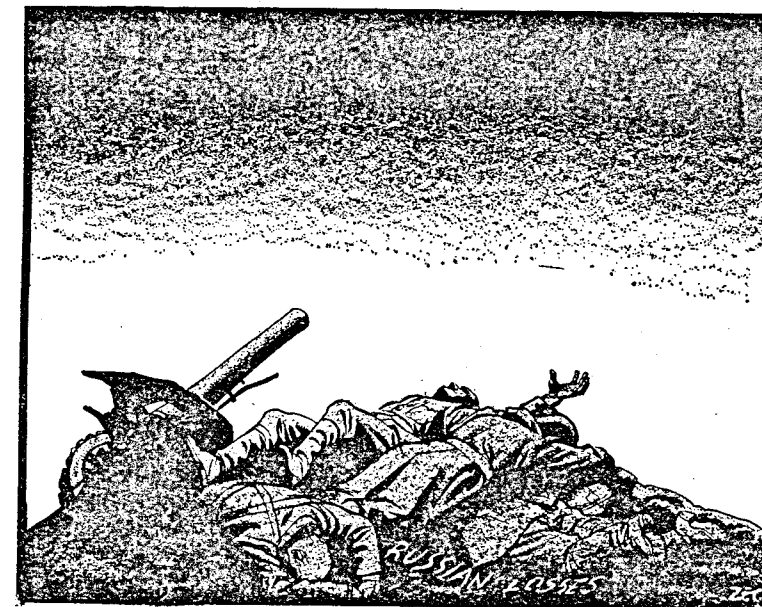
AT the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942 the German Command issued a number of orders instructing German Army units, while retreating under the onslaught of the Red Army, to destroy everything that escaped devastation during the occupation. Thousands of villages and whole blocks in many towns, and even whole towns, have been burned down, blown up or razed to the ground by the retreating Nazi Army.

The Nazi Army carries out these orders with unbounded cruelty, burning down whole villages; blowing up dwelling houses in the towns, burning alive in them whole groups of residents; shooting Soviet citizens who attempt to rescue from fire their relatives and

In 25 districts in the Tula region the German Army during their occupation completely burned down 316 villages, 19,164 peasant houses, 299 schools, 2,950 threshing barns, cattlesheds and stables.

### STARITSA IN RUINS

The ancient Russian town of Staritsa was reduced to ruins. The hospital, library, theatre and children's house were all destroyed. Out of 866 buildings in the town of Bogoroditsk, 534 were completely burned down. In Stalinogorsk the damage sustained by dwelling houses alone is estimated at 278,000,000 roubles. In Kaluga for several days the invaders systematically destroyed street after street. Similar systematic des-



### OUR DEBT PILES UP

Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror

other people who had no time to escape from houses set on fire; and killing those who attempt to save the least part of their property. The extent of the destruction effected by the Nazi incendiaries is seen from the following data taken from many such instances.

### VAST DESTRUCTION

In 23 districts of the Moscow region occupied by the Germans they completely destroyed 537 villages and partly destroyed 928; completely destroyed 38,423 dwelling houses in the villages, 5,140 dwelling houses in the towns, 947 schools (out of 1,220 existing schools), 159 hospitals, 54 kindergartens and creches, 491 clubs, 66 bakeries, 109 public dining rooms, 788 stores, 1,053 stables, 3,169 cattlesheds, 13,610 barns and sheds, 747 auxiliary enterprises, and so on.

truction was effected in scores of other towns in the Russian regions, as also in the Ukraine, Byelo Russia and Moldavia and in the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.

### SLAVE LABOUR

The Soviet Government has at its disposal documents proving that the Nazi rulers and Command are putting into effect in the occupied territories a plan for the enslavement of all Soviet citizens, introducing universal compulsory labour in towns and villages and carrying out forcible abduction to Germany of several million peaceful citizens of our country, illegitimately classifying them as "war prisoners." Slave labour is accompanied by humiliation and punishment not only for trying to avoid forced labour but also when people weakened by hunger fail to attain the labour productivity demanded by the invaders.

(Continued on page 12)



## Food for Thought in Germany: Prospect of Small Crops

**W**EATHER is taking the side of the United States against Hitler this year. In the United States the weather is assuring bumper crops, which means abundant food. In Europe the weather is assuring short crops and hunger. . . . A hungry Europe sooner or later will turn into a madhouse of desperate people.

In the United States crops have seldom got off to a better start. This crop will come on top of the huge reserves of unused grain last year. In Europe food reserves are low and dwindling even in the face of severe rationing. The bitter winter that froze German troops in Russia also killed much of the wheat crop that had been planted last autumn. The late spring has delayed the planting of spring wheat, which in any event is not a big European crop. That there is no need for grain in Europe is attested by no less an authority than Goering.

The prospect of a second year of small crops must be a major concern of the Germans. The reason is that there are no longer surpluses in the countries that can be looted, in order to augment the German larder. . . . All this means continued unrest in Europe. It means that labour will be less productive than it would be if it were well-fed. It means that some people will tend to become desperate and will cause trouble. It means that German morale will be affected as belts are tightened more and more from necessity.

German rations are being reduced again. It means that countries like Holland, Denmark and parts of France with their heavy livestock populations will be forced to kill more animals for lack of adequate food. . . . Once again America is turning out bumper crops while her enemy, Germany, goes hungry.

From the Danube to Denmark Europe's present crops are causing anxiety. A million imported workers, 800,000 war prisoners and nearly 6,000,000 women and children are helping to produce this year's food supplies for Germany. Yet the poorest harvest for generations is being forecast. Weather thus for this year is on the side of the American agricultural producer—*United States News*.

### GERMAN BRUTALITY IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page 11)

#### DIRE PENALTIES

An "announcement" issued at Kaluga on November 20, 1941, signed by the German Commander, Major Portazius, reads: "(1) Citizens who work lazily or fail to work the fixed number of hours will be fined. In case of failure to pay, offenders will be subjected to corporal punishment. (2) Citizens who have been assigned work and fail to appear will be subjected to corporal punishment and will not receive any food assistance from the town. (3) Citizens who generally shirk work will in addition be deported from Kaluga. Citizens fearing work will be assembled in labour columns and placed in barracks where they will have to do heavy work."

To deal with mass absence from work by members of collective farms and individual peasants, the orders of the German Command provide punitive expeditions. Photographs found on captured Nazi officers and men show scenes of corporal punishment and mass execution of peasants carried out by punitive detachments. Circulars issued by the German Command show that rural populations are forced to attend these executions, and in order to intimidate people it is forbidden to bury the bodies of those shot or hanged for several weeks. The number of Soviet peasants and other peaceful residents forcibly driven by the Nazis to the enemy rear already runs into hundreds of thousands and probably more.

#### EVERYONE A PRISONER

Thus in the camp for "war prisoners" near Minsk, where about 100,000 prisoners, comprising chiefly the male population of Byelo Russia ranging in age from 15 to 60 are kept in the open, hundreds of men die daily from starvation, disease, beatings and shootings. The bodies of those who perish are not removed for a long time. Captives are left without food and water for five or six days. When food is distributed only war prisoners who are near the place of distribution obtain it. In the course of every "distribution" of food, several scores of persons are killed. The guards of the camp sometimes "amuse" themselves by opening machine-gun fire at a level of one yard above the ground which forces "war prisoners" moving about the camp to crawl on the ground.

## Story of a Pilot Returned from Malta

I met a chap yesterday who has just got back from Malta. He was there all last summer and autumn and winter flying a Hurricane, writes a correspondent in the *Daily Express*. He left there just as *Luftwaffe's* latest and greatest blitz began. So I regarded him much as one would regard a man newly returned from the hell for Malta has suffered more than two thousand air raids, over one thousand of them since Christmas!

What was it like? Oh, pretty noisy now and again. Yes—There were some bombs. Yes—Many of them fell on airfields.

What had he been doing? Oh, just stooging around. Apparently it was for "just stooging around" that he got his Distinguished Flying Cross.

Could he give me any kind of line on the terrible days of the blitz on Malta? Sure he could. His chief recollection seemed to be those early breakfasts in stone dispersal huts before the dawn patrol. "We had some damn good fires!" was his nostalgic comment.

Recreation? Well, there was beer and lots of pleasant, though often "underground" places to drink it in. And yachting still went on in the harbour. Sometimes disturbed, admittedly. And the friendly captain of a merchant vessel which often appeared in Malta seemed to keep an unceasingly good line in English beer—in the most dangerous harbour in the world! He could recall the calm of an Indian waiter aboard this same vessel. A stick of bombs fell across the ship as the waiter crossed an open deck with glasses on a tray. He reached my friend safely and apologised that the tray was splashed—not with beer for he had spilt none but with seawater from over the side.

When will the British get the real war spirit? Surely after some thousand air raids in a hundred odd days and goodness knows how many combats, a chap like this ought to know there is a war on?

### Letters to Prisoners of War

Next of kin of service personnel and civilians who have been reported missing in operations in Hong Kong, Malaya and Burma, are informed that it is now possible to write to those who are prisoners of war in Japanese hands. Lists of prisoners of war have not yet been received from the Japanese Government, but until further notice letters and postcards should be addressed as follows:—

**Military.**—Personal Number (other ranks only), Rank, Initials Name (in block letters), Regiment, Locality where last serving or last heard of, followed by, British Prisoner of War C/o Prisoner of War, Information Bureau, TOKYO.

**Civilians.**—Initials and Surname (in block letters), Last known address, followed by British Prisoner of War, C/o Prisoner of War Information Bureau, TOKYO.

Envelopes should bear the inscription, "Prisoner of War Post" and no stamps need be affixed. In view of the difficulty the Japanese may have in censoring letters it is recommended that both letters and post-cards should be brief and clear. No parcels can be accepted at present.

### THE FIRST EXCEPTION

Mr. Churchill referred to the "heroic garrison and inhabitants of Malta" in his speech yesterday (Thursday) in the House of Commons. He said: "There has never been any case in this war of successful defence against superior airpower being made by aircraft with only two or three airfields to work from. Malta is the first exception (loud cheers). At one time, they were worn down to no more than a dozen fighters."

## Britain and Iraq

### Fifth Columnists' Lies Exposed

THE Baghdad Arabic newspapers, echoing the topic of conversation in local circles, have published a bitter attack on Fifth Columnists' lies, under the streamer headline, "Britain Supplies Iraq with foodstuffs." The papers give facts and figures about the arrival here for civilian consumption of over 20,000 tons of wheat during the past 3½ months, from British sources, conveyed by British ships. "This means," point out the Baghdad papers "that in order to assist an Ally in need, Britain has given shipping space which she could have used for the transportation of arms and ammunition for her fighting forces. Moreover, 6,000 tons of sugar have recently been brought to Iraq by the British for local requirements, and further quantities are on the way.

"This is tangible proof for us as to the extent Great Britain is concerned regarding the welfare of her Allies. No better proof can be furnished than the provision of over 25,000 tons of shipping space in a matter of 10 weeks for the transportation of foodstuffs to Iraq, when that space could have been used for the transportation of troops and equipment to the war zone."

The papers then turn to the Axis liars. "With all that, Fifth Columnists have the nerve to circulate the rumour that the British Forces are taking wheat and other foodstuffs from Iraq. Everyone realizes here that such rumours are intended to divert attention from what is happening in Nazi occupied Europe. Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, formerly grain exporters, are now clamouring for wheat and bread—wheat stolen by the Nazis and taken to Germany. What does Hitler care if Hungarians, Rumanians, and Bulgarians starve to death?

Customs returns just published show that Great Britain, the British Empire, and Dominions, with the United States and Allied powers, have taken over two-thirds of Iraq's total exports during 1941, their purchases of Iraqi products amounting to £2,913,000. The total export figure for the year was £3,902,500.

The share of Great Britain, India, the Dominions and territories under British control came to £1,516,000 while the United States of America took £1,035,000 worth of Iraqi products. Greece, prior to Axis occupation, Turkey, and Egypt took local goods to the value of £362,000 and the bulk of the balance was shared between Syria and Japan, at £420,000 and £446,000, respectively.

Syria took record exports from this country, the major part being after the occupation of that country, by the British and Free French. Her purchases from Iraq last year were four times those of 1940 which stood at £102,000.

through Iraq to and fro neighbour countries

At the same time, transit trade traffic passing went up from £3,000,000 in 1940 to over £7,000,000 last year. Iraq here benefited not only in additional Customs duty, but also in transportation and other appertaining charges.

During the year, too, Iraq's invisible exports, in the shape of expenditure by the British Forces in the country, are estimated at several millions pounds.

Parliament passed the Budget estimates for the financial year 1942-43 in record time and was prorogued for the summer recess by Royal Decree in the middle of the month. Normally the Budget takes a month of long daily sessions when the entire governmental machinery comes under the microscopic examination of members of the house during the debates. This year the sessions were few, and the speakers fewer. The Chamber of Deputies passed the Budget after six meetings. The Senate went one better, passing the entire estimates in three meetings.

The Chamber of Deputies held 49 meetings and the Senate 17 during the session just terminated.

### A SHORT STORY

"ONE is reminded of one of Leo Tolstoy's short stories, 'How Much Land Does A Man Need?' It relates that for a certain sum of money a man was to receive as much land as he could include in a circle by running from dawn till sunset. Exhausting himself beyond his strength, the man tried to run as far as possible. He managed to return to his starting point, but collapsed. All he needed was six feet of land for his grave. Yes, Hitler has given land to his crack army. Millions of his soldiers have received their portion on Soviet soil."

—M. KALININ.

Mr. E. V. Richards, who heads the Major Irrigation Projects section in the Directorate General of Irrigation, is shortly to proceed to India with the object of selecting eight surveyors for service in Iraq. They will be engaged on a two-year contract for work in this section. Mr. Richards will be away seven weeks.

The Bill governing House Rents in Iraq, passed by Parliament before the end of the session, has become law. The new law safeguards the interests of the tenant in every way, leaving no loophole for the landlord to indulge in profiteering.

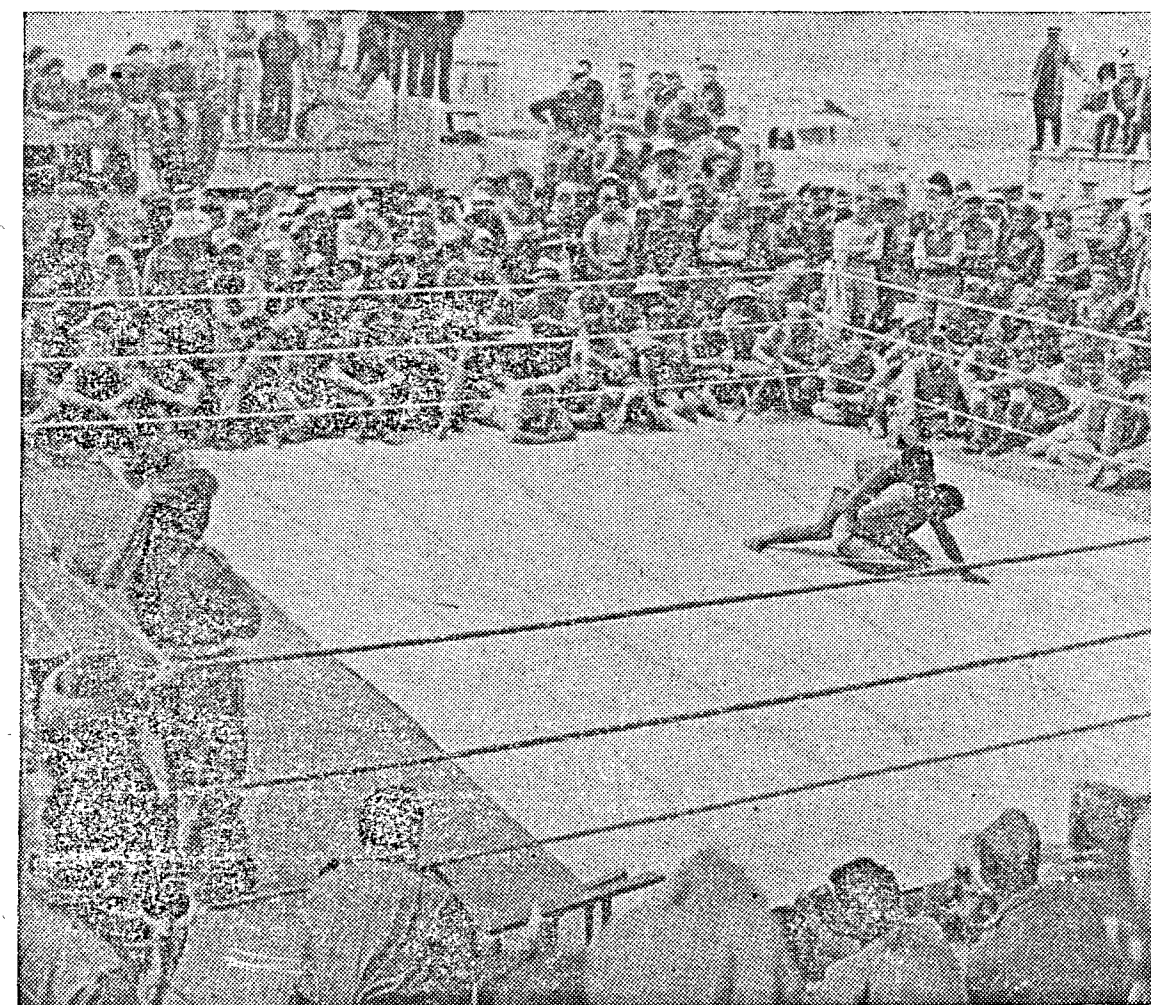
A representative of the Iraqi date industry is now in Jerusalem to negotiate the sale of Iraqi dates to Palestine, the fruit, one of this country's chief exports, being in demand in neighbour Middle East countries at the moment. Attractive prices are obtained for the commodity.

Syria has also been a very good customer for Iraqi dates.

The only export difficulty has been in recent times in transportation. The Railways have now extended facilities here by allocating space for 2,000 tons of dates.

The Lebanese Minister of Supply and Commerce, Alfred Bey Askaf, has arrived in Baghdad to complete the negotiations for a trade agreement between Iraq and the Lebanon. He was received in audience by H.R.H. the Regent, and called on the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet.

His visit to the Minister of Finance lasted two hours during which they discussed economic, commercial, and supply questions. The Baghdad newspapers state that the Iraqi Finance Minister expressed to the Lebanese Minister the Government's readiness to assist the Lebanon in the establishment of closer trade relations.



INDIAN SOLDIERS IN SYRIA.—Indian soldiers giving an exhibition wrestling match at a New Zealand camp in Syria.

## War in Pacific : Japan's Shipping Problem

**S**INISTER LIGHT is thrown on the sincerity of German-Japanese relations by some of the utterances of German military experts, says Major George Fielding Eliot, well-known news analyst. They foresee that in the second phase of the war in the Pacific, the Japanese cannot be successful.

In an analysis of the situation Major Eliot declares that the first phase of the Far Eastern war with its flashy Japanese successes is now over. In the second phase which is now beginning German experts concur with other analytical authorities in the belief that Japan cannot possibly win success, and is doomed to defeat.

### HEAVY LOSSES

"The first phase was the phase of easy Japanese successes over isolated United Nations garrisons, in which Japan exploited the advantages of surprise, superior numbers, and proximity to home bases. The second phase is now beginning, with Japan fighting for time to exploit its captured resources. Japan is suffering from heavy losses which she cannot quickly replace. The United Nations are strengthening their positions for an attack on Japan, in places beyond Japan's reach."

"The German military clearly foresaw these conditions. In 1936 Admiral Gadow wrote: 'No matter whether Japan succeeds in conquering Hong Kong, Singapore and the Philippines, she remains in mortal danger as long as Vladivostok, Petropavlovsk, Nikolaievsk, Dutch Harbour, Hawaii, and Samoa are in hostile hands. Midway Island will act as the farthestmost advance post as the spearhead of the offensive operations against the centres of strategy.'"

### GERMAN AIR EXPERT'S VIEW

"In the following year, Colonel von Buelow, Germany's outstanding air warfare expert and Far Eastern specialist, said that a war between the Western powers and Japan would necessarily have two stages. The first phase would be a strategy of grandiose surprise necessarily resulting in Japanese successes which would remain of a preliminary character only, since Japan in the early stages of the war would be in no position to capture those bases representing a real menace. The second phase would represent an enemy offensive beyond the reach of the Japanese military machine. In this Japan would exhaust her military strength in order to defend herself against attack from primary bases."

**G**ERMANY'S leading economic and financial weekly, *Deutsche Volkswirt*, does not make any effort to conceal the seriousness of Japan's shipping problem.

A writer in this journal states that while Japan increased her commercial fleet between 1936 and 1939 from 4,200,000 tons to 6,600,000 tons, the Chinese war has required her withdrawal of 1,500,000 tons for military use. The new construction for Japan's merchant fleet in 1937 totalled 451,000 tons; in 1938, 442,000 tons; and in 1939, 400,000 tons.

This steady decline, declares the writer, is continuing because of Japan's lack of steel and qualified labour. The present capacity of her shipyards is 800,000 tons annually even if her material and labour problems are solvable.

The German author appears to doubt whether Japan can complete her construction programme calling for 7,500,000 tons in 1942 and 1943. He declares that Japan faces the same shipping difficulties as Britain but that she lacks Britain's construction and potential recuperative powers.

## Aleutian Islands : Japanese Trap

**T**HE attempt of the Japanese to revise the disposition and dissipate the concentrated strength of the United States Navy by means of raids on the Aleutian Islands is a naive manoeuvre that is easily analyzed.

Fulton Lewis, news commentator, in discussing the situation, says:

"There is a strong conviction among high officials in Washington that the sudden activity of the Japanese in the northern Pacific area is a definite strategy designed to worry us about the safety of Alaska and thereby get us to withdraw part of our Atlantic naval forces into the Pacific, and rush reinforcements into Alaskan waters.

"The Army and Navy are not worried in the slightest about the Alaskan situation at the present time."

## Japan too Big for her Boots: She will Stumble before she goes Farther

(By Nathaniel Peffer)

**A** REAPPRAISAL of Japan is clearly in order in the light of events of the past five months.

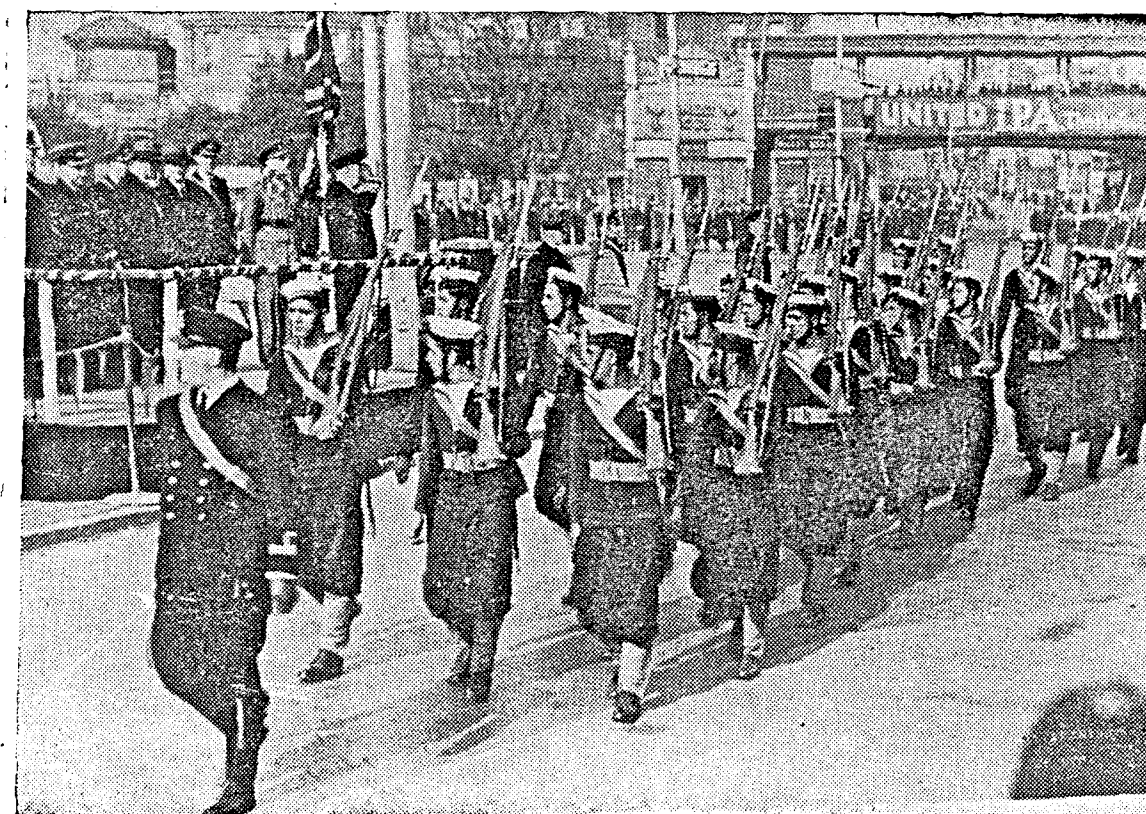
Japan's first asset is geography, and this is also a liability. The theatre of Far Eastern war is the Far East. The stakes of a Far Eastern war lie in the Far East. Japan is in the Far East. She could get there first with the most men, the most guns, the most ships, the most planes. In the beginning, therefore, Japan was bound to win the stakes. That is geography, that is mathematics, that is any other aspect of first principles.

But geography, which gives Japan her first successes, becomes a liability rather than an asset after the successes have been won. For, the geographical disadvantages which have been ours then become Japan's. Japan's navy must cover lanes extending nearly 4,000 miles. The air force must be distributed for defence along that whole course. The opportunity to choose the point at which Japanese strength can be concentrated on a single objective is lost, and lost also is the opportunity to choose the scene of action.

### NO POWER OF ENDURANCE

This would not be fatal or even over-serious if Japan were inherently strong enough to hold command of the sea within a radius of say, 2,500 miles, and command of the air within a similar radius, and at the same time supply her forces at any point with enough reserves of men and material to meet any attack that can be thrown against them. Japan is not strong enough for that. And her lies crucial weakness—the lack of the kind of reserve that makes for endurance in modern warfare.

Japan may have been winning in these first months rich sources of raw materials, but to get the benefit of them she must have a surplus of mechanical equipment and of trained industrial man-power. Both of these she lacks, especially the latter. Japan began the war at the height of her curve of power. Japan could throw into action everything she had and this is as much as she will ever have.



R.I.N. MEN IN BRITISH PORT.—Ships Company of a Royal Indian Navy Vessel marching past during a call at a port in Britain.



On the other hand the United Nations, and America in particular, have barely touched their storehouse of wealth and productive capacity. In the capacity for building ships to carry men and planes and arms and munitions, for building fighting ships and planes, in reserves of raw materials to use and money to pay for them, there is no comparison between Japan and the United States—let alone Great Britain and perhaps Russia in due course.

#### FATAL WEAKNESS

At the beginning, time was in Japan's favour, but only at the beginning. Time soon became her most potent enemy. Japan may still be able to dig in, but before long she will be in a state of siege. She will be besieged not in a single, concentrated, prepared position, but stretched out along thousand of miles. Then her enemies can choose the point of attack and concentrate at that point.

The essential fact is that Japan is now as strong as she can or ever will be again, and that present appearances are deceptive. A militaristic Power which takes the offensive can be almost at its best until the eve of its crash. Witness Germany in the last war—apparently irresistible on July 15, 1918; suing for an armistice less than three months later. It is just the factor which makes Japan so formidable now that is her fatal weakness—namely, that she could summon the fullness of her strength at the beginning of the struggle, and only at the beginning.

#### NOT SO STRONG NOW

In so far as any revision of judgment on Japan is called for, it is only illusion that must be discarded. Japan was not so weak as we thought in 1941; she is not so strong as we are inclined to think now. At the beginning of a war against far distant enemies she was not only strong but invincible. But when those enemies can compensate for distance by calling on reserves of power, Japan becomes vulnerable—dangerously vulnerable.

Despite all present appearances Japan is too big for her boots and she will stumble before she has gone much farther.

## Dominating India Through Religion

OFFICIAL Japanese opinion concerning the domination of India is becoming increasingly outspoken. Japan feels that she has a spiritual mission to enforce Great Eastern solidarity upon India, says Tokyo radio, and to bring India into the "Co-Prosperity" sphere. She intends to accomplish this domination by means of religious influence and coercion.

India is the final great link in a chain of design that includes the whole of the East. The plan begins with the Filipinos. The Japs have hopes of "civilizing" the Roman Catholic Filipinos and, by working through their natural filial piety, bringing them into Buddhism.

The Thai people are Buddhists but of a different type than the Japanese. The Japs declare baldly that because the priests in Thailand are so well-organized and so powerful, it will be an easy matter to bring Thailand into Japanese Buddhism. They need but to control and guide the priests, and the priests can easily coerce the people into "Co-Prosperity."

Burma priests, too, are highly organized, revered and followed by the multitudes. It should be an easy matter to dominate these priests can easily coerce the people into ignorant and already pro-Japanese, and then the exploitation of the people will be a simple matter.

This so-called "spiritual reformation" in Burma would bring great repercussions in India, think the Japs, who say that Indians are awaiting a spiritual saviour such as Japan. The people are naturally religious also. With India, the Japanese would achieve full domination of the Pacific area—a "master race" in full control of all these subject peoples.

**"FALSE, CRUEL**

**— and —**

**TREACHEROUS"**

**" . . . But my partner, wiser than myself, persuaded me from it, representing the dangers, as well as of the seas as of the Japanese who are a false, cruel and treacherous people."—Defoe: "Robinson Crusoe."**

## The Bombing of Japan: New Jap Book on an Interesting Discussion

JAPAN'S fear of aerial attacks and anxiety over the fate of her inflammable cities is shown in a new Japanese book entitled "Japan Under Aerial Attacks," says the Chinese Information Bulletin, Calcutta.

A few weeks before the outbreak of the Pacific war an enterprising publisher assembled in Tokyo five Admirals, one General and other Staff officers for a discussion on "The Bombing of Japan." Here is how the discussion went.

Admiral Anto, former Director of the Navy's Air Department, foresaw air attacks from land bases in the Soviet Union but said: "Enemy planes from land bases can be

will be utilized when America wars with Japan. If so, we may lose domination over Formosa for some time."

Admiral Anto: "It goes without saying we should consider this, but if we launch attacks first and destroy enemy bases, the thing won't be so threatening. Whoever has the attacking spirit will win, even though the opposing forces are of equal strength. It is useless for fear of air attacks to keep one or two hundred planes in Tokyo."

#### IMPORTANCE OF ALEUTIANS

Captain Yamaguchi, an air officer of the Navy's Air Department, specially emphasized the importance of the Aleutian islands. "Experience shows many difficulties of flying



A BRITISH CANNON-CARRYING SPITFIRE IS PREPARED FOR ACTION. —Aircraftmen of the British Royal Air Force seal the barrel of one of the cannon on a Spitfire, to prevent rain from entering it. When the gun is fired, the bullet removes the covering.

Constant research is undertaken to improve the equipment and weapons of the British Royal Air Force.

intercepted. Until Japan gets absolute control of the sea, the danger of attack by enemy planes from the sea cannot be avoided."

Rear-Admiral Soza said: "Russian planes could come from Vladivostock and Khabarovsk but we can take places like Vladivostock and convert them into air bases if we move quickly."

The unnamed chairman of the meeting interpolated: "Even if there is no question of Russia and Manchuria, America will probably utilize air bases in China in the event of a Japanese-American war."

Rear-Admiral Soza: "Present Chinese-American relations indicate that Chinese bases

from the Aleutians to Japan and many trial fights have failed. From the Aleutians to Chishima there is much fog. Flying is possible only above 3,000 metres from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in May. This is fortunate for Japan but not absolutely safe. Japan should adopt air defence measures in that area."

Major Shirogane (of the Army's Scientific Research Bureau): "It is dangerous to rely on fog. The enemy can fly above it. About 3,000 metres it is clear. If it is clear over Tokyo, enemy planes can bomb their objectives immediately they come over the city."

The chairman: "Will you gentlemen please comment on the air defence exercise held in Tokyo?"

### TOKYO'S AIR DEFENCE

Col. Ishiki, a staff officer of the Tokyo Garrison Headquarter: "Tokyo is the heart of Japan, the centre of our political, military and economic activities. If Tokyo is bombed, the effect on the people will be great. Therefore Tokyo must be defended with all efforts. Air defence exercise with Tokyo as the centre covered a circle of 60 miles where light control is conducted. This circle includes Chiba, Ganagawa, Saitama and the northern part of Ibaraki, but not the Hitade mines where chimneys will be objectives for bombers."

Major Shirogane: "Subways have also shown weaknesses. The road surface is not strong enough to resist bombing. Gas attacks are another question, as there is no ventilation equipment. The air is still unless tramcars are running. What will be the result if underground lines are attacked by both demolition and gas bombs?"

Major Kusunoki (War Office) also emphasized that subways, regarded in Tokyo as the safest places, were really the most vulnerable. "Moreover there are the hopeless wooden houses in case of incendiary bombs."

"Tokyo looks grand but from the air it looks poor. Therefore evacuation of the city's population is most urgent. When I partook in the air defence practice in northern Kyushu I saw streets at Moji crowded with stores and houses packed like oranges in a box leaving no empty space. It gave me a headache observing it from the air."

### FAILURE OF SMOKE SCREENS

The Chairman: "How about smoke screens?"

Captain Kihara (Army Technical Department): "I have doubts about using a smoke screen. It is easy to distinguish it from the air."

Captain Yamaguchi: "I was once told to observe how a smoke screen looked from the air. It covered only a limited area and presented itself as an objective for the enemy."

Major Shirogane: "Take the Marounouchi Mansion, for instance. To cover this building and avoid possible bombing takes a screen 30 times the size of the object. Climatic conditions also must be taken into consideration before spreading a smoke screen over important places."

Capt. Yamaguchi: "The garbage incinerator at Fukagawa, Tokyo, is a real problem. Its smoke spreads from Chiba to east of Yedogawa and will be a landmark for enemy planes."

## Japan's Worries

"JAPAN has three main worries. One is that Germany's defeat will be her doom; the second is that she has oilfields but no oil; the third is that conquered Asiatics do not co-operate," writes Raymond Clapper in *Look* magazine.

Japan has plenty of man-power but the Japanese have not proved themselves wise administrators in the conquered areas. Clapper adds:

"The Japanese have never fully developed Manchuria. They failed notably to win co-operation from the people in occupied China, whose economic booty has been very disappointing."

"The Japanese soldiers are slowly learning that wholesale rape and murder inspire passive resistance, sabotage and bitter patriot warfare. However, they do recognize by now that the unconquered spirit of the Chinese people is a portent and that the day of reckoning will come."

### SAMENESS OF PURPOSE

"WE are doing our best to make the man in the street feel both geographically and spiritually the closeness of the war in Europe and the Middle East and realize its sameness of purpose with our own long struggle." — J. C. George Yeh, London, Director of of the Chinese Ministry of Information — in a recent speech in London.

### STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE

"With Colombo still secure and Madagascar in our hands the strategic advantage of position in the Indian Ocean lies with the United Nations."

—Lieut-Genl. Sir Douglas Brownrigg.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

**27th June.**—Over 1,000 Royal Air Force planes took part in a mass raid on Bremen, enemy's principal centre of submarine production. Fifty-two British aircraft were lost. The Official German News Agency admitted that several towns in north Germany were attacked. Bremen was "a city of fires" after the Royal Air Force left. Targets at Le Havre also were attacked.

Several amendments were tabled on the no confidence motion in the House of Commons. Mr. Churchill, it was reported from Washington, described the fall of Tobruk as "a temporary set-back, not affecting the ultimate outcome of the battle of Egypt."

A "LOOK-OUT" ON A BRITISH ARCTIC-PATROL DESTROYER—British destroyers keep unrelenting watch over the oceans of the world, hunting enemy craft and only putting into port for the minimum period necessary for refitting and refuelling. By conveying a large and steady flow of vital war materials to Soviet ports, they have also achieved a share in the great German winter defeat in Russia. In March 1942 British escort destroyers played a large part in defeating strong German forces which made four separate attacks on an important Allied Russia-bound convoy.

Picture shows—A "Look-out" machine-gunner in a British "Tribal" class destroyer working in northern latitudes.



**28th June.**—Mr. Churchill, on his return from United States in the course of an official statement, said: "The coming operations, which were discussed in detail at the Washington conferences between ourselves and our respective military advisers, will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

It was reported that M. Laval may visit Germany.

Enemy aircraft made a short attack on Norwich.

Walter Goering, 21-year-old nephew of Marshal Goering, was killed in an air battle with the Royal Air Force on the Western Front.

It was revealed that the executions since the assault on Heydrich totalled 520, including 72 women.

The Royal Air Force laid mines in enemy waters. Enemy airfields and railway objectives in occupied territory and enemy shipping off the Dutch coast were attacked.

**29th June.**—The Royal Air Force were over Bremen and north-west German coastal areas. Three enemy fighters were shot down. Large fires were left burning in Bremen and other targets in occupied France.

Enemy aircraft were over the west and south coasts of England. Lord Glanely, the famous race-horse owner and shipping magnate, was killed in an enemy raid on a south-western town.

**30th June.**—Two German aircraft were destroyed in a raid over south-west England.

The Royal Air Force raided the railway yards at Hazebrouck and three enemy fighters were destroyed. The submarine base at St. Nazaire, enemy airfields and railway objectives in occupied France and enemy shipping in the Channel were also attacked.

**1st July.**—Enemy raiders were over East Midlands. Bombs were dropped at some places.

The Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany. Bremen was again heavily bombed.

The Parliamentary Labour Party decided not to demand a special inquiry into Libya.

Mr. Churchill refused to publish reports received from General Wavell regarding the loss of Malaya and Singapore.

Another contingent of Netherlands soldiers arrived in England after completing training in Canada.

**2nd July.**—Eighty-two Czechs were executed in further reprisals for the death of Heydrich.

There were debates in the House of Commons and House of Lords on the fall of Tobruk and the situation in Libya. Lord Cranborne said in the House of Lords: "The fall of Tobruk was quite unexpected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East and by the Government."

**3rd July.**—The House of Commons re-affirmed its confidence in Mr. Churchill by an overwhelming majority.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**27th June.**—For the first time, Russia took part in the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences at Washington. The Russian Ambassador to United States, M. Litvinov, held extended conferences with the two leaders.

In view of the closer relations between China and United States, the Consular of the Chinese Embassy in Washington was promoted Minister.

"No financial reckoning will take place at the end of this war. In return for Lend-Lease aid, the United States will expect no nation to do more than fight her utmost to rid the world of Nazism and Japanese militarism." This was one of the important commitments incorporated by President Roosevelt into his fifth Lend-Lease report to the Congress.

**28th June.**—The 23 American Army fliers who bombed Tokyo and other Japanese cities on April 18, received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared that Japanese assertions that an American submarine sunk the Russian freighter were entirely false.

**29th June.**—Eight alien agents who landed in United States from German submarines were captured by officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**30th June.**—According to a New York message, several accomplices of the eight saboteurs were arrested.

#### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**27th June.**—The Royal Air Force bombers scored a direct hit on a large building when they again raided Akyab.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited Trincomalee.

General Lo Choying, Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, said in the course of a statement, "We are not going to give up Burma."

**1st July.**—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, announced at a meeting at Trafalgar Square, that the Indian fire-fighting organization would be strengthened by volunteers from the British Fire Service.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**27th June.**—The enemy reached a position in Egypt 30 miles from Mersa Matruh. Three divisions were engaged. The Royal Air Force raided German positions. The Eighth Army was locked in battle with the entire striking forces of the enemy in Africa on the desert between Sidi Barrani and Mersa Matruh.

Two enemy supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean by British submarines.

An unidentified aeroplane flew over Durban. Anti-aircraft guns went into action, but the aircraft escaped.

**28th June.**—Three Italian fighters and one German fighter were destroyed and three damaged by the Royal Air Force over Malta.

Rommel's advance into Egypt was slowed down. The enemy's main force forged along the coast towards Mersa Matruh. Enemy units were plastered by the Royal Air Force fighters and bombers.

**29th June.**—The great battle for Egypt began. Two main clashes occurred south of Matruh. There was fierce fighting near Mersa Matruh. Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed over the battle area. The Royal Air Force made a low-level attack on aircraft in the Derna aerodrome. Enemy transport vehicles between Sidi Barrani and Mersa Matruh were knocked out by our aircraft and enemy troops killed.

**30th June.**—Mass executions were carried out by the Germans in Crete.

#### DEFEAT OF HITLERISM INEVITABLE

"THE DEFEAT OF HITLERISM is inevitable. The Soviet people are firmly convinced of their victory and they know that this victory must be won from day to day at the front and in the rear, in factories, mines and collective farms, in front-line positions, in the trenches and in guerilla detachments. No sacrifices or difficulties can halt the Soviet people in their iron determination to rout their deadly enemy. Our task is to hasten this rout."—M. KALININ.

An Italian capital ship was hit in the Mediterranean by a British submarine.

It was announced that the Australian destroyer *Nestor* was sunk while escorting a Mediterranean convoy on June 14.

Gibraltar had its first alert. Three enemy planes attempted a raid but were driven off.

Mersa Matruh was evacuated by the Allied forces. Fires flared all along the coast line from Sollum to Mersa Matruh. There was heavy fighting between mobile and armoured forces. The Royal Air Force bombed Axis transport. Alexandria was raided. Few bombs were dropped causing slight damage.

**1st July.**—Axis forces crossed deeper into Egypt, having passed El Daba. They were 90 miles from the naval base of Alexandria. General Auchinleck assumed personal command of the Eighth Army in Egypt in succession to General Ritchie.

Enemy bombers again raided Alexandria, one of which was shot down. Twelve persons were killed in the raid.

Enemy bombers made a short, sharp attack on an aerodrome in Malta.

**2nd July.**—The big battle in the Western Desert was on. The main armoured forces of both sides were fully engaged. The battle was being fought west of El Alamein. General Auchinleck, in an Order of the Day, to the Eighth Army, said: "The battle is not over yet and will not be over until we have defeated the enemy and defeat him we will." The German News Agency said Marshal Rommel's troops were attacking El Alamein. It was stated that the danger to Alexandria was accentuated.

The Egyptian Cabinet met. The Premier, Nahas Pasha, had an audience with King Farouk.

The Greek Minister of Information stated that 40,000 people died of starvation in Athens between October and January.

Reinforcements in the form of aeroplanes were sent to Malta through the Mediterranean.

#### UNITED NATIONS' TASK

The United Nations must be prepared everywhere in the East—in the Indian Ocean, in the Bay of Bengal, in the China Seas and the whole Pacific—for a possible extension of Japan's aggression. It would not now take very much to extend Japan beyond her powers. Should that happen, the day of retribution will come all the sooner.

It was officially announced in Pretoria that a considerable contingent of South African land and air forces was now serving in Madagascar.

**3rd July.**—The first day's fighting near El Alamein was decidedly in favour of the Allies. All enemy attacks were repulsed.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**27th June.**—The situation was tense in Sebastopol. The Nazis threw in more forces for attack. The Russians withdrew from Kupyansk. The Germans intensified their attacks in the direction of Kharkov. An attack by Panzer division was repulsed.

**28th June.**—Several enemy attacks on the Sebastopol front were repulsed. Mass raids were staged by Nazis on the Kharkov front. The Soviet troops carried out an organized withdrawal in the Kupyansk sector of the Kharkov front. Enemy attacks were repelled.

**29th June.**—The Germans again tried to advance in some sectors of the Kharkov front but were checked. There was fierce hand to hand fighting. Concentrated enemy attacks on Sebastopol were held.

The Soviet air force dealt a heavy blow to a German naval base where there was a large concentration of ships in port and troops at the railway stations. Extensive damage was caused and large fires were started.

**30th June.**—The Nazi summer offensive opened. The Germans struck at Kursk and east of Kharkov. The drive was aimed at capturing Rostov. There was renewed activity along the Briansk front. Sebastopol was still holding out after the heaviest air and artillery bombardment. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down on the Leningrad front.

**1st July.**—The Nazi threat was intensified in Kursk, north of Kharkov. The German claim to have annihilated three Soviet armies in the Leningrad sector was denied by Moscow.

**2nd July.**—The Axis claimed that Sebastopol had fallen. But this was not confirmed in the Russian official communique.

**3rd July.**—The defences of Sebastopol were penetrated and street fighting took place inside the fortress.

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

**27th June.**—The Chilean Senate decided not to rupture its relations with the Axis.

Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese Premier, in a broadcast, reaffirmed Portugal's neutrality.

The Argentine liner *Rio Gallegos* was held up by a German submarine 250 miles from Bermuda.



Anti-Nazi demonstrators smashed the windows of a big German hardware store in Buenos Aires. There was also a bomb explosion.

**28th June.**—The Swedish Government protested to Russia against the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer *Ada Gortho* in Swedish waters.

**1st July.**—Two German parachutists, each equipped with a radio set, were arrested by the Turks in the Caucasian border.

**2nd July.**—It was officially announced that the Soviet Government rejected Sweden's protest against the sinking of *Ada Gortho* in Swedish territorial waters.

#### SHIPPING

**29th June.**—Two Mexican tankers, *Tuxpan* and *Choapes*, were torpedoed and sunk 50 miles off the coast of Mexico. There was heavy loss of life.

**30th June.**—Three United States merchantmen were sunk by the enemy. One of them was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico; the other two were sunk by enemy submarines several hundred miles off the Atlantic coast.

**2nd July.**—A sharp engagement was reported to be going on between a British warship escorting a convoy and enemy planes off the Portuguese Coast.

#### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**2nd July.**—The French Council of State which since 1940 has been meeting in the unoccupied zone, returned to Paris.

#### THE FAR EAST

**27th June.**—Dr. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, in a speech in Sydney, said: "The Pacific situation has altered for the better. American Admirals can now see more clearly the future course of the war in the Pacific."

Allied aircraft raided Dilli in Timor Island.

Three Japanese fighters were shot down in an air battle over Hangyang.

A Soviet steamer *Angarstroi*, was sunk 32 miles off the Japanese coast, it was suspected, by a Japanese submarine. The Japanese alleged that the steamer was torpedoed by an American submarine.

Mr. Beasley, Australian Minister of Supply, in a speech at Sydney, said: "We have proof that the bombing of Tokyo and Yokohama has shaken the Japanese. Our enemy is desperately concerned about the destruction of his dockyards, factories and cities."

**28th June.**—The Japanese forces entered Lishui. The Allied air force attacked enemy supply dumps in Lae. Bombs were dropped on enemy installations in Tulagi.

**29th June.**—Chinese planes attacked Japanese positions in Kiangsi and inflicted considerable damage upon military installations.

**30th June.**—The Japanese launched a drive in Kiangsi with the object of seizing tunesten fields. The Japanese captured Yukan. They lost 5,500 killed and wounded in the fighting south-east of Taiheng on the Shansi-Honan border.

The Allied aircraft bombed the wharf area in Tulagi.

**1st July.**—Cebu, the second city of the Philippines, was razed to the ground by the Japanese as a reprisal for continual guerilla activity.

**2nd July.**—The Japanese garrison at the New Guinea port of Salamana was thrown into complete confusion by a night raid carried out by Allied land forces.

Chinese and Japanese forces were engaged in a battle on the Linchwan sector in the Kiangsi province. The Japanese started an offensive near Lake Poyang.

It was stated that there was a general drift of Japanese land and air forces towards the northern boundary of Manchuria.

According to a report from the United States Army Air Force Headquarters in Hawaii, the Japanese were using women pilots in their war planes.

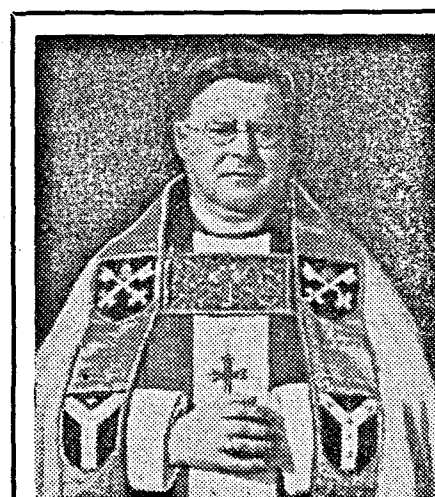
# Madras War Review

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DR. WILLIAM TEMPLE

## CHINA WILL STAND

NOW, MORE THAN EVER, under the great leadership of her noble Generalissimo, we see China calm and collected in spirit in the face of war and under its stimulus she has set about the organization of a veritable renaissance in education and in the planning of her social life. In such a spirit, through whatever sacrifices she may have to pass, China will stand when the war is over, a mighty people strengthened by this period of national discipline, accepting what she finds acceptable in the traditions in Europe and America—individualist and communist alike—and subordinating these through the spirit of her own perennial culture.

Dr. WILLIAM TEMPLE, the Archbishop of Canterbury in a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday

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## Running Commentary

### Russia: Counter-thrust in Orel

"The toughest battle of the year" is the Battle of the Don, which has been raging with the greatest intensity during the last few days.

The Soviet troops are putting up the most stubborn resistance, but west of Voronezh and in the region of Stary Oskol the situation remains serious for Timoshenko's forces. The Russians have abandoned the town of Stary Oskol, as the Soviet salient here was too much exposed to flank attacks, and was in danger of being cut off. The Germans have widened their sector on the western bank of the Don and moving up the river bank, have occupied several populated points. Soviet resistance is gathering momentum, and large numbers of tanks are being thrown into the struggle. There was a terrific fight in one sector and after an all-night battle Soviet tanks succeeded in pushing back the Germans several miles. In the Orel region, a fierce battle is being waged by Marshal Timoshenko in an effort to stem the German offensive directed against the Upper Don in and around Voronezh, where the enemy seems to have secured a foothold. A war commentator says that the best Russian hope of neutralising the serious stroke of the Germans seems to lie in the Russian counter-thrust in the Orel region about 150 miles north-west of Voronezh and 200 miles south of Moscow.

### Situation in Egypt

The situation on the Egyptian front, says a Military commentator, is now neither better nor worse than it was, but it may be said that it is more encouraging than the outlook some days ago seemed to portend and better even than some ground observers hoped. The British positions are intact and are firmly holding the line taken by General Auchinleck. A real check has been made against Rommel's attack, though surprises are possible, considering the extreme mobility of modern desert warfare. It is also pointed out that it is not enough to hold Rommel

merely where he is, but that the British must defeat him decisively and, as General Auchinleck said, destroy him. The present position in the Western desert and on the Egyptian front is due to certain important factors which deserve to be examined in some detail.

It may be recalled that throughout the intense fighting of last winter, when Japan was having rapid successes the centre of interest was the much-heralded Spring Offensive which was to come from the other direction—from Germany. Germany had its own difficulties at home, and it was put to considerable difficulties in the occupied territories on account

### NICE WORK!

The following is a pleasing story of a Royal Duke's tour:

A Military School which is controlled by a Board of Governors had arranged for a meeting of the Board for a date which happened to coincide with a very short visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester to the locality. The agenda happened to contain an expression of deep regret at the demise of the school's Royal patron. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. One of the members of the Board was a High Official of Government and the happy thought struck the meeting that their loss of a Royal patron might possibly be remedied far sooner than they could have hoped. The H. O. of G. was entrusted with a certain urgent and delicate mission. He spoke to H. E. the Governor: H. E. spoke to H. R. H.; cables buzzed: His Majesty the King Emperor communicated his approval; and when the Duke visited the school to inspect it, he was not only its greatly honoured guest, but a Patron of the foundation.

Nice Work!

### WOMEN FIRE SERVICE OFFICERS IN TRAINING.

Fifty fire-women, many of whom have had much practical experience in war-time at fire stations, are training to be officers at the National Fire Service College at Brighton.

After three weeks, some will return to their stations with promotion, others will become instructors in the colleges it is proposed to open in different parts of the country.

PHOTO SHOWS:—Fire-women taking an officers' training course at the college learning to use emergency field telephone units.

E.N.P.



of the resentment of the people against the oppressive regime of the Gestapo and the German army. The reshuffling of German generals and ministers was also considered as a sign that something was wrong. But these were never regarded as the signals of impending collapse. On the other hand, they pointed to a drastic and tremendous project to force the issue before the growing offensive power of the United Nations made it too late for Germany. Hitler was baulked of his expected triumphs on the Russian front, and there were indications that he might reverse his strategy and make a further attempt to invade Britain. But this was put out of court by the aggressive tactics of the Royal Air Force, by Britain's successful resistance to intensified blockade measures, and by the magnificent resistance of the Russian armies which did not allow any pause on their front to enable Germany to transfer her substantial strength to the West.

Under these conditions, Germany was striving, on the one hand, to hold back the Russian winter attacks and stabilise her line, and on the other, was feeling for soft spots which might enable her to develop the Spring Offensive towards the Middle East. It was with the latter objective that Turkey was submitted to a war of nerves and the whole Mediterranean area was searched for a foothold. This Germany sought to do by intrigue and pressure on France, by a terrific and unavailing blitz over Malta, by reinforcements to Crete and the Greek islands, and by the forcing of convoys across the Mediterranean, which was rendered more favourable for the Axis by the strain on the Allied resources elsewhere. These were the reasons why the Spring Offensive, as a Spring Offensive, failed to develop and why Germany was not able to time her powerful new thrusts so as to co-ordinate them with the Japanese successes in the Far East. In the precious commodity of time, the United Nations made valuable gains.

1-A

### India: Public Complacency

But this brought about a feeling of complacency among the general public who believed that the danger was appreciably lessened. In India the loss of Burma was recognized as a blow of great severity, but the brilliant extrication of General Alexander's army from Burma, the naval successes in the Coral Islands and at Midway, and the failure of Japan to follow up her initial advantages in the Bay of Bengal gave rise to a feeling that the moment of greatest peril had passed. It is true that, during the past three months, the defences of India have been strengthened and are in a very much better position than before. It must be pointed out, however, that Japan has acquired valuable bases and resources and the task of ejecting her from her conquests will require all the strength that the United Nations can bring to bear on it. Meanwhile the postponed German offensive in the West is developing with formidable power and an important crisis of world war is upon us. But, for the Axis powers, it is probably the supreme crisis.

### Egypt: 1940 and 1942

The Battle for Egypt which began in June 1940 is now raging with greatest intensity. Italy dreamed then that Egypt was as good as lost, so far as the British were concerned. The Italians under Graziani crossed the Egyptian border on September 15, 1940. The same day was chosen by Hitler to launch his biggest air attack up to that date on British ports, aerodromes and towns. Graziani announced that on September 18, he would enter Alexandria. His prediction was falsified by General Wavell, who under a bold strategy of "balance of risks" chose his moment, struck, and spoiled Graziani's plans. As in 1940, the Battle of Africa is interdependent with the Battle of Britain, and in a far wider sense, it may be said that it is inter-



dependent with the battles in other theatres of war. The bombing of Essen and the Battle of Midway are closely connected with the war in North Africa, and the fierce struggle in South Russia; and the exploits of a convoy in the Arctic or the Indian Ocean, the accuracy of a Royal Air Force raid on a German factory, will have their effect months later on the outcome of a battle anywhere within the vast land-mass that separates Germany and Japan.

There is one important difference between the Axis attempt on Egypt in 1940 and in 1942. In 1940, Italy had the task of hamstringing an already battered Britain for a *coup de grace* to be administered by Germany, which would help Hitler to turn eastward for fresh conquests in Europe and beyond. But in 1942, the Battle for Egypt has turned out to be the southern arm of a pincer movement, which would never have been necessary if the Axis programme had gone according to plan. This is now part of Germany's attempt to break out of the encirclement in which circumstances and her own ambitions had involved her. In

India in token of Britain's discharge of her responsibilities to this country could have passed up the Red Sea at just the right moment to reinforce General Auchinleck and possibly change the situation. It takes about three months for a convoy from Britain to reach the Middle East *via* the Cape of Good Hope. But Rommel can, at the risk of heavy losses, get something of what he wants across the Mediterranean in three days. The comparison is striking, but the German advantage of interior lines of supply means that the United Nations' strategy must work at a different tempo. It may be recalled that some time ago critics were demanding why Britain was not doing anything with regard to Madagascar. But Britain *was* doing something. With great secrecy men and equipment were on their way to Madagascar and they got there just in time. Complaints were heard at this time in America that General McArthur was being deserted in the Philippines, but a vast and complicated machinery was in motion and supplies and forces reached in time at the Australian base which was responsible for reinforcing India against future emergency.

## BILLETING

**T**HE ARRIVAL IN INDIA of considerable reinforcements for the Defence Services and the influx of refugees from the Far East, have contributed to an acute shortage of accommodation. It has, therefore, been found necessary to introduce a new Rule, under the Defence of India Act, to provide the necessary powers to enable a billeting system to be introduced in any area in which this is found to be necessary.

EVERY EFFORT will be made to ensure that the persons of status, religion or caste, other than those of the occupier of a house, are not billeted on the latter without his or her consent.

Russia, Allied resistance is paving the way for victory. But Germany either must destroy her opponents, or perish. In short what has gone wrong with the Axis plans is the timing.

### Present Situation

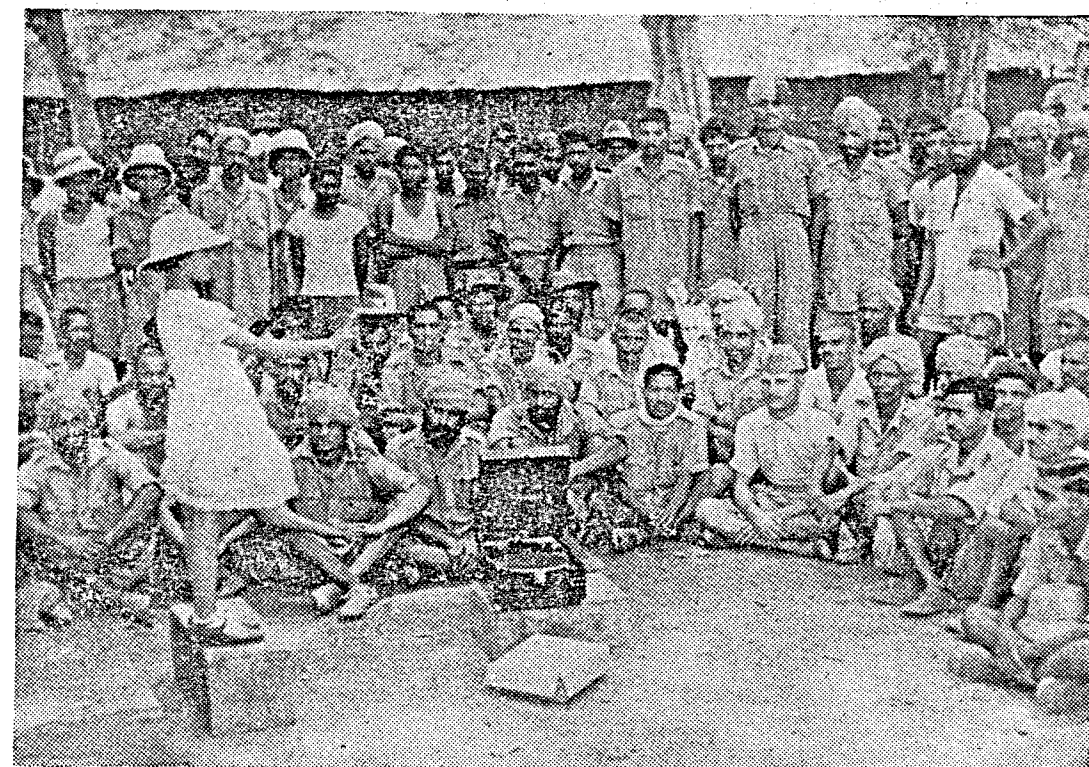
The position is Germany has to fight her major enemies not successively but together. Hitler is faced with the crisis, this summer, of crushing Russia's unexpectedly virile resistance, defending himself against a powerful Royal Air Force attack and a possible land attack in Europe, competing with the supplementary American naval and mercantile strength in the Atlantic Ocean, and endeavouring belatedly to finish off the job in which Italy failed in the Mediterranean zone. The Japanese advance in the Far East has helped in diverting British strength. The great convoy which arrived in

The point is that it takes time for longtime strategic plans to work out. What happens to-day depends in many cases on far-seeing decisions taken many months ago and the fruitfulness of the plans laid now will only be apparent some months later.

### Strong reinforcements

It has been officially admitted that very heavy tank losses were suffered during the battle of June 4-6, again on June 13 and inside Tobruk. That can only mean that General Ritchie then lost the bulk of the armour which was at his disposal. That is bound to increase General Auchinleck's difficulties in the present battle. On that account it is all the more reassuring to learn that strong reinforcements are already reaching the 8th Army, and others are on the way. Until the British Command can reconstitute

*Indian troops, now resting "somewhere in India" after their battles in Burma, being entertained by the daughter of an Indian Captain. Thousands of men like these, fit and in high spirits, are anxious and determined to hit back again at the Japs.*



their armoured formations, the duty of stemming the Axis advance on Egypt will mainly fall on British infantry and artillery, supported as they will be by the superior strength of the Royal Air Force—now further reinforced by heavy bombers of the United States Army Air Force.

### The significance of Tobruk,

There can be little doubt that Rommel's objective is the elimination of British military and naval power from the Eastern Mediterranean to serve as a complementary drive to a German invasion of the Caucasus. For him the capture of Tobruk was as important as is the reduction of Sebastopol for the northern drive, and for very similar reasons, possession of Tobruk shortens his overland supply route by some 300 miles.

The passage of convoys from Alexandria to all destinations in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean is affected by the fall of Tobruk and the loss of airfields in Cyrenaica.

A convoy bound from Alexandria to Malta (820 miles) has to pass through the 175 miles wide channel between Crete and Cyrenaica. German air squadrons based on Crete have the exclusive task of intercepting such convoys. The passage through this channel, which represents about one-third of the whole voyage, is inevitably challenged by heavy air attack. While the Eighth Army held part of Cyrenaica it was possible to provide land-based fighter cover for our ships passing through the danger area, and the ships themselves could hug the coast of Cyrenaica for a part of the voyage, thereby reducing the intensity of the enemy attacks.

Our fighter aerodromes are now at least 100 miles further east. They cannot ensure the standard of protection previously afforded. Likewise, enemy bomber aerodromes being now at least 100 miles further east, Allied convoys can be attacked from both sides, and Alexandria is liable to suffer some interruption in the comparative immunity from air raids, which it formerly enjoyed. In turn, the route of

Cyprus and Halifa is likely to be affected by the advance of enemy aerodromes, according to authoritative circles in London.

### The Russian Left Flank

These are stern facts and we will do well to face them squarely. They mean that at present we are being pressed back in a vital theatre of war both by land and by sea. They mean, furthermore, that we are doing something more immediately important for our Russian Ally than opening a second front: we are holding the left flank of a common front extending from the White Sea to the Indian Ocean. Britain, which built up the Eighth Army and the armies of the Middle East from scratch, when she herself was in mortal peril, will not fail now to meet the threat to an area which is the southern hinge of the Russian Army, the front door to British East Africa and the Union of South Africa, and a land barrier which holds apart the Axis powers in Europe from the Japanese in Asia.

### Reserves of strength

Despite our losses, we are to-day in a strong position in defending Egypt—far more

## HOMERIC STRUGGLE FOR NILE VALLEY

"HERE at home we are all watching with enthusiasm the brilliant and supreme exertions of the Royal Air Force in the battle now proceeding in Egypt. From every quarter reports come in of the effect of the vital part which your officers and men are playing in the Homeric struggle for the Nile Valley. The days of the Battle of Britain are being repeated far from home. We are sure you will be to our glorious Army, the friend that endureth to the end."—Mr. CHURCHILL in a telegram to Air-Chief Marshal Tedder in the Middle East.



strong than in the dark days when General Wavell faced a formidable army behind him in Ethiopia as well as on the Libyan frontier. The present situation is full of difficulty and danger; but we have now the advantage of being nearer our supply base, and supplies are plentiful. Moreover strong concentrations of artillery, in co-operation with air attacks can be a formidable and dangerous obstacle to advancing tanks.

**The Axis' Last Fling** During the coming months Axis forces are bound to strike with all their might to force a decision on the Caucasus and in the Middle East, for it is their last chance. Heavy blows against the Russians in the north and the British in the south are to be expected. The troops and civilian population of the British Commonwealth and the Soviet Union will face the ordeal with steadfast resolution.

**No Dis-couragement** Two independent comments may be added. An Australian press correspondent in the Western Desert writes: "The Eighth Army's leaders are not discouraged. Neither are the men who are fighting the battle for the Suez Canal." South Africa's General Smuts, on learning of the South African losses in the battle for Tobruk, remarked: "These units together with the reinforcements which South Africa will now provide will play a vital part in the defence of Egypt and the ultimate wresting of Libya from the control of the Axis. South Africa can take it, and South Africa will seek retribution."

**Shipping Losses** It was announced last Friday that in recent convoy operations in the Mediterranean, the British cruiser, *Hermione* (5,450 tons), four British destroyers and a Polish destroyer were lost. The Axis Powers lost one battleship, one 8-inch gun-cruiser, two destroyers and one U-boat. This was the result of a battle in which the Axis tried to prevent two convoys reaching Malta, one of which was sailing westwards from Alexandria and the other eastwards from Gibraltar. The convoys were attacked, and there was a furious contest. The Gibraltar convoy reached Malta after putting part of the supplies at Tobruk. The convoy from Alexandria had to return home, as it had expended much fuel in evading air attacks. It must have been evident even to cursory readers of newspapers that the shipping losses of the United Nations since Japan

## What happened in Salem

Troops have been stationed in many areas in Madras Presidency, and what happened in SALEM DISTRICT is typical of the reaction in most.

The first arrivals caused no little stir among the local population. Curiosity, bewilderment and uneasiness prevailed. The literate folk asked: "Why are the military coming here? Is there danger here of attack? What does R.I.A.S.C. and such letters stand for?" These and a thousand other questions were asked.

Crowds gathered and stared, while women and children hid behind closed doors, the bolder ones taking a peep from the safety of their homes; for, after all, were not many of these the fierce men of the North? Punjabi, Gurkha and Pathan savoured somehow of blood feuds and murderous dacoities, and a vague fear was aroused by their sudden arrival.

A great deal of this has changed already. Mysterious initials are now understood. Crowds do not gather to stare at the men nor are the villagers' doors closed at their approach. The women have lost their fears and the children have made friends with them. The salutes they give would probably not please a Commanding Officer at a regimental parade, but the spirit behind them is friendly and welcomed by the troops. And with this change, new ambitions and hopes are born in the minds of the young generation, for is not a soldier's life more stirring than that of the poor labourer in the field?

**POTENTIAL RECRUITS** sending applications to Recruiting Officers need not pay postage on them. They should, however, mark the envelopes, "SERVICE UNPAID."

## IMPRESSIVE — U. S. — WAR EFFORT

"THE PROCESS of turning the peace-loving Democracies to war purposes is necessarily a slow one. Nevertheless, here in India, we have been profoundly impressed by the acceleration of the war effort of the United States, and we believe that by the next 4th of July, a great advance will have been made by the United Nations, towards the common goal."

—H. E. the VICEROY—in a message  
to the United States President on  
American Independence Day.

entered the war have been serious. An American shipping authority has stated some time ago that the Allies were approaching a stage when new construction would exceed the loss. In other words, the shipping losses up to the present have not been replaced, in spite of the fact that there has been considerable increase in shipbuilding in American shipyards and that British shipyards are working to full capacity. These losses, according to a *communiqué* of the United States Navy Department, amount to a total of 251 United Nations merchantships, sunk, damaged or attacked, for the period December 7, 1941 to June 14, 1942.

**British Measures in 1940** How is this serious situation to be met? Is increased shipbuilding the easiest or the best method of combating the threat of the U-boats? At best, it can only be a contributory, not a remedial, factor. What is required is a real reduction of the losses, and steps are being taken towards achieving this objective. It may be recalled that there were, after Dunkirk, no less than 70 British destroyers in dock awaiting repairs, and that emboldened by the weakness of our convoy protection, the U-boats concentrated their attacks close to Britain's shores and inflicted heavy losses. Then the repairs to the destroyers were hastened, corvettes were mass-produced, and the Coastal Command Atlantic patrols were introduced, and the U-boats were driven out far into the Atlantic.

**The Key to Success** America followed suit. In the early months of America's entry into war, her Coastal shipping,

particularly tankers setting out from the Gulf of Mexico, had to rely on its speed as its main and sometimes only protection against attack, and the losses to merchant shipping in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico became heavy. In recent weeks, merchant shipping sailing the 2,000-mile sea-line from Maine to Florida has enjoyed naval escort and sinkings in this region have been lighter and in the Caribbean heavier. After the institution of

convoys off America's eastern seaboard, the U-boats went southward. Two years ago, they had to sail about 500 miles in search of easy prey, a year ago 1,500 miles, and now, 4,000 miles. So this is the key to the problem of how to reduce the losses. The U-boats should be pushed farther and farther off their main bases, thus making them expend more time and fuel in order to sink an equivalent tonnage.

**Photo Captions :** We regret that certain inaccuracies have crept in in the captions of the photographs published in the *Madras War Review* of June 26. The caption on page 3 should read as follows: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester inspects the St. John Ambulance Brigade." The reference to the background must be deleted. On page 10 appears a photograph taken at a demonstration, not of the Red Cross, but of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Madras.

## CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS

### NEW SCHEME TO SPEED-UP SELECTION

**I**N order to speed-up the selection of candidates for commissions in the Indian Land, Sea and Air Forces, it has been decided to form a third Central Interview Board, so that in future India will be divided for the purpose into Northern, Central and Southern Divisions.

The boards will next be in session for approximately six weeks, from July 6 at Dehra Dun (Northern), Jubbulpore (Central), and Poona (Southern). Candidates for the Air Force will be medically examined by the Travelling Air Force Medical Board at Dehra Dun from July 6 to 8, at Jubbulpore from July 22 to August 2, and at Poona from August 8 to 18.

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates :—

### Died as Prisoners of War.

#### Madras S. & M.

17747 Spr. Pathavi.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed "Prisoners of War".

#### Madras S. & M.

|       |       |                 |
|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 16375 | Spr.  | Anthonimuthu.   |
| 16215 | Hav.  | Arokiaswami.    |
| 18316 | Spr.  | Arokiaswami.    |
| 18150 | Spr.  | Batcha.         |
| 18586 | Spr.  | Chinnappan.     |
| 18529 | Spr.  | Daniel, R.      |
| 1000  | Swpr. | Elligadu.       |
| 13900 | Spr.  | Ganesh, V. S.   |
| 18012 | Spr.  | Gnanaprakasam.  |
| 17310 | Nk.   | Govindaraj.     |
| 14048 | Spr.  | Henry.          |
| 18523 | Spr.  | Krishna Pillai. |
| 13552 | Spr.  | Manickam.       |
| 16050 | Spr.  | Munuswami.      |
| 18369 | Spr.  | Ponnuswami.     |
| 14741 | Spr.  | Raju.           |
| 17144 | Spr.  | Thangavelu.     |

#### I.S.C.

|         |           |                   |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 9351    | Sgn.      | Abdul Aziz.       |
| A. 3850 | Sign.     | Abdul Hafiz.      |
| A. 1430 | Sgn.      | Abdul Hafiz Khan. |
| O./2071 | W/Cr.     | Adimulam.         |
| 9726    | Sign.     | Gopalaswami, N.   |
| O./2580 | Cook I.T. | Govindan.         |
| 8203    | Sgn.      | Mohd. Inayat.     |
| A. 2918 | Sign.     | Mohd. Sharif.     |
| O./2412 | Swpr.     | Pusin.            |

#### R.I.A.S.C.

|            |      |                  |
|------------|------|------------------|
| MT./891332 | Sep. | Mamandiswami, N. |
| MT./899552 | Sep. | Somasundaram, K. |

#### I.H.C.

|           |           |                   |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 93330     | A/Sep.    | Gopal,            |
| H./186256 | 2/G/Swpr. | Muniappa.         |
| H./185250 | Dhobie    | Palande Kandappa. |

#### I.A.O.C.

|          |               |              |
|----------|---------------|--------------|
| O./31971 | Ftr.Sep. 1.   | Babu Nayudu. |
| O./31140 | Elect.Sep. 2. | Sri Ram.     |

Previously reported "Missing" now rejoined.

#### Madras S. & M.

63697 Spr. Iyyam Pillai.

As the Casualty list published on 19th June 1942 got jumbled the following correct list is published for general information.

### Wounded.

#### I.H.C.

188812 Tailor. Nagaya, K.

### Missing.

#### I.H.C.

|          |         |                     |
|----------|---------|---------------------|
| 181529   | Barber  | Lakshmanan.         |
| H/192253 | A/Cook  | Ambika.             |
| H/193417 | M/Cook  | Appadurai.          |
| H/19274  | Sk/Sep. | S. N. Chakravarthi. |
| H/189018 | W.Svt.  | Devasagayam.        |
| H/193416 | M/Cook. | Sandanaswami.       |
| H/167122 | Cook.   | Thambuswami.        |

### Killed.

#### I.A.O.C.

O/121964 L/Nk. O. A. Padmanabhan.

Missing—Believed Prisoner of War.

#### R.I.A.S.C.

O/71221 Sep. N. Mamandiswami.

Previously reported "Missing", now reported "Not missing."

#### Madras S. & M.

|       |      |                      |
|-------|------|----------------------|
| 63720 | Spr. | Krishnaswamy Nayudu. |
| 60170 | Spr. | Mada Chetti.         |

#### Indian Engineers.

|       |      |                      |
|-------|------|----------------------|
| 63633 | Spr. | Govindaswami.        |
| 63056 | Spr. | Kunchiraman Nair, K. |
| 62600 | Spr. | Rajoo.               |
| 63153 | Spr. | Ramachandra Reddi.   |

Previously reported "Missing" now reported "Died."

#### Madras S. & M.

63559 Spr. Parasuraman.

## The Spirit of Chinese Resistance to Japan



DRILLED AND IN STEP THEY MARCH—  
The young women of Modern China.

GENERALISSIMO Chiang Kai-shek has promised that the next bearer of peace proposals to him from the Japanese shall be executed. Therein lies the spirit of Chinese resistance to Japan. "There shall be no peace until every Japanese soldier is driven from Chinese soil"—thus the great leader of the Chinese nation speaks on the eve of the sixth year of war.

With the start of the "special undeclared" Sino-Japanese war in 1937, the Japanese succeeded in capturing the more eastern and northerly portions of China. The cities of Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking had fallen into Japanese hands by December of the same year. The next year found the southerly and coastal towns occupied by the enemy. While these facts take only seconds to record on paper, they meant months of hard fighting. The Chinese, fighting against an enemy superior in numbers and equipment, were intensely bitter in their hatred of the enemy.

### FIRST PEACE OVERTURE

After the taking of the capital, Nanking, on December 13, 1937, the Japanese made their first peace overture which was rejected in no uncertain terms. The excesses of the Japanese soldiers in places like Nanking and others had damned them for ever in Chinese eyes. They must all be driven back . . . back to their own volcanic islands.

Since the taking of Canton in October 1938, the Japanese advance in China has, in all its essentials, been negligible. A considerable portion of the country is technically in Japanese hands, but it must be remembered that in all the occupied territory the Japanese have complete control only of the main towns and railways. The rest is highly vulnerable to guerilla activity—and in this particular sphere of warfare the Chinese are masters. Lines of communication, stretched out to their limit, have been attacked, railway lines torn up and trains dynamited, trucks and supply carts have been ambushed and captured.

Chinese military tactics to date have been—never fight a decisive battle if the enemy has superior equipment, the policy has been one of seeking out and finding the enemy's weak spots and concentrating all effort in that direction, and when retreat is necessary—retreat as slow as possible. The time soon comes when the enemy has to concentrate on another

BY  
JOHN MACDONALD

part of the front, then Chinese forces attack the sector that has been weakened. This accounts for the retaking of towns that were captured.

### BOGGED DOWN

As the result of these tactics the enemy has been completely bogged down, and only with great difficulty has he been able to advance. Meanwhile, the Chinese have had time to re-equip and strengthen themselves. Chinese fighting strength today is greater than it was at the beginning of the war. Armies in training are being equipped with the best type of weapons that the United Nations have to offer.

For five years China has struggled alone. The help she received took various forms, but the struggle, the fighting, the blood, tears, toil and sweat were borne by the Chinese people themselves. Aid given to her by the United Nations prior to the declaration of war in December 1941, took the form of loans and munitions, and war materials supplied under the Lease-Lend Act. China herself has built up a very considerable war industry, and is able completely to equip her armies with small arms and ammunition.

(Continued on page 11)

## What Japan Means

BY

### "Asia for Asiatics"

**W**HAT Japan really means by the much-publicized slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics," is now demonstrated in the territories the Japanese armies have overrun," states an editorial in the *New York Times* for June 26.

Foreign broadcasts recorded by the Washington Office of War Information report that Japan is already looting the occupied areas and systematically forcing her culture and economic control on their people.

"In Burma, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies," the O.W.I. says, "Japanese armies are followed by propagandists, bankers, industrialists, merchants, and a small army of specially trained civil servants who rule the newly acquired lands and exploit their resources for Tokyo's benefit." The smoke of battle had scarcely rolled away before enterprising agents of the Greater East Asia Development Corporation were grabbing choice locations, according to the O.W.I.

Agents of the Yokohama Specie Bank arrived and took control of industry, banking and commerce. The military currency system developed by the Japanese makes the existing currency illegal. New money, with which the Japanese buy up anything worthowning, is issued.

This is now a familiar pattern, states the editorial. Ever since Japan conquered part of China and established the puppet Wang Ching-wei government, the Japanese have shown that the real meaning of "Asia for the Asiatics" is simply "Asia for the Japanese."

## PEACE WITHOUT FREEDOM

**L**AVAL is trying to make himself popular. To the peasantry he holds out the hope of a future without war, with France as an integral part of German-controlled Europe. Let Germany do the fighting for the rest of this war, is his theme, and he does not hide the fact that for every French workman who goes to Germany, a German workman may be released to join the German forces. French workmen are well aware that the places where they are being asked to work in Germany are those most exposed to British bombing, but this is not mentioned. . . . To the employer class, Laval extends the same promise of peace without freedom while playing on their fear of Bolshevism. His appeal to Frenchmen to disregard patriotism for the sake of safety and such supplies of food as the Germans can be relied upon to leave in France, is repudiated by the great mass of the people.—E. B. WAREING—in *The Daily Telegraph*.

## Chinese People Donate 350 Planes

**T**HE CHINESE people have donated \$70,000,000 to their Government in the last five years of the war to help build a new air force, according to a survey made by the China Information Committee. Most of the donations were made in 1939 and 1940, when the Japanese were most violent in bombing Chinese cities and civilians. The \$70,000,000 enabled the Chinese Government to buy 350 planes at an average cost of \$200,000 for each at that time.

More than half of the \$70,000,000 came from China's loyal sons in foreign countries. Chinese in America donated no less than U.S. \$6,500,000 which was equivalent to \$40,000,000 at that time.

The 14 tribal groups in Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) were among the first who donated planes to the Government in August 1939. This was shortly followed by the Chinese in Malaya who donated two transport planes.

The campaign soon crystallized into a well-organized movement under the Chinese Aviation League which started the ambitious scheme of raising \$20,000,000 from Szechwan province alone to buy 100 planes. A resident of Kweiyang (Kweichow province), Wu Tsen-mou, contributed a plane to his nation. China's Fourth Estate was not slow in backing up the movement by a nationwide appeal to newspaper men and women to do their bit. At about the same time, students in Hunan started to raise funds for a "Hunan Student Number," and the people of Hunan launched a plane-from-each-district movement. Chinese in Jamaica pledged to buy £20,000 worth of aviation bonds. Chinese in Rangoon donated a plane and \$100,000 in cash to the Government.

## The Spirit of Chinese Resistance to Japan

(Continued from page 9)

As the enemy had control of all China's ports it was necessary to take supplies in by other means. The first and most famous supply route was the Burma Road. This Road was finally and definitely closed to the Allies by the Japanese occupation of Burma. There is another highway into China from India—a route more northerly than the Burma Road, and more than twice as long; nevertheless, it does function and is providing China with some of the materials she so urgently needs. Other land routes are through Tibet and Samarkand. Last year 35,000 tons of goods went into China from Russia, via the Chinese provinces of Kansu and Shensi. The route that is proving most effective is by air. Huge American Army transport planes carry as much as seven tons of goods to Kunming from India in only a few hours.

### HELP TO UNITED NATIONS

On the declaration of war by the United States and Britain against Japan in December, 1941, China unhesitatingly placed her armies at the disposal of the United Nations. The treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour and Malaya had the result of isolating Hong Kong. In spite of the difficulties and dangers of such a manoeuvre, Chinese forces immediately moved towards Hong Kong with the hope of contacting and aiding the Allied troops stationed there. Again, during the campaign in Burma, Chinese forces fought side by side with British and Indian troops.

Another phase of the Sino-Japanese war was the appearance in 1940 of the American Volunteer Group—popularly known as the "A.V.G.'s". These "Flying Tigers" are

today a part of the United States Army and Air Force in India. While they were defending the Burma Road they held the enviable record of having shot down or destroyed 22 Japanese planes to each one of their own.

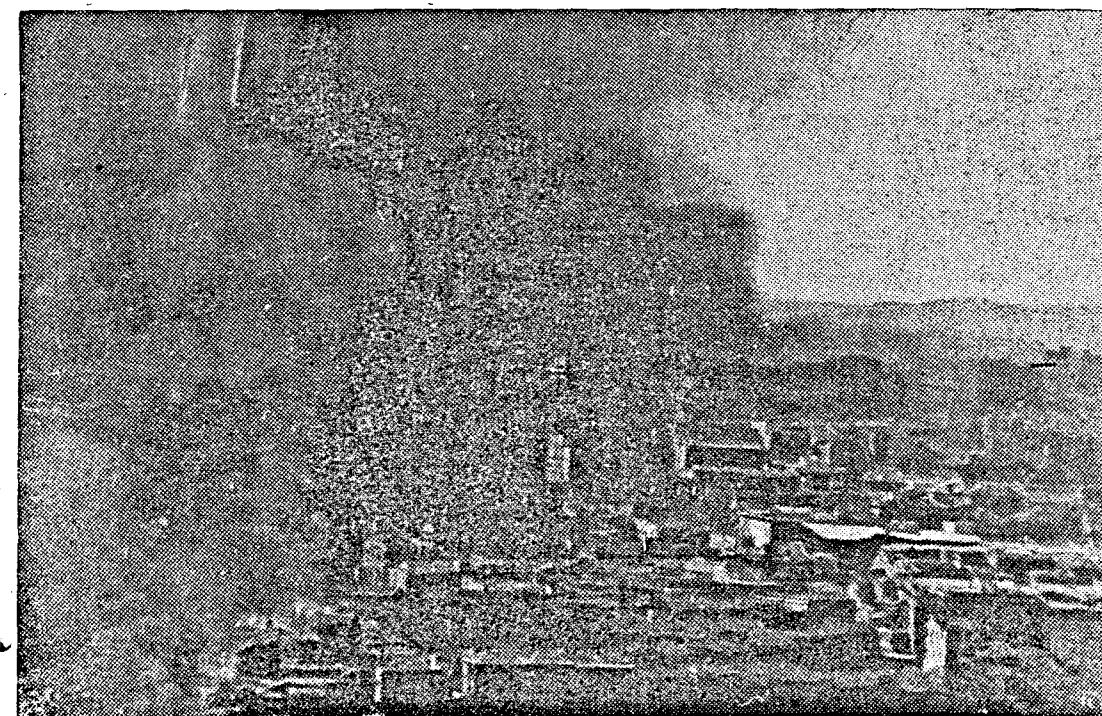
In raids on Chinese open cities, the Japanese have killed approximately 70,000 civilians and have wounded another 100,000. 1939 was the worst year, there being 2,613 raids which killed 28,184 and wounded 31,094. The first raids on Chungking were on May 3 and 4, 1939, in which the killed and wounded totalled 10,000. In an anniversary raid two years later, the Japanese used the same number of aircraft, but only five persons were killed. In the two years interval Chungking had built up a system of underground shelters dug deep into the hills, which today make Chungking one of the safest capital cities in the world, but at the same time one of the most uncomfortable.

The China of the early 20th century is no more. Today China is in the forefront of the struggle against the aggressor nations. She had one leader, one government and one motive force, one ambition—to drive the Japanese out of China. Then will come the period of reconstruction.

### China's Determination

"WHEN THE JAPANESE WAR LORDS started their invasion on July 7, 1937, they thought that they could conquer China in a few months. Yet to the surprise of the entire world, China has fought for five years against tremendous odds, and all signs in Chungking indicate that she is determined to fight on until her territorial integrity and political independence are assured."—Mr. C. H. LOWE, *Calcutta Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information, in a broadcast.*

The much-battered but indomitable wartime capital of China. Bombed and plastered and often flattened in parts, Chungking still stands up, a living symbol of China's will to fight.





## Gestapo Control of America Devising A.R.P. in Germany New Combat

### Methods

By

WILLIAM BALISS

FROM now on, 60-year-old Heydrich Schmidt and crippled little Ludwig Muller, who used to do quite a bit of fire-watching in my top floor Berlin flat, will work under the powerful eye of the Gestapo, for that is what the latest Nazi decree that gives control over the Auxiliary Service in Germany means. It also means that the last organized civilian group in Germany has been liquidated as a civilian organization, for every house that burns from now on, the roof-spotters will be held personally responsible, and a concentration camp, or even firing squad, will await those who fail to put out incendiaries.

The Auxiliary Service in Germany is organized differently from the A.R.P. in England. No able-bodied man or woman can be spared from full-time duties as an air-raid or fire warden, and consequently the ranks of this service are made up of men too old for military duties, and industrial workers are required to take on this added burden. In the Rhineland and Ruhr districts, which have been evacuated except for factory workers, the men must spend at least one night a week fire-watching; and adequate equipment is lacking, because both metal and rubber are not available for civilian use.

#### RESENTMENT

From the first day of the war the workers have resented this additional burden imposed on them. When I visited the Ruhr in 1940 many of them were outspoken in their resentment. They said they would gladly protect their own homes, but not the factories of Herr Krupps and Georing, or the rich class in Cologne. In fact several workers suggested that they would not be unhappy to see bombs land on the factories.

The average German worker thinks of these huge factories as industrial monsters that have enslaved him, and he hates them with a very real hatred. The elderly men, who are usually assigned these tasks in the interior of cities, belong to an era long before Hitler, and among the workers are a high percentage of the six million Germans who were formerly registered members of the Communist Party. In several cities underground agitation and the circulation of illegal pamphlets progressed rapidly when the wardens were released from curfew restrictions.

ONE of the new American war inventions is a bomb sight that may end the threat of Axis dive-bombers and the use of tracer bullets.

"American individual initiative is devising new combat methods that may be as surprising to the Nazis as were their methods to the Poles and the French," states William Bradford Huie in an article entitled "America's Secret Weapons," in the July issue of the *American Mercury*.

An example of this initiative is the sight for a tank destroyer battalion that has been devised by "some American son of Stonewall Jackson or Jeb Stuart who got tired of waiting for tanks to come within range of his anti-tank gun." This seeing eye is an amazing new apparatus picking up and charting the course of any plane within a hundred-mile radius.

This new computing sight, which has improvements over the famous Sperry bomb-sight, will end the dive-bomber and eliminate tracer ammunition, according to some engineers. The writer adds: "I am not violating any confidence when I reveal that a ship to smash Tokyo is already in production. . . and will be able to shoot out of the skies anything the Japs can send up. The top line of the Army's newest poster reads: 'Fly to Tokyo—all expenses paid.'"

### The ONLY SOLUTION

"IT IS A GREAT THING in war to have won the first battles. But it is the last one which decides everything. It will take place in France. Who can deny that a battle of France becomes each day more probable despite the enemies' victories? France herself will fight this battle. In it she will play a decisive part. Let every Frenchman prepare. This is his sole duty. This is the only solution."  
—GENERAL DE GAULLE in a B. B. C. broadcast to France.

## India's Industrial Record Output Trade Review for 1940-41

THE output of iron and steel, coal and paper have broken all records, says the Annual Review of the Trade of India for 1940-41, issued yesterday (Thursday). Excepting a few industries, the increase in industrial production was fairly widespread.

The output of cotton piecegoods increased to 4,269 million yards as compared with 4,012 million yards in the preceding year, the cotton mill industry resorting to double shift working on a large scale.

The output of paper rose to 1,753,000 cwt.—the highest output since 1928-29.

The two important articles that did not share the general expansion of industry were jute and sugar. The production of jute fell by 14 per cent and of sugar by 13 per cent as compared with the preceding year. In both cases, the heavy stocks carried over from the previous year forced manufacturers to reduce their output.

A large number of industries also received a powerful stimulus from the war. War supply orders encouraged the production of a number of industrial articles, not hitherto produced in India or produced only in small quantities.

Another index of industrial prosperity is provided by industrial profits and industrial prices. Between 1937 and 1940 the index of industrial profits rose from 61 to 112—a rise of 84 per cent. From September 1940 prices of variable-yield securities recovered and with a slight interruption in December 1940 kept rising up to the end of the year.

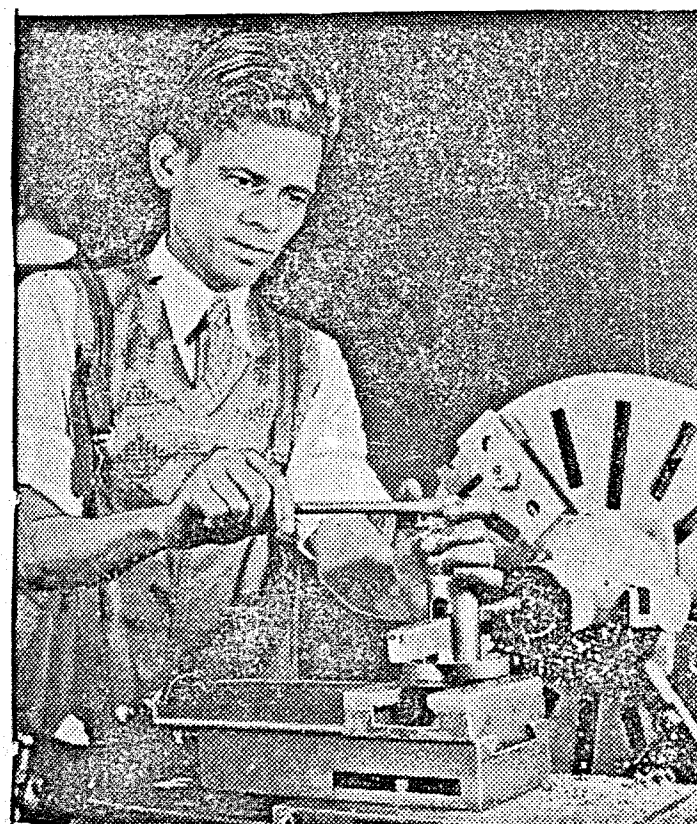
From September 1940 prices of manufactured articles began to rise and every successive month till March 1941 saw the prices attaining a higher level. This rise in prices was the combined result of a variety of factors such as the receipt of further Government orders, the improved situation in the jute mill industry, the seasonal revival of demand for cotton piecegoods and the institution of a stricter Government control over the affairs of the sugar industry.

The heavy accumulation of surpluses of certain commodities, especially jute, groundnuts and sugar, created panic in the market, but confidence was gradually restored by various steps taken by Central and Provincial Governments. The Government of India introduced a scheme of war risk insurance on land, relaxed restrictions on the export of oilseeds to neutral countries, despatched an exploratory mission to the United States of America, extended the chain of Trade Commissioners and set up a fund for the relief of groundnut cultivators.

#### GROUNDNUT AREA IN MADRAS

Simultaneously the Bengal Government attempted to support the prices of raw jute and enforced a compulsory restriction of area under jute. Other measures included propaganda in Madras for restricting the area under groundnuts, various schemes of research undertaken by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research for exploring alternative uses for vegetable oils and oilseeds, the Supply Department's efforts to ensure the increased use of short staple cotton for manufacturing textiles for Government purposes, and Government of India's coffee control scheme for securing a smooth disposal of coffee surplus.

The cotton surplus was reduced to some extent by the increased exports to China and by the high level of activity in the mill industry which brought about a big increase in consumption. However, in view of the slump in the export trade the problem of surplus cotton, particularly in the short staple varieties, can hardly be said to have been solved in this way.



INDIA'S WAR EFFORT.—Arms production forms an important item in the great contribution India is making to the Allied war effort, and increasing numbers of young Indians are training now in England to take their places as engineering and munitions specialists in Indian factories . . . Photo shows an Indian Christian youth under training as a machine-operator.

With the conspicuous exceptions of rice and wheat, the average prices of almost all other agricultural products—principally raw cotton, raw jute, groundnut—recorded a perceptible decline.

#### SHRINKAGE IN FOREIGN TRADE

The spread of the war in Europe and the Middle East stopped trade with a number of countries. With countries still open to trade, trading was subjected to most trying conditions arising from an acute shortage of shipping, an abnormal rise in freights and insurance rates, the complicated net work of exchange and trade restrictions set up in almost every country and above all the uncertainty created by the political situation in the Eastern countries.

The shrinkage in foreign trade was in part an outcome of all these factors. The relatively greater reduction in exports was partly due to

and Rs. 85.37 lakhs in 1938-39. Similarly, exports to the United States of America increased from Rs. 13.88 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 25.90 lakhs in 1940-41. A remarkable increase has been recorded in the exports to China.

In terms of recorded value, the export trade of India in 1940-41, though smaller than in 1939-40, was higher than in 1938-39 and in 1937-38. The total value of India's exports to all countries including Burma amounted to Rs. 1.87 crores as compared with Rs. 2.04 crores in the preceding year and Rs. 1.63 crores in 1938-39. The value of imports showed a relatively smaller reduction, amounting to Rs. 1.57 crores as against Rs. 1.65 crores in 1939-40 and Rs. 1.52 crores in 1938-39.

#### BALANCE OF TRADE

The nominal balance of trade in merchandise was adversely affected; the total favourable



**INDIA'S GROWING WAR EFFORT.**—India's Ordnance factories are forging ahead with their production programme. A few months ago one factory attained a record output of six-inch howitzer high-explosive empty shells, and another a record out turn of field binoculars. Every factory, workshop and mill in India capable of producing the articles required for modern war is doing so. Picture shows: An Indian worker engaged on army truck assembly.

the price factor and to the blockade of industrialized Europe which affected the demand for raw materials more than industrial products. Moreover the shortage of freight space itself affects the value of exports much more than that of imports as the latter are mainly composed of industrial products and, therefore, occupy less space per unit of value.

But since the outbreak of the war exports from India by Government for defence purposes have not been recorded in the trade returns and since India has been exporting vast quantities of materials and foodstuffs to different theatres of war, the actual value of exports are considerably higher than the recorded figures.

A large part of the loss due to the closure of European markets was made good by increased exports to Empire countries and the United States of America. During 1940-41, exports of Indian merchandise to Empire countries amounted to Rs. 1,16,64 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,14,06 lakhs in 1939-40

balance of trade amounted to Rs. 42 crores as compared with Rs. 49 crores in 1939-40, though it still remained considerably higher than in 1937-38 or 1938-39 when it amounted to Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 17 crores respectively.

#### FOR the WORLD CAUSE

**"THE INDIAN PRINCES are ready to face and fight the difficulties ahead, with all their resources, for their King-Emperor, for the defence of their motherland, and for the world cause at stake."**

—H.H. the JAM SAHEB of Nawanagar, newly-appointed member of the British Cabinet —at a Committee Meeting of the Chamber of Princes.

**TRAINING FOR WAR WORK IN BRITAIN.**—A young Sikh from Amritsar shaping sheet metal during training in sheet metal developments. He was formerly a boiler maker on an Indian railway.



Reduction was recorded in exports of raw jute, jute manufactures, cotton, raw and waste, oilseeds (though castorseed, rapeseed and linseed showed an improvement), coffee and hides and skins. Exports of raw goat skins were, however, fully maintained as both the principal export markets, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, were still open. Tea and rice, not in the husk, recorded decreases in quantity but increases in value. Exports of wheat registered a substantial increase in both.

Export of cotton piecegoods from India rose by more than Rs. 4½ crores to Rs. 10.64 crores, the highest level for more than a decade. Exports of metals, ores and minerals declined in quantity but rose in value. Several other industrial articles such as boots and shoes, building and engineering materials, chemicals, paper and pasteboard, rubber manufactures, manufactured tobacco, etc., recorded varying increases.

As regards imports, in most cases in which an increase in value has been recorded, the increase was either accompanied by a decline in quantity or was out of proportion to the increase in quantity. An increase in industrial production places a country simultaneously in a position to reduce its intake of foreign industrial products, to increase its exports of manufactured articles, to utilise a larger quantity of its own raw materials at home and to consume additional supplies of raw materials from abroad. During 1940-41 this trend was prominently in evidence.

#### INCREASES

Inland trade in hides and skins, raw jute and oilseeds suffered a noticeable reduction. On the other hand, sugar (including gur), iron and steel, raw cotton, cotton piecegoods and gunny bags and cloth recorded increases. The total quantity of inland trade in certain important articles decreased from 828 million

maunds in 1939-40 to 803 million maunds, though it still remained higher than in any recent year other than 1939-40.

Cheap money and investors' confidence in the future of gilt-edged prices mainly accounted for the steady tone of gilt-edged values. The intrinsic strength of the security market was indicated by the consistent demand for long-term issues. There was no banking crisis, despite the pressure of hoarding.

#### U.S. and INDIA

**"I HAVE no doubt that the forces of the United Nations will triumph over the Axis powers, and that the spirit of understanding and co-operation which happily exists between the United States of America and India will, in due course, become a major factor in achieving victory."**—H.E. the VICEROY—in a message to the American Commissioner in India.





## New Fields for Research

### Call to Inventors

OF nearly 270 ingenious ideas for helping the war effort which have been received by the Supply Development Committee at General Headquarters in the past eight months, 12 have been adopted for use in connexion with the Defence Services, seven are undergoing trial in India and 10 have been sent to England for further study. Moreover technical bodies in India have over 123 other suggestions under examination.

The proposition of possibly useful suggestions worked out as 10 per cent in India compared with about one quarter per cent in England. A majority of these suggestions have been received from civilians and more than a half dealt with aeroplanes, bombs and tanks. It is pointed out by the authorities that these highly specialized subjects have been under constant study for many years by the best technical brains of all nations and are still undergoing rapid development in the light of war experience which is not available to civilian inventors. The likelihood therefore of any available and feasible idea being overlooked is extremely remote. With a view therefore to avoiding waste of effort on the part of embryo inventors, the Supply Development Committee suggests three main fields for the exercise of their ingenuity.

#### SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS

The first field is substitute materials. Then is a shortage of certain important materials, and

any ideas for economising in the use of such materials or for developing suitable substitutes would be valuable. The second field is the utilization of waste materials. Certain by-products which are at present wasted might be put to good use, and new ideas in this respect might prove of considerable benefit to the country. The third field embraces, natural resources, minerals and plants. It has recently been discovered, for instance, that a plant which grows as a weed in certain parts of India has been found to contain a most useful substance which has helped in the solution of many important manufacturing problems. New ideas in putting to use such natural resources would obviously be of great profit.

As far as the Services are concerned, there may be many who have ideas as to how equipment and stores might be lightened or replaced. Such idea, it is suggested, should be submitted in their simplest form before their author goes to any great trouble to test the value of his suggestion. The Committee will then give consideration to the suggestion and develop it if required.

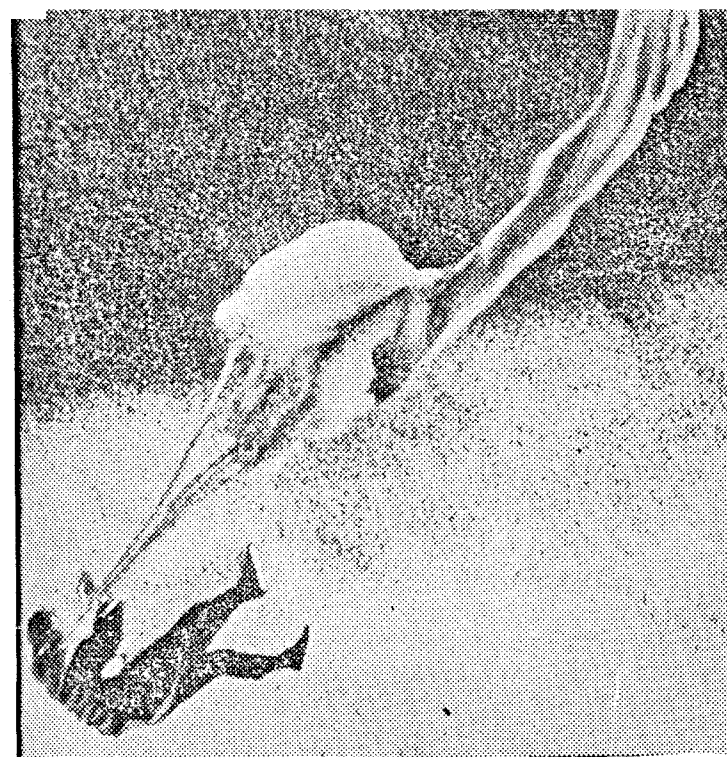
The Supply Development Committee was formed towards the end of last year and its duties were to include consideration of all new stores and equipment for the fighting services, inventions and development of new ideas in connexion with the supply of military stores and equipment or aids for troops in the field.

Fully recognition is given by the Committee to all successful inventors. When a proposal is adopted for use a letter is issued to the inventors who can either apply for a patent or for a reward at the end of the war.

Ideas and suggestions should be sent to the Secretary, Government Headquarters, Supply Development Committee, Hyderabad Palace, New Delhi.

## CHINA'S UNITED FRONT

FIVE YEARS AGO, to-day Japan launched her treacherous attack on your country. For five years you have, in spite of suffering and disappointment, maintained the united front against aggression. The world has watched with admiration the mighty efforts made by China, not only on the fields of battle, but also in the sphere of reconstruction. Both China and the British Commonwealth have known, what it is to stand alone against the aggressor. To-day we are fighting side by side against our common enemy and with us to-day we have the tremendous resources of the United States. Each of us has his part to play. War in Europe and in the Middle East is as much a part of the defence of China as the war in the Far East is a part of the defence of Britain. We are determined to extend to the Chinese people every material, moral and spiritual help in our power. Of our ultimate victory we are sure. When it is won, the present association which has laid the foundations of lasting friendship based on mutual confidence and respect will secure peace and justice to all peoples of the world.—Mr. CHURCHILL in a message to the Chinese people, sent on the fifth anniversary of China's war of resistance against Japan.



RUSSIAN NURSES DROPPED BY PARACHUTE FOR FRONT-LINE DUTY.—Russian women have introduced a new case in nursing history by the dropping of Red Army nurses to frontline areas by parachute. Carrying medical supplies, they are added in those battle zones where they are most needed. They have done wonderful work in tending and bringing in the wounded, often saving their equipment as well. Picture shows a Red Army parachute nurse descending to earth.

## June 1940 to 1941 The Year that Britain Fought Alone

THE facts and figures which Lord Halifax submits to the American people to show them how far Britain has gone along the hard road to an "all-out war effort" are convincing enough. As an answer to the whispering that Britain has been idling on the job, they should impress all but the most credulous victims of Axis propaganda. Lord Halifax asks us to consider the 9,396 German and Italian planes brought down and 5,250,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping destroyed by the British scores of Axis warships sunk by the Royal Navy; 60 per cent of its income that Britain devoted to war in 1941.

What he did not mention specifically was the year that Britain fought alone, writes the *Minneapolis Morning Tribune*. It is a part of the record, we think, that has been too soon forgotten. The truth is that for a full year extending from the fall of France in June 1940, to the Nazi attack on Russia in June 1941, Great Britain held the ramparts of world freedom virtually alone.

### FACED GERMANY AND ITALY

In that year it faced Germany and Italy in actual combats; it watched over the French Fleet and the treacherous Government at Vichy; in the Far East it was confronted with the lengthening shadow of Japanese aggression cutting sharply across strategic bases and supply lines. The Mediterranean was a hornets' nest to be dealt with alone. In Libya there were vast reaches of desert to be defended alone. Vital routes to America for the most part were patrolled by the British Fleet alone. And above all there was the *Luftwaffe*.

Lord Halifax was not asking for pity, or he might have reviewed that nightmare year: the historic turning back of the *Luftwaffe* over London in the fall of 1940; the savage December raids on the city proper; the barbaric bombing of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey in May; the heartbreaking Balkan spring of 1941 when Britain gave support to Yugoslavia and Greece against odds that foreordained defeat.

### HELD BACK THE FLOODS

In March that year the Lease-Lend Bill was passed. In June the Russian armies relieved Great Britain of almost unendurable pressure. But for 12 months after Dunkirk Britain held back the totalitarian floods. But for the year that Britain fought alone, every citadel of freedom might now be overwhelmed or imminently threatened.

The record cited by Lord Halifax scarcely does justice to those months when long before her failure at Singapore, Great Britain waged a lonely war against forces which slowly moved towards the domination of the world.

### Britain's Achievement

"THE BRITISH, WHO DID NOT KNOW in 1940-41 where to take shelter in London, are now opposing the Axis Air Forces in the Mediterranean, are grappling with the Japanese air force in the defence of India and Australia, are sending aircraft to Russia, and are undertaking, into the bargain, raids over Germany with 1,000 aircraft. This shows how wrong it was to disparage the claims with regard to the Anglo-Saxon programme of war production and Anglo-Saxon resources."—FALIH RIFKI ATAY in 'Ulus' a Turkish paper.



## Australia as an Offensive Base

THE raid on Sydney harbour by Japanese submarines has served a salutary purpose. Australians know that they cannot afford to relax for one moment, observes *The Times* Australian correspondent.

The vital question, however, is not whether Australia can withstand an assault but when she can hit back. Almost everything they are

private enterprise and ordered from manufactures. One in every three employable Australian is now either in the fighting forces, or employed in war factories excluding thousands more engaged in producing food, clothing and other essential services, or is making munitions in private annexes.

The coming of war to the Pacific has swiftly and profoundly transformed the domestic scene. Diet and clothing, work and play—all are touched. Rationing of petrol is now so severe that private motoring has virtually ended.



ON THE ALERT IN AUSTRALIA.—Troops in and around Darwin are standing in readiness to meet any invasion.

doing has the single end of making Australia an offensive base. Their own and allied forces are training under conditions designed to make them the world's toughest fighters and returned men of the A.I.F. are applying the lessons of their experience overseas.

Allied airmen continue to batter Japanese bases in New Guinea and Timor. The Allied Works Council under Mr. E. G. Theodore as Director-General is busy on a programme of strategic works the extent of which is unparalleled in Australia's experience. All these preparations are essential to an offensive plan.

Tradesmen and labourers are being compulsorily enlisted for the requisite labour force while plants are being requisitioned from

Mr. Curtin, the Prime Minister, recently announced that by the end of the year 269,000 more men and 49,000 more women must be diverted to the war effort. The war record of Australian women certainly encourages the hope that they will rise to the occasion. In munition and aircraft factories they are doing a remarkable range of work. By joining the uniformed women's auxiliaries of the three fighting services they are relieving thousands of men for the front line. The Women's Auxiliary Air Force, which is enlisting 4,000 women, has lately opened training for radio location operators. Hundreds of girls are working in country women's associations and the land army.

## The Way of the "New Order"

BY

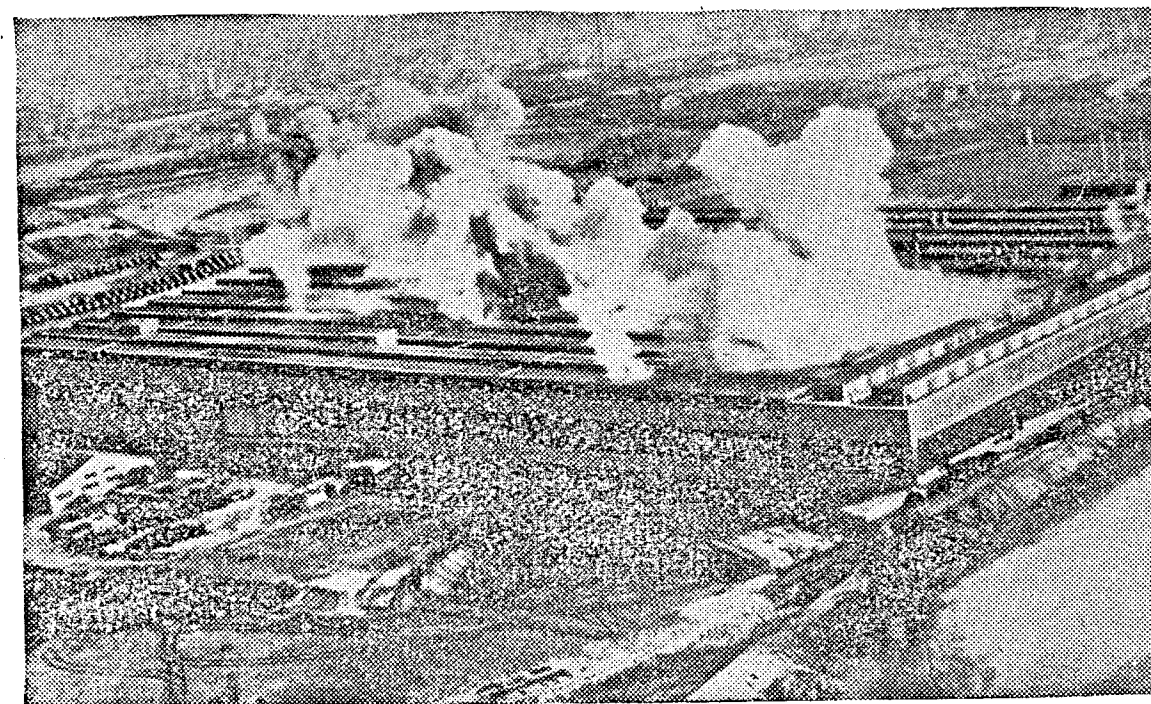
JOHN MACDONALD

IT is announced that Prince Asaka of the Imperial House of Japan has been sent to Manila to "subjugate all discordant elements and help with the reorganization of the city."

### OPEN CITY BOMBED

It will be recalled how General MacArthur declared Manila an open city early in the campaign, and how in spite of the fact that he had solemnly declared that there were no military objectives in Manila, the city was bombed by the Japs. The city presented a perfect target with all its lights ablaze. The Japs showed a total disregard of all the decencies of the twentieth century. The bombing of an open city is comparable to shooting a man who has surrendered.

This is the city that Prince Asaka has been sent to administer, but he can expect scant



BRITISH DAYLIGHT BOMBING OF NAZI-CONTROLLED WAR FACTORY IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.—Early in March 1942 a small formation of American-built Boston aircraft of Britain's Bomber Command made a successful low-level daylight attack on the Matford factory at Poissy, 10 miles north-west of Paris. Under Nazi pressure, the factory was producing 20 lorries daily for the German Army. Picture shows drifting smoke from bomb-hits on the factory. Note (left) rows of lorries (on which hits were also scored) awaiting delivery to the Germans.

It is only a short while since the Philippines were overcome and the Japanese now have an almost free hand. The Americans and Filipinos who fought there were forced to surrender because their ammunition was finished and their supplies of water and food were running out. During those last few days the American forces were a perfect target for the heavy artillery of the Japanese army on Bataan, and they were crushed by sheer weight of shells. Their resistance in Corregidor was only a question of "how long?" But in spite of all this they stood up magnificently and gave the enemy all that they could by way of retaliation.

3-A

respect. Let us examine the record of this Prince.

### OF NANKING FAME

Prince Asaka, administrator extraordinary, was the Japanese Commander at the Rape of Nanking in December 1937. He it was who was directly responsible for the conduct of the Japanese troops on that occasion. Never in military history has there been such an exhibition of bestiality and barbarism; never in military history has there been less control of a victorious army as there was of the Japanese army at the fall of Nanking.

## Miscellany

### BLOOD PLASMA FOR AIR RAID VICTIMS

It is understood that technical difficulties in the preparation of blood plasma for air raid purposes have been overcome. Equipment is being manufactured locally and what is wanted now is a good response from the public to blood donor services in the Provinces and Indian States.

In a number of centres in India blood plasma is already being prepared. Dry blood plasma manufactured abroad is also being supplied to India.

The manufacture of dry blood plasma requires an elaborate unit which has recently been perfected in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Two dry blood plasma plants are on order from abroad and an experimental one is under construction in India.

### "VALUABLE SECOND FRONT"

In a major war it is a good rule to review events in the light of the world situation attempting to determine either their significance or policy, and the action that is appropriate, observes the *Sunday Times* in a leading article. Strategically the coincidence of the attacks in the Crimea and Libya gives the impression that the Germans are aiming at command of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; the isolation of Turkey and freedom of the Straits for their warships and transports; and the opening of new routes of advance to the Caucasus and its oilfields as well as the oilfields in the Middle East.

If the enemy is defeated in Egypt, these aims will be largely thwarted. There are encouragement and hope in the assurance which Mr. Churchill is said to have given leaders of the United States Congress in Washington. He, if anyone, knows the hard facts of the situation.

One credit side to Libya is that it has been a valuable second front. The Russians have gained by attraction thither, first, of panzer divisions, tanks of the latest pattern, anti-tank guns and other armaments that would otherwise have been used against them; and, secondly, of masses of aircraft required not only for Libya itself but also to neutralise British aircraft operating from Malta against Axis lines of communication.

### PROGRESS OF INDIA'S CANNING INDUSTRY

A soldier's ration now consists of more articles of processed Indian foods than were previously possible.

It is a far cry from the last war when cows were exported to Mesopotamia. To-day tinned cheese, dried fruits, compressed vegetables, dehydrated potatoes and essence of chicken made in India are some of the processed foodstuffs which provide variety and sustenance to the soldier in the field.

India can supply some 4,000 tons of dried fruit and 300 to 400 tons of tinned cheese. Production has been pepped up to 23,000 tons of dehydrated potatoes and India can meet a demand for 62,000 Rennet tablets a year, some 1,000 tons of compressed vegetables besides 5,000 tons of Golden Syrup—a new industry replacing the imported article—and some 2,500 tons of margarine.

### GUESSES NOT INVITED

Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, does not want anybody to believe that his powers of invective are of the milk and water variety, cables the *Daily Telegraph's* Washington correspondent. Mr. Hull was asked at a press conference if he would confirm the assertion made in an article in the *Women's Journal* about Japanese statesmen. These were described by the writers—two Washington correspondents—as being "crooked as a basket of fish-hooks."

Mr. Hull replied that stronger language than that would alone do the subject justice. He did not give any samples.

### THE WAY OF THE NEW ORDER

(Continued from page 19.)

Apart from the sheer brutality of the occupation of Nanking—the innumerable cases of rape, torture, and other atrocities against women and girls—there was a very considerable amount of looting and damage. It is estimated by American experts that over 12,000 shops were systematically robbed of all their stocks. Government trucks driven by soldiers would pass from shop to shop and take away part of the goods—in some cases taking away the entire stock and leaving the shop absolutely empty.

The same American sources estimate that over 42,000 men were murdered. The method of murder that seemed most popular was to use the men, tied hand and foot to a stake, as human dummies for bayonet practice. Some were burned and a few others were shot.

In addition to these two factors there was a third which comes under the heading "Spiteful and unneedful damage," over \$75,000,000 (Rs. 24,90,00,000) worth of damage was caused by fires.

This is the calibre of the new Administrator of Manila. This is the measure of the "friendliness" of the Japanese occupation. This is the way of "Co-prosperity" and the "New Order."

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

4th July.—A powerful force of the Royal Air Force attacked Bremen. Many fires were left burning. One enemy fighter was destroyed.

A warning against undue complacency as to British war supplies was given by Lord Woolton in London.

General de Gaulle, in a broadcast from London, said: "It is a great thing in war to have won the first battles, but it is the last one which decides everything. It will take place in everything. Who can deny that a battle of France becomes each day more probable despite the enemies' victories? France herself will fight this battle."

5th July.—Two raiding bombers over North Midlands were shot down.



### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

4th July.—The United States Navy Department announced that British and Canadian warships were co-operating with the American naval craft in anti-submarine work in the Atlantic.

5th July.—President Roosevelt, in an Independent Day message to the American nation, said: "Never since it was first created in Philadelphia has this anniversary come in times so dangerous to everything for which it stands."

The Leader of the German-American Bund, Dr. Kunze, who is wanted in the United States on charges of espionage, was arrested at the coastal village of Boca Del Rio in Mexico.

All Canadian women were registered for war service and all young men, if not engaged in essential industries, were conscripted for home defence.

**RUSSIA ALL OUT TO DEFEAT GERMANY IN 1942.**—In spite of desperate German counter-attacks, the heavy Russian onslaught continues, driving the German forces steadily westwards. Among points recently captured was Yekhnov, 125 miles east of Smolensk. Although the Germans rushed troops by air from Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and other occupied countries for its defence, the Soviet troops (photographed here during the action) victoriously stormed the surrounding district and finally captured the town.

8th July.—Two spies were executed in London, one of them being a British subject born in Gibraltar and the other a Belgian national.

9th July.—Enemy aircraft made a short attack on a coastal area in north-east England and there was also slight activity over the coast of South Wales.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command laid mines in enemy waters.

10th July.—The Bomber Command attacked Wilhelmshaven, the German naval base and submarine building centre. Enemy aerodromes and other objectives in Occupied France were also attacked. Two German bombers were destroyed.

It was announced that the new carrier now being built by the United States navy will be named *Lexington*, to replace the gallant ship lost in the Coral Sea battle.

10th July.—Forty-five more leaders of the German-American Bund were arrested. Nine women were among the group.

### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

5th July.—Enemy shipping in the Mayu river near Akyab was twice attacked by the Royal Air Force.

6th July.—H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester inspected a number of military units stationed in Bangalore.

The Royal Air Force attacked Kwason, 50 miles north of Akyab.



**8th July.**—Enemy troop concentrations in northern Burma at Kalembo near the Chindwin river were bombed by the Royal Air Force. All the bombs fell on the target area.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**4th July.**—It was officially announced that the British Cruiser *Hermione* was lost in the recent Mediterranean convoy operations. Four British destroyers and one Polish destroyer also were lost. The Axis lost one battleship, one cruiser, two destroyers and an U-boat.

There were enemy air raids on Malta. Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Enemy assault on El Alamein was held. Marshal Rommel's troops were hurled back. The Allied forces took a number of prisoners in the early stages and knocked out several guns.

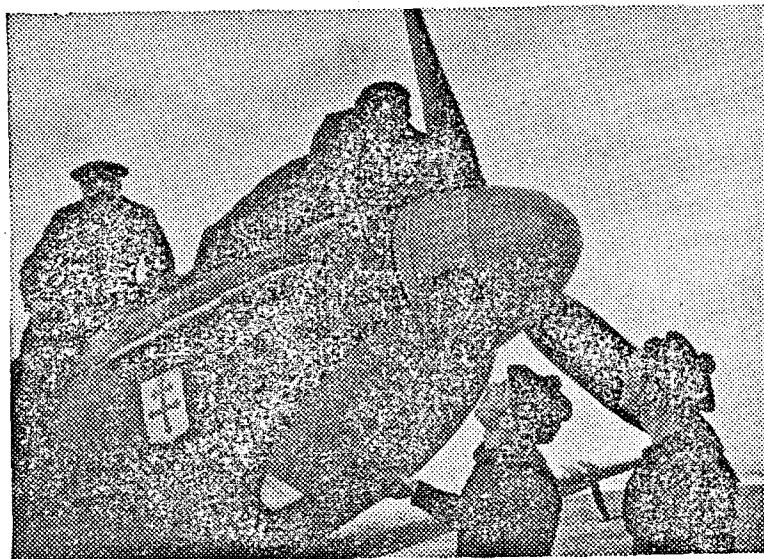
one was fatal. Slight damage was done to property.

It was decided to black out Cairo.

**6th July.**—There was intense fighting near El Alamein. The immediate threat to Alexandria and the Nile Valley was largely removed. Enemy vehicles were destroyed and 600 Germans surrendered.

**7th July.**—Fighting continued in the same area south of El Alamein where the enemy was driven away from a strong point. Rommel lost 3,500 vehicles. There was a raid alarm at Haifa. The Eighth Army retained the initiative. Rumours that American troops were in the Middle East, particularly in Egypt, were not confirmed in Washington.

**8th July.**—A South African boxer and 17 others were formally charged with high treason and their trial commenced in Pretoria.



**FIRST FREE FRENCH FIGHTER SQUADRON IN BRITAIN.**—Free French airmen hitherto distributed among Royal Air Force Squadrons have now been formed into the first Free French Fighter Squadron under the command of General de Brigade Aerienn Merial Valin. Flying Spitfires, this "Lorraine" Squadron now on active service in Britain is composed of former members and experienced pilots of the French Armee de l'Air, and others who have rallied to the cause of Free France from all parts of the world. This picture shows Free French Mechanics, former members of the French Fleet Air Arm at work on one of the machines at their station in Britain.

There were no Fifth Column activities in Egypt. The attitude of the people was one of quiet confidence.

The German and Italian Governments issued a declaration to respect the principle of "Egypt for Egyptians."

**5th July.**—It was "Not a bad day" for the Allies in Egypt. Marshal Rommel lost a number of tanks and 24 planes. The Allies successfully counter-attacked and enemy positions were hammered all day from the air. One thousand Axis prisoners were taken. The situation at El Alamein took a more favourable turn for the Allies.

A few bombs were dropped in the Suez Canal area, causing three casualties of which

Nine Axis fighters, eight German and one Italian, were destroyed over Malta. During the last three raids, 12 Axis aircraft were destroyed.

According to a report of the Soviet News Agency, the trial of 15 persons accused of armed opposition to Fascists began in Rome.

The first phase of the battle of El Alamein was over and enemy attempts to break through failed. It was rumoured that Marshal Rommel was wounded. British tanks made a firm stand. The German Panzer divisions were baulked by the numerous rivers ahead.

A sharp split occurred in the Egyptian Wafd Party. Nahas Pasha gave the Egyptian Chamber a comprehensive statement on the present situation during a secret session.

**9th July.**—An examination of captured air-conditioned Axis tanks did not show that their ventilation arrangements were in any way superior to those of British tanks.

In the last 24 hours there was no major activity on land in Egypt, most of the action being in the air in the form of heavy bombardment of enemy gun positions and supply lines which were badly battered. The Royal Air Force attacked targets in Tobruk. The enemy continued air attacks on Malta. Enemy ammunition ship was hit in Benghazi harbour.

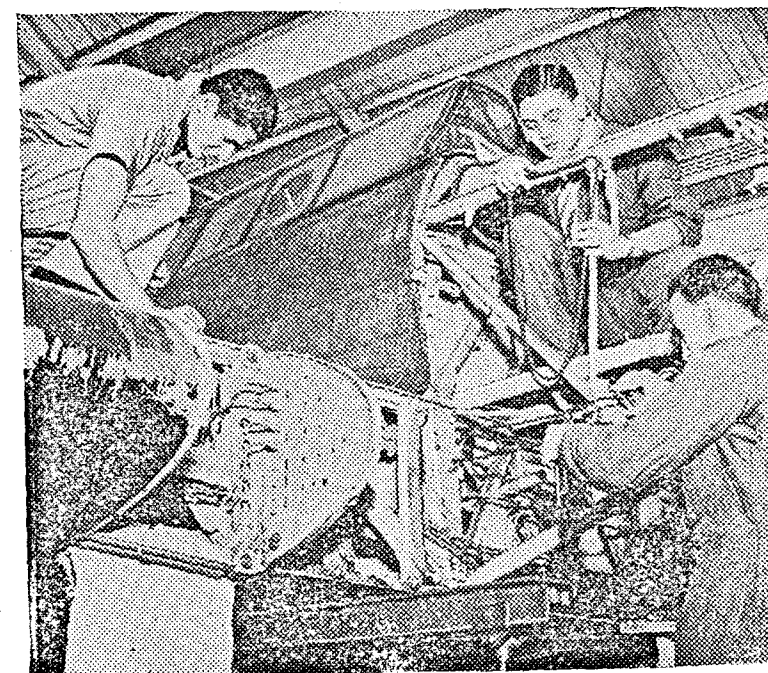
**10th July.**—British forces occupied Mayotta, a French Island between Madagascar and South Africa. There was no resistance.

Three enemy aircraft operated over Alexandria. Fifty-nine enemy bombers were destroyed in the Western Desert since May 23. It was a quiet day in the desert.

**7th July.**—Marshal Timoshenko resisted Von Bock's three drives on the 100-mile front between Kursk and Kharkov. There was no confirmation in London of the German claim to have reached the river Don. Timoshenko's army was in peril of being cut off.

**8th July.**—The Germans tried to cross the river Don at several points simultaneously. Masses of German tanks lay ready all along the river bank. The situation was "exceptionally grave."

**9th July.**—Stary Oskol, 70 miles south-west of Voronezh, was evacuated. A small number of German troops which succeeded in crossing the Don, were cut to pieces. There was fierce fighting on the Kalinin front. A Soviet submarine sank an 8,000-ton German transport in the Baltic.



**INDIA AND ALLIED WAR EFFORT.**—Three young Indians receiving training in aircraft maintenance.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**4th July.**—A Soviet communiqué confirmed the fall of Sebastopol. Fighting flared up again on wide sectors of the Russian front. Fighting raged north of Kharkov and east of Kursk.

**5th July.**—A furious, non-stop battle raged in the Kursk area. The biggest tank clash of the war occurred. Soviet troops withdrew to new defence lines. The Russians fortified the island of Kossa Tusia in the middle of Kerch Straits.

**6th July.**—Two thousand Germans were killed on the Kalinin front. The Soviet troops withdrew in Kursk sector. The Germans maintained pressure in the Ukraine sector. Stubborn fighting continued in Bielgorod and Volchansk.

**10th July.**—Timoshenko's forces were in a serious situation. Nazis gained a foothold in Upper Don. The Soviets retreated in several sectors.

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

**8th July.**—The German Government's reply to the Argentine Government's protest against the sinking of the Argentine merchantman *Rio Tercero* admitted that their U-boat did the mischief and offered to pay indemnity.

**10th July.**—M. Sarajoglu was appointed Prime Minister of Turkey.

#### SHIPPING

**5th July.**—Two steamers were attacked by a submarine off the East African coast.



**9th July.**—The Swedish motor-ships *Uddeholm* (3,600 tons) and *Argentina* (5,300 tons) were sunk by mines off the coast of Norway.

A Greek steamer was torpedoed south of Angoche.

A Japanese destroyer was torpedoed in the vicinity of Kiska in the Aleutian Islands.

**10th July.**—Germany's most powerful battleship *Von Tripitz* was torpedoed and damaged by a Soviet submarine in the Barents Sea. A big German transport also was sunk.

Three allied ships were torpedoed in the Mozambique channel.

#### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**5th July.**—American bombers were in action for the first time over Holland. Two were lost. Targets in German occupied territory were attacked. At Hamstede and Alkmaar, bombs burst on hangers, administrative buildings and dispersal points. The Valkenburg airfield was heavily machine-gunned. Enemy patrol vessels off the Dutch coast were also attacked.

A big fire broke out in the large works at Bonneuil-sur-Marne on the outskirts of Paris. The workshops were burned out. The damage was estimated at millions of francs. The fire was stated to have been due to wilful destruction.

#### THE FAR EAST

**4th July.**—The Allied aircraft raided Timor. The Japanese entered Wuchen. Chinese bombers bombed Japanese military establishments in the Hankow area and at Yokow in northern Hunan province.

**5th July.**—According to a report from North China, fearful of further visits by American bombers to Tokyo and other important industrial areas, 200,000 Japanese civilians had emigrated to China.

Allied bombers bombed Lae and Koepang.

**6th July.**—According to General Li Chung-yen, a famous leader during the Chinese Civil War, the Japanese had no troops to spare for opening a new front and an attack on Siberia was therefore unlikely.

The United States Independence Day was the occasion of a series of the most harassing raids yet made on Japanese bases in New Guinea.

The United States bombers raided Kiska, the Japanese base in Aleutians. Enemy shipping in the harbour was attacked.

The Chinese succeeded in a counter-attack and retook Ihwang. The Japanese retreated in Kingsi.

**7th July.**—According to the *Manchester Guardian*, the Japanese may attack Russia, not India or Australia. The absence of any concentration of troops for the invasion of India or Australia, lent support to this view.

The United States' submarines torpedoed four Japanese destroyers in the Aleutian Islands. Allied aircraft raided Moresby. There were mass raids on Lae and Salamana.

**8th July.**—"Japan is now beyond recovery," declared Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a message marking the commemoration of the fifth year of China "incident."

Sixty-five Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground when the United States army bombers raided Canton and Hankow airfields. In Chekiang, the Chinese recaptured Yungkang.

**9th July.**—Chinese forces cut the Japanese lines of communication in several sections of the Honan-Shansi frontier at the foot of the Taihang mountains. A considerable amount of material was captured. There was severe fighting in Nanchang sector.

The United States Army aircraft again bombed Japanese airfields in Canton and Nanchang.

Sixteen Japanese bombers at high altitude attacked an aerodrome in Horn Island, just off the northern tip of Queensland. Damage was slight.

**10th July.**—American and Chinese bombers attacked the Japanese concession at Hankow, damaging wharves and warehouses. Several Japanese planes were destroyed in a raid on White Cloud aerodrome near Canton.

#### THE FLAG CAN BE HOISTED AGAIN

"TO-DAY the whole Soviet Union has sworn that the citadel of Sebastopol will again be ours. Sebastopol has lowered the flag. It has fulfilled its part in order that soon, very soon, the flag can be hoisted again as the trumpet sounds the advance. The defenders who left Sebastopol did not surrender the glory and honour of the country. They enhanced it. Sebastopol was and will be the fortress of the Soviet Black Sea Navy."—ALEX TOLSTOY in the *Izvestia*.

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# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

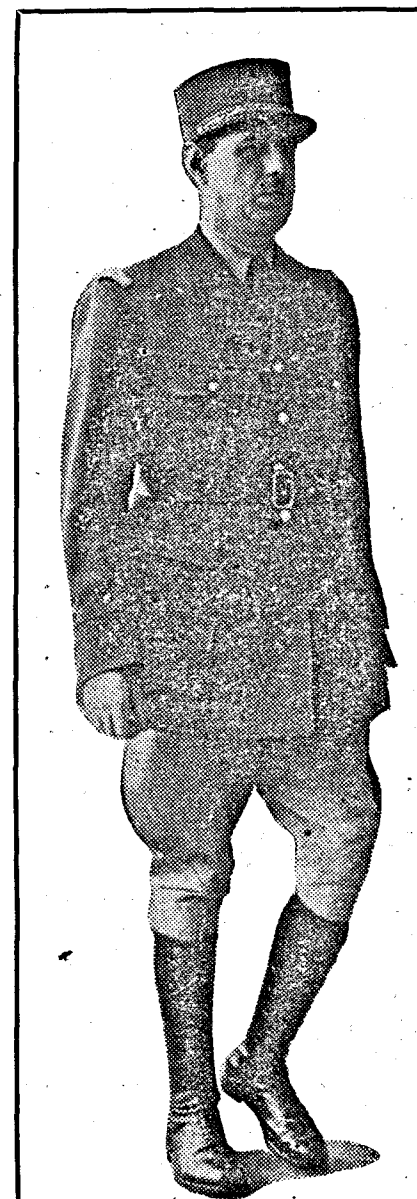
VOL. III

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1942

ISSUE No. 28



## FRANCE LIVES ON



GENERAL de GAULLE

TO-MORROW (JULY 14) IN THE so-called 'Unoccupied' zone in France, every house will be decked with the Tri-colour flag. In each town and village, French men and women will march past an appointed spot. Everywhere the Marseillaise will ring out, rising from the hearts of the people and bringing tears to their eyes. They will signify that France lives on—she has not been submerged by tribulations as there is still a France, despite invasion and tyranny. This will signify that France is making ready and that she secretly gathers strength for the day of wrath when, the Germans falling back, the Allies present on our soil and traitors swept aside, the entire nation will rise to punish the enemy.

—GENERAL de GAULLE, in a broadcast to France on Monday evening.



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## La France Combattante

"The Fall of the Bastille," said Carlyle, a great critic of the French Revolution, "may be said to have shaken all France to the deepest foundations of its existence." Bastille was the symbol of eighteenth-century Nazism, and its fall not merely shook all France: it shocked the whole world. For it was the first time in modern history when a people rose in arms against dictatorship and tyranny and succeeded in establishing Freedom as the way of life.

It all happened many, many years ago. A century and a half have passed since the forces of Democracy and Freedom found self-expression. France was the land of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness from July 14, 1789, the day when Bastille fell, up to June 14, 1940, the day when Paris fell into the hands of the Nazis.

### The Bastille Day

All through the years the Bastille Day was celebrated in France; on Tuesday, it was celebrated all over the world. For the battle for human freedom which France began on that fateful day has now become a vast struggle on a world-wide scale.

France no doubt collapsed, and made peace with the Axis Powers on 22nd June 1940, but the fight for freedom is being carried on by the Free Frenchmen under the great leadership of General de Gaulle, along with their comrades-in-arms of the United Nations.

## General de Gaulle's Message

In a message to the people of France, the leader of *La France Combattante*, a new name given to the movement of General de Gaulle on the eve of this year's Bastille Day celebration, spoke these words:—

"France lives on—she has not been submerged by tribulations, as there is still a France despite invasion and tyranny."

Yes, France will live on, in spite of Bastilles and concentration-camps, in spite of the Nazis and the Gestapo, in spite of Petain and Laval.

### Freedom will dawn again

Its day of Freedom will dawn again, when the United Nations finally crush the forces of evil. Its old Jacobian declaration:

*Liberté ou la mort*

will then replace the Vichy motto, *L'esclavage plutôt que la mort*. And its three great watchwords:

*Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*

will echo down the aisles of Time with a harmony and peace that will endure.

France shall rise again—to the height of her stature of greatness and glory and the fulness of her fullest freedom.

*Vive la France!*

*Vive la France Combattante!!*

# Running Commentary

**The Battle for Egypt** Latest reports from the Egyptian front show that the 8th Army has the situation in the El Alamein area well in hand. German infantry and tanks sustained heavy casualties, as a result of the Allied accurate artillery fire. Our night-bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters continued large-scale attacks on the enemy forces and direct hits were scored on tanks and troop-carrying vehicles. In one attack on a convoy of fifteen, consisting of armoured cars, transport vehicles and one tank, all were destroyed except one vehicle. A large-scale attack on El Alamein was repulsed by the 8th Army which inflicted considerable losses on Germans and Italians. The Battle for Egypt continues to go on, but the momentum

was attacked from the west by the Italians. And the Germans by-passed it from the south with a view to encircling the Allied garrison. But Rommel's manoeuvre failed, and the Indian and New Zealand troops, like the South Africans at Gazala, fought their way out of the encirclement and joined the main army. Mersa Matruh was captured by the enemy on June 28, and the Allied forces had to carry out a further withdrawal.

**Rommel's Forces Weakened** It was at this stage that General Auchinleck rearranged his forces into "battle groups" and harassed the enemy's advance. On June 30th Rommel's forces



General de Gaulle inspected a large party of volunteers who have now arrived in England to join the Free French Services. The party—including women—is made up mostly of sailors and fishermen, and will prove a valuable addition to the Free French Forces now in this country.—E.N.P.

has gone out of the enemy's attack. The Allied forces have assumed the initiative. Tobruk fell on June 21st and immediately Rommel turned East towards the Egyptian frontier where the 8th Army, at Sollum, Halfaya and Fort Capuzzo, was waiting to receive reinforcements from the rear to replace its heavy losses. Before the reinforcements could arrive, Rommel had reached the Egyptian frontier and the 8th Army had to carry out a 140-mile tactical withdrawal to Mersa Matruh. On June 25, General Auchinleck assumed command of the 8th Army and decided to hold Mersa Matruh. But the next day Rommel appeared with a large contingent of his mechanised forces. The town

entered El Alamein. For more than a fortnight the battle has been raging with great intensity in the El Alamein sector, which is some 70 miles west of Alexandria. Rommel launched a three-pronged attack in the north, west and south. The southern thrust was particularly dangerous, because it gave the enemy control of a ridge running from east to west, which might enable the enemy to cut off the Allied garrison and advance towards Alexandria. But General Auchinleck held up the Axis forces, counter-attacked, and drove off the German 90th division from the ridge, taking 600 German prisoners. It must be pointed out, however, that this check to the enemy advance does not completely remove



the danger to the Nile Delta. Rommel is still attacking to recover the lost ground, but it seems certain that his army and mechanised forces have been considerably weakened. The Royal Air Force was responsible for the destruction of a very large number of Axis motorised vehicles which were far south of El Alamein. Further, Benghazi and Tobruk, the supply ports of the Axis, were heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force. These facts clearly show that the immediate threat to Alexandria has been removed by the Allied forces. But if we take the extreme mobility of modern desert warfare into consideration, there would be no justification for real optimism until and unless the Afrika Korps is definitely driven away westwards.

**"Astonishing Resistance of British troops"** One thing, however, seems certain: the Germans have been surprised by the strength and indomitable determination of the Allied troops. The Nazi paper *VOLKISCHER DEOBACHTER* has referred to the "astonishing resistance of British troops." An eye-witness on the Egyptian front says that the 8th Army is fighting with "superb courage and has implicit faith in the cool-headed skill of Auchinleck." The 8th Army is being rapidly reinforced in tanks. The German claim that their tanks are air-conditioned has been repudiated by Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Supply, who said that captured German tanks offered no evidence of being fitted with either air-conditioning or cooling apparatus and that their ventilation arrangements were in no way superior to the British or the Allied tanks.

Within the last two years, the 8th Army has succeeded in throwing back two waves of the Axis offensive against Egypt and a campaign which began as a British defence of the Nile Valley, carried the British forces twice well into enemy territory, and now once again the Axis forces stand on Egyptian soil and are staking everything in a desperate attempt to reach the Nile. The Allied forces are in a far stronger position to-day than they were in the dark days when General Wavell faced two formidable armies, one in front on the Libyan frontier, and the other behind him in Abyssinia. This was at a time when the 9th and 10th Armies were not yet formed. Now the growing strength of the Allied position has created a feeling of iron determination in Britain and in other parts of the Commonwealth in the place of the feeling of disappointment soon after the fall of Tobruk.

#### Critical Struggle in Russia

A fierce battle is raging in the Voronezh area, and *Reuter's* special correspondent says that it has reached paroxysms of battle fury and that the town is being defended with savage determination by the Red Army,

which is daily faced with a large number of enemy tanks and infantry divisions from the western side of the Don. German parachute troops are attempting to establish small strong points in the area, and the enemy is endeavouring to outflank and encircle Voronezh. The

#### MESSAGES FROM MISSING PERSONS

In order to relieve, as far as possible, the minds of those who are so eagerly hoping for news of their relatives, arrangements have been made under the auspices of the Red Cross whereby an accurate transcription of all personal messages broadcast from enemy stations is now forwarded immediately to the relatives so addressed, whenever they can be traced.

At the same time it is pointed out that the Japanese have shown themselves to be most unscrupulous in exploiting the sufferings of the relatives of war prisoners in their hands. It has also been clear that they are not above using the names of prisoners in their hands for furthering their own propaganda. This is abundantly proved by the fact that contrary to all international usage and despite repeated representations, they have declined to communicate to the Red Cross full lists of the prisoners in their hands.

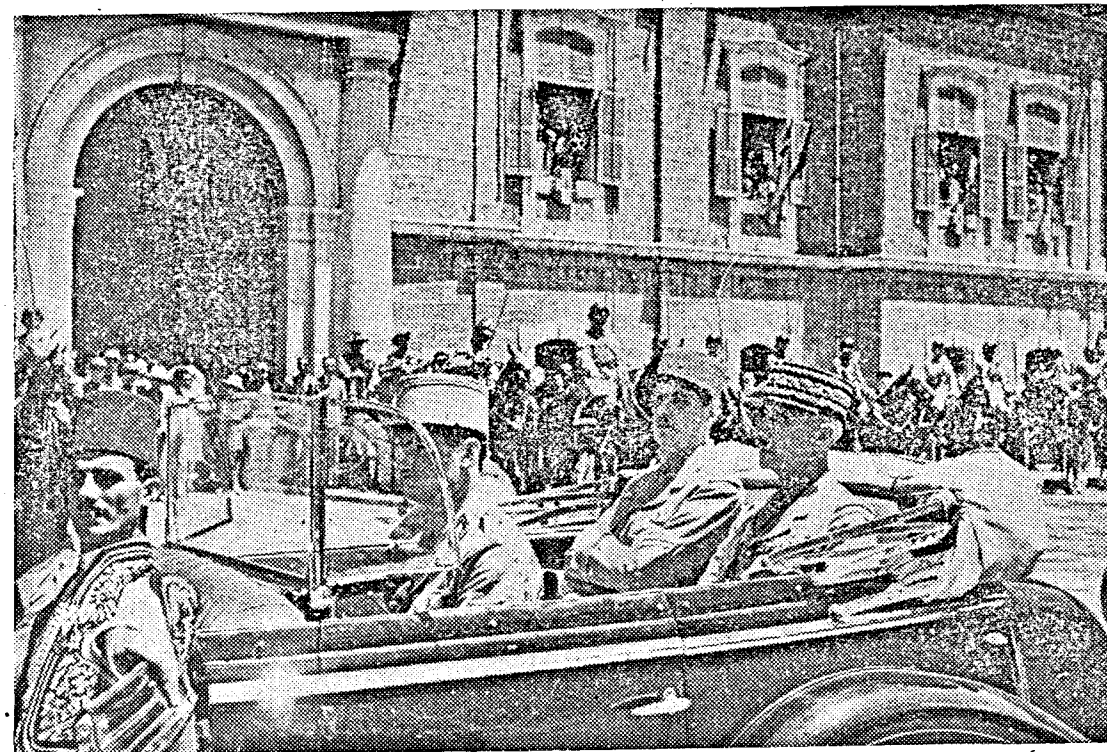
A certain number of personal messages to both soldiers and civilians at present in Japanese-occupied territory are broadcast by All-India Radio, but no undertaking can be given that any or every message can be put on the air in the limited time that can be spared for this service. It is essential that all messages sent to the Station Director of All-India Radio, Delhi, for broadcasting should be as brief as possible, and of a simple domestic nature. They should contain no enquiries but only a direct greeting or statement, and in the case of replies to messages passed on to relatives be the Red Cross Commissioner they must be accompanied by the form which is supplied for this purpose to all recipients of messages from enemy territory.

two attempts made by the enemy from the north and the south have been successfully repulsed by the Russians.

#### General Aim of German Drive

It was by the sheer weight of metal that the Russians have been forced back to the banks of the Don, and the important junction near it—Voronezh. The object of the German drive is very clear. They were afraid to advance on Rostov, where the Russians were strong, and so they decided to mount their offensive further north, between Kursk and Kharkov. The idea is first to drive due east and sever direct communications between Moscow and Rostov, and, secondly, to drive on further so as to divide completely the southern from the central and northern Russian armies, and lastly, to make a dash to the Caucasus. The capture of Voronezh by itself would not achieve this purpose—it may at best be only one step towards it—for there are

The correspondent says that tens of thousands of German dead are lying in the narrow valley between the Don and the Voronezh rivers and that hundreds of German tanks are scrap iron. The Russians are not relying merely on negative defence tactics, but are counter-attacking with great intensity, and the Germans have been forced, in some places, to fortify the lines seized and to use tanks as pill-boxes. Outside the town various tactical positions have been captured by the Soviet forces. Glimpses of the ferocity of the fighting are



General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, and General Catroux in their car during a ride through the city of Beyrouth.—E.N.P.

given in the Russian communiqués. A communiqué published yesterday says: "Fighting in the area of Voronezh continues with great ferocity. The great German losses in this sector of the front can be judged by the results achieved by one of our troop formations. In ten days' fighting in the area occupied by this troop formation, the Germans lost in killed and wounded over 35,000 officers and men. Our troops also destroyed 167 tanks, 11 armoured cars and 115 lorries." Other communiqués issued earlier also tell a similar tale. For instance, in a three-day battle at a river crossing the Germans lost 119 tanks and several thousand killed and wounded. In one day near Kursk the Germans lost 250 tanks and suffered 15,000 casualties. Last month, the Russians had destroyed 1,008 Axis tanks.

other railways and other means of communication for the Russians in the rear. The scale and intensity of the great struggle in Russia is a measure of the German need to destroy Soviet armies this summer. If the enemy fails in this object, all successes will be barren.

#### BEFORE THE YEAR IS OUT

"I DO THINK THAT HITLER WILL find himself on a bed of thorns before the year is out. I say this deliberately, and without forgetting that we have struck a bad patch that may be worse before it gets better."—Wickham Steed.



## MADRAS CASUALTIES

## Viceroy's Commissioned Officers.

## Killed.

## Indian Artillery.

Jem. Lakshmanan.

## Indian other ranks and non-combatants.

## Killed.

## Indian Artillery.

101372 P/L/Nk. Achuthan, K.P.  
100088 Dvr. Ananjaperumal Pillai.  
  
18932 U/L/Nk. Diwan Singh.  
101424 Gnr./Sign. Ganapathi Nayudu.  
100846 A/Nk. Jagannathan.  
100068 Gnr. John, K.  
101293 Gnr./Sign. Kannaiah.  
102505 Gnr. Krishna Kurrap.  
34298 Hav. Manas Khan.  
101295 Gnr./Sign. Mohd. Nasiruddin.  
101428 Gnr. Muthu Pillai, S.  
A-3 Cook, I.T. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar.  
101242 U/P/L/Nk. Rajagopal.  
AAA/4474 Gnr. Sahib Din.  
102499 Gnr./Sign. Saundara Pandian.  
101312 Gnr. Shamsuddin Sahib.  
101427 L/Nk. Siddian, K.  
100259 L/Hav. Veeraswami.

## I.H.C.

87563 A/Sep. Genga Raju, B.  
82828 A/Sep. Sinna Swamy.

## Died of Wounds.

1st Som. L.I. Swpr. Raju.

## Wounded.

## Indian Artillery.

104317 Dvr. Moorthi, P. N.  
101402 A/Nk. Nalliah Gounder.  
101532 Gnr. Parasuraman.  
101356 Dvr. Ramulu, D.

## Missing—Believed Prisoners of War.

101433 Dvr. Anaimuthu Chetti-  
yar.  
102850 Gnr. Appaya Patil.  
100065 U/P/L/Nk. Appiah.  
F. 513 Cook-Mess. Chinnaswami.  
101285 A/Nk. Govindaswami.  
102594 Dvr. Kondiah, S.  
101512 U/P/L/Nk. Krishnaswami.  
103016 Gnr. Krishnaswami  
Nayudu, H. S.  
100078 Gnr. Krishnaswami  
Nayudu.  
101423 Gnr. Narain Pillai, P.  
F. 506 Cook I. T. Narasimha Naidu.  
101237 Gnr. Natesan.  
10 369 Dvr. Patamanandan.  
F. 507 Cook I.T. Perumalswami.  
F. 512 W/Cr. Raman Nair.  
102490 Gnr. Sabapathy.  
102496 Gnr. Sambasivam.  
F. 515 Waiter-Mess. Subramani Pillai.  
101370 Nk. Swami, I.  
100087 Gnr. Veeraswami.  
F. 511 W/Cr. Velayudam.  
101310 U/P/L/Nk. Venkatachalam.  
F. 512 Swpr. Venkataswami.  
102793 Gnr. Venugopal.

Previously reported "Missing"  
now "rejoined."

## R.I.A.S.C.

MT. 928946 Sep. Narasimhulu, Y.  
MT./894032 Sep. R.Subbiah.

## EFFECTS of GERMAN Occupation of FRANCE

American correspondents in Vichy describe some of the effects of the German occupation of France. In Paris, they state, black markets are thriving, as can be seen from these prices: American-type cigarettes, 10 sh. a packet; eggs, 10 sh. a dozen; real coffee, £ 2 per lb.; chicken, 25 sh.; rabbit, 22 sh.; butter, 10 sh. per lb. Sugar is unobtainable at any price.

"In hotels in France nowadays," says one correspondent, "there is practically no heating and no warm water. There are no clean towels, no butter or milk for breakfast, no sugar, and no soap. The laundry comes back still soiled and worn to rags. It verges on a miracle to find a cobbler with enough leather to sole and heel a pair of shoes."

—The Daily Telegraph's New York Correspondent.

## The Common Cause

Achieving  
"Togetherness"

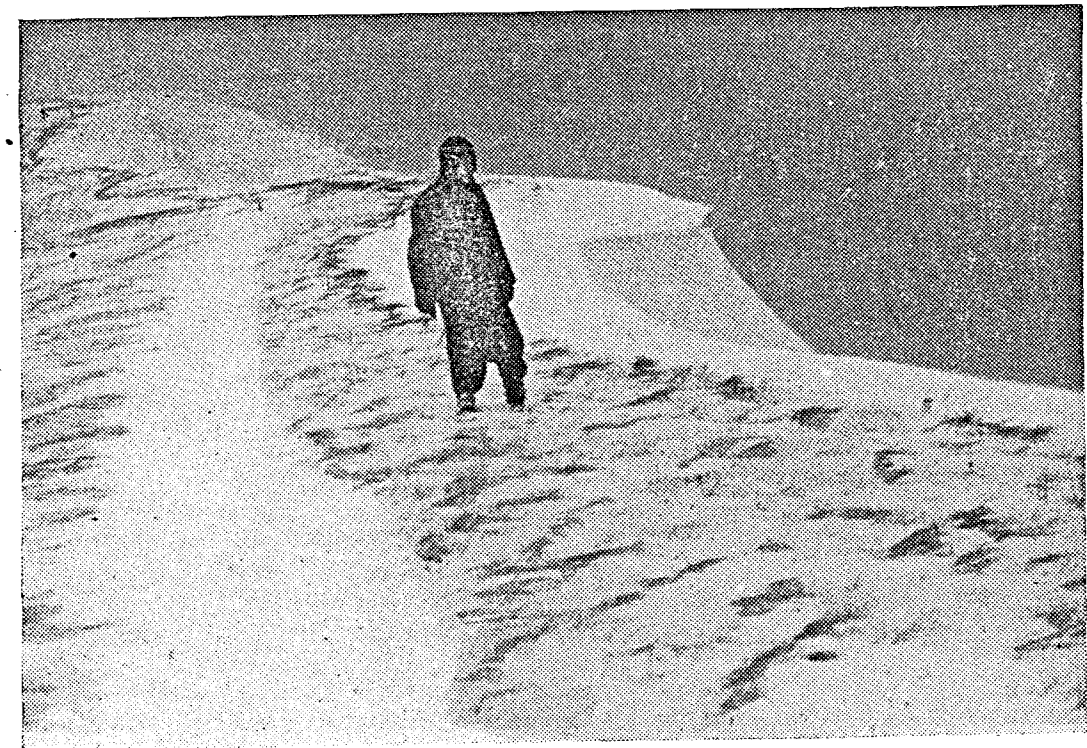
THE value of a lie, says Mr. Schicklgruber, is in its size, and the Arch-Hun certainly lives up to his precepts in this respect. We have all heard the German Radio raucously belching forth untruths of greater or lesser degree, ranging from what Mr. Churchill, when young and flippant, called "the terminological inexact-

the Devil. You remember the devastation wrought in Holland and Belgium by the German Air Force and you will not forget the many millions of starving people—starving through the act of the decadent lunatic of Berlin. You will call to mind that there are 2½ million foreign workers—forced labour,

BY

SIR ROBERT DENNISTON

all of them—in Germany at the present day and there are in addition 1½ million prisoners working for the Hun. As recently as yesterday it was reported that in Norway children of from 10 to 15 years of age are being held as hostages, and in France children are being sent to "houses of correction" in



A solitary civilian looks towards enemy-occupied France across the Straits from the snow-bound cliffs of Dover after a recent fall of snow in Britain.—E.N.P.

titude" to the great big thumping resounding whopper. I believe I have found the prize-winner—the Hun broadcaster who solemnly proclaimed "Everywhere the Germans go the land becomes a garden of God."

Let us examine this ever so slightly euphemistic statement. You have seen harrowing pictures of Polish citizens hanging from scaffolds, of Poles digging their own graves. You have read Mr. Molotov's indictment setting forth the almost incredible atrocities perpetrated by the Germans in Russia. You have read of the hundreds of Czechs murdered as a reprisal for the assassination of Heydrich—that henchman of

reprisal for their parents' actions. Think of the horror of it.

And so you may perhaps agree with me in awarding the palm for effrontery, profanity and blasphemy to the perpetrator of the sentiments which I have just quoted.

## A JAPANESE GARDEN

Turning to the Eastern Hemisphere, do the people fare any better in those countries which have been temporarily overrun by the Japanese? I will quote a few sentences from a tearful and revealing broadcast by Marshall Songgram, the puppet leader of Siam. Listen

to him. "I hope," he quavers, "all of you will be able to concur in the views of the Government that you have to sacrifice your freedom of speech. In a state of emergency if you do not construct your means of living you will have to starve to death for certain. I beg all of you to do your best if you want to be happy in the future. You must be brave and remember that as you are born to die you may just as well die together." Another "garden of God" in Siam it would seem, only a Japanese garden this time! And the Chinese could tell you a thing or two about Manchuria.

You have read with horror the stories of Japanese atrocities in countries which they have occupied. I will add one authenticated case. A British Officer in Burma was captured by the Japanese. He escaped, but was re-captured, whereupon the Japanese broke both his ankles. The only pleasant part of the story is that in spite of being crippled the Officer escaped again, and this time successfully. But it is desirable—is it not—so to prepare ourselves that we in this country should not have to undergo the horrors attendant on enemy occupation. In these days when everybody lets off speeches in the same way that a leaky boiler lets off steam, much is said that is valueless, much that is redundant, much that is puerile, but occasionally one comes across a striking phrase or sentence. I quote from a speech by Mr. Rambhir Singh Josh who said "The battle ground is going to be the only common ground between the Japanese Fascists and ourselves. They come to conquer our land and to enslave our people. We will give them land—4½ feet of it for the grave of each pigmy marauder who sets foot on Indian soil." I like that. Don't you?—there's guts in it.

### THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

But while it is mildly satisfying to search for epithets to describe our enemies—the best epithets, alas, are not suited to the microphone—it doesn't get us anywhere. Kipling described it, in the Boer War, as "Killing Kruger with our mouths"—and we want something rather better than that. And there is something better. It is called the National War Front.

What is it, and why should it be your concern and mine? First and foremost, its object is the complete and utter and final destruction of all the foul things which the totalitarian states stand for, for as long as Nazism, Fascism, and whatever the filthy "ism" favoured by Japan may be called, continue to exist, the world will remain a shambles. Membership of the National War Front is open to every man and woman of goodwill from the highest in the land to the lowliest, and when you join it you become a member of an organization which strives to achieve—in the word so happily coined by

### REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

ALL PERSONS COVERED BY THE provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act (Extending) Ordinance, 1942 (i.e., all persons who were at birth subjects of any State in Europe excluding His Majesty's Dominions in Europe, or Japanese, Chinese or Thai Subjects) who have not got themselves registered so far are advised to get into touch as early as possible with the appropriate Registration Authority, viz., the Commissioner of Police for the City of Madras and the District Superintendent of Police concerned in the mufassal.

### FAULTY AIRGRAPHS

INFORMATION has been received from the Airgraph Section of the General Post Office, Bombay, that at least 80 to 100 airgraphs, on an average per day, are found to be faulty and could not therefore be forwarded to their destinations by the airgraph service.

SOME of these were without postage or insufficiently prepaid. The present airgraph rate is eight annas for the public and three annas for members of His Majesty's Military, Naval and Air Forces, when the forms are franked by a responsible officer.

WHILE the outward service from India is now operating only in respect of the United Kingdom (including Eire), airgraph letters are posted to other countries too to which the Service does not operate. For instance, such letters are frequently addressed to Australia and New Zealand.

ADDRESSES are often type-written instead of being written in *block* letters. Moreover, in some cases, the addresses are not written within the panel specially provided for the purpose in the airgraph form.

THE PUBLIC are therefore advised to fill in the airgraph form strictly according to the instructions printed on its reverse, in order to ensure its being forwarded to its destination.

His Excellency the Governor—"togetherness". There is room in it for every man and woman in this country who hates the "isms" of aggressors and who believes that the laws of humanity should prevail against the laws of the jungle and the predatory beasts which it unlooses. It is without consideration of caste, race, creed, or political opinions—it recognises no social distinctions, its members are just men and women who want to cleanse the world of pollution.

### DEFIANCE—NOT DEFENCE

Now I am not sure that I am very fond of pledges—I always think there is something a little theatrical about them. But the National

appear—it is a word of which we have heard too much of late. And so the National War Front's motto is defiance—attack—drive. "Yes", you will say, "that's all very well, but these are things for the army, for the fighting man." Do you remember Marshal Foch in the last War? He would win, he said, provided the civilians held out. And how vastly more important in this war is the civilian than in the last? The Huns' success—ephemeral though it be—has been largely due to the fact that it is part of their filthy technique to wage war on the civilian. This more than anything led to the downfall of France, and it was too much for the pathetic old soldier who, 20 years earlier had said at Verdun "they shall not pass". And so



Training the Royal marines at a naval depot: The marines are the real commandos of the forces dating back to the Nelson days. Their training adapts them for naval and military warfare. Photo shows: Marines rushing to attack, clear a six-foot trench with ease.

War Front has a definite object, and it is expedient that that object should be put into words, and so a form of pledge has been evolved and it is this:—

"Because I am proud to be a citizen of India I solemnly pledge myself to stamp out defeatism and suppress alarmist rumours; to face and defy every peril threatening India's national honour and security and to work day by day in sure and certain hope of victory".

That's all, but isn't it worth while?

Now I want to stress one word in this pledge—it is the word "defy". You will observe that the word "defence" does not

France capitulated. And our enemies continue to strike at the civilian in order to undermine his morale—that incalculable thing which can only be translated by the inelegant but expressive word "guts".

Now how far has the enemy's attack on civilian morale been successful in this part of the world. It has succeeded, if we may believe those who have returned from Malaya and Burma, to the extent that it has disorganized the essential services, because, under stress, the civilian did not stay put. Understand that I am generalizing—there have been many individual cases of great bravery and devotion to duty—but the disorganization of the ordinary routine of life, on which the enemy, relied did actually take place.

## A HORRID PHRASE

Let us examine the National War Front pledge which I have quoted, in greater detail. "I solemnly pledge myself to stamp out defeatism and suppress alarmist rumours." I don't know who the idiot was who invented the phrase "wishful thinking." If we venture to take an optimistic view of a situation, which does not look too good at the moment, we are told that we are guilty of "wishful thinking." Of all the horrid phrases coined during the war this is the horriddest—and because of its implied defeatism the most dangerous. By all means let us think wishfully if we are convinced—as I am—that we cannot lose this war, and to hell with the gloom-mongers. It is a very human foible—we share it, you and I—to enjoy being the bearer of news, and even if it is bad news, we feel a sort of gloomy satisfaction at being able to relate it. Beware of the fellow who greets you in an awe inspiring whisper with "Have you heard. . . ." and ask him, if his news is bad, for chapter and verse. In nine cases out of ten he won't be able to supply it, and you can tell him he is helping Dr. Goebbels—he won't like it, but it will be true.

Now when we pledge ourselves to "face and defy every peril threatening India's honour and security" we automatically pledge ourselves to stay put—we can't face perils if we scuttle out of the danger zone. Remember that there are millions of people who are in far greater peril every hour of their lives than we are ever likely to be, so let us carry on with our jobs in the knowledge that if we don't we are weakening the war effort.

The extent to which the individual can help is, I think, summed up admirably in some

verses by Mr. A. A. Milne from which I will quote briefly:—

*Well, are you coming in?  
It's a fight between good and evil  
It's a fight between God and the devil  
Where do you stand today?  
Which are you for? You have chosen,  
Yes  
But is it enough for men to bless  
The men who fight, and to turn away?  
Is it enough for women to cry  
And to say "poor things" when the  
innocent die?  
Is it enough to give your prayers  
And then—go back to your own affairs?  
It's a fight for all that you counted dear  
It's a fight for all that you fought to win  
The fight is on, and the issue clear.  
Good or evil  
God or the devil.  
Well, are you coming in?*

—A radio talk from the All-India Radio, Madras, given on Monday.

## I.M.S.—A WAR-TIME MEASURE

AS A WAR-TIME MEASURE, THE Government have decided to admit medical practitioners who hold the following qualifications to the Emergency Cadre of the Indian Medical Service:—

1. Membership of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. (M.C.P. & S.)
2. Diploma in Medicine and Surgery, Madras. (D.M.S.)
3. Membership of the State Medical Faculties of the Punjab and the United Provinces. (M.S.M.F.)
4. Membership of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. (M.M.F.)

## INCOMPARABLE INDIAN TROOPS

"The Naval, Military and Air Forces now in India and in Ceylon are a formidable combination. British, Dominion and Allied forces are here, and here are your own incomparable Indian troops from all parts of India, and from Nepal, that most steadfast ally of the British Crown: troops who, drawn from every community, but fighting side by side and with British comrades, have already won some of the finest battle honours of all time."

—H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, in a farewell broadcast on last night.

## The Third Defence Loan

### Finance Member's Appeal to Save and Lend



SIR JEREMY RAISMAN

The following is the full text of a broadcast talk which the Hon'ble Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member to the Government of India, gave from the Delhi Station of the All-India Radio on July 7, 1942 on the subject of the "Third Defence Loan":

THE floating of the third Defence Loan which will be open to public subscription from to-morrow (July 8) is a suitable occasion for reminding the Indian investor and the general public of some of the basis facts about our financial position. War inevitably subjects the finances of a country to abnormal strain, but it is a notable fact, which has been widely recognized both inside India and outside, that the financial system of this country has stood the strain remarkably well. Indeed it is not too much to say that it would be difficult to find any country, whether among the belligerents or even the neutrals, whose intrinsic position has remained so sound and strong in spite of the shocks of war. The extinction of practically the whole of India's external public debt is a major element in the reinforcement of our economic and financial strength. Thus, to PUT IT AT ITS LOWEST LEVEL, THE LENDING OF MONEY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AT THIS TIME ON THE TERMS OFFERED BY THE NEW LOAN IS A PERFECTLY SOUND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT, which can be commended to all those who have any responsibility for the safe investment of money.

## LESS THINGS TO BUY

But if that were all, I should not think it necessary to add any words of mine to the announcement of this loan, for the facts which I have mentioned are familiar to those who deal in financial affairs. My object at this moment is rather to address the general public and to emphasize the importance from everybody's point of view of investing their savings at this stage in Defence Loans. In India, as in all countries engaged in war, the quantity of goods and services which have to be diverted from civilian use, if the maximum effort for victory is to be made, grows progressively greater. Not only that; but the share of the total production of goods and services, which must be diverted to military use, goes on

increasing. This means that inevitably there are less things which the civilian can buy with his money. What then should the enlightened and patriotic citizen do in the best interests of his country and himself? Clearly, he should refrain to the maximum extent from using his money to compete for limited supplies of goods and services, which only tends to push up prices for himself and others. He should endeavour to lead a simple life and to conserve his financial resources for the days to come which will be more favourable to the consumer. HIS MOTTO SHOULD BE "ALWAYS PUT OFF FOR TOMORROW THE SPENDING WHICH YOU NEED NOT DO TO-DAY."

## LEND AND SERVE THE COUNTRY

The money which an enlightened and patriotic citizen thus saves can again best be conserved by lending it to his country at this time; and here I would remind you that everybody who has possessions great or small inevitably has a material stake in the future of his country and is, whether he knows it or not, directly and personally concerned in the preservation of the economic stability and soundness of the country. By lending his savings to the Government, the citizen does what is in his power to preserve financial and economic stability and therefore to preserve and maintain the value of his own money and his own stake in the country. In this way, the interests of the individual citizen coincide with the highest interests of the country. We are all in the same boat, and in times of stress it is common prudence both individual and collective for every one to lend a hand in keeping our craft seaworthy and afloat.

THESE CONSIDERATIONS ONLY SERVE TO REINFORCE THE SIMPLE ARGUMENT WHICH ALL OF US CAN UNDERSTAND, NAMELY, THAT MONEY IS THE SINEWS OF WAR AND THAT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF VICTORY CALLS FOR THE HIGHEST EFFORT IN THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AS WELL AS IN THE MORAL SPHERE. IT IS NOT GIVEN

(Continued on page 16)



## The De Gaulle Way

"France will expiate her sins as we shall expiate ours. Not in the Vichy way—through humiliation. But in the de Gaulle way—through ordeal by battle. When Britain launches her great offensive against German Europe, the forces of Free France will march alongside the forces of Britain and her other allies. The Free French Army will then grow into the army of All France. And once again we shall hear on the lips of Frenchmen the old call to battle in the fight for freedom: 'To arms, citizens, the day of glory has arrived'."

—Cecil F. Melville.

## HOPE OF THE WORLD

"The Americans do very nice things: they are the youth and the hope of the world. And it is quite right that they should appreciate the fact."

—Clemenceau.

## "THE FRENCH WILL AID LANDINGS"

"THE FRENCH PEOPLE WILL BE READY to help the landing forces of the Allies when the time comes. On the day when the Russians, British and Americans are ready to stage the invasion of the Continent, the French will rise to assist them."

—Mme. Genevieve Tabouis.

## QUISLING CONTROL

"The Quisling control of France ushers in a new act of far greater explosive quality than the Quisling control of Norway or Croatia."

—New York Times.

## FRANCE: THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"ON THIS ANNIVERSARY, WHICH HAS significance for every lover of democracy, I express the hope that the people of France may soon again enjoy the blessings of liberty, equality, and fraternity."—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—in a Bastille Day statement.

## NEVER ABSENT from the BATTLEFIELD

"Thanks to General de Gaulle's decision to fight on, which deprived the Bordeaux capitulation of all moral value, France has never been absent from the battlefield. French troops who fought so gallantly against overwhelming odds in the battle of France have found worthy successors in the heroes of Bir Hacheim. No less heroic has been the conduct of Frenchmen who have continued the struggle inside France against forces of confusion, oppression and mendacity. The firing squad and the concentration camp have not broken your spirit. The material misery imposed on you by enemy pillage has not shaken your determination."

"For us the restoration of France as a great Power is not only a declared war aim and the fulfilment of a pledge made to a sister nation, but also a practical necessity if post-war reconstruction is to be undertaken within the framework of the traditional civilisation which is our common heritage. That was why Britain had watched not only with admiration but renewed and growing hope the refusal of the people of France to accept defeat or submit to attempts to range them on the side of our enemies."

—Mr. Anthony Eden—in a message on Bastille Day.

## After the Collapse of France: Free French Movement under General de Gaulle

THERE was a legend a year ago that when the last British troopship pushed off from Cherbourg after the collapse of France, an old British salt was heard to say: "Thank God, that's the last of our Allies! Now we can fight for ourselves alone."

These Allies are the free agents of the conquered nations. To-day there are in Britain

BY

PHILIP NOEL BAKER

Perhaps it was good for us in those dark days to believe that we stood alone. Perhaps it



Petain: "I offer myself as hostage"

Stulpnagel: "Go away, I am not going to kill our friends, we have too few."

Cartoon from Cartoon Comment.

helped us to give the last ounce of our effort. But happily for us it was never true. From the day that France fell onwards, we had always Allies at our side—Allies who made a splendidly courageous contribution, Allies whose joint strength may well have bridged the gap between our powers of resistance and our defeat.

no less than eight governments of European States, besides the Free French Movement under General de Gaulle. These Governments are the legal, constitutional representatives of their peoples. They left their own countries, and came to Britain, because, as Queen

Wilhelmina of Holland has explained, the invasions of the Nazis had made it—these are her words—

“absolutely certain that she and her Ministers could no longer continue freely to exercise state authority in the Netherlands.” Therefore, like the rulers of the other outraged countries, she and her Ministers resolved, she says,

“to take the hard but necessary decision to remove the seat of government abroad.”

#### CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENTS

These are constitutional Governments. They have in London fully organized government departments, their own Civil Service, their own law-courts, the power to conscript their citizens for national service, the skeleton administration of a modern state, guided and controlled by Cabinet Ministers who meet as regularly and as constitutionally as if they were at home.

They are not only constitutional Governments, they are democratic Governments as well. Some of them, for instance, the Government of Norway, have a definite mandate from their Parliaments to carry on abroad. While German bombs fell all around them—for the Nazis have turned Parliaments into military objectives—the gallant Norwegian Storting unanimously voted full powers to the King and Government for the duration of the war, and authorized them to use these powers outside Norway, if that should be required. Most of these Governments have formed a National Council, in which leading members of different parties are given seats, where the action of the Governments can be criticised, and where any matter of public policy can be freely and democratically discussed.

Cabinets? Government departments? Law Courts? National Councils? That may look

fine on paper; but what, I hear you ask, can they do in practice? What do they administer, if they are exiles in a foreign country? Are they not, in truth, what Goebbels calls them, a parade of ghosts?

No, they are not.

#### FRENCH COLONIES UNDER DE GAULLE

The Dutch Government rules its Empire, with sixty million people and great natural resources, both in East and West. The Belgian Government rules its Empire in Central Africa. General de Gaulle rules French Colonies with a total territory seven times the size of France. This is a total war in which, in the end, control of raw materials will be decisive. Think then, what a stupendous contribution these Colonial territories are making to the Allied cause!

And there is another service which our Allies render. They keep the soul of conquered Europe alive. The Norwegians have a broadcaster, Hr. Oeksnevad, whose voice has been known for many years in every Norwegian farm and hamlet, and whose inspiring leadership has been of a value that no one can compute.

Who has not heard the broadcasts of our Free Frenchmen here? A year ago not one of the names of these men was known in France: to-day they speak not only to, but for, their nation.

And now we have begun to organize the joint action of these Governments in our Allied Council. We and they are looking beyond the end of the desperate struggle. We are planning for a world that shall be prosperous and at peace. Here in Britain we have begun to hammer out the democratic machinery and methods by which that great ideal shall at last be brought about—From a recent B. B. C. talk.

### To An Old French Statesman

“France and the world acclaim you: the victory and your name are inseparable: you, so human, will be elevated to a place among the gods—I should not try to express to you on such a day my timid and boundless admiration if I did not remember very strongly the 2nd August 1914, when I saw you in your garden, by the side of the Tri-colour, when your anxiety, your faith, the fire of those heights which burned in you always, caused us to burst into tears.”

—To Clemenceau—in a letter from Anna de Noailles, dated 11th November 1918.

## Dual Paris-Vichy Government

### Laval's aim : Petain's Position

ONE million and three hundred thousand prisoners-of-war now for nearly two years absent from their homes constitute an overriding French anguish. Laval will undoubtedly be given more prisoners back than ever Petain was, and he will be able to tell the French people, “The more you co-operate with me, the more returned prisoners I can promise you.”

The costs of occupation, lately reduced from 400,000,000 to 300,000,000 francs a day, will be still further reduced, wrote Ferdinand Tuohy in the *Daily Mail* recently.

The dual Paris-Vichy Government which Laval contemplates must gradually lighten the hardships of the demarcation line as all France becomes Lavalized. “We don't want France to be turned into a battlefield again. I don't wait any kind of foreigners to use our country as a cockpit.” This Laval argument will appeal to many.

Farmers and peasants have been holding back or hiding food stocks and this has raised the spectre of starvation before Petain. Wielding a strong Nazi-backed arm, Laval will go and seize food and distribute it—to his followers first.

Millions in France still dread or hate the Soviet and Laval can profit accordingly as the leader of the country's anti-Comintern party.

The headlong advance of Japan feeds Laval's pet argument, “The war is already won by the Axis.”

#### LAVAL'S WEAKNESS

The following points constitute Laval's weakness.

The hatred and contempt in which he is held personally.

The French people's knowledge that, however they may help Hitler now, they will in the end receive the punishment—near extinction as a race—promised in *Mein Kampf*.

The snapping of the United States link. Countless Frenchmen looked on America as their last lifebuoy.

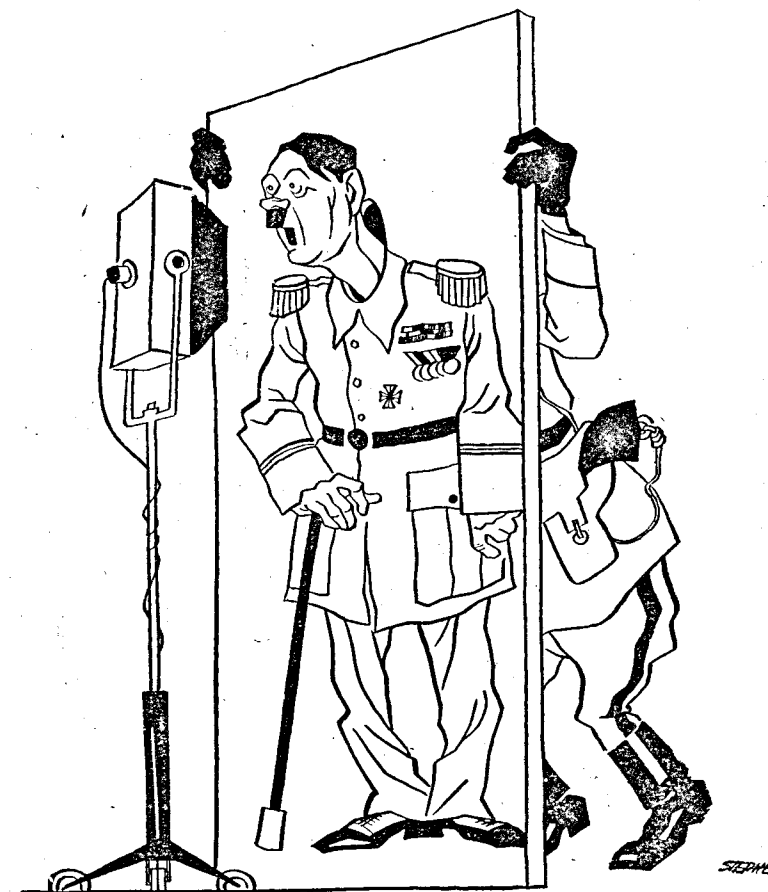
The risk of France's great gold stock in Martinique being seized and also certain overseas French territories, in retaliation for material war-waging aid which Laval intends to give Germany.

The underground struggle which will continue against Laval as long as the Anglo-American promise of liberation is maintained by action.

#### HIS AIMS

Laval is out to increase and safeguard war production for Hitler. It is his intention to “defend France”; in other words, to join militarily to the best of his powers with Rundstedt's measures against an invasion by the Allies.

The French fleet must be won over ship by ship. Laval is far from starting from zero. Darlan has been dispensing with old hands on the lower deck and replacing them with his own recruits.



“PETAIN” SPEAKING . . . . .

The abiding aim with Laval is to smash de Gaulle.

Laval knows that the utmost speed is essential—besides its being the order from Hitler. He will forge ahead with long-thought-out plans and with all the cunning and manipulation of which he is master.

Petain may become a willing puppet of Laval or no more than the latter's prisoner; in either case the old Marshal will be closely watched and so his legend value is conserved to Laval. Laval was once out-foxed by Petain and he is as a consequence just getting back to power after 16 vital months. No more risks will be taken with Petain, whose

main value to Laval lies in the Legion, the French state party, having sworn personal allegiance to the Marshal. If the Legion has many thousand tough professional Fascists in its ranks, these are sunk in the infinitely larger company of ordinary middle-class citizens, retired officers, trades people and so on. This majority in the Legion is said to number 1,500,000 throughout France and in every town and village the Legionaries are the top dogs. So far their attitude has been: "Let us stick to the Marshal and be neither pro-British nor pro-German, as we don't know how it is going to end. Better stop on our islet over the tumult, and then, when it is over, we shall be better able to assert ourselves."

#### CONTROL OVER POLICE

Laval wants the Legion's willing support, but if he cannot get that, his taking over of the police will serve him well. Darlan expanded the police into an enormous force for keeping the population under. The police are militarily trained and equipped and entirely Fascist, in origin and interest. Laval has been given permission to re-establish a General Staff for all three services and he intends to set afoot immediately a second Fighting France—in opposition to de Gaulle's.

As announced from Vichy, Darlan has agreed to take command of all the three services—land, sea and air. It is a mistake to think that Darlan's personal dislike of Laval will step in the way of his using the French fleet against Britain if he can. Laval's handling of the fleet is already outlined. His attitude is: "The fleet exists to defend France and her possessions against all who may attack them". This, it is claimed, permits Laval to send warships wherever he wishes. He will risk, or rather hope for, "incidents".

#### THE THIRD DEFENCE LOAN

(Continued from page 11.)

TO EVERY CITIZEN TO ASSIST BY HIS OWN PHYSICAL EFFORTS IN THE FIELD TO OVERTHROW THE GREATEST MENACE TO CIVILIZATION WHICH HAS FACED THE MODERN WORLD? BUT EACH ONE OF US IN HIS SPHERE CAN FIND A WAY BY PERSONAL SACRIFICE TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION, HOWEVER HUMBLE, TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH SO MANY OF OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN ARE GIVING UP THEIR LIVES. It is no longer difficult to see the dawning of the triumph of human culture and kindness over the brutal forces of barbarism. The broad noon-tide of Victory must follow as surely as the day follows the night, but it is not enough to make the contribution of faith. Deeds also are called for and no one of us should be content till he has made his personal contribution to the building of a world in which our children may freely enjoy the priceless heritage of mankind.

#### "MAGNIFICENT WORK"

##### TRIBUTE TO MADRAS REGIMENT

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION HAS BEEN received from the Commander of an Indian Field Regiment of Artillery, which was in action in Libya at Bir-e-Hakem, and which includes the Madras Battery, telling of the gallant conduct of this Unit. He says:

"They did simply magnificent work. I cannot praise them too highly. Officers and men were quite superb. They were attacked by a German Panzer Division and an Italian Division also, and before being overrun, they knocked out 56 tanks at the very least. They never budged an inch, just sat there, and plugged away at them until they were overrun. We are re-forming apace, and all ranks are longing to get down to it again.

"The Regiment had a wire of congratulations from the Colonel for their work and they were praised by Mr. Churchill on the wireless."

#### A SWINGING BATTLE

"ROMMEL'S EXTENDED RIGHT flank, writes *Annalis*," "now resembles the upright part of the gallows, with the crossbar formed by his front. This suggests a light deterioration in his position." It certainly does. The gallows touch would be an appropriate end to a swinging battle."

—The Statesman.

#### STRICTLY NEUTRAL

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST ON THE cross-channel boat to Dublin met an athletic young man with a beautiful soft brogue, wearing civilian clothes. The American went straight to the point:

"Why don't you let the British use those bases?"

"We hate the English," answered the young man.

"Don't you want them to win the war?"

"Oh, yes."

"Then what are you doing to help them?"

"I'm a Hurricane pilot," said the young man.

—Saturday Evening Post.

## France's Financial Crisis

### Sequel to Collaboration with Germany

IN addition to all the other troubles arising out of her defeat, France is now getting deeper and deeper into a financial crisis. I will not trouble you with a lot of figures to prove it, in fact a very few will be enough to show that no country on earth could go on being bled financially as France is now being bled without courting a disastrous situation.

Normal trade in France has been at a standstill since the armistice. That was inevitable with the separation of the country into two more or less watertight zones, with the lack of raw materials and with something like one and a half million potential workers still in German prison camps.

The inevitable result is that very little is going into the national treasury and that the drain on the French treasury is enormous. The French are still having to pay the Germans about or, if anything, over six and a half million dollars a day for the cost of the Army of occupation, although the number of German troops there has been greatly reduced.

On top of that, thousands of people are workless, so that instead of contributing to the national wealth they need help from the State themselves.

Now the same thing which happens to people who spend more than they earn, happens to nations doing the same thing, they just go bust.

Well, before nations go bust, they usually catch at inflation, either in the hope of saving enough time for recovery or even just to stave off the evil day. Inflation simply means printing money when you have nothing at the bank to cover it.

Well, the French are already doing that and on the grand scale and the only question is whether they can limit the damage by price control and strict rationing. In fact, they may in this way avoid the fantastic inflation that took place in Germany after the last war, when people had to take suit cases stocked with billions of marks when they went to do the day's shopping.

Anyhow, whatever happens, the Germans will be sitting pretty. In the long run, it is not really money that matters but the things that money buys. Germany is taking all she can get from the French, leaving a bare minimum for the inhabitants themselves.

Nothing can blind the onlooker to that fact and I think that very soon even the misguided people who accept the arguments in favour of

BY  
THOMAS CADETT

collaboration will realize that collaboration with Germany is the collaboration of the lion and the lamb. That is to say one makes a meal of the other.

—In a B.B.C. talk.

## The Capitulation of France

### Armistice Terms

By the Armistice with Germany concluded on 22nd June 1940—

1. The Germans occupied the whole of France north of a line from Tours to Geneva, and west of a line from Tours to the Spanish frontier.

2. The French forces were demobilized and disarmed. All munitions were surrendered.

3. All German prisoners of war were released. (These included some 400 German pilots, mostly captured by the R.A.F., who were thus freed to take part in raids on Britain.)

4. The French Fleet was to be recalled to French territory, where it was to be disarmed and interned under German and Italian supervision.

The Italian terms stipulated that—

1. Demilitarized zones, varying in width from 30 to 120 miles, were to be established along the Franco-Italian frontiers in France, Tunisia, Algeria, and French Somaliland.

2. The Mediterranean naval bases of Toulon, Ajaccio (Corsica), Oran and Bizerta (Algeria) were to be demilitarized.

3. French airports to be placed under German and Italian control.



## Gestapo Rule in France

### Effect of Policy of Collaboration

THE policy of "collaboration" so desperately hated by the people of France both in principle and because of its results will bring France to famine, wrote the *Yorkshire Post's* former Paris correspondent sometime ago. The already strictly enforced rations are inferior by one-third to those allowed to the Germans.

But far worse in their effect on the morale of the people are the continual religious and political persecutions and constant supervision of plain-clothes members of the Gestapo. *Agents provocateurs*, both men and women, abound in all public places trying to stir up trouble which will provide the Germans with an excuse for making arrests. The Gestapo have driven the nuns from their convents and tried to persuade them to teach in Germany. Every possible way is tried to keep people from mass. Ration cards are distributed on Sunday mornings only; men are given trivial work to keep them away; children are tempted by attractive cinema displays which are organized even in the most rural districts; and Sunday outings are made compulsory.

Food is continually being requisitioned, and if it is not sent to Germany, it is despatched to Spain as payment for iron pyrites and other ores. Shoes can rarely be repaired. Almost destitute of coal, the French are not even allowed to gather fallen wood in the forests, as this is reserved for the Germans. To keep warm, people living in the same house huddle together in one room in the evenings.

Some foods cannot be sold on certain days or during certain hours. A pound of sugar, four pounds of potatoes, two pounds of meat and less than one half pound of rice must last four weeks. The Germans keep all the fish with the exception of the smallest, and in the restaurants squirrels and crows appear as game. Wine, the French national drink, is limited to two pints every five days. These quantities are often strictly theoretical, and for months meat and potatoes could not be bought at all. The number of calories daily needed for health is 2,400, but the rations, when obtainable, allow only for 1,100. No wonder, then, that as early as November 17, the mortality rate in Paris had increased by 21 per cent.

Clothing is extremely difficult to obtain. Cards entitling the holder to buy clothing are only given after a searching inquiry. A decree has been issued according to which a new suit can only be bought on the production of a card delivered in exchange for two old ones.

## French Press Controlled

### Orders as to Size of Headings and Type

DOCUMENTARY evidence of the plans of the Vichy Government to mislead French public opinion is contained in a selection of the early orders issued to the press of Unoccupied France under the direct authority of Darlan. Recent examples of these instructions which have come into the hands of de Gaulle's *Deuxieme Bureau* show that French newspapers are being told not only what they shall print but in what position and type the information shall be set out, wrote the *Times* correspondent sometime ago.

One of these instructions to the press reads: "By order of Admiral Darlan newspapers are obliged to publish documents sent to them to-day in this order: 'Marshal' over two columns at the top of the page, 'Admiral' over two columns in the middle of the page and 'Council of Ministers' over four columns at the bottom." The Admiral reserves the bigger guns for himself.

"Admiral Darlan's broadcast," runs another order, "must be presented with its headings over the whole width of the front page. Photographs of Petain and the Admiral will also be published."

But the speech of the Marshal was allotted a mere four columns of the front page with a big heading.

Information about an Egyptian steamer sunk by a German warship could not appear without appropriate comment from Berlin and "a communique on the liberation of French prisoners of war must be displayed over four columns with large headings."

Then a more sinister note is struck. "From now on," reads the curt instruction, "all criticism of the food situation is forbidden."

Events in Syria called for a specimen lay-out from the pigeon-holes of Vichy which might be adopted by newspapers according to their individual tastes, always providing that they added the "indispensable element of patriotic indignation" and that "no neutral comment will be tolerated."

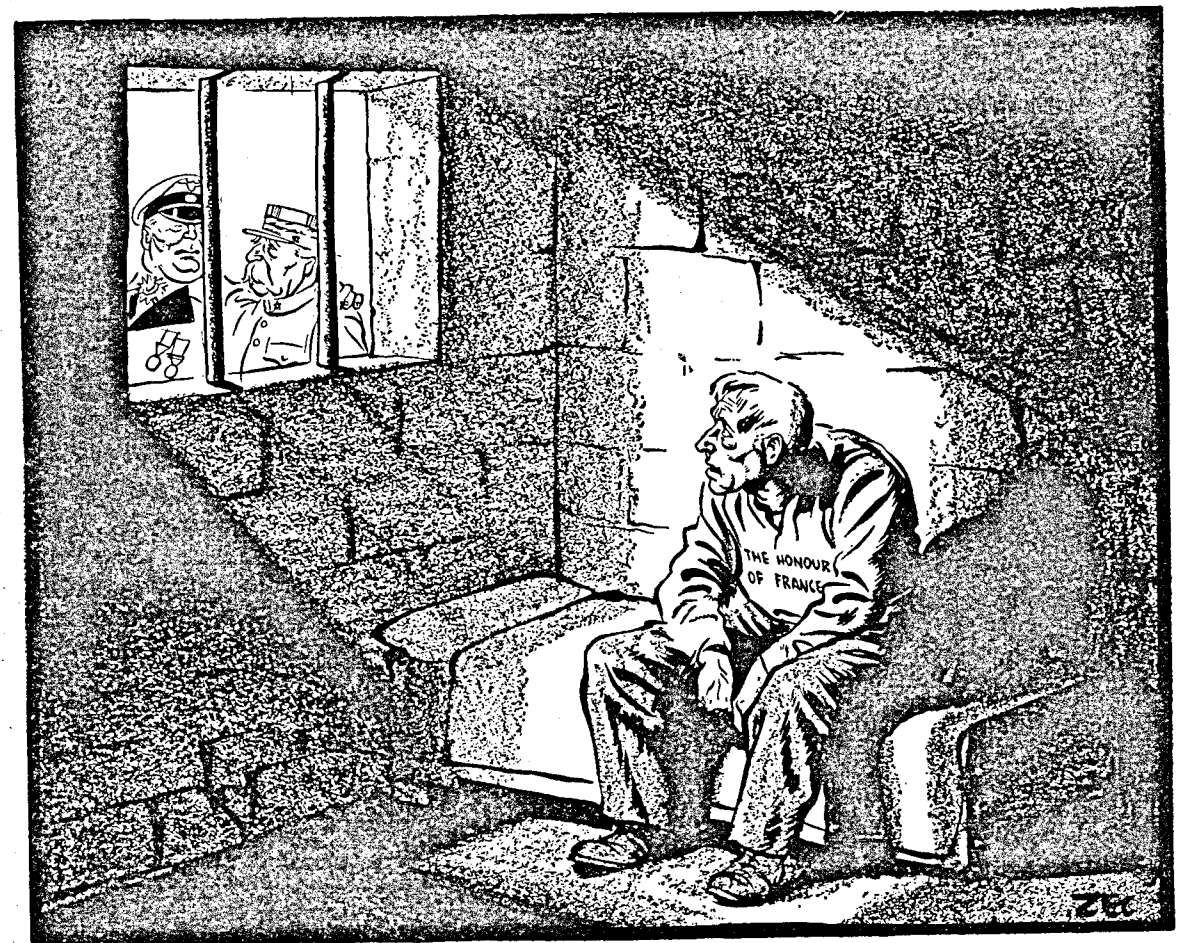
It is hardly surprising to learn that sales of French newspapers have fallen to a low ebb and that more and more people are relying for their news on French broadcasts from this country.

## United States and France Friendly Relations with Unfriendly Government

THE United States is still in the position of not having officially to regard Laval's regime as the Government of a friendly power. Every drug store clerk, every newspaper reader and radio listener in America knows Laval for an enemy and speaks his name with loathing. But the United States maintains diplomatic relations with Laval's Government.

It is a situation that cannot conceivably last long, asserts Robert Waithman in a cable to

months. The President believed that there were advantages to be gained by strengthening Petain's hand against the Germans which outweighed the penalties of such a policy. Many sincere single-minded Americans who are in a position to speak authoritatively, believe that he has been right. Petain, they say, has used America's great influence upon the French people to prevent Hitler from exploiting French naval, military and industrial power.



### THE PRISONER THEY DIDN'T RELEASE

Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror

"The firing squad and the concentration camp," said Mr. Anthony Eden, in a message broadcast to the people of France on Tuesday night, "have not broken your spirit."

the *News Chronicle* from New York. For a little longer you may see the old hands of Marshal Petain struggling to keep their grasp on the taut chain that links America and France. When Petain can hold on no longer, the chain will part, and that will be a sombre moment in history.

There is not much to be gained by accusing President Roosevelt or his State Department of "appeasing" Vichy during the last 18

### ADVANTAGES OF POLICY

By maintaining in Vichy an Ambassador who had access to Petain, the President has been able to take a hand in the daily struggle and limit the benefits that the Nazis have extracted from France, and has furnished himself with the only accurate and full information on what was happening in Vichy that has been available to the anti-Axis Powers since France fell. At the same time the

(Continued on page 22.)

## Great Work of R.A.F. in India 600,000 Pounds of Food Dropped in 46 Days to Evacuees

**D**URING the past 46 days the Royal Air Force have dropped over six hundred thousand pounds of foodstuffs and medical supplies to evacuees on their way from Burma to India. This is officially announced from Air Headquarters, New Delhi.

In addition to these food dropping expeditions hundreds of the evacuees have been brought out to India by air. On a number of occasions the pilots had to land their aircraft in jungle country and their skilful and brilliant work has been praised by the evacuees.

A high officer of the Indian Army who has arrived recently from Burma commenting on the work of the Royal Air Force, said "these airmen rendered yeomen and humanitarian service. They never missed their food dropping targets. It was heartening to note the gratitude expressed by the refugees when the food was landed beside them."

While these human flights were in progress other squadrons of the Royal Air Force continued to hammer enemy occupied territory in Burma. In addition, escorts were provided for shipping and other vital reconnaissance work carried out by the squadrons.

The biggest load of food carrying in one day totals 60,000 lb. These supplies were dropped in an area where hundreds of refugees were reported to be starving. The areas covered by the food dropping planes extended over a large part of Burma and parts of Assam. On many occasions the pilots had to battle their way through blinding rain storms to reach the evacuees with their supplies.

Of course such widespread operations have resulted in casualties among the Royal Air Force in India, but the operations will continue so long as the need exists for food to be carried by planes to the refugees.

## Figures that Speak

**A**N impression of the work done by ships employed on escort duties in the Royal Indian Navy can be formed from figures of distances they have steamed since the outbreak of war. That these figures tell an incomplete story is obvious. They do not reveal the comparative importance of ships' tasks at various periods, nor can statistics indicate whether voyages were eventful. But they form a record of work done in India's defence, and of the labours of officers and men in the Engineer department whose job it is to keep the machinery of their ships fit for service in all circumstances.

In various quarterly periods during the war for which records are available six of H.M.I. ships steamed 143,492 miles, which averages 11,958 miles per ship a quarter. For certain periods the average distance steamed by these ships in three months was 12,730 miles per ship.

One of them, engaged on duty in the Middle East, covered over 16,000 miles during a certain quarter. A sloop, in various voyages over six months, logged 25,000 miles or more than the distance round the Equator. Periods aggregating a year gave another of H.M.I. ships a total of 47,000 miles, mostly in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Bay of Bengal.

These are good mileage records for vessels of the class concerned, especially in view of the variety and number of duties carried out. During some of the quarters under review a ship of the Royal Indian Navy has actually steamed more miles than any other vessel of her class in the naval forces of the British Commonwealth.

Valuable service is also performed by the ships of the Royal Indian Navy that normally steam shorter distances. Among such vessels are minesweepers, which, though they do not go far from their base ports, labour continuously on the monotonous duty of ensuring that these ports are kept free from mines.

Under the programme of shipbuilding now in course of fulfilment the fleet is being increased by the addition of both ocean-going ships and vessels suited to operations in coastal waters.

## The Vichy Menagerie

"If Petain is the senile defeatist, Weygand the ultra-montane fanatic, and Babboin the ambitious dreamer in the Vichy Menagerie, Laval is the arch-place hunter. For all Petain's defeatism, he was never a seeker after office or a political brigand on the look out for the spoils. Laval is both these things."

—Cecil F. Melville.

## 500,000 Refugees Reach India

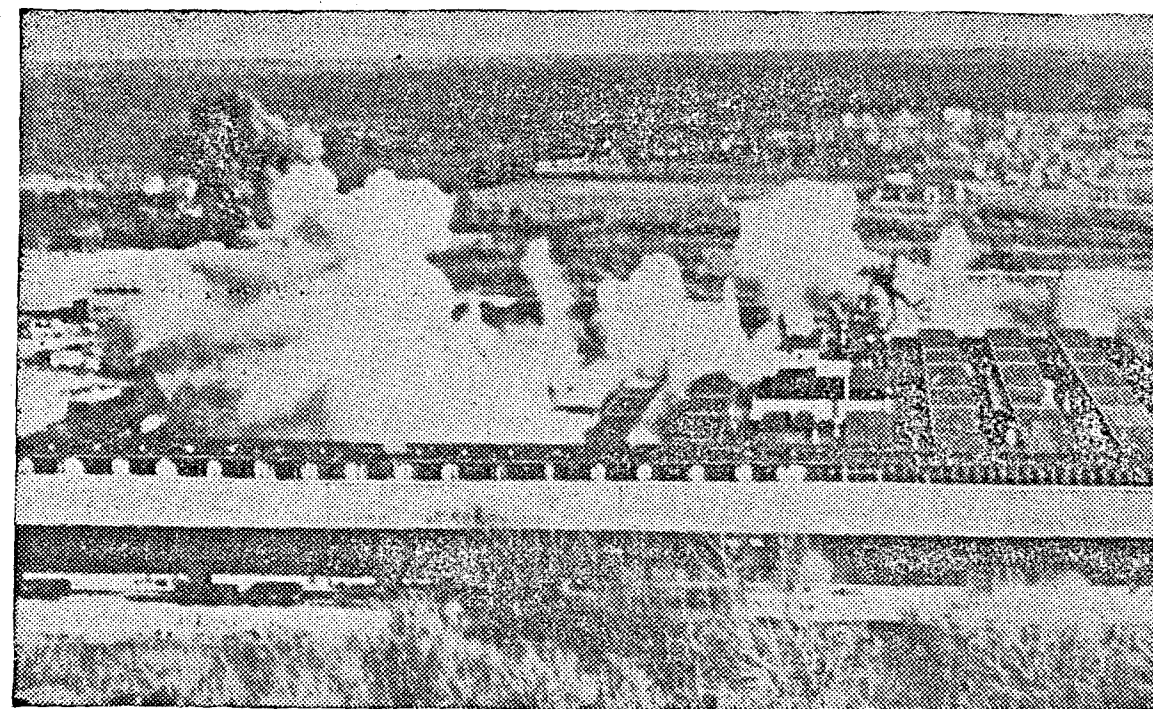
**T**HE full story of how 500,000 persons—nearly 50 per cent of the entire Indian population of Burma—were evacuated to India can now be told. The influx has not ceased. Evacuees are still coming in, though in small numbers, but this number may increase after the monsoon months.

The refugees have travelled by all kinds of routes, known and unknown. The rough figures are: by land routes into Bengal 200,000, into Assam 200,000; by sea 70,000 and by air 12,000. The evacuation by sea and air particularly has been carried out under trying conditions. When civil administration ceased, communications were interrupted and air

along the track leading into the extreme north-east of Assam. Up till now roughly 18,000 refugees have made their way to safety along this route.

### R.A.F. ASSISTANCE

The value of the camps established on this very difficult route would have been very much less but for the unremitting assistance offered by the Royal Air Force. Air reconnaissance revealed a few isolated spots where communication between ground and air could be established and supplies could be dropped. In country offering great natural difficulties to flying and in bad weather the Royal Air Force



**BRITISH DAYLIGHT BOMBING OF NAZI-CONTROLLED WAR FACTORY IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.**—Recently a small formation of American-built Boston aircraft of Britain's Bomber Command made a successful low-level daylight attack on the Matford factory at Poissy, 10 miles north-west of Paris. Under Nazi pressure, the factory was producing 20 lorries daily for the German Army. Picture shows: The view from a British bomber at the height of the attack, showing the accuracy of hits scored on the factory.

attacks had become frequent, the Royal Indian Navy continued to evacuate people, assuming control where no other control remained.

The land route into Assam was cut in Burma when the Japanese advanced up the Chindwin river and virtually split Upper Burma in halves. As a result there was a rush of refugees fleeing from the advancing Japanese troops. Facilities were provided until the very last moment. Steps were also taken to look after refugees who had taken to the little-known paths. In record time 10 camps with camp staff, doctors, supplies, etc., were established

pilots constantly risked their lives to drop much needed supplies.

For other probable tracks rescue and reconnaissance parties were sent out and camps established. Villagers were offered rewards for assisting refugees. Many thousands of refugees came through and though casualties occurred, the Government of India are assured by Major-General Wood, who was their direct representative there, that none was due to starvation. Extreme exhaustion, coupled with such afflictions as malaria and dysentery, was the principal cause; there was never any serious lack of food.



### EVACUATION ORGANIZATION

The exploration of new paths through the Naga Tracts proved very successful. These paths also merge eventually in the military road, some distance inside the Indian frontier. With the bombing of Imphal, another route to Silchar proved invaluable. Eight camps had been kept ready on this route fully prepared with camp staff, doctors, food and medical stores. Altogether 35,000 persons went that way and casualties were negligible. When the monsoon set in this route had to be closed, but a reduced staff is being maintained to help refugees who are still trickling through. For the duration of the monsoon the Assam Government, assisted by special officers, is in charge of the organization. Preparations are being made to build up a strong refugee organization which can come into operation if there is another flow of evacuees after the monsoon.

Some idea of the size of the evacuation organization may be obtained from the fact that 30 camps were established, some capable of accommodating 5,000 people at a time. Fifty camp commandants and assistant commandants, about 50 doctors with sanitary and medical staff and a strong team of special officers to deal with transport, dispersal, supply and other requirements were employed. Heavy responsibilities were placed on officers of the Assam Government. Many thousands of coolies, porters and carriers, etc., were employed. Much valuable assistance was received from non-official bodies. Congress medical units, the Marwari Relief Committee, the Ramakrishna Mission and many refugee reception committees played a vital part in the care and dispersal of refugees.

### MAINTENANCE OF REFUGEES

The problem now is to settle these refugees in useful employment in India and to maintain them until they can find it. Temporary allowances are being advanced to the evacuees. Allegations have been made that there has been racial discrimination in this matter, but the truth is that allowances payable to European refugees from war areas had been fixed by His Majesty's Government long before any question of Indian refugees arose. With the influx of a large number of Indian, Anglo-Indian and Anglo-Burman refugees, a comprehensive review of the position was undertaken by the Government of India and a scale of allowances related to the previous economic status of the refugees without reference to race or nationality has been suggested to Provincial Governments who have been empowered to deal with all applications according to those scales which are applicable to all whether Indians, Anglo-Indians or Europeans, and the Government of India are confident that Indian States will also act similarly. An absolute maximum has been fixed and the scales will remain in force for six months. His Majesty's Government continue

to be responsible for European refugees and the Government of Burma have accepted responsibility for British subjects other than Indians, domiciled in Burma.

The Government of India have asked all Local authorities to put refugee applicants in touch with prospective employers. Refugees with technical qualifications, such as engineers, doctors, chemists, electricians, carpenters and other skilled trades, should experience little difficulty in finding employment. Clerks are in great demand, particularly for the Defence Services. Labour is needed for military camps, aerodrome and road construction and building programmes.

Educational concessions and facilities have been arranged for refugee students. It is expected that 335 students will appear for the matriculation, 111 for the Intermediate and 44 for the B.A. examinations to be conducted shortly by the Burma Government in India.

### UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

(Continued from page 19)

President has given the French people time to rally after France's defeat.

On the other hand, equally sincere and equally single-minded Americans condemn this policy, pointing out that it has robbed General de Gaulle of the support he might have had in France and the French colonies; has given Hitler most of what he wanted from France; and has raised the bogey of the French fleet—which in practice could never have materialized.

### FRIENDSHIP FOR FRANCE

When you have lived in America for some time, have talked to a lot of people and read some American history, you become aware of a particular undercurrent of feeling that the Americans have for France. Deeply and honestly the American people have felt drawn to the French people. Nor will America now abandon France. America will show her contempt for Laval, fight at every turn and if—as Laval is believed here to be planning—a point is reached where the United States must take the responsibility for shedding French blood, you will see President Roosevelt and American Government and people addressing across the ocean to the French people a plea and a promise. America will say to the French people, "We fight whom we must. Do your part—do what you can; never despair; for we are with you, we are coming to free you."

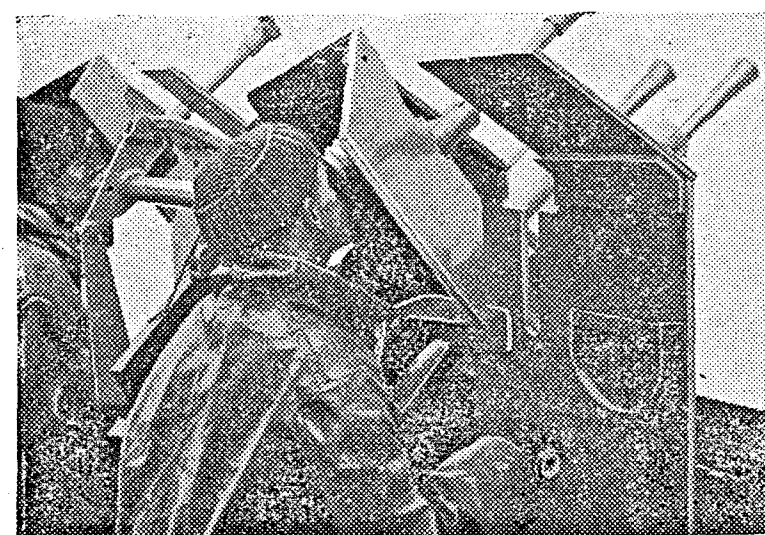
## The Grand Story of a Reverse Indian Brigade's Battle for Tobruk

WHEN I left Tobruk on the day before the perimeter was closed, the enemy was reported to be in force to the west, south and east. The Bardia-Tobruk road had not, up till then, been cut by the enemy, and Rommel's main armour was observed moving south-east towards El Adem, writes an Indian Army Observer.

The Trieste Division south of Sidi Rezeg moved north to cut the Bardia-Tobruk road. Our main armour took up positions in the

JU 87s and 88s, flying at extremely low level, bombed a passage through the minefield. The bombing was then shifted to the Mahrattas' positions and, at the same time, another barrage of high explosive shells came over. Under cover of this, German shock troops got through the gap made by the J.U.s. Immediately behind came the tanks, followed by Italian infantry.

The shock troops spread out and threw out smoke candles to screen the tanks coming up behind. The Mahrattas stood their ground and for over half an hour pinned the enemy infantry to the ground, but the incessant shelling and bombing allowed the tanks to close in. The Mahrattas gallantly attempted to face the onslaught, but finally were overrun. Meanwhile, more and more armour and infantry poured through the gap. The enemy infantry and some armour engaged the Gurkhas and Camerons, but the main force of



AT SEA WITH A BRITISH MINESWEEPER.—The task of Britain's minesweepers in keeping the sea lanes open for Allied Shipping is both arduous and unceasing, and constant watch has to be kept not only for enemy mines but also for attacking aircraft. Photo shows two machine gunners at action stations aboard a British minesweeper.

triangle south-west of Tobruk. The 11th Brigade were to defend the triangle south-east of Tobruk. The Gurkhas took up positions on the left, the Mahrattas in the centre and the Camerons on the right. The 26th Field Battery and the 68th Mediums were in support.

On the morning of the June 20 a German armoured column cut the only outlet from Tobruk—the Tobruk-Bardia road, and the gap in the perimeter was closed. Barely two hours later the Germans commenced their main assault. This did not come up against our armoured forces, as we expected, but the weakest spot tactically on the perimeter—the position held by the Mahrattas.

### TERRIFIC BARRAGE

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy put up a terrific barrage on this point. Almost immediately, flight after flight of

tanks moved straight on to our gun positions and proceeded methodically to put each gun out of action.

At this point the Colonel commanding the Mahrattas sent out a message for tank support, which however came up too late. When it did arrive, the Germans had trebled their anti-tank guns and had them placed in every conceivable strategic position. Our tanks, mostly 'I' class, ran into these guns at every point.

The enemy tanks then spread out fanwise and moved straight for the 11th Brigade Headquarters, meeting on their way the 25th Field Battery Headquarters, which was shelled, machine-gunned and finally overrun. The tanks then proceeded towards the 11th Brigade Headquarters. The Brigadier held on to the very last minute, then gave orders to burn all documents and make for the beach south of Tobruk. Meanwhile, the Gurkhas



and the Camerons were making a desperate stand and had, by now split up into small pockets determined to hold on to the last. The Brigadier and another officer jumped into a truck and drove towards the South Africans to get assistance. That was the last that was seen of them.

#### "STAN'S CAULDRON"

By now the shelling and bombing had increased in intensity. Several enemy tanks had reached the town. From the abandoned 11th Brigade Headquarters some forty or fifty men, including several Indians, straggled towards the beach under heavy machine-gun and shrapnel fire. Arriving at the southern ridge overlooking the harbour they started into what really might be called 'Stan's Cauldron'!

The Navy, depleted as it was, threw a smoke screen around the harbour. Stuka dive bombers and JUs bombed without respite. The Germans had also brought up heavy howitzers west of the town, from where they shelled the harbour.

The men, impossible as the attempt seemed, rushed to the waters edge. One of our small torpedo craft picked them up but no sooner had they scrambled aboard than the boat got two direct hits. They abandoned ship and were picked up by another. As the ship slipped out of that smoke basin, away to the right towards the perimeter, the men could hear the rattle of machine-gun fire—the Gurkhas and Camerons were still holding out.

Several hours later some 200 men, dirty and dishevelled, and with lines of utter weariness stamped on their faces, raised a cheer for the gallant skipper and his equally gallant crew who brought them back alive.

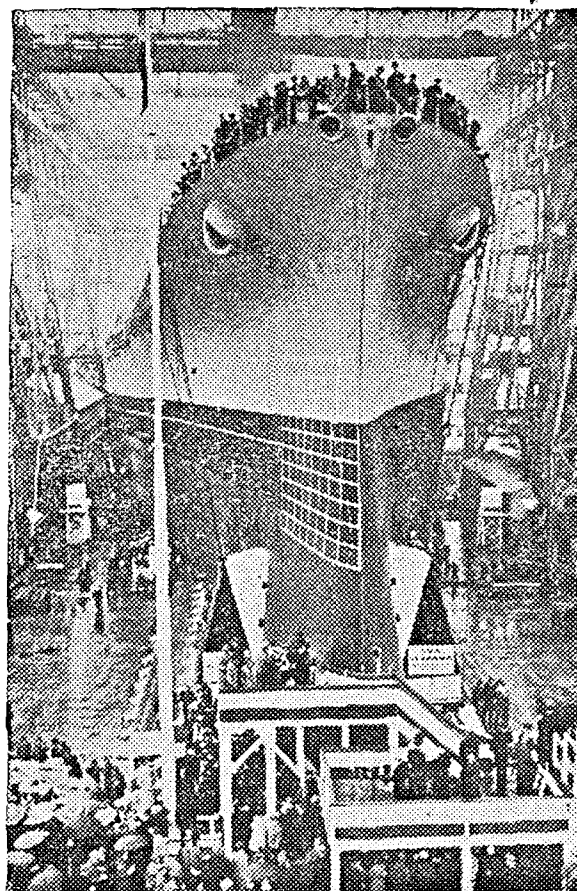
#### EGYPT'S STAND

The British alliance with Egypt, which has stood and stands between that country and the designs of the totalitarian combine, is fortunate in the clear-minded and resolute leadership of Nahas Pasha, observes *The Times* in a leading article. The Germans and Italians invariably expect their successes to overawe and stampede smaller powers. Egypt is the latest of them to find the personification of the national will in a statesman who can see beyond the menace of the day. Egypt counts on British aid to spare her from absorption in totalitarian tyranny and loss of her progressively free and unencumbered national status. Great Britain has promised that every exertion shall be made to mitigate the consequences of the encroaching war to Egyptian life and property.

The Egyptian Prime Minister has most explicitly proclaimed his confidence in our goodwill and our power, and there is reason to believe that King Farouk's part in bringing about unity in the nation in the face of its present danger has been not less worthy. The

people have given an impressive display of calm and discipline in the face of imminent danger.

While the German and Italian forces seek to burst through into the Nile Delta, Rome is putting forth a frantic spate of propaganda to persuade the Egyptians of Mussolini's and Hitler's friendly intentions. For years Mussolini has been swinging the sword of Islam with the intention of wooing the Sphinx more successfully than his model, Napoleon. But his pretensions are viewed in Egypt—and, it should be added Turkey, and elsewhere throughout the Muslim world—as that of a contemptible tyrant. Throughout the whole length of the Mediterranean, no people, Christian or Islamic, wishes to see this monstrous partners achieve its ambitions.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "ALABAMA" LAUNCHED NINE MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.—The 35,000-ton U.S. battleship, "Alabama" was launched in February 1942, nine months ahead of schedule, and almost immediately after the launch the keel of the 45,000-ton "Kentucky" was laid in the same slipway—a typical example of the speed-up in U.S. warship building plans. The £20,000,000 "Alabama," sixth of the new "Washington" class battleships and specially designed to carry an added weight of armour, guns and ammunition, will have a speed of 27 knots and will carry nine 16-inch guns in addition to secondary guns and the latest anti-aircraft guns. Picture shows: The launch of the "Alabama."

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

**11th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy coastal shipping and sank two mine-sweepers and seriously damaged three others. Mines were also laid in enemy waters.

More German troops arrived in Greece from Yugoslavia bound for Crete and Libya.

A Soviet-Netherlands agreement was signed at the Soviet Embassy in London. The two Governments agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange Ministers.

**12th July.**—A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at one point on the south coast of England.

The Germans seized a large number of new hostages in Holland.

Thousands of people assembled round the French War Memorial in London and gave a tremendous ovation to General de Gaulle, leader of "Fighting France," when he officially opened the celebrations of the Bastille Day by laying a wreath at the base of the statue of Marshal Foch. Twenty-thousand Frenchmen and women turned out for the celebrations.

**16th July.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Ruhr again. Three enemy ships were set on fire off Ostend. Offensive operations took place over the Channel and northern France.

General de Gaulle went to the House of Commons for the first time and addressed an enthusiastic meeting of peers and members of Parliament of all parties.



ARCTIC CONVOY TO RUSSIA: ABOARD A BRITISH ESCORT CRUISER.—Warships of the British Navy carry out Arctic convoy escort duties in connection with the delivery of the large quota of raw materials, munitions, tanks and aircraft promised by Britain to Russia. Photo shows a signalman aboard a British cruiser in Arctic waters testing his ice-covered lamp.

According to Radio Paris, Prince Nicholas of Rumania, brother of King Carol, had been allowed to re-enter Rumania.

**14th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked railway yards at Boulogne and swept the Abbeville area.

**15th July.**—A strong force of Royal Air Force bombed industrial objectives in the Ruhr. Dnisberg in western Germany was also bombed. Enemy shipping at Ostend was also attacked.

A few enemy aircraft flew over the south-coast of England. Bombs were dropped at one point causing a small number of casualties.

Major Helm, Chief of the Gestapo in Yugoslavia, was assassinated.

**17th July.**—Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords debated shipping losses in secret.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**11th July.**—Naval and Military representatives of United States were appointed to consult the Free French National Committee in London regarding matters relating to the conduct of the war.

President Roosevelt signed a record 850 million dollar Naval Expansion Bill which authorized the construction of over 500 long-range combatant vessels.

An American citizen who landed in the United States from Europe, was arrested on charges of espionage.

**14th July.**—Members of the so-called German-American Vocational League in United States, 185 in number, were arrested for pro-Nazi activities.

**16th July.**—Col. Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, told a Press Conference that the United States was to launch a world-wide campaign against enemy submarines. He said: "We plan to use every possible vessel suitable to combat and control the submarine menace."

### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**13th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked an enemy steamer, two miles south of Sittang, on the Chindwin river.

**15th July.**—Speaking at a Press Conference in London, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, said: "Burma is of terrific importance. It is not only essential to China for the matter of supplies, but is a great operational base for attack."

**16th July.**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Karachi.

### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**11th July.**—An Allied submarine sank three enemy ships in the Mediterranean.

The battle of El Alamein started again after an unnatural calm.

Four German bombers and five fighters were destroyed over Malta.

### GUILTY FRENCHMEN

"Guilty men of France. Their name is legion. But they are of two different kinds—the Consciously Guilty, who deliberately engineered the capitulation of 1940; and the Unconsciously Guilty, who, by their weaknesses during the years before the war, paved the way for the final catastrophe."

—Cecil F. Melville.

**12th July.**—The British advanced west of El Alamein. The march was covered by Allied fighters. A number of Italians were taken prisoners.

Four German bombers, four German fighters and three Italian fighters were destroyed and several others damaged in two raids on Malta. There was some civilian damage.

**13th July.**—More than 2,000 enemy prisoners were taken in Egypt. Empire troops consolidated their position in the northern sector at El Alamein. Enemy shipping at Tobruk was bombed. Haifa, was bombed again.

Three Nazi agents were arrested in Iran.

**14th July.**—An Egyptian military proclamation banned the employment of refugees from Axis-invaded countries.

Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, dismissed 19 members from the Wafdist Parliamentary Caucuses.

The British navy bombarded Mersa Matruh. There was a heavy attack on the harbour. The situation in El Alamein area was described as tense.

**15th July.**—All was quiet on the Western Desert front. Rommel's attacks were beaten off. Axis tanks and transports were destroyed.

Vichy rejected two proposals made by President Roosevelt for the removal of the immobilized French warships at Alexandria to a safe port.

**16th July.**—The British launched a new offensive in El Alamein area. Many prisoners were taken. There were heavy air attacks on Axis columns.

A single enemy raider dropped a few bombs in Malta.

**17th July.**—A big tank battle took place in the Central Sector. Rommel gained a small foothold on a ridge.

### FREE FRENCH

SHE CAME IN WITH HER HAT over her eye, her hair ruffled, and lipstick smudged all over her face. She said she'd been out with a Free French soldier

"What happened?"

"Well," she said, "I didn't want him to know that I couldn't understand a word he said . . . so I kept nodding my head!"—*Anglo-Brazilian Chronicle*.

### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**11th July.**—The Germans entered Rossosh. The Moscow-Rostov railway was cut. Nazi troops were in the east of river Don. A bitter battle raged on a 150-mile front. According to "Annalist," "It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the breach made in the Russian defence system."

**12th July.**—The Nazis launched an offensive south of Rossosh in two directions. Fighting raged in Kante-Mirovka and Iasichansk. Reinforcements were rushed from Germany. The situation was recognized to be very serious.

**13th July.**—The Nazis penetrated the outer defences of Voronezh. The Soviets withdrew from two places. Fighting on the east bank of the Don increased in intensity.

**16th July.**—The battle for the city of Voronezh reached "paroxysms of battle fury." A stubborn stand was made by the Red Army. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

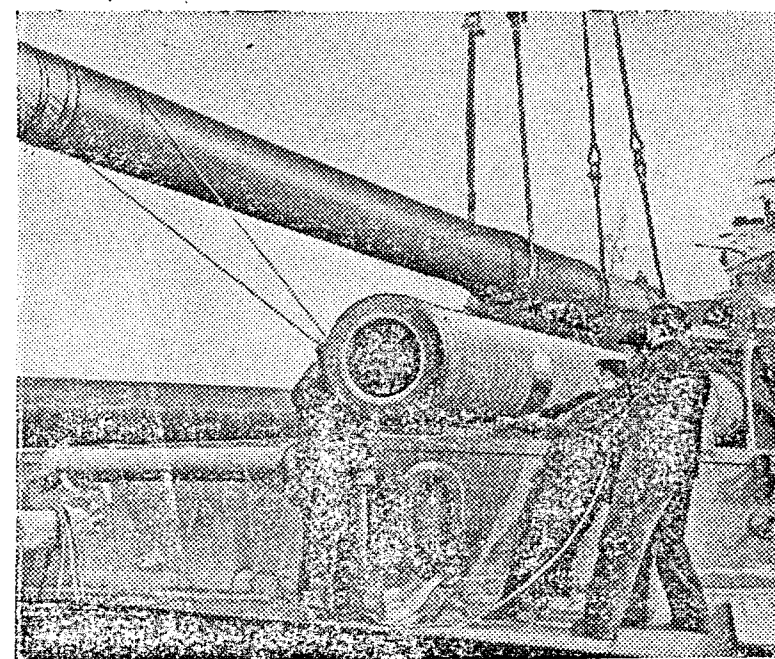
**17th July.**—The Germans were hurled out of Voronezh suburb. Enemy attempts to bypass the town failed. According to the B.B.C., "the situation was critical."

Soviet planes sunk a Nazi transport.

### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

**11th July.**—The Swedish steamer *Margareta* (1,272 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off Arkoesund near Norrkoepping at about the limit of the Swedish territorial waters.

**NEW MONSTER 16-INCH GUNS FOR A BRITISH BATTLESHIP.**—*British "Warship Weeks," held all over the country to support naval shipbuilding and to replace losses in capital ships, destroyers and submarines, evoked an immense response. In a week's collection in the London area alone, sufficient money was given to build a whole Battle fleet. Above, workmen in a naval dockyard are fitting new monster 16-inch guns in the forward turret of a British battleship. Picture shows: Lowering a 16-inch gun into position in "A" turret.*



**14th July.**—Three German armies were preparing to strike from three directions at Stalingrad. A fierce battle was in progress for Voronezh. A new Nazi attack developed from Taganrog. The Germans were astride the Moscow-Rostov railway. There was fierce fighting on the Kalinin front and the Nazis succeeded in driving a wedge.

**15th July.**—Soviet troops fought fierce engagements against concentrations of enemy troops which had broken through into the area of Voronezh. In the area south of Boguchar, Soviet troops continued fighting.

"The Germans will get a knock-out blow," said M. Lozovsky, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau.

In White Russia, 100,000 peaceful citizens were interned in concentration camps.

**12th July.**—According to a Berlin report, the Spanish monarchy was to be restored very soon. Don Juan, third son of the late King Alfonso, would be the new King.

Argentina cut off communications with Axis.

**15th July.**—The report on Fifth Column activities in Venezuela read at a plenary session of Congress showed an astounding degree of Nazi penetration of this important Latin American nation.

### SHIPPING

**12th July.**—It was reported that three ships, part of a convoy of 14 vessels, were sunk by U-boats off Cape Chat in the Gulf of St. Laurence.



After an Axis submarine had torpedoed and sunk a merchantship off the east coast of Africa, it machine-gunned the survivors.

A medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean.

**13th July.**—Another Swedish ship *Lulea* was torpedoed in Swedish waters.

It was revealed that since submarine attacks began on January 14, 350 ships had been sunk in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf area. *The Manchester Guardian's* comment was, that "it was a most serious rate."

**16th July.**—A heavily escorted enemy tanker was destroyed off the French coast by British light coastal forces.

### THE FAR EAST

**11th July.**—The following proclamation was made in New Guinea: "Every citizen shall hoist the Japanese flag as a token of allegiance to the Japanese Empire. Every one shall bow his head whenever he sees Japanese soldiers. Every citizen is required to learn the Japanese language in the earliest possible time. Any breach of the above orders is punishable."

The Chinese re-took Nanchang, an important town in Kiangsi Province. The Japanese were in full retreat. Thirty-thousand Japanese troops, trapped along the Kan river between Sinkan and Chang Chunchen, fled after losing 2,000 men.

**12th July.**—Twenty-nine Allied planes attacked Port Moresby. Two Japanese bombers were brought down.



**BRITISH FLEET AIR ARM ON PATROL.**—In addition to the usual patrol work carried out by destroyers, aircraft from British aircraft carriers cover many hundreds of miles of open sea reporting anything out of the ordinary. Valuable data and experience is obtained by pilots and crews on these flights, when all kinds of weather is experienced. Taking off and landing in heavy seas is part of the routine of British Fleet Air Arm pilots. Picture shows: A conference on the flight deck of the British aircraft-carrier H.M.S. "Victorious" about weather conditions and visibility before setting out on patrol.

**17th July.**—The Turkish 1,200-ton submarine *Saldary* was sunk following an accident near Chank in the Dardanelles.

### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**14th July.**—A communiqué issued by the German Police Commissioner in Paris, said: "If those suspected of outrages and acts of sabotage are not caught before 10 days, all their male relatives from 18 years upwards will be shot. All their women relatives will be sent to penal servitude. All children up to 17 will be sent to houses of correction."

**17th July.**—M. Laval informed President Roosevelt that if the British, with American approval, destroyed the French ships at Alexandria, the United States will bear responsibility for "all serious consequences."

The Chinese recaptured Poyang town. Japanese remnants were mopped up near Linchwan.

**13th July.**—Japanese offensive in Kiangsi was halted. A big Japanese army was encircled.

Moresby was again bombed by Allied planes. Five raiders were shot down.

**14th July.**—The Chinese recaptured an island at the mouth of the river Min near Fochow.

**15th July.**—Chinese troops driving through Eastern Kiangsi, advanced to within three miles of Linchwan.

**16th July.**—The Japanese captured Wenchow, the Chinese port in Chekiang.

**17th July.**—The Chinese recaptured Tsing-tien. The three-pronged Japanese drive was frustrated.

# Madras War Review

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## BELGIUM WILL BE FREE



KING LEOPALD OF THE BELGIANS

LONG LIVE THE KING!

LONG LIVE BELGIUM!!

—M. SPAAK, Belgian Foreign Minister, in a broadcast from London on July 21, to the Belgian people, on the occasion of the *Belgian National Day*.

On this solemn Day, the anniversary of independence, which is dearer to us than anything in the world, the thoughts of the Army go to our poor mutilated country, fleeced and pillaged, where patriotism is punished as a crime; to our King and dynasty to which she is attached by secular constitutional bond; and to the admirable population whose resistance is increasing as persecutions become more odious.

To all, the Army says: "Courage, the worst is past." When the day comes, you will see the Germans fleeing before our victorious armies, and we will bring to you your banners.

—M. CAMILLE GUTT, Belgian Minister for Defence, in an address to the Belgian Forces in London on July 21.



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## Running Commentary

Madras, July 24.

**India and Axis Propaganda** Yesterday's papers have featured a resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party, appealing to the Indian peoples to try and reach a settlement with the British Government. The resolution stated that the British Labour Party was anxious to promote the well-being of the Indian peoples and their aspirations to self-government and expressed its grave apprehension at the possibility of certain happenings in India, which might affect the efforts of the United Nations now engaged in a separate struggle to preserve and extend world freedom. The Labour newspaper, *The Daily Herald*, voices forth the Labour point of view, when it says that British workers strongly believe that "the war now being fought is the final war between international conservatism—the bloody conservatism of Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini—and all democratic forces everywhere." The anti-democratic forces have been trying to exploit the situation in India to serve their nefarious

purposes. It may be recalled that from the very day on which the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps was announced, the radios of Berlin, Tokyo, Rome and their satellites endeavoured by every kind of subterfuge and by the sheer weight of words, to place obstacles in the way of a successful agreement for the defence of their chosen prey, for the fulfilment of those political aspirations of India which ran counter to the whole theory and practice of Fascism, East and West. The Axis propagandists did not care what sort of proposals were brought by Sir Stafford Cripps—it was none of their concern—all that they had to do, and did do, was to turn their venomous propaganda on the Cripps mission at full pressure, in order to prevent a settlement of any kind being reached. They dared not publish the Cripps proposals as they stood, for obvious reasons, and when the mission failed, Germany welcomed it as her own victory and Japan suggested that the presence of her fleet in the Indian Ocean was responsible for this result. Then came the false rumour of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's death. Germany spread this

### STOOD THE STRAIN

The British Empire is a dynamic living organization. The British conception of Empire is very different from that of the Third Reich, where subject nations are kept down by force. The Statute of Westminster, recognizing the Dominions as self-governing nations, has fully justified itself. The Empire links have stood the strain of the two greatest wars in history.

—Lord Cranborne, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday.

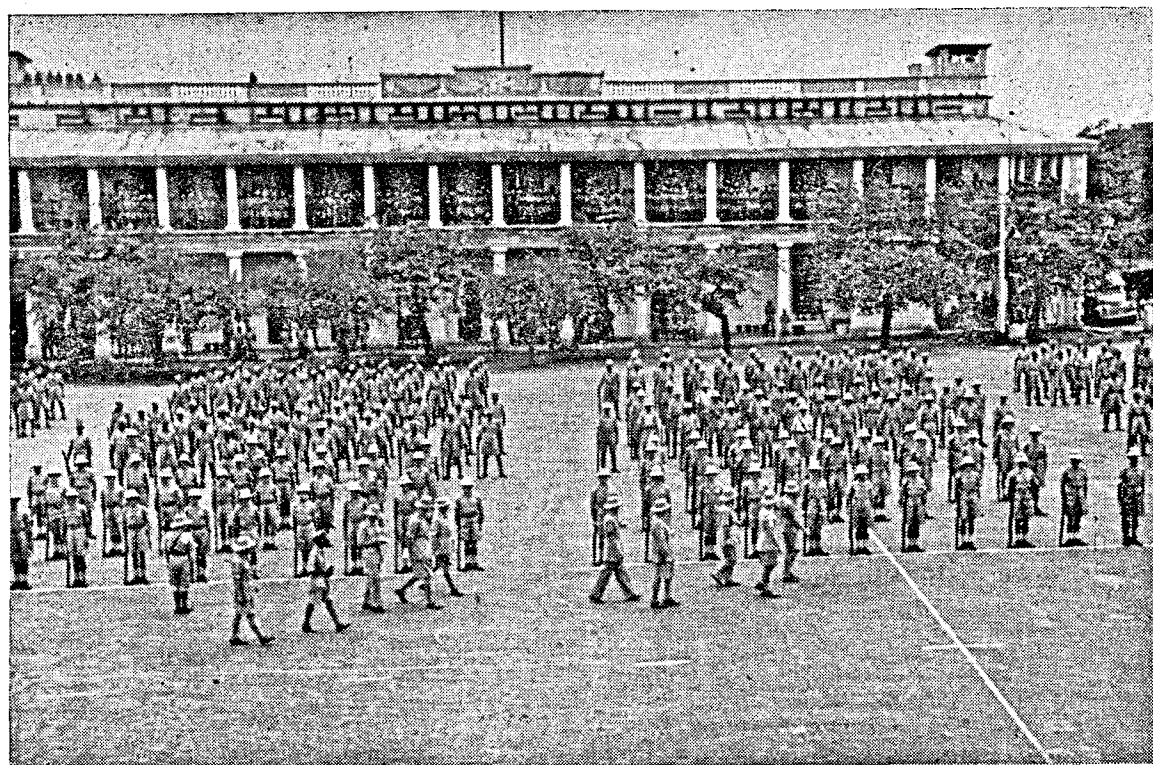
rumour and denied it later, and endeavoured to play upon the political and private feelings of Indian leaders.

#### The Main Offensive

The Axis propaganda hitherto was merely a skirmish, similar to the military tactics of probing for soft spots, but the main offensive both in the field and on the ether came later—it came towards the end of May. At this time the development of the German plan in Russia was being delayed by Marshal Timoshenko's attacks in the Kharkov area.

Two days earlier, that is, on May 28th Berlin gave indications from her fake *Azad Hind* radio station of what she hoped and expected on India's eastern frontier after the Japanese occupation of Burma. The German broadcaster said:

"It is certain that the Japanese target will be Bengal. Therefore, the Bengalis should form an association for joining and aiding the Japanese in the event of an invasion. We feel happy and jubilant over the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi as expressed in his recent articles."



H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester has left India last week after a successful tour in this country. In a farewell message, he has paid a valuable tribute to the Defence Forces of India. The above photograph taken when His Royal Highness was in Madras, shows the Duke at a parade of the Madras Guards.

On May 27th the Libyan operations began. Rommel's object was a swift drive to the Suez Canal. On May 30th, the Berlin representative of the Japanese newspaper *Nichi Nichi* cabled to Tokyo the following message, which was intercepted:

"Press, *Nichi Nichi*, Tokyo.

29233 Add 29231 Well-informed here knew that Chandra Bose was sojourning in Germany a long time, but it is remarkable that Bose has now been received by Mussolini and Hitler. This shows Bose no longer incognito, but officially recognized, which seems to indicate that Germany and Italy think time appropriate to make first move towards India—Kato."

1-A

#### Political Uncertainty

The Axis radio did not stop with this jubilation over the failure of the Cripps mission and the political uncertainty in India. It mingled threats and promises in its propaganda, and made it clear that it would regard any settlement achieved between India and Britain as a gesture unfriendly to the Axis powers. Germany even thinks that a fresh set of proposals might be put forward by the British Government, which it says, should be rejected. A broadcast in Tamil from the *Azad Hind* radio said eleven days ago (July 13):

"These proposals will only serve the object of strengthening the British war effort. Reject such offers *in toto*, as they are not in the best interests of India."

But the Axis powers know that Britain has, in fact, offered India independence, the only condition being accomplishment of victory first and the removal thereby of the present physical danger in which India stands. And this has caused them perturbation. They have repeatedly urged that violent disorder should be created in India, and expect that their impending operations could be assisted by a state of general political uncertainty in this country.

#### Axis Motive

Why are the Axis powers interested in an immediate Indian movement to secure independence? Tokyo has explained this clearly. In a broadcast to the Japanese people in their own language, Tokyo said on June 18th that such a movement

"will greatly weaken not only England, but also America and Chungking."

So it is clear that Tokyo's "benevolence" to India is really intended to achieve the military object of staving off the coming retribution from Britain and America and accomplishing the complete enslavement of China.

#### Japan's Dilemma

Japan is now in a dilemma. She has not been able to secure a decision against any of her major opponents hitherto. What is she going to do in the next two or three months? Will she attack Russia from Manchuria through Siberia, and attempt the projected junction with her German ally? Or will she attack India in coincidence with an Axis drive on the Middle Eastern countries? It is clear from the abundant evidence before the authorities that Japan is closely watching the political situation in India and endeavouring to judge accurately the effects of the strenuous Tripartite propaganda campaign designed to unsettle the minds of the Indian people and to compromise the defence of the country. Japan is expecting a period of administrative interregnum in Delhi or of widespread civil disturbances. Her decision as to where the next military blow should fall would largely depend on her judgment on the likelihood of these happenings.

#### Egyptian Front: R.A.F. Attack:

There was a comparative lull in the military operations on the Egyptian front. This was an indication that both sides were gathering strength for a decisive struggle. The recent attack on barges north of Sidi Barrani shows that the enemy is using all means at his disposal to supplement the flow of reinforcements. The barge attacked by long range fighters were in a convoy consisting of one tanker, three barges and an E-boat. Two barges were set on fire and smoke was seen to issue from the tanker. There were no casualties on the British side.

The lull apparent on the ground was not evident in the air, for the Allied aircraft made large scale attacks on four landing grounds at Fuka which was used in the past by the British heavy bombers as refuelling bases. The attack is reported to have been highly successful. Thirty enemy aircraft were damaged, but it is pointed out that the 250 lb. bomb used by Allied light bombers have a dispersal radius of 550 yards, and therefore it is doubtful whether a single aircraft on the ground could have escaped unscathed.

The news published this morning shows that there was very heavy fighting in all sectors, particularly in the central sector, on Wednesday.

### BRITISH EVACUEES: REGISTRATION

WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS European British subjects who have arrived in India from Burma, Malaya, Hong Kong, Singapore or any other territory east of India or who have arrived in India since the 8th December 1941 in transfer to any of these territories are now required to register under the European British Evacuees Order, 1942, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th July 1942. The Order applies firstly to all women who have come from any of these countries and who are the wives or unmarried daughters of European British subjects, and secondly to any male European British evacuee who is 50 years or more old and is not serving in any unit of His Majesty's Forces. These two classes of European evacuees must register with the nearest District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police or, if they are in an Indian State, with the nearest Resident or Political Officer. Registration must be effected before 1st August 1942 or, in the case of an evacuee who arrives in India after 18th July 1942, within 14 days of his or her arrival in India. Registration forms may be obtained on application from the District Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police or Political Officer as the case may be. The penalty for failing to register is fine which may amount to Rs. 100.

For the purposes of the Registration Order, a European British subject is any British subject of European descent in the male line born, naturalised or domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any of the Dominions or Colonies except Ceylon.

#### Naval Bombardment

There was a naval bombardment, on Monday, of Mersa Matruh, which resulted in the destruction of enemy installations and shipping in the harbour. This bombardment of the key Axis supply base was the heaviest battering Mersa Matruh has hitherto received from the British Navy. Buildings were blown sky high and about 400 shells were fired at enemy ships. An officer who took part in the attack said, "All the stuff that was sent was delivered in the right place. Opposition to planes which were an essential element in the attack was very heavy, but we have shown that this cannot stop us. We can go there night after night and repeat the performance."

#### Initiative with the British

During the last fortnight the initiative in the fighting on the Egyptian front has been in British hands and British positions are remaining intact. A military commentator says that Rommel must be considering whether he should stake all in a general offensive in the hope of smashing through to Alexandria, or withdrawing to "safe" quarters where he would not be exposed to air attack. It may be expected that he would not choose the alternative of retiring to the west, unless forced to do so, but that he would throw all his weight into the attack in the near future. He had planned to take Egypt by a rush on the calculation that his panzer divisions, though not up



400 lb. of special hair-oil to be used by Indian prisoners of war in Germany has been sent by air from England. This consignment in charge of British Overseas Air Ways is sent through the British Red Cross by way of Geneva into Germany. Photo shows: Miss Prudence Jeynes, Traffic Clerk, at British Overseas Airways, loading the packages of hair-oil in readiness for dispatch to Germany.—E.N.P.



to full strength, could keep the defeated 8th Army rapidly on the move, and that if the latter attempted to make a stand, his own superiority in armour could envelop and destroy it before substantial reinforcements could arrive from the Nile Delta. So far he has not succeeded in his object.

**Tobruk and After** It is not possible at this stage to form an accurate judgment on Tobruk until we know the full facts, but it may be said that the elusive and yet fighting retreat into Egypt was a masterpiece of military manoeuvre. The skill and cool-headedness of General Auchinleck and his commanders and the nerve and "guts" of the ordinary British soldier were responsible for averting disaster. The retreat of Wellington to the lines of Torres Vedras is a parallel that suggests itself in this connexion.

The great battle of El Alamein began soon after. General Auchinleck began his series of limited, but hard punching counter-attacks which inflicted considerable punishment upon the enemy, after the arrival of New Zealand and other troops with British tanks and 25 pounder batteries. After a week's fighting Rommel narrowed his front to a stretch of 25 miles extending due south from a point on the coast a few miles west of El Alamein. At the southern extremity and at right angles to it, he has formed a strongly defended flank running for some thirty miles back.

**Changing Situation** This, it may be said, is a defensive measure of protection against British attacks upon his vulnerable stretched out lines of communication. It is a significant indication of the changing situation, for a confidently victorious commander who intends to swing forward and envelop his opponent would hardly have regrouped his armies on that pattern. But Rommel is still formidable and still stronger in guns and armour, though the margin of difference has been narrowed by his relatively heavier losses during the recent fighting. It was not Rommel, however, who launched the first attack. It was General Auchinleck who delivered a hard punch in the Northern Sector. On the morning of 10th July the Allied troops advanced about six miles west of El Alamein, and took more than 2,000 Axis prisoners at Tel El Eisa and destroyed several enemy tanks. It is now learnt that 4,000 prisoners have been taken since July 14th.

It would be premature to regard this success as the beginning of the Allied counter-offensive, or as changing the main position in Egypt. It is only a local attack designed to inflict the maximum punishment on the

enemy's striking power. The outcome of further operations would chiefly depend upon the relative strength of reinforcements which the British and Axis armies can muster.

The Royal Air Force with their Australian, South African and American colleagues have given most brilliant and effective support to the army, and this may be a determining factor in the long run in deciding the issue. The heavy raids on Benghazi and Tripoli were fought as part of a general plan to disrupt the enemy's supply lines and prevent a substantial flow of reinforcements, and the attacks on enemy motor transports, supply dumps, and troop concentrations were also of a devastating character. Commenting on this, the Cairo correspondence of the *London Times* says, "Rarely or never has any army in the field taken such a beating from the air as has been the lot of the Afrika Korps during this past week. The moral effect has been shattering." It has confounded the speculations of pessimists and confirmed the fact that sober confidence in the outcome of the struggle in the Middle East is justified. The extravagant enemy boasts have so far not been realized. But it must be pointed out that the enemy is still dangerously near the Nile Delta, and is keeping ready strong concentrations of airborne troops in Crete with a view to descending on General Auchinleck's rear at a favourable moment. If the Allied troops can keep the enemy where he is, there is hope that they may be able presently to drive him back.

**Indian Troops : Notable Part :** In this great fight, Indian troops are playing a notable part. In addition to the mobile columns operating in the southern sector harrying the enemy's flank, Indian troops are fighting in the central sector and attacking along the Ruweisat ridge. On Sunday, Indian troops made a limited advance westwards of this important high ground. The enemy counter-attacked using tanks supported by infantry, but the Indians stoutly resisted and threw back the enemy with casualties. Indian, Australian and South African patrols are now in contact regularly between the coast and centre positions. On the night of the 16th an armoured brigade threw back an attempt to oust the Indians from the high ground, and ten enemy tanks were destroyed completely. Thirteen tanks, six armoured cars, one storm-gun, five medium anti-tank guns, five 37 m.m. anti-tank guns, eight 75 m.m. and six 88 m.m. guns were all blown up. These enemy losses were the results of a ninety minutes' engagement. A Canadian correspondent in Egypt, commenting on the present situation, said, "We have a fine, confident, and offensive-minded army in Egypt. But do not think everything is lovely. The main shock of the battle of Egypt is yet to come."

## Hymn of Hate

BY

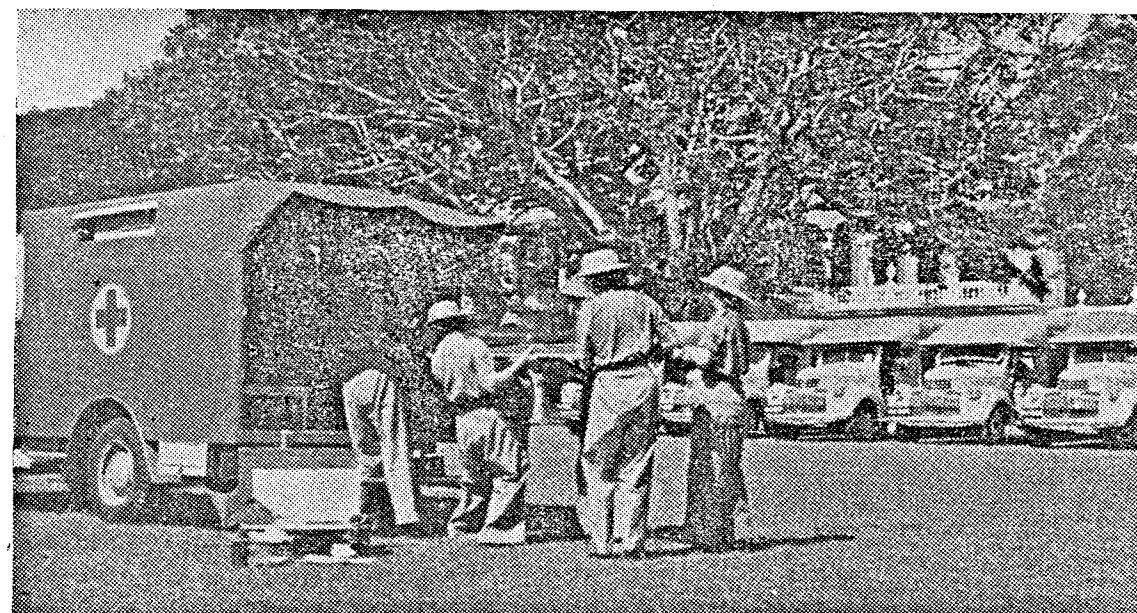
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WADSWORTH

IN the last Great War, the Germans made themselves notorious and to our ideas—rather ridiculous, by teaching their troops to sing a fantastic hymn of hate against England. The truth, of course, was that while the German people were ready enough to hate the French, their natural attitude towards the British was one of friendliness, so that the German general staff thought it necessary to ginger up their troops to a more definitely hostile sentiment. Unfortunately;

feature of the Englishman's make-up. India is also a land of tolerance, though for different reasons. The division of Indian society into water-tight compartments has caused friction and animosity between one community and another, but has left the Indian amazingly free from prejudice against foreigners as such and extremely tolerant of their national and cultural peculiarities. I think I may say that Indians, like Englishmen, have little real sympathy for the mental attitude of the man who said 'That chap's a foreigner. Let's throw a brick at him.'

### HATRED OF NAZI DOCTRINE

The fact that we do not hate the Germans or the Italians or the Japs as individuals, does not, however, prevent us from feeling the most virulent hatred for the ideals and doctrines which now prevail in those three



At a recent demonstration of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, in Madras.—Photo shows : Loading the Ambulance.

the British soldier got hold of this hymn of hate against England and it struck him as extremely funny; so that the Germans in their trenches were mystified by hearing the British troops across the way, shouting at the top of their voices how they hated England on every possible occasion. The Huns soon found that this singing was not a pro-German demonstration, but merely an example of the curious sense of humour of the Anglo-Saxon race, which really does not understand racial hatred and is perversely amused by that which it does not comprehend. I suppose the truth is that strong racial hatreds are the result of generations of personal contacts between incompatible peoples and our geographical position which has saved us from these contacts, has developed in our people that easy-going tolerance which is such a dominant

nations. It is no concern of ours what form of Government another nation adopts, provided that international relations are not affected. But when a great nation concentrates all its resources on building an immense military machine for the enslavement of its weaker neighbours, when it repudiates treaties without warning and recognizes no international law except the law of expediency, when treachery is exalted into a fine art and peace is regarded as no more than a smoke screen to cover the treacherous onslaught—when these things are found as part of the system of Government and political education, then there is something which strikes at the roots of civilization throughout the world, something which has to be fought and conquered, something which has to be hated with a bitter hatred. There can be no compromise



with the national doctrine which made possible the German attack on neutral Holland and the slaughter of untold thousands of peaceful and friendly citizens, who never dreamt that they were at war. There can be no compromise with the national doctrine which kept Japanese envoys discussing terms of settlement at Washington at the very moment when the Japanese fleet was launching its long-prepared and treacherous attack on Pearl Harbour. If there is to be no international law, no respect for treaties, no restraint other than fear upon attacks against peaceful neighbours, the world will be flung back into a state of barbarism in which the existence of a civilized community will be unthinkable.

### THE MYTH OF NON-VIOLENCE

And yet we are told that we must meet these attacks on our civilization with non-violence, that we should sacrifice our lives without a thought of the fate which awaits our children who may survive to live the life of the jungle. It is difficult to deal patiently with this doctrine of non-resistance when the very essentials of an ordered life are threatened throughout the world. There have been wars in the past in which an honest man might reasonably say 'This is an unrighteous quarrel in which I will take no part'. But in all the long course of the history of the world, it would be difficult to point to a war in which the conflict was so clearly one between right and wrong, or to a war in which the triumph of wrong would be so disastrous to the whole human race. I fancy that few people are deluded by the specious pleas of the Germans or the Japanese that they are going to give freedom to this people or that. The totalitarian powers do not believe in freedom, even for their own people, much less for the citizens of weaker races. The Germans aim at the enslavement of Europe, the Japanese at the enslavement of Asia, and the only logical result of an Axis victory would be a final battle between Germany and Japan for the enslavement of the whole world.

This political doctrine which turns patriotism into a weapon of slavery, which makes law and justice subservient to the aim of conquest, which treats peace as a mere period of refreshment between wars of aggression, which regards the individual human being as no more than a cog in the machine of a soulless state—this is a doctrine which every true Hindu must hate, just as every true Christian must hate it. It involves an attitude towards life which we must regard not merely with academic disapproval, but with virulent and undying hatred—a thing not merely to be countered, but to be fought. The wicked men who are now controlling the Axis Powers have won that control by the time-honoured method of murdering their opponents. But it is the apathy and non-resistance of the bulk of the

decent citizens of these states which have enabled small groups of criminals and degenerates to dominate the whole nation and educate the young in their own criminal doctrines.

### EVILS OF HITLERISM

That is perhaps the worst of the many evils of Hitlerism—it poisons the minds of the young and brings into being a generation whose very thoughts have been perverted. What are we to do with young men and women who can see nothing wrong in the extermination of a whole village, because the authorities suspect that a wanted man has been given shelter? What can the world do with a generation which has been taught that there was nothing wrong in the murder of 30,000 citizens of the neutral city of Rotterdam, merely because it lay on the route by which the German armies proposed to attack France? We must fight to the death a system which distorts the minds of the young and robs them of the power of civilized thought. There can be no compromise and there can be no non-violence, until this disease of international relations has been fought and conquered. During the last weeks, we have all been watching with anxious interest the terrible struggle which is still going on for Egypt, and most of us have been struck by the fact that the Egyptian army has also been watching that struggle as a spectator, taking no part in the fight for the independence which has been so recently won, but trusting in the United Nations to fight Egypt's battle in their own interests. The events of the past fortnight have placed that independence in grave jeopardy; for no one can doubt that an Axis victory would mean the reduction of Egypt to vassalage. And many have been saying that a nation which is not willing to fight for its civilization, and its institutions, is unworthy of its nationhood. In this age of fierce aggression and mechanized onslaughts, non-resistance means enslavement. And we, who would rather die than be slaves, who hate with a bitter hatred the glorification of brute force which is the Axis gospel, must be prepared to fight to the death, so that our children and our children's children may see the return of an age in which justice and peace and good will shall prevail.

—A recent talk broadcast from the A.I.R., Madras.

### HIS CONVOY

A YOUNGSTER WAS BEING taken, somewhat unwillingly, for a stroll by a doting uncle and aunt. "Hello, Bobby!" called an acquaintance, "is that your father and mother?"

"Naw," was the sour retort, "that's my convoy."

—Grit, Williamsport, Pa.

## Russia's Task and Hope

### To wear out the Enemy and Destroy his Equipment

ON the whole Russia's present responsibility must be mainly defensive, says the *Manchester Guardian*. She does not know how she may be tested by the German Army in the Crimea with its large air force now threatening to raid the Straits of Kerch and brave the Caucasus.

attack on Russia." Till then the task may well be that of 1812 over again—the task of defence, of exhausting the enemy, of letting Russia's land fight beside her soldiers.

### THE DON STRUGGLE

The outstanding feature of the present stage of the Don battle is that Timoshenko has managed the very difficult operation of retreat under pressure methodically and without disorder, cables *The Times* Stockholm correspondent. If Timoshenko succeeds as hitherto and his armies reach the Lower Don essentially intact, the Germans, after their expenditure of men and materials, will be no nearer his defeat than before, and must fight the battle all over again with Timoshenko holding more favourable positions than before.



ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR ARRIVE IN BRITAIN.—Further numbers of Italian prisoners of war have been brought to Britain for labour work. Photo shows: Italian prisoners of war waiting to board a train after being disembarked in England—E.N.P.

We may think we see the Russians' hope centres in the sentence in a recent official report, "Our troops are wearing out the Germans and are destroying their equipment." If the Germans are weaker by winter, hardly more than three months away; if by then they have not gained vital regions; then this time the German armies will either be withdrawn from Russia or experience the disaster they only just escaped before.

Higher hopes of sweeping Russian advances will depend on what Britain and America can do "to divert German strength from its

### FEROCIOUS TANK BATTLE

Several thousand tanks are now battling against each other in the fork of the Don and Voronezh rivers, says the *Daily Telegraph's* Moscow correspondent. They crush down everything, and on the approaches to Voronezh, mangled wheat and rich black soil alike are stained deep red around countless heaps of shattered bodies. Never was any quiet rural scene so suddenly and swiftly changed to war filth.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 German tanks are operating on and across the Upper Don while hundreds more 100 miles further south are crashing into the elbow of the Don with heavy motorized infantry support. There has never been anything like it, so far as massing of tanks is concerned, since the Battle of France.

#### U. S. TRIBUTE TO RUSSIANS

"The United States and all the United Nations rise as one salute our great ally, the Soviet Union, which has held the Nazis at bay for one fateful year," said the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, on June 22 in commenting on the anniversary of the German invasion of Russia. He continued: "History does not record a more valiant, steadfast and unflinching stand. We and all our embattled Allies owe an acknowledgment of our everlasting debt and gratitude to the armies and people of the Soviet Union. Their gallant struggle from the Arctic to the Black Sea has once more arrested the tide of conquest that threatened to engulf the world."

On the same occasion the Secretary of War, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, said: "History knows no greater display of courage than that shown by the people of Soviet Russia in their year-long battle against the Nazi invader. During every minute and every hour for the past 12 months they have been achieving the impossible. For all the United Nations they have become a symbol of valour, and to salute them today is to salute heroism itself."

#### MAGNIFICENT FORTITUDE

General George C. Marshall said: "The gallantry and aggressive fighting of the Russian soldiers command the admiration of the American Army. Their display of fortitude is magnificent. The leadership of the Soviet troops is supported by the great fighting spirit of the soldiers themselves. The courage of the Russian peoples has already written one of the greatest pages in the history of nations."

Mr. Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's closest adviser, said of the Russians: "The American people are bound to the people of

the Soviet Union in the great alliance of the United Nations. They know that in your heroic combat against our common foe you have performed for us, and for all humanity, a service that can never be repaid. We are determined that nothing shall stop us from sharing with you all we have and are in this conflict, and we look forward to sharing with you the fruits of victory and peace. I have had the high privilege of seeing the Soviet people in the blaze and havoc of war, and have been profoundly stirred by their incomparable valour. They have fought with a courage, skill and audacity that will be remembered as long as free men live, and generations unborn will owe in great measure their freedom to the unconquerable power of the Soviet people."

#### A DELEGATION AND AN INVITATION

That the heroic defence of Sebastopol and Marshal Timoshenko's offensive in Kharkov have upset and delayed the German plans in Russia is shown by an incident reported by *The Times* correspondent in Istanbul.

The Germans earlier this year (says the correspondent) invited a Turkish press delegation to visit Germany, thus returning the visit paid to Ankara last November by Dr. Schmidt, head of the Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office. The Turks accepted; but although their delegation, which comprises the Director-General of the Press Department and representatives of several newspapers of Istanbul, Smyrna and Adana, was chosen six weeks ago, it has not left yet.

The Germans had hinted that June 15 might be an appropriate time for the visit, as on that date Turkish journalists would be able to see "some interesting things"; but, although that date has long passed, no word has been received from Germany, and the delegation is still awaiting the final invitation.

It seems clear that the Germans were anxious to show Turkish journalists some spectacular success on the Russian front but that their victory time-table has been badly upset by the Russians.

#### BERLIN BACKCHAT

A NEUTRAL VISITING BERLIN, was curious about the food situation. He turned to a native, who was acting as his guide, and asked: "Is it true that Germans are eating horse-meat?"

"Ah," reminisced the Nazi, "those were the good old days!"

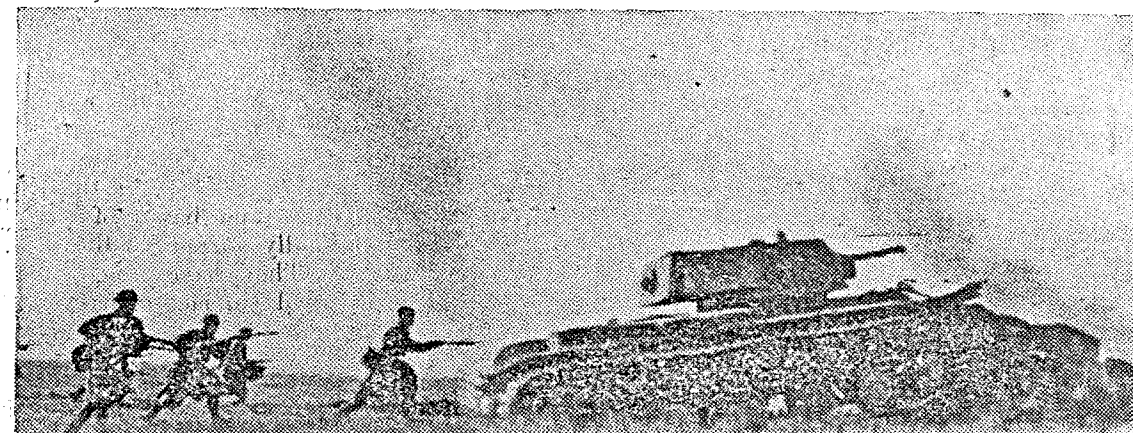
—WALTER WINCHELL, in the *New York Daily Mirror*.

#### NO CIGARS!

BACK AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 25 years is the one about the recruiting officer who asks, "Have you any scars?" and the recruit who replies, "No, but I can let you have a cigarette."

—H. V. WADE, in *Detroit News*.

## FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT—



*A heavy Russian tank ramming a German tank during an attack by advancing Soviet Forces.*



*Blocks of buildings destroyed by the retreating Germans in Naro-Fominsk, symbolical of the Nazi New Order.*



*Residents of the village of Aragashi, from which the Germans who formerly occupied it have been driven out, joyously welcome the soldiers of the Red Army who liberated them.*

—E.N.P.



## Iraq's Economic Japanese Railway Position Projects

**I**RAQ'S economic position continues to show improvements never experienced before in the history of the country. The British have contributed in every way to this felicitous state of affairs in Iraq.

The figure for Iraqi currency in circulation here at the end of last month was I.D. 14,496,000. This is a new record figure. The increase here comes from the personal expenditure in the country of members of the British Forces, amounting to over I.D. 500,000 a month.

At the same time, Iraqi exports, restricted though they are—for certain local products have been prohibited export—amount in value to the normal monthly average of I.D. 350,000. This normal export has been made possible as a result of the shipping facilities extended to Iraq by the British Government.

Actually, under the scheme of British assistance to her young ally, any local products which Iraq can dispose of is bought from her. It may be mentioned here that arrangements have been completed between the Iraq Government and the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation for the purchase of Iraq's cotton crop of this year.

The situation in Iraq can certainly be described as prosperous, for the country is at the same time short of nothing. The local markets are full of stocks of all kinds, including luxuries.

Moreover, Iraq's wheat harvest this year, began early this month compares extremely well with the best years this country has had. Estimates put it at 800,000 tons, and this is given by local grain experts.

Last year's wheat crop was around 400,000 tons. This low figure, coupled with Axis plundering during May 1941, caused a shortage of commodity in the country. But Iraqis were not left in the lurch. Their predicament was solved by the British Government coming to their assistance, and furnishing them with their requirements of wheat during a period of not less than four months.

Dr. A. M. Heron, Director of Geological Survey in India, has been engaged for service with the Iraq Government for a period of one year during which his job will be to discover the mineral wealth of Iraq. He has been attached to the Ministry of Economics as Geological Expert.

Mr. Heron is actually carrying out a mineralogical survey in northern Iraq, in the Liwas (Provinces) of Suleimaniyah and Arbil, where the region is reputed to be rich in minerals.

**R**ECENTLY a Japanese broadcast announced that preparations were being made for building a railway from Bangkok into Burma. Those who know the area involved declare that this would be a very difficult undertaking unlikely to be considered on purely economic grounds, as long as there is free transit by sea around Malaya, writes the *Scotsman*. But, from the strategic point of view, such a railway is an urgent need for Japan as a supplementary route of supply for her army in Burma which may later have to defend itself against a powerful counter-offensive from India.

At present, apart from the inferior roads to Moulmein and Tavoy used for initial penetration into Burma, all reinforcements and supplies for the Japanese army must go by sea via Singapore and the Straits of Malacca. This involves a considerable amount of shipping at a maximum distance from Japan. Moreover the sea route would be liable to interruption if, at any stage of the war, Japan were unable to keep command of the sea to the north of Sumatra.

A railway from Siam, on the other hand, would enable supplies to be sent to Burma overland from Saigon now that through rail communication from Saigon to Bangkok has been achieved, or even all the way from Shanghai, if the whole Shanghai-Saigon stretch were finished and under Japanese control. It is clear that the Siam-Burma railway project and the Shanghai-Singapore scheme, also announced, are parts of a larger plan of overland continental transport which the Japanese military and naval authorities have recommended for the purpose of reducing the strain on mercantile shipping and consolidating Japan's strategic position in the southern regions. In the Philippines, Borneo and the islands from Java to New Guinea, Japan must in any case rely on maritime communications, but it would be a great advantage if shipping could be supplemented by land transport in Indo-China, Siam, Burma, Malaya and Sumatra.

The railway from Saigon to Singapore and its extension to Rangoon is a matter of engineering, as the Japanese already hold the territory through which the Siam-Burma link is to be made. But, for a complete railway from Shanghai, a major decision of policy is involved, namely, whether or not to undertake the military campaign necessary for clearing the Chungking army from the Nanchang route. Evidence thus continues to point to an offensive against China rather than against Russia.

## All You Need Know About Malta

BY

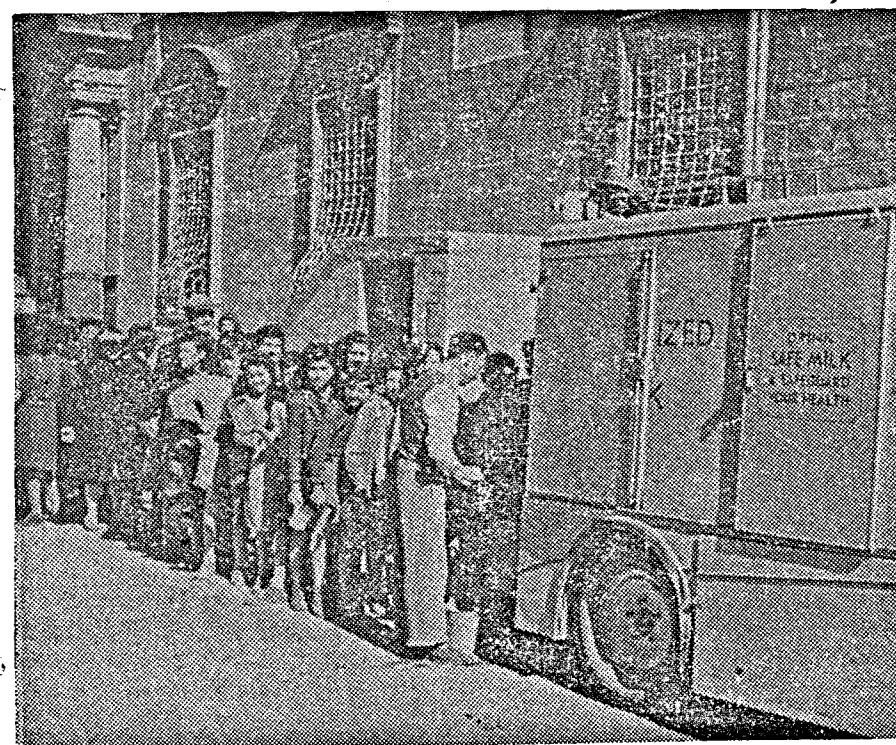
LILIAN CRAIG

**M**ALTA is a fortress by Nature and a fortress by Man. It stands a mass of solid rock, thrown up out of the ocean bed, with cliffs of granite as perpendicular as the walls of a house. On all sides huge blocks of granite rise from the ocean, studded with fortifications.

Moors, Normans and Aragonese. In the sixteenth century it became the stronghold of the famous Knights of St. John. Then in 1798 Napoleon captured the island. He occupied it only for six days, but when he left he carried away with him most of the valuable relics and jewels pillaged from the Treasury and churches by his soldiers. Two years later the French surrendered it to the British, and some time after Malta became the self-governing headquarters of the British Mediterranean Fleet. To-day Malta is intensely British.

### ONE STREET OF STEPS

As a result of the various "occupations" the architecture of the capital, Valetta, is picturesque and varied. There are many fine *auberges*, some splendid churches (now, alas, damaged by bombs), and a commodious opera house. There is one broad street running through the town—one street of steps, without roadway or pavement, with houses flanking either side—and for the rest narrow winding



*Milk being distributed to undaunted Maltese after a severe raid on Valetta from a mobile canteen. As in London so in Malta!*

In other parts of the island, where the formation is limestone, the action of the sea on the cliffs has hollowed out caverns and grottoes which make admirable shelters from the numerous air raids to which Malta has been subjected.

The history of Malta goes back to the sixteenth century B.C., when it was settled by the Phoenicians. Situated in the heart of the Mediterranean, it has always been of strategic importance, and one civilization after another has looked upon it with covetous eyes. The Greeks wrested Malta from the Phoenicians, and thereafter it was occupied in turn by Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Byzantines,

streets, not unlike those of Naples. There are many public gardens, all well planned, well kept and well grown. A drive in a Maltese carriage is a delightful experience. It is a unique vehicle, a cross between a small coach and a phaeton. Drawn by a sturdy mule, it is open on all sides, with a white awning overhead and seats four persons. Perched on a high box-seat sits the driver.

Of the *auberges*, the Auberge de Castille holds pride of place, as it was for many years the residence of the Grand Chancellor and Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. This famous brotherhood, founded in Palestine in the eleventh century, continued to exist until the



eighteenth century. Its members, drawn from the Catholic nobility of Europe, still consisted of about two dozen of these families at the time of the English occupation of Malta. The object of the brotherhood was to take under its care and protection Christian pilgrims visiting the Holy Sepulchre. To the vows which they took as hospitallers were added those of chastity, poverty and obedience. The mark of the Order was the black robe and cowl and the cross of eight points worn on the left breast, the famous Maltese Cross. Militarized in the twelfth century, they defended their rights against repeated attacks, mostly from the Moslems.

#### KNIGHT OF MALTA

On account of their wealth and power, accumulated contrary to their vows, they were envied by most of the sovereigns of Western Europe, and in 1538 Henry VIII confiscated their property in England. Their settlement in Malta was contemporaneous with the Reformation, and they finally concentrated their forces there and came to be known as the Knights of Malta. And it was here, in 1595, that they withstood one of the most famous sieges of history. Again the Turk was the enemy, and when at length a relieving force from Sicily appeared 25,000 of the enemy had fallen.

In the Eastern Mediterranean, history and romance walk hand in hand. St. Paul and Ulysses suddenly become full-blooded men. St. Paul left Crete a prisoner, fettered to a soldier. Storms raged. All on board except Paul believed themselves lost. Then Malta was sighted, and the little boat was swept into the harbour now known as St. Paul's Bay. At the entrance to the Bay is the Islet of Selm, and on it stands a colossal statue of the Apostle.

As for the Maltese themselves, they are an attractive, handsome race, sturdy, of medium height, with black eyes and a graceful carriage.

They seemed to have entirely escaped the negroid contamination so noticeable in Sicily. They are thrifty, industrious, good-humoured, and impressionable. They take great pride in their domestic animals, which like themselves are of powerful build.

The currency is English, and one-sixth of the population speak English. It is the language of the Courts, and most of the text-books are written in English. At the same time, high and low among themselves speak Phoenician Maltese, which is altogether different from the Italian language. Secondary, day and night schools, and a university are open to all at nominal fees.

Maltese lace is well known. Malta is also famous for the opium poppy, so valuable for its medicinal properties; great care is taken to ensure its preservation. In the Palace Square at Valetta, Malta's loyalty to Britain is declared in large and deep-cut letters. *Magnae et invictae Britanniae, Malitensium amor et Europae vox has insulas confirmet* [To the great and invincible Britain the love of the Maltese and the voice of Europe have given these islands.] On tram-cars and hoardings is the slogan: "Malta is British. England for ever."

Condensed from *Life*, Melbourne—W.D.

FOR the duration of this great war, the Fuehrer has interrupted his career as a great artist.

—Der Angriff, Berlin.

### NOT WORTH IT

A resident of Berlin's West End is interviewing an applicant for a general servant's post in his household.

"Well," he says, "Your references seem quite satisfactory and I think you will do. Now, about wages; I offer 40 marks a month."

"I want 70 marks," said the girl.

"As you suit me exceptionally well, I'll make it 50."

"All right; 50 marks wages . . . and I shall want 10 marks a month for not informing the Gestapo that you get food on the Black Market, and 10 for keeping quiet about your listening to the English radio."

"How dare you insult me!" he exclaims. "Never in my life have I dealt on the Black Market or listened in to London."

"What!" says the girl. "No food and no news in the house! You can keep the job. Good day!" —*Joke current in Berlin.*

## Allowances to Refugees in India

## Better Trade with the Empire

IT appears that there is still some misunderstanding regarding allowances payable to indigent refugees in India and to dependents of Indians stranded in enemy occupied territories.

All such allowances are granted only against undertakings to repay. It is for Provincial authorities to determine what allowance is suitable in individual cases. For the grant of allowances applications should be made to district authorities. The Government of India have assumed the financial responsibility in respect of Indians and Anglo-Indians. Debts will be raised against other Governments for others.

The Government of India have prescribed certain maxima for the guidance of Provincial authorities according to the following scale:—

| Estimated normal income or remittance. | Single adult earner or remittance receiver. | With wife or adult dependent. | Child. |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 0-50                                   | 15                                          | 25                            | 5      |
| 51-150                                 | 30                                          | 50                            | 8      |
| 151-400                                | 60                                          | 100                           | 12     |
| 401-750                                | 100                                         | 170                           | 16     |
| Over 750                               | 150                                         | 250                           | 20     |

The above maxima are subject to the condition that the allowance in the case of any group dependent upon one earner or remittance receiver shall not exceed either 75 per cent of the normal income or remittance or Rs. 350 per mensem, whichever is less. These scales will remain in force for six months in the first instance from July 1, 1942. Provincial authorities have discretion to make allowances in respect of children conditional upon proof being forthcoming that the children are attending school. Each case is subject to monthly review to ascertain whether the recipient has obtained employment.

AN increase in India's export and import trade with the British Empire was recorded in 1940-41.

The export trade with the British Empire as a whole increased from 56 to 61 per cent, notwithstanding decreases in the shares of the United Kingdom and Canada. The increase was mainly due to the larger volume of exports to Ceylon, Burma and Australia.

Imports from the British Empire accounted for 57 per cent of the total import trade as against 56 per cent in the preceding year. While imports from the United Kingdom declined, those from the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, South Africa, East Africa, Australia and Canada showed improvement.

The principal commodities imported from the United Kingdom were machinery and millwork, metals and ores, chiefly iron and steel, chemicals, cotton manufactures and instruments. The principal commodities exported were as usual tea, jute, seeds, hides and skins, raw cotton, metals and ores, raw wool, oil-cakes and food grains.

India's exports of cotton piecegoods to Burma and Ceylon showed marked improvement. There was also an increase in the export of cotton twist and yarn to Burma; rice not in the husk to Ceylon; and gunny bags and linseed to Australia.

On the import side, more oils came from the Straits Settlements, more copra from Ceylon, more raw cotton from East Africa, more raw wool, provisions and liquors from Australia, and more omnibuses, motor vehicles, paper and paste-board from Canada.

### KEEP IT DARK

If you've news of our munitions  
Keep it dark.

Ships or 'planes or troops' positions  
Keep it dark.

Lives are lost through conversation,  
Here's a tip for the duration,

When you've private information  
Keep it dark!

## NAVAL ETIQUETTE

Capt. Guy Grantham, who commanded H.M.S. *Phoebe* during the Battle of Crete, was confronted by an unusual problem of naval etiquette when she arrived at Suda Bay from Greece. As she was passing the Admiral's flagship, an air attack started.

The captain of the *Phoebe* compromised with tradition by ordering one-half of the ship's company to stand to attention, while the other half fought the dive-bombers.—*The Daily Telegraph*, London.

## OVER THERE

A REFUGEE, NOTING THE American flag flying from the Waldorf, remarked that our national emblem was a bit peculiar. "The red and white stripes," he observed, "look like a peppermint stick."

"Yep," yipped a cab driver, "the kind of peppermint stick that makes everybody sick who tries to lick it."

—WALTER WINCHELL, in the *New York Daily Mirror*.

## IN BERLIN

THERE are two kinds of people in Germany to-day—optimists and pessimists. The optimists say, "We are going to lose this war." The pessimists say, "Yes . . . but when?" . . . Joke current in Berlin.

## BRIDGE-BUILDING: THEORY AND PRACTICE

The guerilla General sent for his engineer and asked: "Jim, how long will it take to throw a bridge across this river?"

"Three days," said the engineer.

"Good," replied the General. "Have the draughtsman make the drawings right away."

After three days the General sent for the engineer again. "How's the bridge?" he asked.

"Bridge is made," replied the engineer, "and you can march across if you don't have to wait for them pictures. They ain't done yet."—*Meccano Magazine*, Liverpool.

# Stump Production      Thrills of in Teak Nurseries      Monsoon Flying

## Work Done in Madras

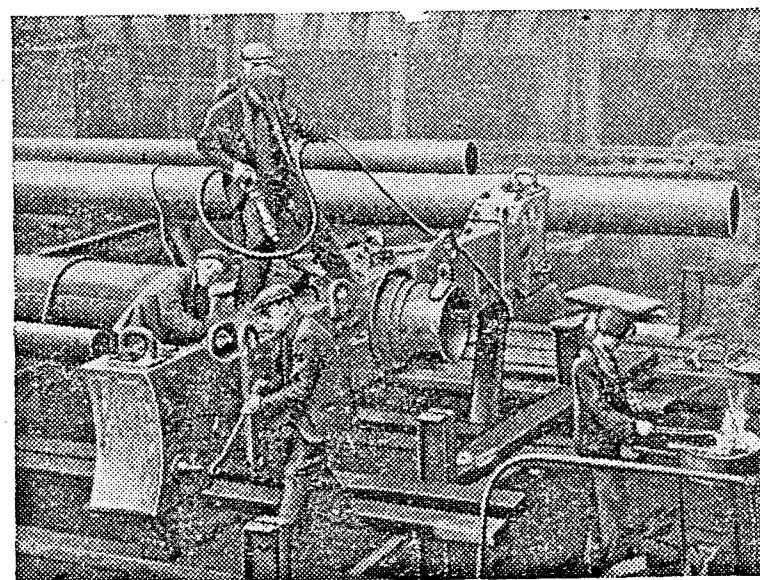
INDIA possesses roughly 100,000 acres of teak plantations, which are being increased at the rate of about 5,000 acres per year. Teak is planted by means of root and shoot cuttings (called 'stumps') and to plant up her annual extension of 1,500 acres, Madras alone needs some 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 of these stumps every year.

In a record entitled "Stump production in Madras teak nurseries", Mr. A. L. Griffith, Silviculturist at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, deals with storage and transport and describes how to get the best outturn of stumps of the best size, with the most economical use of seed and nursery space, and how to make use of undersized plants in years of shortage of teak seed. In the climatic conditions of the West Coast, it is better to use

BATTLING day by day through the monsoon, the Royal Air Force continue, despite the hazards of the weather, to maintain without respite their bombing of the Japanese occupying the towns and villages in Burma.

A sergeant-observer—formerly a Calcutta University student in law and economics—of one of the Royal Air Force bomber squadrons which are carrying out these daily attacks gives a vivid description of the difficulties which had to be overcome by our crews in one of their recent raids on Kalewa in North West Burma.

"We suddenly realised that we were in danger of flying into the side of a mountain," he says; "We were in dense cloud at the time, so thick that it was difficult to see the wing-tips. Then the mountain loomed up on



BRITISH AND U.S. MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING ON MASS-PRODUCTION BASIS.—The construction of Allied shipping is now considerably in excess of losses by sinkings, and in the U.S.A. alone a total of twelve million tons is in prospect for 1942 and 1943. Both in British and U.S. shipyards, new mass-production methods are being used.

Picture shows—Workmen using a giant driller on a tested steel hull plate at a British merchant shipbuilding yard using mass-production methods.

temporary dry annual nurseries rather than a big central nursery because in the latter, stump production, year by year, falls off rapidly due to the exhaustion of the soil. The attacks of insect pests in a permanent nursery are also likely to be serious.

The work described in this record (Vol. IV, No. 5 of the Indian Forest Records) should help to improve the quality of teak stumps and reduce the cost of production. It also shows that Madras is not resting on its experience of teak planting of the past 100 years but is working to improve its methods and reduce its costs.

our port side—we seemed to be only a few hundred feet away.

"My pilot made a quick turn and, circling the valley in which we had been flying, so as to gain height, was just able to clear the mountain top. We reached our objective at Kalewa all right and dropped our bombs on the target."

The sergeant-pilot of the aircraft, although he enlisted in England—he lived at Dartford, Kent—was born in India. His father is a resident of Cawnpore. The observer, a Londoner by birth, has lived in India for some years and gave up his University studies to train as the member of a bomber crew.

## Protection of War Production

### Progress of Factory A.R.P. in India

ONE main object of air attacks is to dislocate, damage and, if possible, destroy the enemy's sources of war production, such as factories, mills, storage depots, and oil storage installations. Conversely, to prevent such interruption to its own war production is a vital element in a country's defences. In England, A.R.P. for factories has been so successful that the loss of production due to air raids has been very small in proportion to the total output.

In India A.R.P. arrangements for the principal factories and similar establishments are a direct responsibility of the Labour Department of the Central Government and are administered by the Chief Adviser, Factory A.R.P. Department of Labour, through a specially trained staff, and through the Provincial or State Governments working under the general supervision and direction of the Central Government.

The Chief Adviser, Factory A.R.P., has wide powers under the Defence of India Rules to order measures which may be necessary to secure the safety of labour and continuity of production, and to ensure that, if damage to plant does occur, full output is resumed at the earliest possible moment. Workers—skilled or unskilled—have to be protected against death or injury. Each factory is required to provide a full complement of shelters and to organize, train and equip efficient A.R.P. and fire prevention services.

### FEEDING AND WELFARE ARRANGEMENTS

In conjunction with the Labour Welfare Adviser, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, all possible steps are also being taken to ensure proper feeding and welfare arrangements in the event of a breakdown of normal supplies or communications.

In addition, vital buildings, plant, machinery and tools are being protected against damage from bomb splinters, blast debris, fire or earth shock. Special attention is given to sources of vital power, such as electrical sub-stations, transformers and mains. In particular, all factories are being instructed to provide large quantities of water in tanks for fire-fighting purposes.

### THE ORGANISATION

The Chief Adviser, Mr. Gordon Peace, F.I.C., F.R.A.S., is in close touch with the latest developments in protective methods devised in the United Kingdom, and in furtherance of this policy, Brigadier P. W. L. Broke-Smith, C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E., who as Chief Inspector, Passive Air Defence, Ministry of Supply, has been dealing with similar problems affecting vital factories in England since the outbreak of war, flew to India five months ago to contribute from his special experience. The staff of the Chief Adviser, Factory A.R.P., has been strengthened by the appointment of five expert Technical Officers and Inspectors from the Ministry of Supply in England, all of whom have had actual experience of such work under Blitz conditions.

### TRAINING OF INDIAN OFFICERS

Three Indian officers, Messrs. Tembe, Kalapesi and Vahidy, have already been sent to England for a short course of training in A.R.P. in factories under the Ministry of Supply, and the training of two more will shortly be arranged. On return, they will be taken into the organization.

Recent tours of inspection to factories in the threatened areas in India show that substantial progress has been made with protective measures generally and that, in particular, the programme for providing shelters and other protection for workers is approaching completion.

### U. S. WAR PRODUCTION

Production of war goods in America will reach the figure of approximately 45 billion dollars this year. Next year it will reach 70 to 75 billions, said Mr. Donald Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, addressing the first annual meeting of the American Automotive Council for War Production.

The automobile industry is producing one-sixth of the entire war output, Mr. Nelson said. The industry had produced airplane engines worth \$60,000,000 and tanks worth \$24,000,000 up to May 1. At the end of the year the monthly total will be: airplane engines \$150,000,000; tanks, \$100,000,000.

### READY FOR BATTLE

The United States destroyer *Shaw*, which pushed across 2,000 miles of water between Hawaii and the mainland of the United States with a false bow after suffering heavy damage at Pearl Harbour, is now ready for battle again, according to the *New York Times*. Half of this destroyer has been rebuilt, and has been fixed up with all new equipment.

## Threat to French Africa

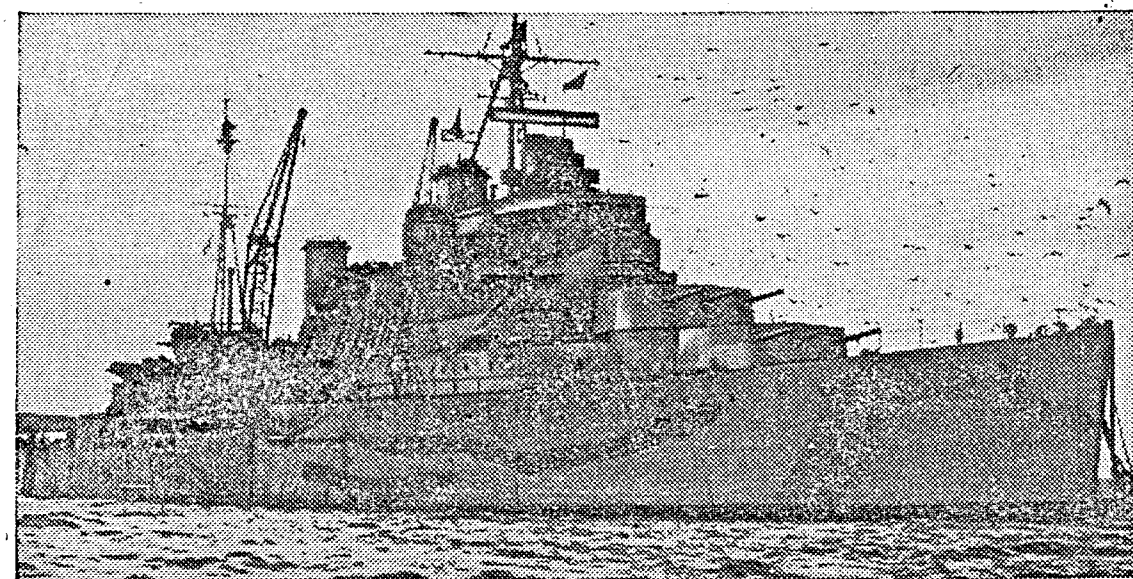
BY  
ANDRÉ LABARTHE

AT the beginning of February there were abundant signs that the Axis was bent on some fresh mischief in the Mediterranean. Goering had been on a trip to Italy, to meet the Italian leaders, and, with him, Kesselring, the general who directed, and lost, the Battle of Britain in the autumn of 1940.

on French Africa. Only a few weeks ago an important newspaper of the Reich which specializes in colonial matters stated that the Vichy Government was incapable of shouldering all its colonial responsibilities. There is nothing unusual about such declarations. For years past the Germans have maintained that, because of their stationary birth-rate, the French are not worthy to administer an empire. But, at a time like the present, when the German-controlled press of Paris is in full campaign against the men of Vichy, collaborationist slogans notwithstanding, such declarations are no idle reiteration of a familiar theory: Germany always registers a protest before marching in.

### FUTURE IN THE PRESENT

We can see the future in the present. Under cover of the Armistice Commission in



BRITAIN'S NAVAL MIGHT: H.M.S. "NIGERIA"—H.M.S. "Nigeria" 8,000-ton British light cruiser, is one of thirteen ships of the "Fiji" class. Completed in 1940, she is heavily armed for her size, carrying twelve 6-inch guns, eight 4-inch anti-aircraft guns, and sixteen smaller guns. Her speed is 33 knots, and she is provided with three aircraft and catapult.

The bombardment of Malta had grown markedly more intense. Reinforcements had got through to Rommel. At the other end of the Mediterranean the bomb outrages in Tangier served as a reminder of one of the basic principles of Hitlerian warfare—that is, to create unrest in those countries on whom pressure is being brought to bear, thus encompassing their final subjugation.

These are anxious times for Frenchmen, and doubly so when the battle of the Mediterranean comes to the fore. Because we know well enough that in total war there can be no neutrality. We know that, sooner or later, North Africa will be swept into the maelstrom, and we are fearful that, by reason either of weakness or of treachery, she will be conquered or delivered up to the Germans. There is plenty of evidence of German designs

Tunis the Germans are financing the néo-Destur movement, and, in Morocco, they organize and encourage all Arab Nationalist movements; Herr Auer, who was well known at the Embassy in Paris before the war, is now Consul-General in Casablanca. Who but the Germans would profit by unrest in North Africa at the present juncture? Not only would unrest weaken the already limited powers of resistance of the French governors and generals in Africa; it would afford fresh opportunities to the Germans and Italians for intervention. And in a country so recently pacified as Morocco, with its turbulent population, the dangers are increased by the extreme difficulty of supply. Agitation amongst the native population is a means of pressure; press campaigns and speeches in Spain are another. For we know very well



that, whenever the Germans attempt to wring fresh concessions from the Vichy Government, Spain immediately puts in a claim.

The plot against French North Africa, the incessant negotiation between the occupation authorities and the Vichy ministers, fit into the general Mediterranean plans of the Axis. And the part played by Tunisia in supplying Rommel's army must be interpreted in relation to this plot. If, once again, criminally and against the express will of the nation, the Vichy Government has helped the enemies of France, then certainly a rejoinder is necessary. But we must not fall into a trap. The more the Government of Vichy, compromised by its own behaviour in the eyes of the Allies, hemmed in and fallen into disrepute, is left to its fate, the more likely it is to fall

and the Allies are racing one another for victory. The Germans will exploit the material advantage which they still enjoy to make the greatest possible number of conquests, to ensure possession of all the important bases in Europe and Africa. In such a serious situation, it would be fatal to give way to resentment or to feelings which would lead one to do more than was actually necessary or strategically opportune.

Whatever their feelings, the Free French are ready to accept any action which may be necessary to keep French territory from falling into German hands. But that is not the question to-day. It is the Germans who are trying to force the issue—the Germans, who alternately threaten and entreat, who are at pains to exploit the temporary advantages



**YUGOSLAV PILOTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S LIBERATION.**—Yugoslav pilots, ground staff and maintenance personnel who escaped from their country when further air resistance to the German invaders became useless, later formed a new Seaplane Squadron. The Squadron, now serving with the allied forces in the Middle East, carries out a daily patrol over the Mediterranean. The youngest member is a 14-year old apprentice. Picture shows: Three of the Yugoslav Seaplane Squadron pilots who are continuing the fight for their country's liberation in the Middle East.

a prey to German greed. And it is not only in the interests of the Allies that North Africa should not be occupied nor used by the Axis armies; it is an essential condition, if North Africa is to take its place beside the Allies.

#### NAZI PLOT

The Germans are well aware of the limited number of troops available in North Africa, and of the deficiency in heavy armament. The peace enjoyed by France's empire up to now is mainly due to the strength of the British Navy, and to the latent threat to Libya constituted by the Army of the Nile. The time seems ripe indeed for the Germans to involve the French empire in the conflict, to precipitate a final break between Vichy and the English-speaking countries, and thus compel her to irreparable decisions. In the Mediterranean, as elsewhere, the Germans

they have acquired in North Africa. Thus, it is to the obvious interest of France and the Allies to frustrate this plan, to make the next move in accordance with actual possibilities, so that they may choose the moment to act instead of having it forced upon them.

*Condensed from La France Libre, London.*

#### U. S. TRIBUTE TO CHINA

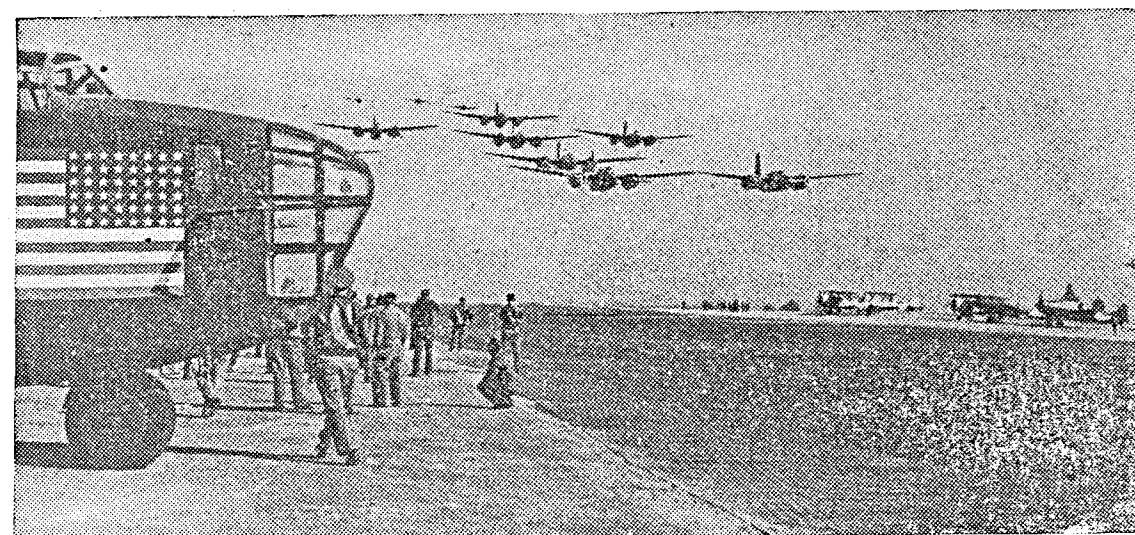
A new national postage stamp issue has been brought out in the United States to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Chinese resistance to Japan. The stamps bear the likenesses of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Abraham Lincoln.

### FLIGHT REPORT

*Pilot-Officer John Gillespie Magee, Jr., of the Royal Canadian Air Force, killed on active service on December 11, 1941, was 19. He wrote this sonnet three months before his death.*

OH ! I have slipped the surly bonds of earth  
and danced the skies on laughter-slivered wings ;  
Sunward I've climbed, and joined the tumbling mirth  
Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things  
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung  
High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there  
I've chased the shouting wind along, and flung  
My eager craft through footless halls of air.  
Up, up the long, delirious, burning blue  
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace  
Where never lark, nor even eagle flew—  
And, while with silent lifting mind I've trod  
The high, untrespassed sanctity of space,  
Put out my hand and touched the face of God.

—Star Weekly, Toronto.



**AMERICA GOES TO IT.**—Photo shows formation of Douglas A-20 airplanes landing.—E.N.P.

### THE BURMA SCAR

**"The invasion of Burma by the Japanese had left a scar on the souls of all who went through it. That scar will remain until we can go back and deliver Burma from the thralldom of the Japanese, who must be far and away the most vile people in the world—and that is saying a lot in these days."**

—Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Burma Governor,  
in a broadcast from London on Tuesday.

## The Personal Touch

THE C.O. of an Indian Signals training unit showed me his latest batch of recruits with justifiable pride. He had secured them himself during a recently-made tour of the Punjab districts. They were learning to play games when we arrived. Basket-ball Rounders and Deck Tennis were in full swing and these boys from the villages were getting to know each other in the rough and tumble, writes an Indian Army observer.

The Colonel pointed to a sturdy-looking young Sikh. "That chap", he said "is tough." It appears that when he presented himself for enlistment with a batch of others he was rejected on grounds of extreme youth. His disappointment knew no bounds and as a last resort he approached the Colonel with the suggestion that, to prove his fitness to become a soldier, he would fight or wrestle any one of the luckier applicants who had been accepted.

The Colonel put the proposition before the group who, good-humouredly, chose a hefty-looking lad to represent them in battle. A ring was formed and the contestants went to it. The bigger lad emerged triumphant but was forced to extend himself to do so and the younger gained his point. A "sabash" from the Colonel and he was passed in the recruiting officer for enlistment.

A sticky evening found the Colonel and his party marooned on a railway station. He was faced with the task of getting his recruits, many of whom were completely unfamiliar with railway travel, back to base. To his

assistance came a railway guard who undertook to shepherd the party. The Colonel gratefully accepted the offer of help and before the train left facetiously suggested that the guard himself should enlist. To his surprise the official readily agreed and has since presented himself at Headquarters. His qualifications entitled him to special consideration and the day is not far distant when he will blossom forth as an instructor.

The Colonel had found little difficulty in securing his quota of recruits. They had come to him from many strange sources. In one village a distressed father declared that his two boys had been arraigned before the magistrate for minor offences. He pleaded with the Colonel to intercede on their behalf. A visit to the Court-house and a chat with the magistrate resulted in two spirited recruits to Signals and the gratitude of a father who had lost control of his sons. The Colonel pointed out the delinquents, both of whom seemed extremely happy, and the N.C.O. in charge told us that they showed more than average promise to become first-class soldiers.

Many of these boys came from good homes and had been to decent schools. One could pick them out by their obvious familiarity with ball games. They showed eagerness to teach their less fortunate fellows how to bat and field. Roars of laughter followed the desperate fumbling of a tyro to retrieve the ball but, a second later, there was a scramble to demonstrate the correct method.

Whistles denoted the end of the play period and the men rushed to their bathrooms, emerging later in clean clothes, more than ready for the dinner which awaited their attention in barracks.

"I'm proud of that lot," said the Colonel, "Come back and see them next month." He dived into the cookhouse to inspect the curry. There's nothing like the personal touch.

## THE SHOW BOAT

The *North Carolina* is the most publicized battleship in the U.S. Navy. Every move made by the *North Carolina* has received publicity in the newsreels, newspapers and magazines. Her sister ship, the *Washington*, is her equal in every department, but has received little attention. . . . Recently, while one ship was going north and the other south, they passed each other off the Virginia Capes. They passed as closely as possible. The crew of the *North Carolina* was greeted by the band of the *Washington* assembled on the deck—the band which blared "Here Comes the Show Boat!"

—Leonard Lyons, in *The New York Post*.

## Vichy Army and Laval's Plans

L AVAL has no longer any faith in the loyalty of the French army, or rather the Vichy army of 100,000 men as permitted by the armistice convention. This explains the creation (according to a special correspondent of the *News Chronicle*) of the Tricolour Legion which is to supplement, with the approval and possibly at the suggestion of the Nazis, the armed forces of unoccupied France.

The Tricolour Legion is merely another name for the anti-Bolshevik Legion organized and raised by the former Communist leader, Jacques Doriot, and which by a trick Laval has now placed under his own control.

Doriot's legion had never more than 4,000 men, half of whom never saw the Russian front. The men in Russia are not to be recalled, and a great effort is to be made to get thousands of recruits for the Tricolour Legion, which will be liable to fight anywhere "when French interests require it." This is a vague formula likely to please Berlin.

### ARMY OF THE ARMISTICE

Since his return to power, Laval has taken care to get all the forces of unoccupied France under his direct control. His first move was to drop Pucheu and place the direction of all police forces in his own hand. He afterwards obtained control of the National Legion—Petain's Legion of ex-service men. The army of Vichy—the "Army of the Armistice", as it is called is understood to be pro-Petain, which does not in the least mean pro-Nazi, and to be in a general way sympathetic to Darlan. But the whole army is known to have nothing but contempt for Laval.



BEEHIVE OF B-25's.—The final assembly department of the B-25 Mitchell bomber at the North American Aviation plant, California. These big deadly weapons roll out of the factory door in a steady stream for the United Nations. The plant also turns out the speedy Mustang pursuit fighter plane.



## Suppression of Trade Unionism

**A**LAW to merge the former French trade unions into a labour front on the German model has been made in Vichy. This follows the visit to Paris of Dr. Laval, head of the Nazi Labour Front, writes the former Chief of the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris Staff.

The charter of labour published in October set up a kind of co-operative system on the Italian model. Each branch of industry was called a vocational family including employers, workmen and office staff. This put an end on paper to trade unionism. That Laval has decided to form a labour front signifies that he recognizes the failure of the charter and is replacing it by a more powerful instrument.

### THE NEW "LABOUR FRONT"

The German Trans-ocean agency correspondent in Vichy, who may be regarded as well informed, states that French trade unions will be allowed to continue during a further transitional period to represent the interest of

workers. They may still collect subscriptions to maintain their offices and may use their funds for organizations created by them. They are forbidden to extend their activities without special permission. Unions may link up with one another as a step towards unification. Their final merging with the new labour front will be a subject of special decrees. They will then cease to exist and their funds and property will pass into the hands of the labour front. The length of this period of transition will depend on the reception given to the new project. This will be watched by Laval.

### A VICHY STORY

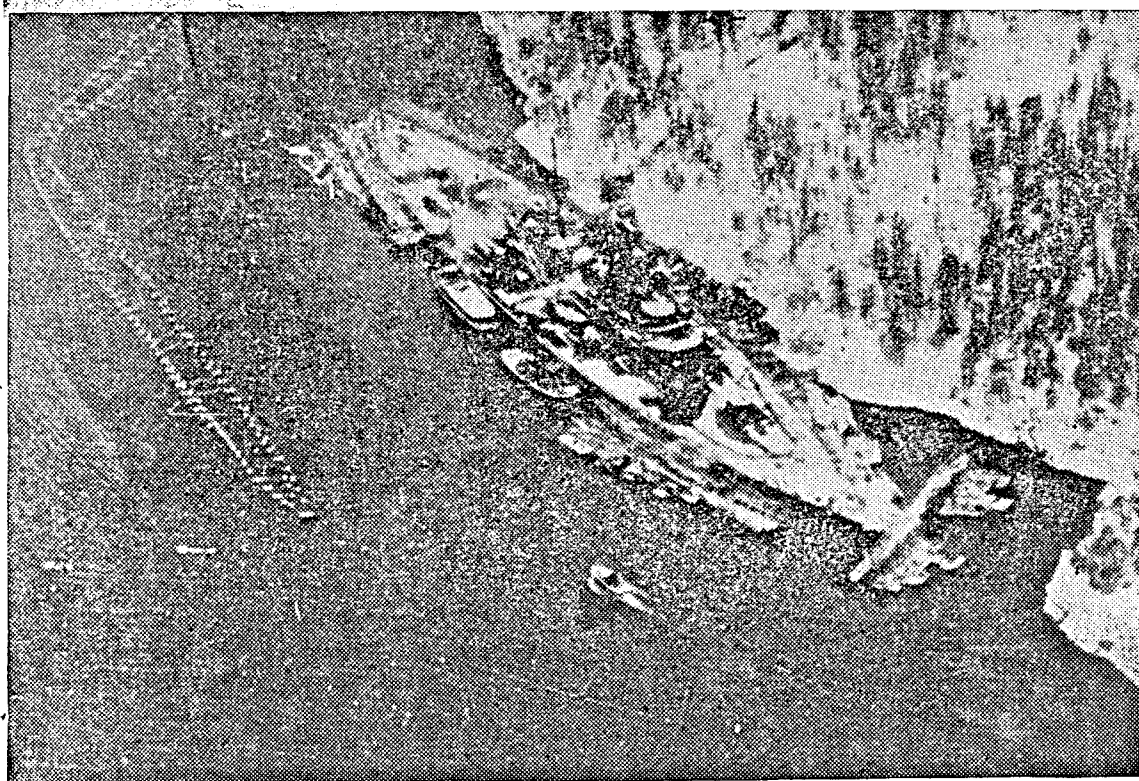
**A STORY IS TOLD ABOUT Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, who recently withdrew from Marshal Petain's National Council.**

"I am getting an old man," he said, "but if I were to die, I should like to come back to earth a week after my death."

He was asked why.

"Well," he replied, "I should like to know whether I shall be replaced by an admiral."

—"PETERBOROUGH," in *The Daily Telegraph, London.*



**R.A.F. CLOSE-UP OF GERMANY'S GIANT BATTLESHIP "TIRPITZ" LYING IN A NORWEGIAN FJORD.**

A recent photograph of the Nazi battleship "Tirpitz" obtained by an R.A.F. reconnaissance aircraft in Aas Fjord, Norway.

She is protected by an anti-torpedo boom, stretching from amidships on the starboard side aft, and towards the adjacent shore. Floating camouflage lies on both sides of her bow and stern, while heavy white camouflage material is spread over the barrels of the 15-inch guns.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

**18th July.**—A single German aeroplane dropped bombs at a place in Greater London area.

The Royal Air Force attacked submarine building yards five miles north-east of Lubeck. Objectives in the Ruhr, north-west Germany and Holland were also attacked.

**19th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, speaking at Aldershot, said: "At no time since the battle of Britain have we stood in graver peril. It will be folly to deny that these 80 days in front of us are some of the very gravest."

A south-coast town in England was bombed and machine-gunned.

**21st July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked targets in north-west Germany, including submarine-building yards at Veghask, 30 miles south-west of Bremen. Northern France was also raided. Enemy ships were bombed off Norway.

**22nd July.**—A small patrol of the British light coastal craft made contact off Cape Grisnez with an enemy force. One enemy trawler was set on fire and other ships sustained a large number of hits.

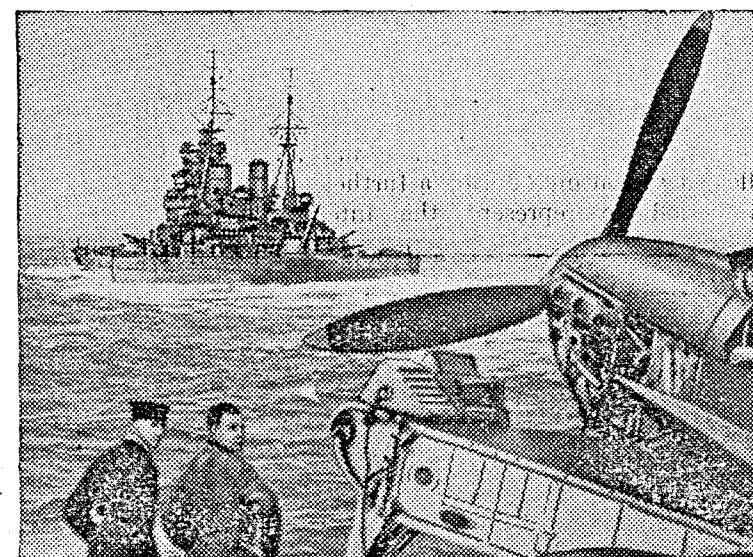
Mr. Churchill in the Commons contradicted the recent rumours suggesting that a general election was imminent.

The Royal Air Force made a mass low-level daylight raid over northern France. A variety of military targets between Octeville near Le Havre to Le Treport were attacked.

**23rd July.**—Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, speaking in London, said: "We must go back

**BRITISH NAVY AND FLEET AIR ARM CONTINUE TO THWART HITLER'S BLOCKADE PLANS.**—Thanks to the unremitting vigilance of Britain's Navy and Fleet Air Arm, Hitler's blockade plans have been thwarted and Allied convoys continue to reach their destinations in safety. In the vital 1942 Battle of supplies, the British and Allied Navies are being called upon for an even greater effort than hitherto.

Picture shows: A British battleship on patrol seen from the deck of an aircraft-carrier.



**20th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Lille and Bethune area of occupied France. Power-stations at Choques and Mazingarbe were hit. One enemy fighter was shot down.

According to William Zeff, author of the recent book, "The Coming Battle of Germany," "Ten-ton bombs will replace the two-ton bomb in Allied air raids on Germany."

The Royal Air Force attacked and hit a German armed vessel off the Breton coast.

The Royal Air Force also attacked an enemy convoy off the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Japanese diplomats and officials left London on the first stage of their repatriation to Tokyo.

It was reported that Goebbels had opened an intensive campaign to convince the Germans that they would suffer "hell on earth" if the Allies won.

and deliver Burma from the thralldom of the Japanese, who must be far and away the most vile people in the world."

The Royal Air Force made a raid on Duisberg. Targets in the Ruhr also were attacked. Low-level attacks were made on enemy troops.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**18th July.**—Reports of parachute landings in the vicinity of Rhinebeck (New York) were being investigated by the Defence Command.

According to a United States announcement, Allied shipping was being sunk at the rate of 60 ships per month off the United States seaboard.

**19th July.**—G-men arrested thirteen more Germans and one Italian.



**20th July.**—Yachtsmen, fishermen, boatmen, motor racing drivers and oarsmen flocked to enlist in a new "engineer amphibian command," which began training "somewhere on New England coast."

**21st July.**—Col. Armando L. Bernar, former Mexican Military Attache in Berlin, in a Press interview in Mexico City, said that he had reliable information that Rudolf Hess was sent by Hitler to England to propose peace.

**23rd July.**—Twenty-thousand Jews demonstrated in Madison Square Garden, New York, against the slaughter of over a million Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe.

The appointment of Admiral Leahy as Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-chief—the President—of all United States armed forces was announced by President Roosevelt at a Press Conference.

The War Shipping Administration, Washington, announced that the losses for the week beginning July 12 reached the highest level since the start of the war.

#### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**18th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Kalewa in the north-west Burma. An attack was also made on Akyab jetty.

**21st July.**—The Royal Air Force made a low-level attack on Akyab. Buildings were damaged at Tankkan and Htoma Myank. Two fires were left burning at Kalemio. Four Japanese fighters were shot down.

**22nd July.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab. Military targets were machine-gunned.

**24th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked river craft in the Arakan coastal waters.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**18th July.**—Rommel's Panzer division broke off the battle. The Axis forces slightly withdrew to west of El Alamein. A number of Axis tanks were destroyed. Allied aircraft continued to pound the Axis supply lines. There was fierce fighting in the air and Allied losses were heavier than usual.

Port Elizabeth on the extreme south of the eastern coast of Africa was to be permanently blacked out.

**19th July.**—The Eighth Army's position on the newly captured ridge south-west of El Alamein was intact. An Indian division repelled an Axis infantry attack. More supplies reached Rommel. United States bombers attacked Tobruk.

A brief "alert" was sounded at Durban.

Two raid alarms were sounded in Cyprus.

Viscount Knebworth, 32-year old, only surviving son of Earl Lytton and the great grandson of the novelist, Bulwar-Lytton, was killed in action in Egypt.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived in Cairo.

**20th July.**—Dust restricted operations in the Western Desert. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. There was a slight Allied advance in the Central Sector.

**21st July.**—Allied naval units bombarded Mersa Metruh. An attack was made on an Axis aerodrome. Allied troops maintained their positions on all fronts.

**22nd July.**—Mersa Metruh was again bombarded and Axis aerodromes were bombed. An Axis convoy was attacked at Sidi Barrani.

**23rd July.**—Fighting flared-up again in Egypt. The Allies held the Tel-El-Aisa ridge. There were extensive air operations.

The Duke of Gloucester visited Allied troops in El Alamein area.

**24th July.**—There was heavy fighting on all sectors in Egypt.

Five Axis planes were destroyed and several others damaged over Malta.

British submarines took a heavy toll of Rommel's supplies on their way to Russia.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**18th July.**—The Russians applied diplomatic pressure for the opening of a second front in Europe.

The Germans advanced east and south of Millerovo in an all-out attempt to outflank Soviet troops. The Nazis established a new bridgehead on the Don south of Voronezh and prepared for an offensive on the Byansk front.

The German losses in killed, wounded and made prisoners on the eastern front between May 15 and July 15 amounted to not less than 900,000 men, stated an official Soviet announcement.

Another German U-boat was sunk in Soviet territorial waters.

**19th July.**—A big battle was fought south of Millerovo. Von Bock used paratroops on a considerable scale. The Red Army resisted grimly in Voronezh area. The Nazis were thrown back across the Don.

## A NEW NAME

GERMAN - Civilians have a new name for the Russian campaign: The Hæorrhage.

—WALTER WINCHELL, in *The New York Daily Mirror*.

**20th July.**—After heavy fighting, the Red troops evacuated Voroshilovgrad. The Germans massed troops in this area and widened their spearhead towards Rostov. The situation was very grave.

According to the *New York Times*, Japan was moving more seasoned troops northwards to the Manchukuo-Siberian frontier.

According to well-informed circles in Turkey, the Russians had a vast mass of reserves numbering several millions held in the triangle of Voronezh-Astrakan-Kubishev.

**21st July.**—The Russian troops fought the enemy south-east of Voronezh. Voroshilovgrad was evacuated. Bridgehead across the Don was captured by the Red Army. A serious threat was made to Rostov. Thirty-eight fires were started in Koenigsberg, when the Soviet bombers raided the town recently.

Three enemy bombers approached Malta. One German fighter was destroyed.

**22nd July.**—The Soviet troops fought the enemy near Vorenezh and south-east of Voroshilovgrad. Russian counter-blows grew

(1,584 tons) was sunk by an air attack in the Mediterranean.

The 3,000-ton Turkish tanker *Antares* was hit by a torpedo from an enemy submarine off the Syrian coast.

**19th July.**—A German bomber came down in the Black Sea off the Turkish port of Trebizond. The crew were interned.

**23rd July.**—A small Portuguese schooner was shelled and sunk in the North Atlantic.

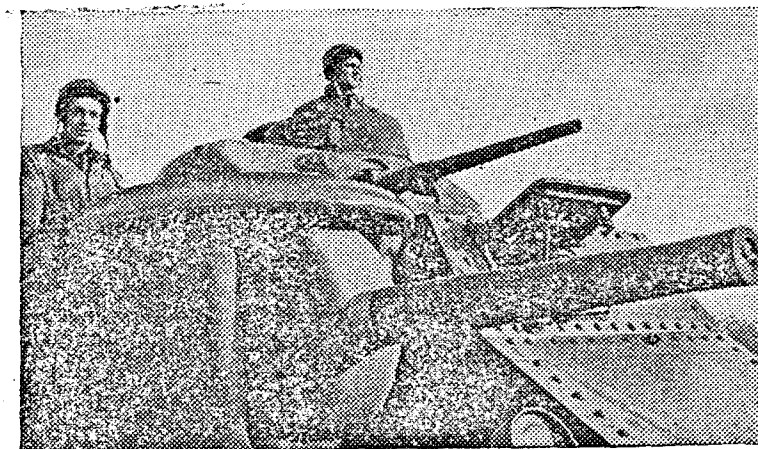
**24th July.**—A Turkish foodship was fired on in the Aegean by an Axis torpedo boat.

#### SHIPPING

**19th July.**—A Nazi plane was shot down by a British motor-launch in the English Channel.

A U-boat was destroyed in eastern Mediterranean by two South African patrol vessels.

Lieut.-General Frank Andrews, Commander of the Carribean Zone said in an interview that submarine attacks in the Carribean had decreased recently.



CANADIANS IN ENGLAND USE NEW SIX-GUN AMERICAN TANKS.—A Canadian Armoured Division training in Britain is now using new American-built "heavy-medium cruiser" tanks. Named after the American fighting Confederate leader "General Lee", these tanks each weigh 30 tons and carry one 3-inch gun and five machine guns. The massive armour-plating of this tank's superstructure is shown in this photograph of a "General Lee" manned by members of the Fort Garry Horse, a cavalry regiment famous in the last war.

strong German defence lines were cut. The Nazis were forced to retreat in certain sectors.

A Soviet coastal battery on the Arctic coast set a German transport on fire.

**23rd July.**—Koenigsberg in East Prussia was raided by Soviet bombers.

Kuibyshev had two air raid alarms.

The Germans intensified their drive for the Rostov gateway to the Caucasus and Stalingrad, the tank city on the Volga. An attempt was made to smash through the city. The Soviets withdrew further. The Russians delivered counter-attacks in Voronezh area. The Germans used paratroops.

**24th July.**—Fighting took place about 30 miles from Rostov and the battle for Caucasus and oil began.

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

**18th July.**—The Swedish Foreign Ministry announced that the Swedish steamer *Stureborg*

A United States merchantship was torpedoed in the Indian Ocean.

**22nd July.**—United States submarines sank three more Japanese destroyers off the Aleutian Islands.

#### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**19th July.**—The Vichy Ambassador to the United States, M. Henri Haye, received a diplomatic rebuff at Washington when Mr. Sumner Welles, the United States Under Secretary of State, cancelled an appointment he had previously made with the envoy.

**23rd July.**—The German Radio stated that Italy and Vichy France had signed an agreement for promoting industrial and agricultural production in North Africa and pledging mutual assistance in the development of their respective colonies.

Three German officers and two traitors were shot in Paris.

## THE FAR EAST

**18th July.**—It was reported from Kunming that Brigadier-General Chenault and Brigadier-General Haines of the United States Army Air Force's Operational Command in China had pledged all-out attacks against the Japanese.

The Chinese retook Hanyen. Japanese shipping at Hankow was attacked.

Allied bombers attacked enemy installations in New Guinea.

**19th July.**—Allied aircraft attacked wharf installations and shipping in Rabaul Harbour. Two enemy planes were shot down.

Mr. Curtin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, met the supreme Commander of the Allied forces in the south-west Pacific, General MacArthur, with whom he discussed the general war position.

Several officers were suspended as disciplinary action following the escape of three Germans and one Italian from a prisoners of war camp in Australia.

**20th July.**—Sir Bertram Stevens, former Australian representative on the Eastern Group

Supply Council at New Delhi who recently returned from India said in a speech in Sydney: "If Japan is not defeated, a new order in Asia is inevitable. The East will never return to its old quiescent subservient state. . . India well knows that a Japanese victory would mean an end to the plans for Indian freedom."

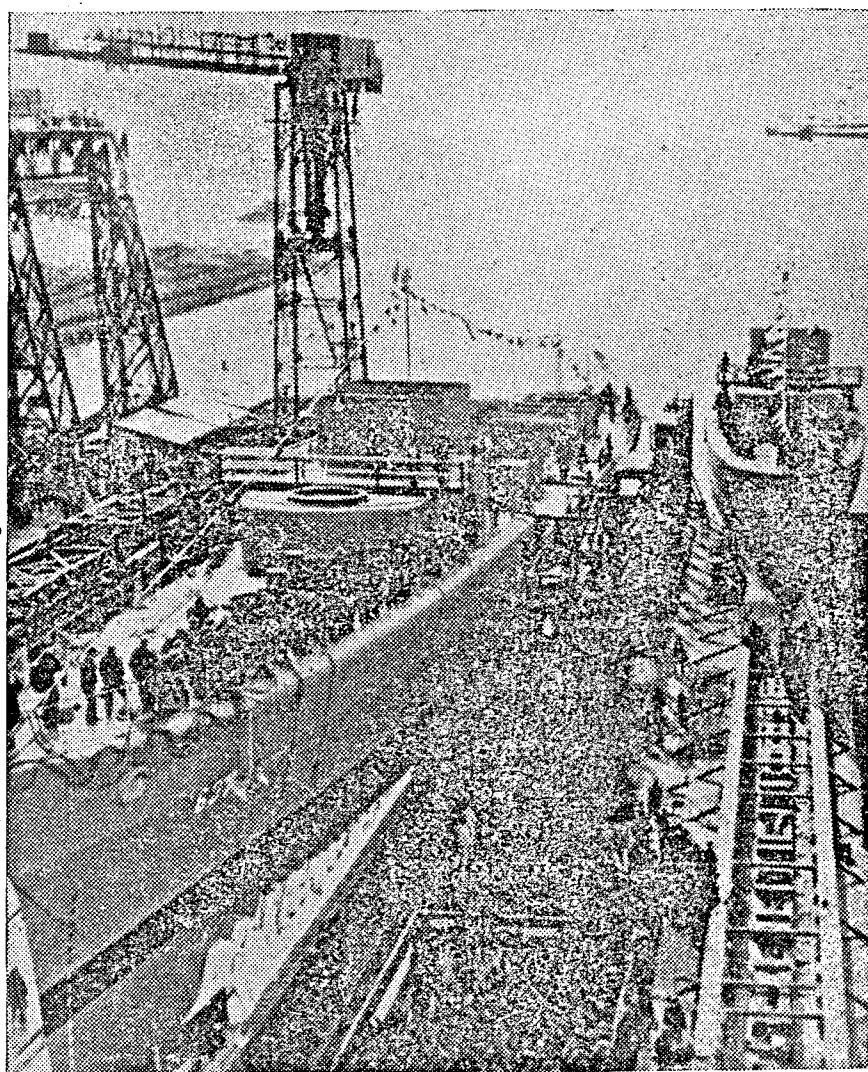
The Chinese recaptured Wenchow. Three other towns also were retaken.

**21st July.**—Canton was bombed again when the Japanese were completely surprised. Between 50 and 60 planes were caught massed on the field. The Chinese continued mopping-up operations in the vicinity of Hengfeng and Iyang cities.

**22nd July.**—The Japanese recaptured Wenchow, the treaty port of Chekiang. The Chinese gained a number of successes in North Hunan. Two Japanese vessels were sunk by American bombers.

**24th July.**—The Japanese landed on the North Coast of Papua.

A violent typhoon caused considerable damage in Shanghai.



**DESTROYERS LAUNCHED IN TWIN CEREMONY AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.**—The new destroyer U.S.S. Butler was to hit the water at the Philadelphia Navy Yard during a double launching ceremony which also included launching of another destroyer, the U. S. S. GHERARD, shown on the ways in photo above. The vessels were ready four days short of five months after their keels were laid.—E.N.P.

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# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

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ISSUE No. 30

## An Irresistible Appeal

**F**EW will dispute that, either as Head of a Province or as a human being, one more full of human understanding and practical sympathy than His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hardly to be found. A man with the experience and reputation of Sir Arthur Hope does not cry "Wolf!" too often, nor is he one to place the last straw on the camel's laden back. A short time ago, with transparent sincerity, he thanked the people of Madras for translating his appeal for contributions to the Governor's War Fund into the splendid total of two crores of rupees. Since then in his wisdom and sympathy for folk whose political and economic situation was becoming daily more anxious, he has "let up on" that excitingly successful drive for munitions for the defence of Britain and the defence of India, for Spitfires, Bombers, Bren Gun Carriers, and for the several other heads of account included in the Governor's War Fund ledger.

**C.** Yet, next week, His Excellency will open by broadcast a new personal appeal for a new fund. It is to be called the "Amenities for Troops Fund," and he may be trusted to make it apparent to any thinking man that this is an object no bit less worthy of the support of the people of Madras than any of those to which they have previously so generously contributed

**C.** The average man who has few opportunities for travel, can hardly realise the great change which has come over to this once peace-loving Province, in the last two months. The number of those who do not belong here, yet who faithfully and efficiently serve us as guardians of our homes and families and property and who, we must believe, are about to sally out through the rigours and risks of modern war to obtain Victory and a lasting peace for us—the number, we say, has enormously swelled. Punjabis and Gurkhas, Baluchis and Jats, Britons and Americans, by the many thousand, live in uncomfortable camps where conveniences and amenities are practically nil, in the midst of a country which is as foreign to them as would be Arizona to a Telugu or the Isle of Wight to a Tamil.

**C.** His Excellency will have no difficulty in convincing us that common gratitude demands no less than that we should show our appreciation of the sacrifices these men have made for us and the greater sacrifices they are looking forward to making by helping to make a wearisome and difficult time of static alertness as comfortable and spirit-restoring as adequate funds and careful administration of them can make it. We will not encroach upon the subject with which His Excellency will deal with his usual luminous and forceful sincerity. We merely recount one story. The normal function of a Field Ambulance Unit in war time is temporary attention to casualties and the speedy transfer of such to a clearing station or a Base Hospital. Since—for the moment perhaps only—no battles are being waged on our soil, military conditions are not yet so mobile and exciting, and so patients in a certain Field Ambulance Unit we know have been marooned there for a period of weeks. Think of it, 3 or 4 officers and a score or so of men lying in ambulance tents for weeks together in a completely strange country without a kindly visitor to see them, without facilities for purchasing the minor comforts, tobacco, sweets, biscuits, razor blades, or anything else, which is not a statutory army issue; without a newspaper to read, pictures to look at, or a radio or gramophone to while away the tedious hour. These are merely a tiny proportion of the men who will bless His Excellency, and will bless the people of Madras for responding to him, when the "Amenities for Troops Fund" opens.

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## Running Commentary

**The Wardha Resolution** Almost all non-Congress leaders of public opinion in India have been unanimous in expressing the view that the Wardha resolution of the Congress Working Committee is not only ill-advised, but also very harmful to the interests of India and the United Nations. In a letter to *The Times of India*, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says:

"I feel very strongly that nothing can be more dangerous in its implications or consequences than the Wardha proposals, particularly at a juncture like this."

Sir Sapru feels that no one has got the right to gamble with the life or safety of 400 million people at a time when our internal dissensions and civil strife must bring joy and encouragement to the hearts of the Japanese. This is not the time, he says, for talking of open or secret rebellion, and there can be no justification for preparing deliberately anarchy and disorder in the present conditions. Similar sentiments have been expressed by other leaders in India.

### "Victory must first be Gained"

In a broadcast to America on July 26th, Sir Stafford Cripps says that the action threatened by the Congress leaders, namely, mass civil disobedience, is calculated to endanger both American and British war effort and bring the greatest aid comfort to the common enemies. Sir Stafford points out that it will be the duty of the United Nations to insist on keeping India as a safe and orderly base for joint operations against the Japanese.

"Whatever steps are necessary to that end," he says, "we must take fearlessly."

Referring to the demand for freedom, Sir Stafford puts the whole position clearly in the following words:—

"Once victory is gained, India has been offered complete freedom to provide in whatever way she chooses for her own self-government. But that victory must first be gained. We cannot allow the actions of a visionary, however distinguished in his

## INDIA AND THE MENACE TO FREEDOM

"The United Nations have bent themselves to the task of fighting the menace which overhangs freedom and civilisation. In this crisis and in the future after the war, India has a great part to play, and it is the earnest hope of the British Government that the Indian people will lend no countenance to a movement fraught with such disastrous consequences, but will, on the contrary, throw their all into the struggle against the common enemies of mankind."

—Mr. L. S. AMERY, Secretary of State for India,  
in the House of Commons, on July 30.

fight for freedom in the past, to thwart the United Nations' drive for victory in the East. The issues are too grave for the whole world. American, Chinese, Indian and British soldiers must not be sacrificed in their gallant struggle for the liberty of the world by a political party manoeuvring in India or any other country. It is the interests of India that are at stake as well as that of China, Britain and the United States. I am sure that we in this country can rely on you to give us your understanding, your help and your support in doing whatever is necessary to maintain intact the front of the United Nations in India and reopen the lifeline of our gallant Allies—the Chinese."

### Independent Press Opinion

The Congress Working Committee's Wardha Resolution has not at all been favourably received by independent and influential newspapers abroad. Both British and American newspapers, while recognizing the greatness of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders, have pointed out in strong and unequivocal language, the dangers that will arise if the Congress carried out its threat of launching civil disobedience at the most critical stage of the war. These criticisms are strong and even denunciatory, and there is also, in some cases, an accusation of betrayal. But these criticisms come from democratic countries, which have often criticized their own administrations and policies in even stronger and more stringent terms—countries which have cherished for centuries the same ideals of freedom as are today entertained by India and her political parties, including the Congress. Some of the newspapers have been very bitter in their criticisms of the Congress and its leaders, and some of these criticisms come from newspapers which have, in the past, supported the Congress and its policy.

### Congress decision—A calamity

*The Times*, the leading British newspaper, says: "This country is already fully and whole-heartedly committed to a policy and procedure by which Indian independence can be attained. . . . The calamity is that Congress leaders, by the tactics they have adopted, are themselves delaying the day of supreme constitutional advance. . . . Nevertheless what Britain can do will be done. There is a strong and convinced body of opinion in this country, which is determined to see the Indian issue through once and for all to a successful conclusion."

*The Daily Telegraph*, which represents British Conservative opinion, is very critical of the Congress move. The paper says that the Congress is not interested in independence as such, but only in the enthronement of its own dictatorship which, as Sir Stafford Cripps has pointed out in his broadcast speech, Britain cannot and will not concede. The paper adds that there is little reason to question the fact that the Congress leaders, despite their protestations of anxiety not to embarrass the United Nations, are fairly conscious of the aid and comfort which the Congress resolution will give to the common enemies. *The Yorkshire Post* points out that by their resolution the Congress leaders have shown themselves completely out of touch with political realities.

*The Manchester Guardian*, which voices Liberal opinion, and to whose sanity and balanced outlook Mr. Gandhi himself recently testified, says:

"The Congress is threatening an open rebellion in order to obtain independence which in any case will be India's within a very few years."

## Britain and the Post-War World

"After the war, a new world is going to open, a world in which we shall have great responsibilities, responsibilities of restoring and giving a new and richer life to the countries which have been under the British flag and which shall come back under that flag."

—Mr. L. S. AMERY, in a speech inaugurating the Government's scheme of scholarships in Oriental languages in the London University on July 27.



Another Liberal paper, the *Star* says:

"Neither a watering-down process nor a washing of hands in such phrases as that of protesting reluctance to embarrass the United Nations can alter the fact that we are back to the days of Mr. Gandhi's romantic crusading. In the present circumstances his sublime disregard of realities and consequences is a grave menace to India's future."

#### Daily Herald's Appeal

Most significant of all is the criticism of the important Labour paper, the *Daily Herald* which has been a sincere champion of the Congress Party. *The Herald* says:

"What are we to make of all this—we of the British Labour Party, we who are friends of the Indian people, we who fought with Gandhi and Nehru, we who expected them to fight with us for the defence of all civilized freedom? . . . We assert the right to say to these friends of ours: 'We ask you to reflect on the attitude of the British working class and its political representatives towards this war.' British workers have suffered also. They too have grievances. They are keenly opposed, as you, to conservatism and privilege. They, however, believe that the war now being fought is the final war between international conservatism—the bloody conservatism of Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini—and all democratic forces everywhere. Compared to the purpose of these men, British conservatism is a trivial and fast-fading threat. Believing that, we have joined with our own conservatives, who are democrats any way, to combat a vaster threat: can you stand aside? Can you justify your attitude by principle or even expediency?"

#### American View

American newspapers while expressing sympathy for India's aspirations towards complete self-government criticise the unrealistic outlook of the Congress leaders. In

their comment on the Congress resolution, some of them have expressed grave concern for the fate of China. The *Baltimore Sun* says that when the Japanese armies are in Burma and the Germans are moving towards India's middle eastern flanks, it is hard to see how a policy of civil disobedience could fail to encourage the Nazi and Japanese enemies of independence. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* asks Mr. Gandhi to forget his feud with

### The Right Spirit

An agreement has recently been come to between The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd., and the E.I.D. & S.F., Ltd., Labour Union.

There has been a longstanding dispute between the Union and the Company in the matter of Pongal Holidays which, in the past, have extended over five days. The Company took the attitude that five days was too long but the Union, on the other hand, were unwilling to let go an old established custom. Recently, however, the Labour Union, with a view to assisting the war effort, notified the Company that for the duration of the war, they were prepared to agree that the Factory Pongal Holidays should be reduced to two days only. Three substitute holidays are, of course, allowed by the Company so that the workers are not losers, but since Nellikuppam is a seasonal factory, this means a considerable increase in production, more particularly as the workers have agreed to continue through the two Pongal Holidays if the Company so wish.

### For Victory and Beyond

"We are working together for Victory and beyond. For we have not been fighting all these years merely to return to world of fear, hunger, and frustrated hope. We must either build an orderly, law-abiding international society, in which each nation can live and work freely without fear or favour, or we shall all be destroyed in the welter of barbaric strife."

—Mr. ANTHONY EDEN, in a speech at Nottingham on July 23.

Great Britain and co-operate with the United Nations for the defence of India. The *New York Times* expressing concern over the position of Mr. Gandhi says that he is "one of the great souls of his generation," but adds:

"If mankind adopted the spiritual essence of his teachings there would be no more wars. Yet the effect of Mr. Gandhi's saying and doing what he is now saying and doing may mean the defeat of everything for which he stands."

The *New York Herald-Tribune*, the most influential opposition paper in the United States, referring to "the threat to India's peace that Gandhi has just inspired" says:

"India must be assured through every possible unofficial medium, that no class of Americans except Axis sympathisers and professional Anglophobes will have the slightest sympathy with the promotion of civil disorder in India at this critical hour."



### Axis Reactions

It is of very great interest to examine the Axis reactions to the Congress resolution of July 14th. They generally bear out the analysis of Axis political and spincer movement given in our last issue. All the enemy radio stations have welcomed the Congress resolution which has offered them a prospect of weakening the United Nations' capacity of resistance at a critical stage in the war. The *Saigon radio* in a Hindustani broadcast on July 17th said:

"Such noble activities will adversely affect the British war effort".

The Rome Radio welcomed on July 13th "the fact that Gandhi adopted an intransigent attitude at the moment when the Allies are fighting against Axis invasion."

It has quoted a New York paper as writing that

"just at the moment when India is exposed to the greatest danger, the leaders of the Indian parties are hampering the defence efforts which are of vital importance."

The German *Azad Hind* station in a broadcast in Tamil on July 17th said:

"The Congress should now organize an armed Satyagraha—such a move will always have the sympathy and ready support of the Axis powers. . . . Impede British the war effort in every way."

In another broadcast in Tamil the next day, the German Radio warned India that "Axis powers will watch the developments" and added that "no one need be surprised at the danger of the consequences ahead."

### Tokyo's threat

On July 9th a German broadcast in Hindustani said, "The gigantic Axis victories will exert their influence on the political development of India." Tokyo has recalled the bombing of Vizagapatam and Cocanada which, she claims, has influenced the political situation in India, and threatens that she cannot wait longer.

Thus all Axis radios are doing their utmost to bully and blackmail India by representing that the Axis powers are possessed of tremendous striking force, but Rome has given an indication of how they will use that force if they had the chance. In a broadcast in French on July 15th, the Rome Radio has stated that independence which is not backed by military power "is doomed to fail." "But who possesses the force," says Rome, "possesses also the power". In other words, the so-called Indian "independence" would be "backed" by Axis force and the Axis would "possess also the power". Japan has pointed out how the Axis powers would

### INFORMATION REGARDING MISSING MILITARY PERSONNEL

In a Press Note issued on 21st June 1942, laying down the procedure for instituting inquiries with regard to personnel believed to be in enemy hands as a result of operations in the Far Eastern theatres of war, it was stated that "initial inquiries regarding all military regular personnel should be addressed to the Indian Red Cross, Simla". The Red Cross is not concerned with the welfare of military regular personnel, which is the sole concern of General Headquarters, India, who handle all information regarding such personnel. Such information, when received, is automatically communicated to the next-of-kin. There is therefore no advantage in making inquiries regarding such personnel either from General Headquarters or from any Government department or organization.

### INDIAN OFFICER CADETS

#### PRE-COMMISSION TRAINING

Pre-commission training of Indian Officer Cadets, other than those with previous military experience will in future consist of two parts—a period of preliminary training lasting from one to two months according to the capability of the cadet, and the normal period of training allotted to the particular arm, such as six months for infantry.

The extra preliminary training bears no relation to the pre-cadet training plan previously in operation and now abolished. In future, it will be the rule for *all* cadets without military experience to attend the preliminary course. Candidates for commissions will no longer be graded, but will be either "Passed" or "Failed" by the Central Interview Boards.

Another new scheme concerns candidates for direct emergency commissions who are over the age of 35 and under 44 (or in exceptional circumstances 46).

For their benefit, there will be a two months' course of training at the Officers' Training School, Bangalore. There they will receive instruction in the organization and administration of Indian Army units, Military Law and sufficient elementary drill, etc., to make them suitable to become administrative and staff officers.

actually implement the independence of which they speak so glibly. A Japanese broadcast on July 8th referring to the East Indies says:

"The Japanese military administration is taking drastic steps to stamp out the political parties still remaining."

### India and China

Axis propaganda is exploiting the present Indian situation as a useful weapon against China. Tokyo feels that the development of a movement in India for independence will weaken Allied support to Chungking. Axis propaganda is now attempting to sow the seeds of suspicion in Indian minds against Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. The Italian Radio broadcasting on July 16th accuses Marshal Chiang Kai-shek of having tried to persuade the Indians "to give up their aspirations for independence." But Indians remember only too well that the great leader of China in his farewell message to India last February, expressed his confident belief that his British ally would "as speedily as possible give the people of India real political power." At the same time he said:

"There is no middle course and there is no time to wait for development. Now is the crucial moment for the whole future of mankind. The issue before us does not concern the dispute of one man or country. Nor does it concern any specific question between any one people or another, but any people therefore which joined the Anti-Aggression Front may be said not to co-operate with any particular country, but with the entire Front."

### Government Policy

Even otherwise, there is no justification for the attitude taken up by the Congress Party. His Majesty's Government have made their attitude towards the Indian problem very clear. It may be recalled that the Secretary of State for India in a statement in the House of Commons on April 28, 1942, said that the "main object and purpose" of His Majesty's Government was that:

"India should, as soon as possible, obtain full freedom under a constitutional arrangement of her own devising and suited to her own peculiar conditions."

But what is to happen during the interim period? The Secretary of State said:

"As regards the interim situation. . . . the Viceroy will no doubt always be willing to consider practical suggestions within the framework of suggestion (e) of the draft declaration put forward by responsible party leaders, more particularly if put forward

jointly and based on a broad measure of agreement. It is indeed upon the agreement and initiative of Indian party leaders that any further advance must depend."

This policy was further reiterated by the Secretary of State on July 30. He laid stress on the British Government's "resolve to give the fullest opportunity for the attainment by India of complete self-government." After emphasising this, he uttered a word of warning to those who wanted to plunge India into a state of disorder and chaos. He said that the Government of India would not flinch from their duty to take every possible step to meet the situation.

### CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING SCHEME.

A big increase in the subsistence allowance for trainees under the Civil Aviation Technical Training Scheme is announced.

Originally trainees received Rs. 25 per month which was increased to Rs. 27 per month owing to the higher cost of living, etc. In February this year, the stipend was again increased to Rs. 37 per month for those trainees who successfully passed the probationary period.

Under the new conditions, all trainees undergo a probationary period of 4 to 6 weeks and Matriculates will receive Rs. 45 per month throughout the whole period of training. Non-Matriculates who are considered suitable for training will receive Rs. 27 per month during the probationary period and Rs. 37 per month upon passing their tests and throughout the remainder of their civil training.

It is hoped that the new rates of pay will result in a big increase in the number of trainees coming forward, and it is being stressed that the scheme is one of the best which has ever been offered to the young men of India.

The advantages of being an expert aviation mechanic now-a-days is apparent to all, and the opportunities in Civil Aviation in India after the war are bound to be very considerable.

## Congress Resolution

### American Editor's Comment

CAROL Binder, foreign editor of the *Chicago Daily News*, writes in an editorial:

"To attain their dreams of world dominion, the Germans and Japanese must dominate India as well as the Middle East, Russia, the British Isles and the United States, which they are now seeking to conquer militarily. Axis leaders shrewdly hope to win India by subversive activities and exploitation of internal discontent and lack of understanding as to true long-term self-interest. Thus the resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee represents a victory for the Axis no less than the German successes on the Don.

#### PLAIN TREASON

"These words will probably cause pain and resentment in the minds of readers who have long admired Mr. Gandhi's saintliness and resented the British policy in India. It would be most regrettable if the pre-Pearl Harbour American idealization of Mr. Gandhi endows his wartime attempt to make the British relinquish their control of basic Indian government and defence, with sufficient glamour seriously to weaken the British position in India, or makes for bad feeling between the British and ourselves during the rest of the war.

"Britain could not keep order behind the lines if non-violence were by-passed and acts of sabotage took place. That would be plain treason as much for American boys as British and Chinese on whom alone the Hindus depend for the defence of their oft-clamped independence against the Japs."

Binder treats Gandhi as now having passed beyond saintlihood's border, and says:

"For these and other reasons not permitted to be stated by lack of space, it is essential to the anti-Axis cause that British authority should be maintained in India for the duration of the war and, in the meantime, if Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants, who have always sought American sympathy, tell Indian workers and officials to stop collaborating with the British after August 7, they should receive no American sympathy.

#### REPRESS ANY DISORDERS

"The British may have serious trouble on their hands because they have failed to

(Continued on page 13.)

#### GUARDING SECRET INFORMATION

##### RESPONSIBILITY OF BUSINESS FIRMS

Many commercial firms and civil organizations which have business dealings with the Defence Services naturally come into possession of information which would be of value to the enemy.

While most business houses have realized the secret nature of this information and have treated it as such, evidence has come to hand that others have unwittingly passed it on to third parties. It is, therefore, stressed that all information regarding the Services reaching the hands of firms should be closely guarded and suitable measures taken to ensure that it is not divulged to unauthorized persons. The maximum security is especially essential when such information is conveyed through the post and every advantage should be taken of the safeguards provided by the postal authorities for such purposes.

An example of information valuable to the enemy which would come into possession of such firms would be a list of units stationed in a single district and it is information of this type, among others, that should be closely guarded.

### Generous gift to China

"The sum of one million rupees collected in India on 'China Day' has been received with deep appreciation. This is only a brief expression of my thanks toward India's generous gift."

—MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK—in a message to H.E. The Viceroy.

## Madras Squadron's Magnificent Work

### Participation in 1,000 Bomber Raids

HALIFAX four-engined bombers of the Royal Air Force with the words "Madras Presidency" painted on the fuselage have taken part in almost every one of the Bomber Command's attacks this year on German ports, industrial centres and shipping. They were also in the thousand-bomber raids on Cologne, the Ruhr and Bremen.

#### HONOURED BY THEIR MAJESTIES AND THE PRIME MINISTER

The year opened with ice and snow. On January 6 there was to be an early morning attack on Brest. Between 3 and 4 a.m. the ground crews found that the wings and fuselages of the aircraft were covered with ice and frozen snow. They got to work clearing it away so that the Halifaxes could take off without delay.

#### A DRAMATIC SIGNAL

On February 12, when news was received that the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau* with the *Prinz Eugen* and an escort of



The above is the photograph of a Madras' plane which might have been one of the participants in the 10,000-bomber raids.

The Madras Squadron was visited by the King and Queen, and later by the Prime Minister. Their Majesties and the Prime Minister were introduced to the crews, and heard of the magnificent work that the Squadron had done since its first operation in March 1941. The Squadron was the first in the Bomber Command to be equipped with Halifax aircraft.

destroyers were escaping through the Channel, the Squadron was immediately called into action. The weather was once again on the enemy's side; he had chosen his day well. Clouds were very low; there was heavy rain and mist and some snow showers. It seemed as if the bombers would be unable to find the ships in such conditions.



Then from one of the Madras Squadron aircraft came this dramatic signal: "Engaging warships." The Captain, a young squadron leader, had almost given up hope of getting a glimpse of the ships when he saw anti aircraft shells bursting through the clouds. He steered towards the shell-fire, then dived under the cloud bank until he was only 400 feet from the sea, and there he saw the ships.

He was upon them before his bomb aimer had a chance to direct his bombs, and a few seconds later the clouds closed over again. In that brief clearing he noticed that one of the cruisers had a considerable list to port. Defying intense anti-aircraft fire, he searched again for abreak in the cloud, but without success.

#### OXYGEN MASK FROZE

Another time, during an attack on Wilhelmshaven, the temperature was 35 degrees Centigrade under zero. "There was ice everywhere and I knocked off icicles as they formed on my chin", said the rear gunner. "My eyebrows were frosted over."

His oxygen mask froze when they were flying at great height and blocked supply. He became unconscious for about ten minutes. The captain sent the flight engineer to help him, but he collapsed on his way to the rear turret and had to be looked after himself.

It was only by diving 7,000 feet that the captain was able to reach a more comfortable temperature. He then continued on his course and bombed the docks.

#### SPECTACULAR RESULTS

During an attack on the Renault works at Billancourt near Paris in March the crews got some of their most spectacular results. They saw their bombs strike the gasometer while others exploded among the great area of factory buildings. The girders stood out black over a sea of flame and tremendous columns of smoke rose from the fires.

Of the fires at Cologne during the first thousand-bomber attack at the end of May the navigator said: "There was a mass of flame as far as it was possible to see, and over the northern part of the city there hung a thick pall of black smoke like a thunder cloud. And next to the fires the most impressive thing was seeing all the other aircraft going in and coming out—every size and kind—so that the sky was busy as a city street on Saturday night."

#### THE TARGETS

Then followed the thousand-bomber attacks on the Ruhr and Bremen, and other targets attacked this year by the Madras Squadron have included St. Nazaire, Lorient, Hamburg, Osnabrück, Stuttgart, Warnemunde, Mannheim and Emden, and the German naval base at Trondheim.

Since its formation the Madras Squadron has had four different commanding officers. The present one, Wing Commander J. H. Marks, D.S.O., D.F.C., is still in his twenties. This tall and quietly spoken young man has himself been on more than 60 bombing attacks.

At the end of last year the squadron had two officers with the D.S.O. and seven with the D.F.C. There were also seven sergeants with the D.F.M. Since then two D.F.Cs. and two D.F.Ms. have been added to the list.



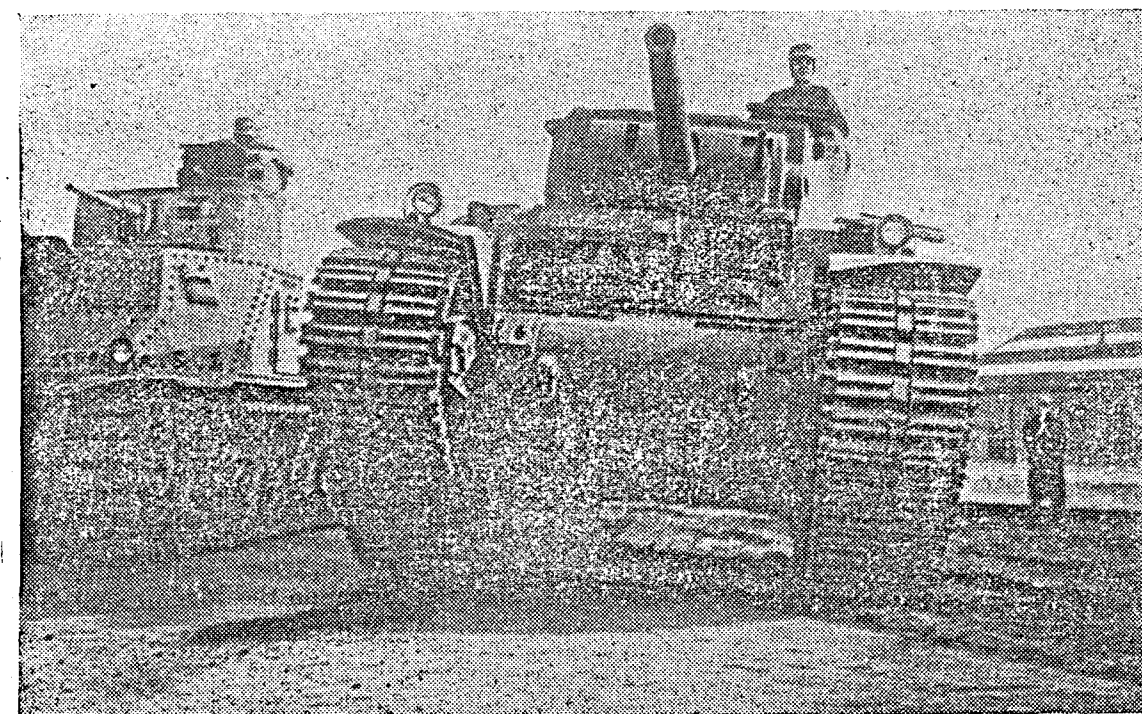
## Japan Bent on Continuing China Campaign

"FOR General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in China, to admit that China stands in the way of the construction of the 'East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere' is to admit indirectly the failure of the Japanese military adventure in China," observes the *National Herald* (Chungking). "His admission must have been a bitter pill for Japanese at home to

national hara-kiri than call off the China campaign, and Hata's statement gives a fairly good indication of present Japanese policy. As pointed out by the *London Times*, if Japan could consolidate her position and reduce China, she would play for a stalemate. This is an eventuality that the United Nations must guard against."

## Jap Domination in Indo-China

AN officer of the French merchant service who has made his way to London to join the Fighting French has given to *France* an account of what he saw in Indo-



AMERICA GOES TO IT.—This is the new 57-ton tank known as the M-1 in its initial demonstration. Notice that the gun-turrets are on top, making it possible for the tank to take advantages of irregular land, sheltering the lower part and shooting from the revolving turrets on top. In the turret are three 8-in. guns and a 37 mm. anti-aircraft gun.—E.N.P.

swallow, for they had been told that China would be beaten to her knees in three months.

"But Hata had good reason for the statement," adds the paper. "The China war is in its sixth year, but Japan is still far from her goal. She has occupied vast territories, but she cannot use their resources against the United Nations as long as China refuses to admit defeat. This explains Hata's warning to his countrymen that the 'China incident' must be settled first before Japan can build up the 'Co-Prosperity Sphere.'"

"But this is no new slogan for the Japanese people. This does not mean that Japan is giving up the China adventure because the task is hopeless. Too much is at stake for the Japanese militarists. For political reasons the Japanese Army and Navy will rather commit

China when he was there last September, writes the *Manchester Guardian*.

The Japanese had been active for some time spreading propaganda among the Annamites, but when they established themselves in Indo-China they treated the local people pretty brutally. It was dangerous for a Frenchman to intervene, for the Japanese soldiers were quite ready to use the sword against him. The Japanese were absolute masters of the place, doing exactly what they wanted, pillaging freely and giving their orders to Admiral Decoux, who had to pass them on to his subordinates. This was the condition of a country where, according to Vichy, French sovereignty had been safeguarded. The officer remarked on the loss of "face" that France had suffered in the eyes of the Annamites from their submission to the Japanese.

## The New Order : Jap Version

### Pretended Philanthropy Unmasked

PRIOR to her invasion of the East Indies and Malaya Japan poured out a flood of propaganda to convince her impending victims that her sole purpose was to enable them to share with her the benefits which the British and Dutch predecessors had denied them. That was the Far Eastern version of what in Europe Hitler calls the "New Order," and some interesting glimpses of this "co-prosperity" in action are given by our special correspondent in Colombo on evidence involuntarily provided by the Japanese Radio, writes the *Daily Telegraph*.

The pretended philanthropy has quickly unmasked itself as loot pain and simple. A swarm of officials, which is presently to reach at least 100,000, has already begun to descend on the territories in order to administer them as a Japanese appanage on the familiar model of Korea and Formosa. The promised "liberation" has vanished into the limbo of ruthless exploitation for the exclusive benefit of the grasping "liberator."

*Pari passu* with the Japanese administrative regime are economic arrangements to develop the economic wealth of the region as a Japanese monopoly. In this enterprise Tokyo is receiving so little co-operation from local populations that it is having to import large numbers of Japanese workers, who can no doubt be ill-spared from the war effort at home. Difficulties are accentuated by the effects of the "scorched earth" measures which, though they left a good deal to be desired in some places, seem to have been thorough in others.

It is not to be denied that Japan has acquired sources of raw materials which she will know how to develop by one means or another to the great benefit of her war machine. Nevertheless, her initial experiments in "co-prosperity" are scarcely likely to recommend that vaunted millennium to other Asiatics as yet unconquered.



**FAMOUS BRITISH "VALENTINE" TANKS FOR THE ALLIED ARMIES.**—British "Valentine" tanks are being supplied to Allied armies in various theatres of war. Numbers sent to Russia were used in the epic defence of Moscow, M. Stalin sending a message of congratulation on their performance to the British Minister of Supply. Photo shows: British "Valentine" Mark II tanks being loaded aboard a supply ship.

### Russia can hold out

"I am one of those who, knowing Russia, believe that the Nazi war machine which could not knock out Russia in 1941 will not be able to destroy her army or her Government in 1942. As guns roar along that vast front, I reaffirm to the British people my unshakable belief that Russia can hold out.

—MR. JOSEPH E. DAVIES, former U.S. Ambassador in Moscow in an interview to the *Sunday Graphic*.

### CONGRESS RESOLUTION

(Continued from page 8.)

acquiesce with Mr. Gandhi's demands, as they would have had, had they acquiesced. In the exigency of war they will probably redress any disorders with wartime ruthlessness. We would probably do the same if subversive elements threatened our national security, and American soldiers will pay dearly if India is weakened by internal disorders while the Axis is pounding at its gates.

"It is to be hoped that Mr. Gandhi will reconsider the threat to start civil disobedience in wartime, and that, if he persists, his movement can be repressed with the minimum effort and violence. We need all our strength and all our violence for fighting the Axis, not misguided people in our own camp."

## Egypt: Our Aim

OUR immediate aim on the Egyptian battle front is the destruction of as much German and Italian equipment as possible, and the nature of the fighting is such that one should not look for extensive territorial gains at the moment. Our secondary objective is the ousting of the enemy from his prepared positions, says Clifford Webb in a cable to the *Daily Herald* from Cairo. Obviously it is unwise to allow the enemy to dig in to any substantial extent, virtually on Alexandria's doorstep. Our successes already gained in this direction are encouraging.





## Japanese Offensive in China

### Striking Similarity in Axis Strategy

IN spite of the stubborn resistance of the Chinese, the Japanese are making dangerous headway in the fighting in Chekiang, which now seems to be extending southwards into Fukien. They have landed another large force near Wenchow and have attempted to seize the island of Futou, near Foochow, writes *The Times*. Wenchow and Foochow are the only seaports still in Chinese hands. The Japanese troops which were advancing towards the Hankow-Canton railway seem, however, to have been checked for the time being. In spite of this setback and the recapture of Futou, the threat to China is undoubtedly serious.

There is a striking similarity between the strategy of the Axis partners. While Germany with all the force she can muster is endeavouring to put Russia out of the fight before Great Britain and America are able to launch any effective diversion, so Japan is now concentrating her efforts on breaking Chinese resistance before the Allies are in a position to take the offensive against her. Just as Germany realizes how serious her position would be, if she had to meet an Anglo-American attack with strong Russian forces holding most of her army and air force in the east, so Japan realizes the danger to which she would be exposed if she has to meet an Allied drive from Australia, from India and by sea and air from the east while China remained strong enough to threaten her whole position on the mainland and British and American air forces were able to operate from Chinese bases.

#### MENACE FROM THE REAR

In the view of our correspondent formerly in Tokyo, which all available evidence goes to support, the Japanese entered war with the hope of seizing sufficient British and Dutch territory in the South-west Pacific to supply them with the raw materials they needed and with advanced bases from which to stave off a counter-offensive while they completed the task of subjugating China. If the menace from India or Australia became too imminent, they might attack either or both, but it is unlikely that their original designs extended so far, at any rate for the time being. It would seem rather that they hoped to conquer, and now hope to hold, just what they succeeded in conquering after the stunning surprise blows at Pearl Harbour and Manila by which for a time they eliminated American sea and air power in the Pacific.

If they could consolidate their position in Burma, Siam, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, and were able to reduce China to submission, they would then play for a stalemate, using all their wiles to divide the Allies and above all to induce the United States to withdraw from the fight. With the immense resources then in their possession, they would be able to prepare at leisure for the next advance.

#### ILLIMITABLE AMBITIONS

Their ultimate ambitions are illimitable, as those of Germany. Their weakness, like that of Germany, is their utter inability to realize how other nations regard their actions. They even hope by suitable broadcasts to induce Americans to forget and forgive the treachery of Pearl Harbour. This hope, at any rate, will be disappointed.

### Japs Burn Books on Democracy

"THE JAPANESE BURNED the library at the University of the Philippines with the object of destroying all books referring to democracy. The principle behind the burning of the library was the Japanization of the Philippines beginning with Filipino youth, like the method of the Nazis."

—Col. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, in a recent speech in America.

Their obtuseness, however, must not blind the Allies to the strength of their present position and to the danger which threatens all from their advance in China. Allied reverses, particularly the loss of Burma and the closing of the Burma Road, have had a moral effect upon the Chinese greater even than the material loss involved in the cutting-off of supplies, which in fact are still reaching them in some quantity by air. If Japan should succeed in getting effective control of Eastern China, the Allies will lose their most useful bases for a counter-offensive and the way to an Allied victory will be long and difficult.

## A War-time Story

### Its Star is a Ship

BY

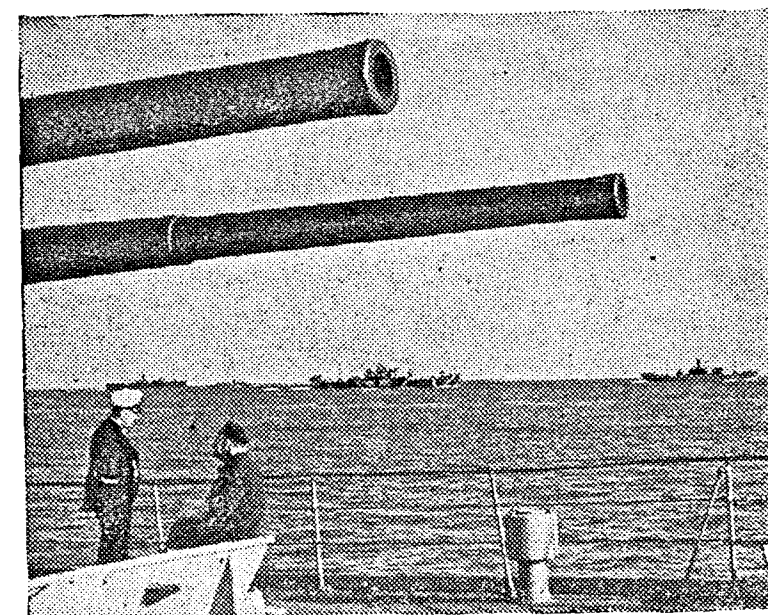
DOUGLAS WILLIS

I SHOULD like to tell you the story of a convoy. It is also the story of the petrol which takes the family to a dinner or a dance or on a jaunt in the country, or sends a Hurricane or a Blenheim roaring into the air. And it is the same petrol which often may turn drowning seamen into flaming cinders.

The real star of the story is a ship and she has no streamlined curves and glamour, for she is an oil tanker and it was her maiden trip. They were still hammering and painting her in the shipyard when the crew came aboard and it was the shipwrights and welders and riveters who were the last to see and wave to her as she slipped out into the stream and crept down river into the sea.

It was 10 o'clock at night and I was in bed, for I am always in bed when something happens. We had just reached the end of the breakwaters at the harbour mouth when the sirens sounded ashore and the alarm bells were clanging all over the ship. I had signed on as a seaman gunner and it was draughty standing up on the gun platform in pyjamas and a life-jacket nursing a twelve-pounder cartridge. We waited and listened but all we could hear was the soft lap of water, then the moon came out from behind the clouds and we swore.

Then we could hear the hum of aeroplane engines. We shoved a shell into the gun and I took the clip off the cartridge. The hum grew louder and we put the cartridge into the gun and we closed the breech. I bent down to pick up another cartridge. I heard the Second Mate bawl 'There she goes,' then the gun swung round and we were crashing away. The six machine guns on the deck opened up too, and tracer bullets were chasing into the air like a firework display. The plane was a Junkers 86 and flying low across the stern about five hundred yards away and everything we had on board was flying to meet it. The man on the machine-gun to the left of us on the starboard side had got excited and he had swung round too far so that his bullets were whizzing round our ears. Then the clouds swallowed the plane and it was gone. We waited a while for it to come back, but it didn't show up, so we swore some more about the sleep we had lost and went back to bed.



With the safe arrival recently at besieged Malta of a British convoy from Egypt—similar to the one shown in this picture—escorted a cruiser force under the command of Rear Admiral P. L. V. K. B. E., D. S. O., which fought off fierce and determined enemy aircraft attacks, another great chapter was written in Britain's naval history. Photo shows: Ships of a Mediterranean convoy beyond the protecting forward deck guns of a British battle cruiser as another escorting cruiser on the horizon.

## POISONED ARROWS → → →

Beware of rumours.

They are the poisoned arrows of the enemy

Sent to cloud your mind,

And dull your judgement

—to make you act unwisely.

## DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS

BUILD INDIA'S WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE



## SEAMAN'S PRIVILEGE

Ours was what seafaring men call a 'happy ship.' The crew grumbled about the food and the cook moaned about the Galley Stove. The firemen thought the weather was too hot and the Deck department cursed the cold. The Engineers tore their hair at the way the Bridge officers handled the ship, and the Bridge officers fumed at the slackness in the engine room. All were united in that this was the worst ship they had ever been on, and wondered why they had left home for such a dog's life. In fact it was just like a hundred other ships, and everybody was happy so long as he could indulge in the seaman's privilege of grumbling.

The cook, who was a Maltese via South Shields, was the only one with a genuine complaint, and as the whole peace of the ship hinged upon his efforts, he had to be listened to. The trouble was a beautiful stove which a benevolent company had installed and which did everything but burn, and when it did burn it burnt everything which came within a yard of it—including the grub. He had to get up at half-past four in the morning to start lighting it in time for breakfast. From up on the gun platform you could hear him cursing and swearing in a dozen languages as he rushed from the patent electric fan to the patent pump and from there in circles to half a dozen chromium-plated knobs and valves. Then there would be a terrific explosion and a sheet of flame would go rushing up the chimney and the Mate would be out on the Bridge shouting and wailing like a banshee about the damage that was being done to his beautiful black-out.

The cook became as temperamental as his stove, and the grub, which had been more than excellent, suffered accordingly. The whole ship had a crack at putting the stove right. The Engineers tore it to pieces and put it together again. The Captain came along and looked at it and soothed the cook with quiet words. So that when we got to New York the first thing that was done was to remove the offending stove and put in one of grandmother's old-fashioned specialties which burnt coal and smoked to high heaven. But the cook was happy once again; the grub went back to its Ritz-Carlton standards and another crisis in the War was over.

Meanwhile the ship was ploughing through calm seas along with twenty or so other ships of different shapes and sizes. Day after day we trundled along, until after a few days the Skipper rang down from the Bridge and the engines opened up and we curved and zig-zagged on our own towards New York. The nights were ablaze with the Northern Lights, flashing like a million searchlights in the heavens.

## THE LIGHTS THAT TWINKLED

I came on watch one morning at four o'clock to find the horizon sparkling with twinkling lights. God had not made those, but Edison. The first-half of the journey was over and we had reached New York.

We walked on Broadway and 42nd Street and we rode on the subway. We went to Rockefeller Centre and looked down from the Empire State Building. We danced with the Italians at a fiesta in Little Italy and we drank in Bowery saloons. We walked across Brooklyn Bridge and we ate hamburgers and chow mien and drank Coco, Colas and good coffee. We went where we wished and wherever we went we were welcomed.

The ship moved up to the oil wharves at New Jersey and we were back in the War again. The pumpman on shore hitched up the pipes as the ship came alongside. 'What are we loading?' I called down. 'Aviation spirit' he called back. 'Ho!' I thought and felt thoughtful. We took on six thousand tons and another five thousand tons of pool petrol. As the pumpman unshackled the pipe, he cracked: 'Well, you won't down if you get hit.' 'You're telling me,' I replied.

A couple of days later we slid out of the harbour and beat it across a rising sea to the assembly point where we waited for the homeward bound convoy, and when we sailed it was an Armada that brought the populace to the waterfront to see us go proudly down stream. There were fifty-eight ships loaded right down to their waterlines with enough of everything to knock months off the war. There was butter and there was meat and there was sugar. There was food for this Island and there was thousands of tons of it. And there were bombers and fighters and shells and T.N.T. for the enemy.

## NOTHING HAPPENED

I should like to tell you how we were torpedoed, bombed and machine-gunned on the way back. I should like to have you all sitting on the edge of your seats. I should like to make your hair stand on end. But I can't. Because nothing happened. No submarines appeared. No Focke-Wulf's or Junkers showed up. We had a job to keep awake on watch. All we had was the lousiest weather in the world and we were so much under water that a torpedo would probably have gone over the top. We lost all our grey paint and won acres of red rust instead. Fifty-eight ships left, and fifty-eight arrived in two long lines off the British coast as the sun came out to greet us.

As the Chief Engineer, white-haired and sixty-two, said as he looked back over the stern-rail: 'If Hitler could see this lot, he'd give it up as a bad job.'

## Saving of Russian Reserves

### Possibilities of Second Front in Europe

THE FACT that Russia has been holding considerable man-power in reserve leads to the belief that a second front combining American, British and Russian troops may soon be opened in Europe. In his column of July 17, Major George Fielding Eliot, well-known American military commentator, analyzes the situation thus:

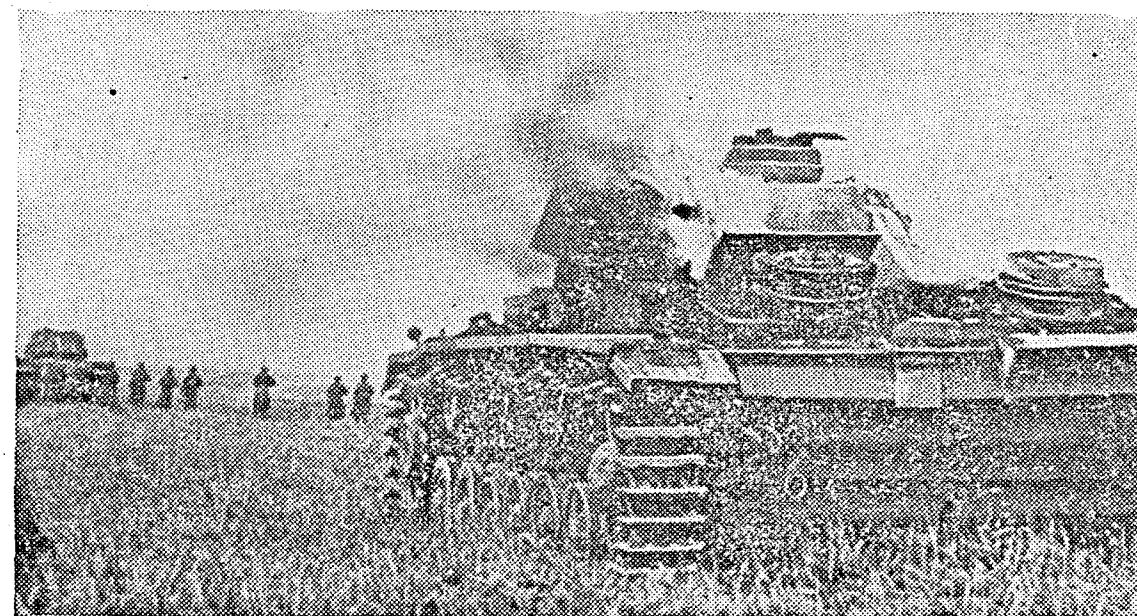
"Among the many factors affecting the military situation in Russia, one of the most important at present is the Russian reserves.

## RESERVE OF 100 DIVISIONS

"Of this total, about 180 divisions were engaged at the beginning of the summer in defensive or local operations along the tremendous Russian front from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea.

"This left a striking force or a strategical reserve of about 100 divisions, including most of the armoured and motorized divisions. A few divisions of this force have been used up on the Sevastopol and Ukraine front, but they have probably been replaced by divisions from the satellite States.

"The great German Don offensive marks the first serious commitment of any large portion of this striking force. It is almost certain that much of it remains uncommitted, but as the German front extends and the Russian resistance grows, the intensity of the German field operations will call for more fresh troops, and the usual conflict will arise between the necessity for meeting these demands and the necessity for holding out the main reserve.



A picture from Moscow showing a wrecked and burning German tank near the village "Ch." on the Russian front. Red-Army troops can be seen advancing in the background. A vast quantity of enemy war materials of all kinds has been destroyed by the Russian forces.

"There is some reason to suppose that the Russians have considerable reserves which as yet have not been committed to action. . . The Germans probably have from 270 to 290 divisions of all types available for the Russian campaign. Of these, perhaps 230 are German divisions. The German divisions are likely to be somewhat reduced in establishment and somewhat lower in quality, on the whole, than in 1941.

"The latter necessity arises from two causes—the possibility of an Anglo-American offensive in Western Europe and the fact that the main Russian reserves have not yet been committed.

## RUSSIA'S MAN-POWER POSITION

"The number of Russian divisions available for the European theatre is not accurately known. It is probably somewhere in the

neighbourhood of 250. Though stronger in man-power than the German divisions, the Russian divisions are inferior in equipment.

"... Assuming that the Russians had the same number of divisions engaged in the defence of local operations as the Germans, this calculation would give them a striking force of about 70 divisions, which would include, as with the Germans, the bulk of their armour. Certainly no Russian force of this size has been flung into the battle so far.

"The very fact that on the Don the Germans were quite clearly superior in numbers suggests that they were using divisions from their strategical reserve and that the Russians were holding out on theirs.

"... Incidentally, it should be pointed out that the saving of Russian reserves is directly connected with the possibilities of a second front in Western Europe where the American and British troops will constitute another strategical reserve whose employment ought to be co-ordinated with the Russian reserves."

## Russian All-Women Fire Brigade

A FIRE brigade operating in one of the Moscow districts consists entirely of women—formerly Government workers, book keepers and post women. Their chief is Alexandra Anosova, a young girl who has been awarded the "For Courage" medal.

This brigade has become famous for its exceptional courage and skill, says *Soviet War News*. Its members study the theory of fire-fighting, perform regular drills, and take part in athletic contests. One of them, Maria Chebukhanova, recently won first place in the Moscow 1,000-metre race. Another—19-year old Valya Leonava—rescued a child from the upper floor of a blazing house.

## Englishman in Charge of Base in Russia

SOMEWHERE in Russia in charge of an important base is an Englishman, Lieut.-Col. Ernest Martin. Colonel Martin, who is 41, was born in Odessa, and his record is an exceptional one, writes the *Daily Herald*.

He rose to his present rank from that of Corporal within a year. He won the D.C.M. about the time of Dunkirk. Largely because of the facility with which he spoke the language, he was afterwards sent with a mission to Russia. Colonel Martin then showed that he had also studied the Russian people. He knew their ways and understood their habits and the working of their minds. Soon he became popular with the people among whom he had gone to live and work. Rapid promotion followed.

What he is doing or where he is working may not be told. The War Office merely says: "He has a job to do, and seems to be doing it well."

Colonel Martin is the master of several languages and has the gift of acquiring them readily. Before joining the army he was associated with a London firm of timber merchants. His father lives at Beckenham in Kent.

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates:—

### Officers.

Missing—Believed Prisoners of War.

M.S.

|          |       |                   |
|----------|-------|-------------------|
| MZ/23503 | Capt. | M. Jegaroyan.     |
| NZ/20857 | Capt. | M. V. Navar.      |
| MZ/20747 | Capt. | P. C. Srinivasan. |

Previously reported "Missing",  
now reported "Rejoined."

I.M.S.

— Lieut. K. N. P. S. Pillai.

Previously reported "Missing" believed  
"Prisoner of War" now confirmed  
"Prisoner of War".

Madras S. & M.

|       |      |                  |
|-------|------|------------------|
| 1-203 | Spr. | Chinna Nagappan. |
|       |      | Died.            |

Indian Signal Corps.

|       |      |             |
|-------|------|-------------|
| 02650 | W/C. | Chinnasami. |
|-------|------|-------------|

## India's Munitions Production

### Story of Acetone Plant

### Record New Output

A VITAL component of an alcohol acetone plant has recently run the gauntlet of U-Boats and the aerial torpedo, and carried across thousands of miles of sea, has safely arrived at its destination. Its installation will soon gear production to full capacity, marking a most important step forward in India's munitions programme.

Altogether four expansion projects have been completed in recent weeks. These include a new rod mill at a metal and steel factory and the modernization of a high explosive factory, a cordite factory and an ammunition filling factory. The projects have already been handed over for production. At another factory, work on a shell machining plant is practically complete.

The various Eastern Group projects forge ahead. Sanction has been received for a new Rs. 14,00,000-project for the erection of an additional toluene plant which will still further step up toluene production in the country. The cost will be met by His Majesty's Government.

A scheme for the manufacture of calcium carbide in India is at present under active consideration.

New production records of several munitions items were registered by India's ordnance factories during April and May. These included 2-pounder and 18-pounder shots, tracers, mortar bombs, small arms ammunition, grenades rifles and bayonets. One hundred and seventy-eight tons of high-grade tool steel were also manufactured during April and production of fuzes reached a new record figure.

Deposits of sodium sulphate have been discovered in Rajputana. Both sodium sulphate and sulphide are at present imported from the United Kingdom and it is hoped that the exploitation of this new source will contribute to self sufficiency in this chemical which is used both for industrial and defence purposes.

Deliveries of timber during May were more than 2½ times the average rate of the previous year 1941-42.

## Production of Precious Metals in India

THE inflow of gold into the United States considerably abated during the year 1941.

The monetary stocks of gold in that country increased during 1941 by 20 million ounces, valued at \$741.8 million, as compared with an increase of 124 million ounces valued at \$4,351.2 million in the previous year. The estimated holdings of gold at the end of 1941 totalled 650 million ounces valued at \$22.7 billion as against 629 million ounces, valued at \$22 billion at the end of 1940.

The total holdings of silver by the United States Treasury at the end of 1941 were estimated at 3,280 million ounces. Of this 139.9 millions were acquired during the year, being the smallest acquisition during any year since the inauguration of the Silver Purchase Programme by the Treasury in 1934.

The estimated production of gold in India in 1941 amounted to 285,162 fine ounces, valued at Rs. 3,27,15,301 as compared with 289,324 fine ounces valued at Rs. 3,24,61,066 in 1940. The total production during the decade ended 1941 was 3,185,000 ounces or 1.1 per cent of the total world (excluding U.S.S.R.) production of 293,995,000 ounces during the same period. The production of silver for the nine months ended September 1941 amounted to 18,477 ounces valued at Rs. 28,065.

## CHINESE POWER OF RECUPERATION

"I have the greatest admiration for the Chinese power of recuperation. If the Chinese are defeated, they are always quick to resume the fight. If their homes are destroyed, they are quickly rebuilt. After a city is razed, life soon returns to near-normal."

—Rev. Harold Martinson, a Norwegian-American Missionary, who has returned after 20 years of service in China.

## A.R.P. Instructions

### Precautions Against Glass Splinters

**P**RECAUTIONS against glass splinters are dealt with in Part I (Refuge Room) of A.R.P. Handbook No. 6 (India)—Domestic Air Raid Shelters—which strongly recommends that all glass be removed from the refuge room.

This advice applies equally to glass in shop windows and other large frontages on roadways. In an air raid these would constitute a menace to the pedestrian and, in lesser degree, to motor vehicles, including those of the Casualty Services, Rescue Services and Fire Services. Tyre punctures may result in dislocation of humanitarian work during an air raid.

#### SIMPLE RULES

"Tests of the effects which large quantities of broken glass on roads might be expected to have on the tyres of vehicles, indicate that the risk of serious damage is not great, provided that a few simple precautions are taken," says a circular issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India, to all Provincial Governments. It continues:

"If speed is not essential and broken glass lies only in isolated patches on the roads, it may be possible to avoid driving over it by clearing tracks, e.g., with a stiff broom and shovel, but should it be found necessary to drive over broken glass, the following precautions should be taken:—

(a) Care should be taken to see that all tyres are, so far as possible, kept inflated to the correct pressure.

#### SLOW SPEED

(b) A speed of about 15 miles per hour should be maintained when driving over the glass.

(c) After traversing the glass, the earliest opportunity should be taken to remove any glass splinters which may have been picked up in the grooves of the treads of the tyres or become slightly embedded in the rubber itself; brushing with a wire brush is recommended for this purpose.

(d) Later, as soon as opportunity occurs, the tyres should be very thoroughly examined at the A.R.P. depot, and any small pieces of glass found still to be embedded in the rubber should be carefully removed, e.g., with a screwdriver. This is important, since even small particles remaining in the rubber may eventually work into the tyres and cause a puncture."

## Red Globe Means

### "Take Cover"

### Visual Air Raid Warning Signal

#### Chungking System

#### may be Adopted in India

**A** SYSTEM of visual air raid warning signals used in Chungking (and for some time in Burma) may be adopted in India, if considered practicable by Provincial Governments.

This visual signal (which is intended to supplement of the siren) consists of a red globe 6 feet in diameter, made of bamboo and painted fabric, which is hauled up a mast on receipt of the air raid warning and lowered when the raiders have passed. At night a red light (shaded above) replaces the globe. Often, the globe is situated at the same point as the siren and is operated with it. It can also be erected outside police posts or at main street corners.

It is considered to be particularly useful in ports, where visual signalling is well understood and the siren may fail to reach shipping in the harbour.

#### A CONTINUOUS INDICATION

The signal, it is considered, has the advantage of being a continuous indication to those in doubt as to whether an air raid warning is in force at any moment; but local conditions, terrain, etc., have to be taken into account. Chungking is hilly and visible points are, therefore, more easily selected than in the plains of India.

"Various types of possible visual signals will suggest themselves"—says a circular issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India, to all Provincial Governments—"and a red globe could easily be replaced by two solid circles of wood or other material fixed at right angles to each other and painted red. These from all angles give the impression of a red disc.

"The idea is circulated in case any Provincial Government wish to take it up. The Government of India would be grateful for any experience gained as to its value in India."

## Plan that Fooled Germans

### Camel Led Indian Doctor to Safety

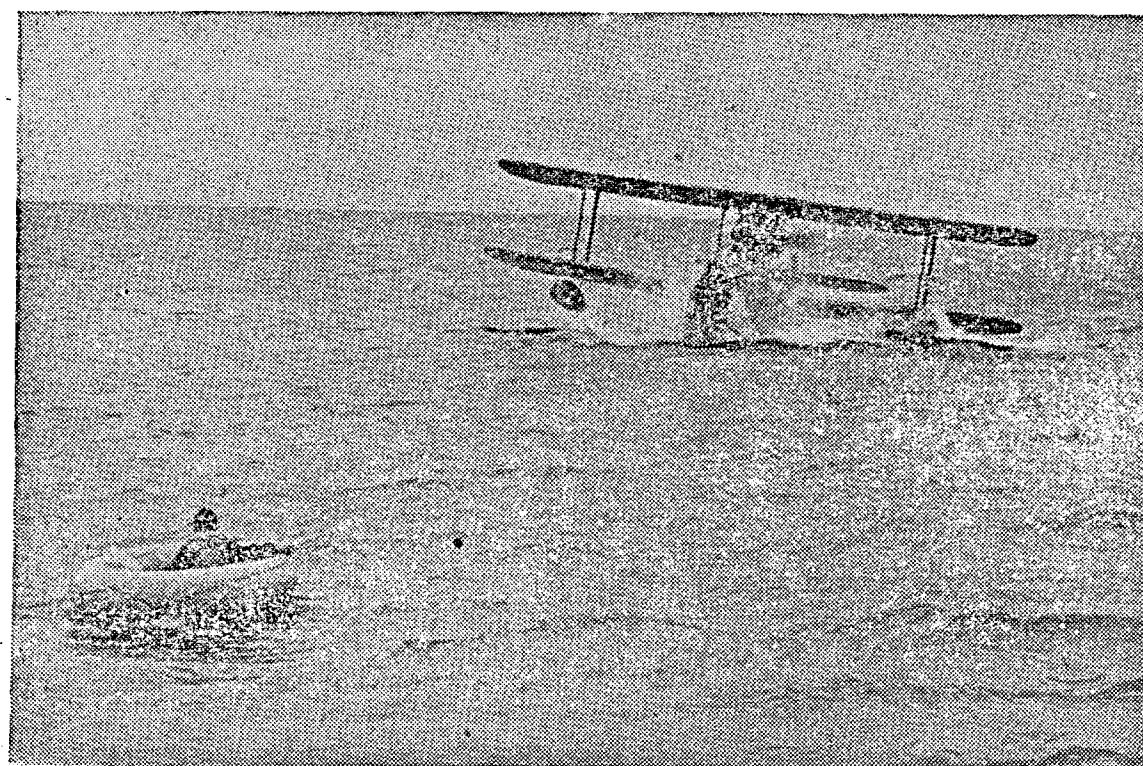
**U**SING a camel as camouflage, an Indian Medical Officer who had been called upon by the Germans to surrender in the Western Desert, eluded his would-be captors, and regained his own lines after having had a long conversation with an Italian sentry.

#### A SNUG CHAT

The doctor had other ideas, and kept on. He was just congratulating himself when he bumped into an Italian sentry. Fortunately the doctor spoke a little Italian, and while the Germans searched for him in the darkness he remained snugly chatting to the sentry.

After leaving the Italian he spent a less comfortable half-hour while our bombers, swooping low over enemy positions, gave them "plain hell." The doctor said the bombing was extremely accurate, and the Germans were quickly thrown into confusion.

Dawn revealed an enemy column behind him, but ahead he could hear the sound of friendly guns. Just when he was resigning himself to being sighted by the Germans an



Hundreds of operational pilots and airmen owe their lives to the speed and efficiency of the Royal Air Force Air-Sea Rescue Squadron which has an emergency service operating round the coast to save the lives of airmen shot down or forced down into the sea. Photo shows: Walrus amphibian plane landing on the sea near a pilot in his dinghy.—E.N.P.

The doctor's first contact with the enemy was when a German tank trained its guns on the trench in which he had his Regimental Aid Post. At that moment a friendly battery began firing; and the tank moved off. The M.O. decided that the spot had become uncomfortable, and, waiting for darkness, he followed suit.

The tank must have made a report, for the doctor had not got far when he heard German voices calling to him in excellent English: "Give yourselves up, boys. You can't escape."

ownerless camel came into view, plodding its slow way towards the British lines.

The doctor fell in behind the camel, hoping that the Germans would mistake him for the owner. His ruse was successful. Where the camel went he was bound to go, but it was quite a patriotic camel, and led him through the most dangerous part before setting another course.

A few moments later the doctor was sipping hot tea as he was driven to safety in a South African armoured car.



## Growth of U.S. Air Transport

### Thrilling Phase of War Effort

THE remarkable growth of the United States Air Transport Command is one of the most thrilling phases of the war effort, says Ernest Lindley, well-known columnist.

A year ago, he says, it consisted of only three persons. Now it numbers many thousands including pilots, navigators, maintenance men and air field personnel. The Command operates lines up to 15,000 miles in length, reaching every quarter of the globe.

The service between Britain and the United States is expected to be on an hourly schedule before the end of the year, according to Brigadier General George Heal of the Air Transport Command.

Both cargo tonnage and the numbers of passengers carried are increasing weekly, continues the columnist. Planes now lay down in Egypt in four or five days critical items needed for the prosecution of the war—items which formerly took five or six weeks for delivery by sea.

## First Women's Army in America

CANNON roar at six o'clock on the morning of July 20 opened the first training of the W.A.A.C., the first women's army in American history.

Only 200 were present at the Mid-West army fort on the first day because all the officer candidates had not yet arrived. The same night 440 officer candidates and 300 basic auxiliaries were in the barracks. By the end of the year there will be 5,000.

The first arrivals got little fanfare. The 900 regular Army officers and men at the fort received them as casually as they would so many male recruits. The fort commander, Col. Don V. Faith, headed the reception committee that met Mrs. Oveta Hobby, W.A.A.C. chief, whose rank is equivalent to that of major.

The women trainees represented every section of the nation. Ages ranged between 21 and 50, and included housewives, stenographers, teachers, telephone operators and clerks. The women were shown to their red brick two-storey barracks. They swarmed into the rooms, inspected the lockers and tested the iron cots. The first arrival was a 36-year-old New Jersey teacher with a Masters Degree from Columbia University.

Auxiliaries and officer candidates were told that their daily schedules would be identical, except for the classwork. The officer candidates will receive more leadership training, while the auxiliaries will concentrate on specialist courses dealing with the work of mess stewards, chauffeurs, book-keepers, stenographers and telephone operators. Col. Faith emphasised that the W.A.A.C. training programme was not play.

## Pleasure in Books

### Troops in Lonely Outposts

#### Become Great Readers

IN THE lonely mountains of Iran and the dusty, hot plains of Iraq; from Shaiba in the South to Rutba in the West and Senna in the North there are numerous isolated detachments of Indian and British troops. They may be guarding vital points behind the front line or they may be "up front"—waiting.

If they are lucky they may have a river in which to swim for recreation or there may be some horses to ride. But there are no cinemas, no cafés, no reading rooms, no libraries out in the "blue."

A book in his native tongue means much to a soldier stationed in lonely Altun Kopru, for instance, or Samawa. A Tamil or Telugu paper is a godsend to a Madras soldier far from home at Sultanabad. An English magazine provides hours of happiness for British soldiers, perhaps at Khorramshah.

When there is little other recreation a man who may not be a great reader in ordinary life will gain untold pleasure from the simplest, oldest book. From all over India, such reading material is now being sent to Lady Tilda Ward, M.B.E., C/o J. S. Tilley, Esq., Deputy Red Cross Commissioner, Town Hall, Bombay. But the need is great and the response will have to be greater if a sufficient supply to these lonely outposts is to be maintained.

## The Men of Vichy Their Ways and Tricks

ALL the world knows that when the men of Vichy speak of Armistice terms and keeping pledges, their tongues go in their cheeks, observes the *Daily Telegraph*. The Armistice provided that no fresh armaments should be manufactured in Unoccupied France; Vichy has supplied German Army with aircraft and mechanized vehicles. One Vichy patriot did his best to hand over Syria to Germany. Another surrendered Indo-China to Japan and provided the base for a Japanese onslaught on the United States and the British Commonwealth. A third, sent out to Madagascar to purge the island of French patriots, would have succeeded in establishing Japanese sea and air forces there as Tokyo's Admirals were arranging with Laval to do it, if a British expedition had not intervened. It was necessary for the United States to deal directly with the High Commissioner of the Antilles, ignoring Laval, to secure the immobilization of the French ships at Martinique and Guadeloupe.

The spectacle of Laval testifying to loyalty to Hitler and Mussolini is full of edification, and proud they must be of the tribute. In this last demonstration he has gone one note higher than ever before. The statement of the United States Government that Britain would be wholly justified in ordering ships through the Suez Canal and in sinking them if the order was not obeyed is answered by a veiled threat. Should the ships be thus sunk, the United States (Laval writes) would have to "bear the responsibility for all the serious consequences which might result from this action."

His ways are dark. The natural reading of the sentence is that if the French Alexandria squadron were destroyed by the Allies, Vichy might hand over the far more powerful ships at Toulon to the Axis. Laval added vigour by publishing his orders to Admiral Godefroy in command at Alexandria, that he should bring his squadron to the nearest French port—a voyage, however, impossible for the fuelless and dismantled ships. No doubt all this was ordered from Berlin.

Probably Laval hopes that America and Britain will believe in it. Certainly he wants Germany to win. He has said so, and it is one of his veracious statements. There is not much he will stick at to assist Hitler. Yet we have good reason to doubt that even Laval intends the Toulon ships to hoist the Swastika.

His bargain with the Fuehrer and the Duce has yet to be made. It would be unwise for him to take up his best counter until he is quite certain of getting full value for it.

This is not the first time that he has threatened the United States. After Madagascar he adjured President Roosevelt to beware of the "consequences which may result from this aggression." The ways are dark; also tricks are vain.

## Air Offensive Against Germany

ACCORDING to the well-informed *Army and Naval Journal* published in America, the United States' participation in the air offensive against Germany will mean a force of at least 400,000 Army Air Force men stationed in the British Isles. This estimate is said to be based on the statements of Lieut.-Genl. Henry H. Arnold, United States Air Chief, who returned to Washington recently from conferences in London.

The *Journal* adds that probably 150 additional air fields will be needed to enable American fliers to match the blows struck by the Royal Air Force.

It goes on: "Close students of air war believe that Germany, which has been under fire from 1,000 Royal Air Force planes, has not yet begun to see the sort of bombing that she is to receive. When planes to the extent of from 3,000 to 5,000 wing their way over enemy countries almost every night, Germany will know the power of her opponents in the west."

"At least 3,000 planes must be in these fights to assure an average of 1,000 a night, since there will be some nights when the weather will prevent flying. The British are said to be planning on 30,000 planes a month. During summer, when darkness lasts fewer hours than in winter, sending away 3,000 bombers would be a colossal task for airfields. Yet the British have said that they can handle this many; so why need there be any doubt that Americans can take care of at least that many?"

These estimates may be high. But Americans have already surprised many people by their speed in preparing their air offensive. The flow of men and machines is coming up to anticipations. And their supply of planes, especially heavy bombers, is assured. Lord Halifax has said that one Ford factory will be producing a heavy bomber every two hours by the end of this month. Later it will turn out a heavy bomber every hour.—The *Daily Express*.

# Diary of the War

## AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

**25th July.**—The Royal Air Force raided the Ruhr. A low-level attack was made on enemy troops and gunboats and road, rail and canal traffic in the coastal districts of Occupied France and the Low Countries. Lannion aerodrome in Brittany was also attacked. Attack was also made on Duisberg.

Russian planes raided East Prussia.

Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed over Britain.

**26th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked German troops, gunposts, goods trains and other objectives in France and Belgium.

Soviet aircraft bombed military and industrial objectives in Koenigsberg, the East Prussian port.

**BRITISH PARATROOPS RAID GERMAN RADIO-LOCATION STATION IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.**—On the night of February 27/28 joint units of the British Navy, Army and Air Force, attacked and destroyed an important German radio-location post at Bruneval, on the coast of France, twelve miles north of Havre. Parachute troops of an air-borne division were dropped by bombers of the R.A.F. and supported in the latter part of their task by infantry. The attackers, and German prisoners taken during the raid, were brought to Britain by the Royal Navy. Photo shows: British paratroops disembarking from landing craft during their final combined training operations with naval units before the actual raid.



Lieut. Gustov Sturner, Deputy Chief of the Gestapo at Zagerb in Yugoslavia, was killed by a barber while being shaved.

According to the Soviet News Agency, Hitler had ordered the closing of mosques and Moslem religious schools in the Balkan countries.

The Royal Air Force bombed targets in Mannheim and Frankfurt in Germany.

Ten London munition workers presented a petition to Mr. Churchill urging the opening of a second front.

**28th July.**—About 30 enemy planes flew inland into England and dropped bombs in widely separated areas.

A daylight alert was sounded in London.

The Royal Air Force raided Hamburg. Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed.

According to M. Andre Philip, ex-Socialist Deputy for Lyons, who recently came to England from France at the invitation of General de Gaulle, if there was a successful Allied landing in France, Allied troops would immediately have behind them a wide-spread revolt of the whole French population.

**29th July.**—In a message broadcast to the German people, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Chief of the Bomber Command, said: "We are going to scourge the third Reich from end to end."

Full moon raiders visited London and areas in the Home Countries, Midlands, north-west England and northern Ireland. There were a number of casualties in Birmingham. Eight enemy bombers were destroyed.

Objectives in north-west Germany were bombed by the Royal Air Force. In Occupied France, French trains carrying goods for Nazis were disorganized.

Mysterious fires were reported to have occurred in Berlin recently.

**30th July.**—The Royal Air Force again raided Hamburg. High explosives and incendiaries caused fires and damage.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs at three places in East Anglia and the Midlands.

British light coastal forces attacked an enemy convoy in the Channel. One armed trawler was set on fire and considerable damage was inflicted on other German units.

It was officially denied in London that there was any agreement or understanding with Germany for the Royal Air Force or the *Luftwaffe* to refrain from bombing London and Berlin.

**31st July.**—The Royal Air Force raided Western Germany and dropped bombs on Saarbrücken.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**25th July.**—A Lease-Lend Pact was signed between the United States and Yugoslavia.

According to the latest Gallup Poll, 78 per cent of the people of the United States approved of the way "President Roosevelt was handling his job as President."

New contingents of United States troops reached Ireland.

Mr. Corden Hull's stern declaration in Washington that the war cannot be won "by standing on our own borders" was taken as an indication of an early Allied move regarding the opening of a second front.

on one of the principal rivers in Burma. A railway linking Mandalay and Indo-China was to be built.

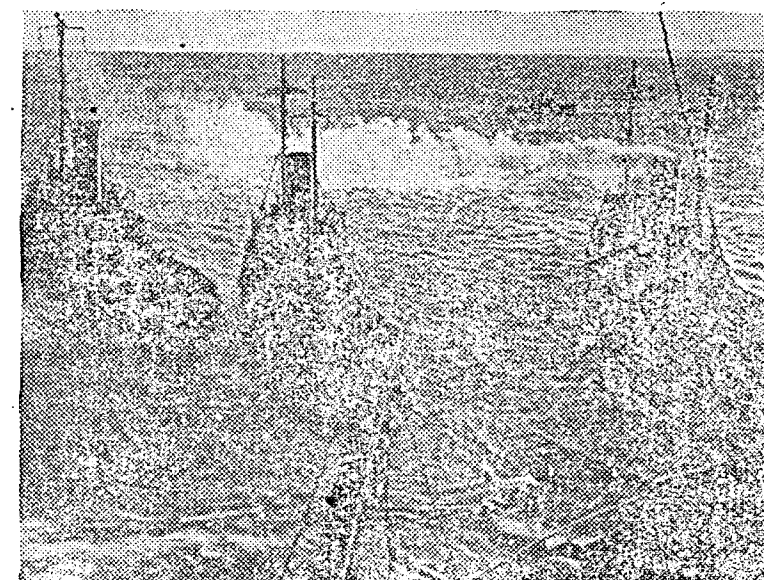
According to *New York Times*, Burma was facing famine under Japanese rule. The Japanese were issuing worthless money, placing the Japanese in all responsible positions in business and industry.

According to a London report, clashes had occurred between patriotic Burmese and the Japanese. They took place in the Akyab area.

**31st July.**—According to the Berlin Radio, the Japanese would install the new puppet Government of Burma on August 1.

## ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**25th July.**—The British strengthened their positions on the Ruweisat Ridge. Axis activities were confined to vigorous defensive action. Mersa Matruh was again bombarded.



**A BRITISH SALVAGE UNIT AT WORK, SAVING CRIPPLED SHIPS.**—British salvage units are doing invaluable work refloating damaged ships, and bringing them with their cargoes into port for repair and refitting for further service. Many aircraft also, salvaged from the sea, live to fly again against the enemy. Salvage units work under immense difficulties often in mine-infested waters to recover damaged ships, or, if too badly damaged, to beach them. Photo shows: Rescue tugs at work. Waiting until the tide is at full flood they dig their sterns into the water and, reeling under the strain, slowly ease the damaged ship off the sandbank into deep water.

**28th July.**—It was announced that a measure for creating a Military Supply Board to direct the immediate construction of a fleet of cargo-carrying "freight trains of the air," in the words of Senators Lee and Johnson, had been drafted for introduction in the Senate.

**29th July.**—The reports that parachutists or other objects were dropped from unidentified planes in three areas near Washington were being investigated by military authorities.

A submarine stated to be between 400 and 500 feet long, made the first attack of this war on a Canadian fishing schooner.

## INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**26th July.**—According to the German Radio, a hydro-electric power station was to be built

The Royal Air Force carried out heavy raids on enemy supply dumps and motor transport vehicles.

General de Larminat, commanding the Free French forces in the Western Desert, was involved in a motor accident.

Two-dozen enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged by the Royal Air Force lightning sweeps on two landing grounds in El Daba.

The Duke of Gloucester paid a visit to Eritrea.

Three German bombers and one fighter were destroyed and others damaged when Axis aircraft dropped bombs near the aerodrome in Malta.

**26th July.**—There was an air raid alarm in Durban.

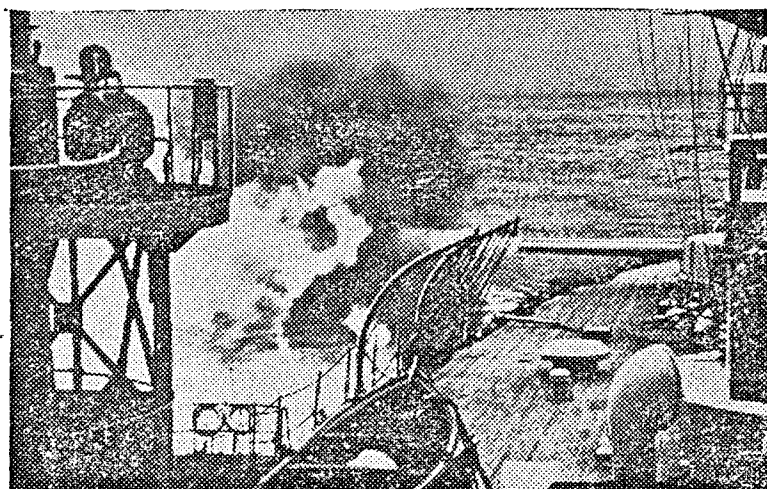
Sgr. Mussolini, it was revealed, spent nearly a month in Libya from June 29.

The Allies consolidated their positions. Axis landing grounds were bombed. Over 100 Axis aircraft were destroyed.

**27th July.**—While in Libya, Sgr. Mussolini inspected aerodromes, naval bases and German and Italian hospitals. On his way back, he stopped at Athens and met several Greek Quislings.

The desert lull continued with no change in the positions. The British artillery engaged Axis positions and transport vehicles.

**28th July.**—The Duke of Gloucester arrived in Aden.



**NAVY BATTLESHIP IN ACTION.**—This official U.S. Navy photograph shows guns firing in the after-turret of an American battleship in the South-west Pacific at close range on the starboard beam.

Operations on a limited scale were resumed in Egypt. There was fighting in the northern sector and the Allies took some prisoners.

Three German bombers, eight German fighters and one Italian fighter were shot down over Malta.

**29th July.**—One person was killed and seven injured during an air raid in the Suez Canal area. Air raid warnings were sounded in the Cairo area and certain Provinces of Lower and Upper Egypt.

Following the withdrawal of the British garrison, the Italians occupied Siwa Oasis. British forces withdrew in certain sectors in El Alamein area.

**30th July.**—Allied airmen attacked Axis sea-borne traffic. American bombers raided Tobruk. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

**31st July.**—The Germans laid mine fields in El Alamein area. Both sides regrouped forces. Cairo area was raided.

## RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**25th July.**—The Germans claimed officially that their troops had entered Rostov and that parts of the city were already in their hands. Moscow did not confirm the claim. The Moscow Radio broadcast an impassioned appeal to the Russian people, declaring: "Our Fatherland is in danger".

**26th July.**—Moscow officially stated that the Germans had broken through in one sector of the Rostov front and were making non-stop attempts to cross the Don in the Tsymlyanskaya area. Nazi forces withdrew on the Briansk front.

**27th July.**—The defenders of Rostov were in danger of being overwhelmed. There was heavy fighting on the left bank of the Don. Red tanks penetrated Nazi rear in Briansk area.

**28th July.**—Rostov fell. The Russians abandoned some places north of the lower Don and fell back on a line of defence along the river Chier, 100 miles above Tsymlyanskaya.

The first phase of the summer offensive by the Nazis ended. In three weeks, the Germans had added another 60,000 square miles to their conquest of Russia.

**29th July.**—Nazi thrust south of Rostov was aimed at Krasnodar. Threat was made to Stalingrad from two directions. There was heavy fighting in Don bend and Tsymlyanskaya area. Nazis claimed to be within 45 miles of Stalingrad having taken Kalach.

**30th July.**—The railway from Stalingrad to Krasnodar was cut in several places by aerial bombing and crossed by German advance units. A big tank battle was fought at Tsymlyanskaya. Timoshenko threw in his reserves and Nazis brought fresh divisions from France.

**31st July.**—In an Order of the Day, Stalin said: "Every soldier and officer must stand and fight to victory or death." Three giant

battles raged on the Don bend. The Red Army resisted fiercely at Bataisk and Tsymlyanskaya.

The midget Soviet submarine **Maluk** sank a German U-boat in the Arctic waters.

## NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

**27th July.**—Two German aircraft landed in an aerodrome near Berne. The pilots had lost their way and were forced to land through lack of petrol.

**30th July.**—According to a neutral traveller who had arrived in Ankara from Germany, Hitler's popularity in Germany had declined while that of other Nazis, especially Goering, had fallen sensationally because of their lives of luxury.

**31st July.**—Another Brazilian ship **Tamandare** (4,942 tons) was torpedoed by an Axis submarine.

A Reich spokesman warned Sweden in connexion with a Puss article which said that if Sweden were to abandon neutrality, it should be careful to pick up the right side.

## SHIPPING

**26th July.**—A medium-sized United States merchantship was torpedoed in the Caribbean sea.

## VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**27th July.**—Marshal Petain visited Bordeaux and handed a flag to 5,000 of his *Compagnons de France* youth organization formed by him two years ago.

## Have faith and persevere

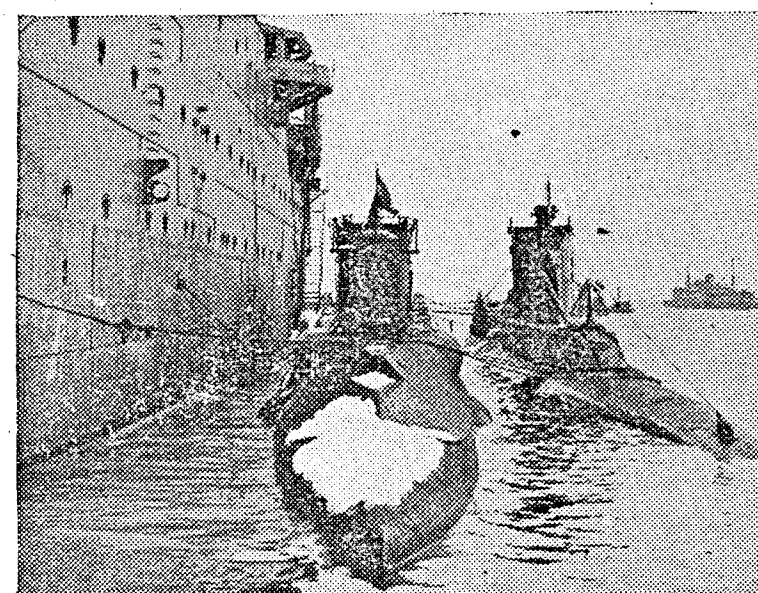
"We know the enemy and his worthless lackeys are making plans to inflict the same horrible fate on three million Dutch people. Have faith and persevere. Weapons of tyranny will not for ever overpower those of the spirit."

—Prof. Gerbrandy, Dutch Prime Minister in London, in a speech denouncing the German plan to deport 60,000 Dutch Jews to Poland and Russia.

## New Spirit in the East

"If Japan is not defeated, a new Order in Asia is inevitable. The East will never return to its old quiescent subservient state. We must think of the Chinese, Indians, Malaysians and Javanese as friends of equal status. It is well to remember that India is definitely anti-Japanese and a close friend of China. India well knows that a Japanese victory would mean an end to the plans for Indian freedom."

—Sir BERTRAM STEVENS, Australian representative on the Eastern Group Council, in a speech at Sydney.



**BRITISH SUBMARINES AND CREWS VISIT "PAR-ENT" SHIP.**—At the submarine depot ship every type of work and repairs necessary for the running of submarines is carried out. In addition to replenishing supplies of every description, the well-being of the crews is taken care of and sun-ray treatment is administered to keep the men fit and healthy. Photo shows: Submarines during a rest period moored alongside their depot ship after patrolling enemy waters.



30th July.—M. Gaston Bergery, the recently-appointed Vichy Ambassador to Turkey, declared that M. Laval was in very poor health.

#### THE FAR EAST

25th July.—It was revealed that the Jap. base in the Aleutians was being bombed thrice daily. Three Japanese transports were sunk off Burma when Allied dive bombers attacked the forces landing there.

In Eastern Chekiang, a Japanese column of 2,000 advancing from Lishui on July 19, was intercepted by the Chinese.

26th July.—American submarines sank a Japanese destroyer and four other ships.

Japanese attacks on Pi-wu in Eastern Chekiang were repulsed.

It was disclosed that 45,000 lb. of bombs were dropped in a fresh attack on the Japanese who had landed in Papua.

27th July.—Japanese planes bombed Darwin. Townsville was attacked from air.

A merchant-steamer was bombed and sunk in Port Moresby.

Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister, said: "Further encroachments by the Japanese in the north clearly indicate that peril is still hanging over Australia."

The Chinese attacked in several sectors on the Kiangsi front.

28th July.—The Chinese evacuated a town in Chekiang.

According to Australian official reports, it was believed that Japanese agents had been landed from submarines on lonely coastal spots in Australia and were being harboured by subversive elements.

29th July.—Allied aircraft carried out raids on Timor and Keopang. The enemy lost heavily on the Honan front. The Japanese retreated in west Chekiang.

30th July.—The Chinese forces in Kiangsi Province captured strategic heights dominating the towns of Kweiki, Yingtan and Lunghwan. Japanese columns were repulsed north-west of Hankow.

31st July.—The Japanese thrust towards Port Moresby was checked. The Japanese drive on Kiuling and Paisiangehen was halted.

Forty-thousand Japanese troops were reported to have left Honan Province for Tientsin en route to Manchuria.



**LOCAL  
INHABITANTS  
need not  
apply!**

In occupied China the Japanese have ousted the Chinese from every decent job from the top to the bottom of the business world. There are no Chinese industrialists any more, no Chinese shopkeepers, no Chinese professional men or stenographers or clerks, not even Chinese street-vendors. These jobs are for the Japanese, the rewards of conquest. This is what happens when the Japanese come. Do not stand by and see this happen in India! The energies of every man and woman are needed to make our defences sure.

**BUILD  
THE NATIONAL  
WAR FRONT**

*-against the Japanese*



# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1942

ISSUE No. 31

## A LASTING FOUNDATION



M. STALIN

**I** SHARE<sup>e</sup> YOUR CONVICTION that the agreement (Soviet-Polish Agreement) is a lasting foundation of the friendly relations between the Soviet and Polish nations. I am sure that the future development of co-operation between our Governments and our two nations will contribute to bringing the day of victory of the United Nations over the enemy nearer.

—M. STALIN, in a telegram sent on August 5, to General Sikorski on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Polish Agreement.



H.E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE

I WISH to talk to you this evening about the provision of comforts and amenities for the forces, naval, military and air, which are to-day facing the Nazi and Japanese aggressors in defence of ourselves and our families, our homes and our liberties. Let us look around and consider what these troops are doing for us—for the men and the women of this Presidency. From the deserts of Egypt to the jungle-clad hills of Assam, down the long length of this Presidency and far and wide over the waters of the Indian Ocean, Madras units take their place side by side with their comrades from Northern India and from other parts of our Commonwealth, and are rendering magnificent service in this war for the defence of civilization and the common liberties of mankind. You may have seen in the newspapers recently how one battery of Madras gunners in Egypt stood up with intrepid gallantry to the oncoming might of the German panzer forces, knocking out tank after tank at point blank range. Surely it is our duty to see that the lives of such brave soldiers are made as comfortable as their circumstances permit. And not only is the comfort of Madras units abroad to be considered; it is no secret that to-day there are more troops in Madras Presidency than ever before in history. These men have come from far away homes in Northern India and from across the seas to defend us here, and to see that any invader who attempts to set foot on these shores is given a hot reception.

## AMENITIES for TROOPS FUND

H.E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE'S APPEAL

We must in return make these men feel they are our guests, and see that when they finally return home they will take with them pleasant memories of the generous hospitality of the people of Madras. It is not only the mere enjoyment of the articles given that counts with the troops; it is the feeling that comes with the gift, the feeling that the people of the land from which they have gone forth to fight, or the people of the land they have come to defend—as the case may be—are behind them in the struggle, and by their gifts are showing their gratitude for the dangers and discomforts which these soldiers, sailors and airmen are undergoing on their behalf.

### What Madras Has Done

Now let me tell you something of what is being done in Madras and of what will be done by the money you contribute to this Fund. Grants are made to a number of canteens, working for the most part with voluntary helpers, to supply meals and recreation to the troops. The Red Shield, Talbot House, Stanley Club, and Y.M.C.A. both in Madras and Trichinopoly have all received such grants, and so has the mobile canteens which are taken out by Madras ladies to the Indian Troops in the villages round about Madras, who have no access to shops and no means of supplying their needs.

Grants have also been made to the Joint War Charities Depot for work among the troops in Madras. One of the chief needs of the men is something to read, and a large circulating library has now been started at the Depot from which units take out books in batches of 50 or 100, a very popular arrangement. There is also a gramophone library at the Depot, where units who are tired of their old records, may come and change them. Wireless sets and gramophones have been provided for many of the units who have long hours on duty with not very much to do.

The Depot prides itself on never failing to meet a reasonable request. All sorts of demands come in, for cricket and tennis equipment, for music and songs, and on one occasion for a portable boxing ring on loan; and something is done for all of them. Equipment is provided for outdoor and indoor games; pyjamas, shirts and shorts have been given where the men had no adequate change of clothing in the hot weather; first aid equipment has been supplied to many units who had none; stock is provided for the mobile canteen for the Indian troops.

The work of the Depot is by no means limited to the troops in and about Madras; four battery wireless sets with two loudspeaker attachments, eighteen gramophones and games equipment are provided for the Indian troops serving throughout the Presidency. Consignments of gifts are sent to Madras Units in other parts of India and abroad; cases of books and papers in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, games, both indoor and out, musical instruments and foodstuffs from their own country which they cannot get where they are, gifts which have been very much welcomed by all the units.

There is also an immense amount of work done for the military hospitals and field ambulances, providing the necessities of equipment in which they are deficient and also comforts and entertainment for the patients.

### Most Generous Response

Last year there was a most generous response to the appeal for Christmas presents for the troops overseas. Now the war has come much nearer to us; the troops defending us are at our doors and we are, in consequence, spending on gifts for them as much or more in every month as we did on those Christmas presents. What was a special effort last October and November is now our regular work. We

cannot refuse to do it and let the men go without; but we need money to carry it on. The whole thing has become too big for the individual Christmas presents of last year, but we should like to be able, not only to carry on the work we are doing but to give something extra at Christmas this year too.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have assisted in this work during the past two years and more, both Indian and European particularly the ladies, and I know they will work on with the same enthusiasm till the war is won.

Well, these are but some of the amenities we are providing from this province for the fighting forces. With your support, we can continue to provide them and many more also. Remember these forces are your protection. They stand between you and the horrors of Nazi or Japanese domination; they are the defenders not only of political liberties but of your personal liberties, your right to follow your own way of life and your own religion, to educate your children, to obtain justice in the courts, to live as freemen and not as slaves, all these benefits of which a Nazi victory would deprive you. Surely those who are ready to lay down their lives for the sake of you and your children deserve all the comforts and friendly gifts which it is in your power to give them. Contributions to this "Amenities for Troops Fund" can be sent to the Treasurers of your local war committees, to the District or Sub-treasuries, or to any of the branches of the Imperial Bank, earmarking them for the purpose. I know you will all respond to this appeal with the generosity for which Madras is ever famous, and so contribute once again towards our final victory.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the "Amenities for Troops Fund" by a broadcast from the A.I.R., Madras, on August 5. The above is the text of His Excellency's talk.

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## Running Commentary

### Complete Self-Government, the Aim

The situation in India continues to be the subject of editorial comment in Britain and America. The Liberal paper, *The Manchester Guardian*, in an editorial on August 4th, lays stress on the assurance contained in Mr. Amery's statement that the Government's offer to India is still open, and says: "Indians no less than the British, both here and in India, ought to concentrate on that." There has been some misunderstanding of the position in regard to the British Government's offer made through Sir Stafford Cripps. It may be recalled that after the failure of the Cripps mission, there was much speculation about the "withdrawal" of the proposals which he brought to India on behalf of the British Government, but not much attention was paid to the fact that the proposals had in fact been rejected by the Congress Party and consequently by the Muslim League also. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on this subject, Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, said on April 28th:—

"It has been asked what is precisely meant by the withdrawal of the Draft Declaration. What we have certainly *not* withdrawn is our main object and purpose,

namely, that India should, as soon as possible, obtain full freedom under a constitutional arrangement of her own devising and suited to her own peculiar conditions."

The question was again raised in the House of Commons after the recent statement of the Congress Working Committee. On July 30th, the British Government, through the Secretary of State for India, solemnly reiterated

"the resolve to give the fullest opportunity for the attainment by India of complete self-government."

The enemy radio has been busy hinting that the threat of mass civil disobedience by the Congress would have caused the British Government to modify or withdraw their offer to India, but Mr. Amery has set at rest all doubts or attempts at misrepresentation by saying that

"the broad intentions of the British Government remain the same, irrespective of the immediate conduct of the Congress Party."

Mr. Amery was asked in this connexion whether he would give an assurance guaranteeing British commercial interests in India, but he replied categorically:

"The British Government has made it clear in connexion with the recent offer that

## ONLY THE BEGINNING!

"We have commenced on a policy of systematic bombing of German cities where munitions of war are produced. That is going on now. The objects of the Air Marshal's message to the German people was to tell them that this is only the beginning of a policy deliberately undertaken and to make them realise how much better we shall do this when we have the great help of America. The Americans are fast coming to help us in this task."

—Lord SELBORNE, in a statement in the House of Commons.

a guarantee of special protection for British commercial interests in India would not be a condition for the acceptance of whatever constitution Indians might evolve after the war, and that any such provisions would more appropriately be a matter for negotiations with the future Government of India."

### Free and Frank Partnership

A similar statement was made in the House of Lords by the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke said:

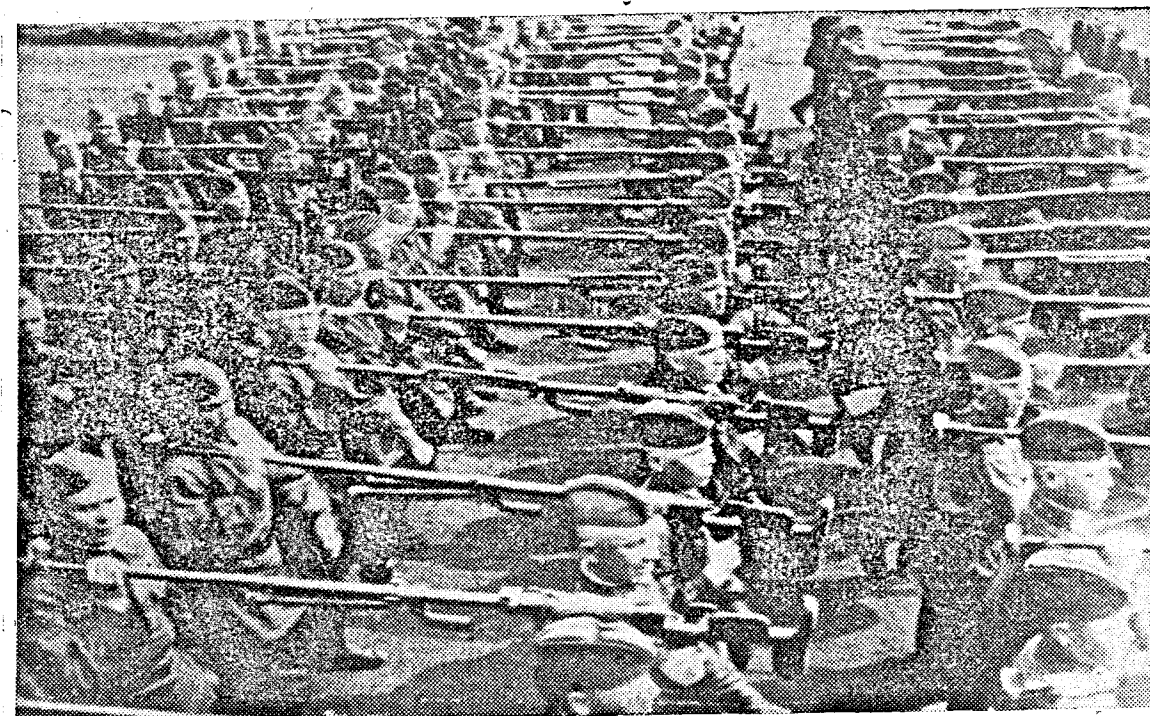
"In India, we have passed from the conception of tutelage to that of free and frank partnership. Guarantees and safeguards are incompatible with equal partnership."

than she would be prepared to do in other circumstances. Saigon radio said on the night of July 30:

"Stalingrad is threatened and so is Alexandria. More concessions will, therefore, come."

### The Reason Why

But the facts of the case do not warrant this conclusion. It is because, and only because the soil of India and all her prospects of independence are gravely threatened by ruthless aggressors that no concessions can be made while the war lasts, which would endanger or interrupt the functioning of the Government of India, and the defence of the country which depends for its supplies and



Both the numbers and quality of the new Russian armies being moved up to reserve positions along the enormous front, have evoked enthusiastic praise from war correspondents. Tank destroyers—a radioed picture of Red Army soldiers armed with a new and deadly looking anti-tank weapon—marching past during a review of the Red Army Reserves.—E.N.P.

At almost the same time this statement was made by one of the highest figures in the British Peerage, the Japanese radio broadcasting in English from Saigon was noisily denouncing the British "multi-millionaires, dukes, earls and viscounts" as "a handful of privileged people, reluctant to give up their jewels and their life of luxury, who must continue to rule the destiny of four hundred millions against the wishes of 90 per cent of the population," and representing that it was this hypothetical situation against which the Congress Party proposed to take action.

Enemy broadcasts have been enthusiastically supporting the Wardha resolution, and during the last few days, urging the Congress Party to persist in their demands on the pretext that Axis victories will cause Britain to yield more

organization upon that Government. It is the danger in which India and China now stand that has prompted opinion in America and Britain to criticize the Wardha proposal as utterly inexpedient. So far as the question of freedom for India is concerned, there has been no faltering or change of front either in popular opinion as expressed in the press or in the policy of the British Government.

The failure of the Cripps's mission was hailed with relief by the Axis powers, and the typical enemy reaction to this was expressed by the Axis satellite Helsinki radio on April 13 in the following words:

"Cripps's disappointment in India is as great a success to the Tripartite powers as a major military victory."



A couple of days later Tokyo expressed its gratification over the resultant bitter disappointment in Chungking at the breakdown of the negotiations. Three and a half months have passed since then, and all this time enemy propaganda has been busy attempting to promote resentment against Britain.

**Prof. Coupland's Notes** We give below extracts from the verbatim notes taken by Professor Coupland, who was in India in the entirely unofficial and non-partisan capacity of a research worker on constitutional problems for Nuffield College, and later joined the Cripps's staff by personal invitation. They fully illustrate what is meant by the reaffirmation of the principle of "the fullest opportunity for the attainment by India of complete self-government." The questions were asked by newspaper journalists at the Press Conferences in Delhi, and the answers of Sir Stafford Cripps show that Britain stands by her resolve to give India the fullest opportunity for attainment of complete self-government:—

Q.—Will the Indian Union be entitled to disown its allegiance to the Crown?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will the Indian Union have the right to enter into a treaty with any other nation in the World?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What about the Governor-General?

A.—The constitution-making body will be free to deal with that question as it chooses.

Q.—Exactly at what stage does the British Government propose to leave the country?

A.—As soon as the constitution-making body has framed a new constitution to take the place of the old one, the British Government undertakes to accept and implement the

## Requisitioning of Property

### DEFENCE OF INDIA RULE AMENDED

IN ORDER to avoid delay and inconvenience in the matter of requisitioning, the Government of India, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Defence of India Act, have amended the Rule relating to requisitioning so as to provide for powers of entry into and search of any premises both before and after a requisitioning order has been issued. The places involved will be mainly shops and warehouses.

HITHERTO the Rules relating to requisitioning did not give any power to authorize an officer serving a requisition order to inspect and search the premises of the person on whom he served the order, so as to prevent attempts to hide the property in question. There are other Rules giving such powers in respect of immovable property and in respect of, say, property about which a demand for information is issued, but it was considered desirable to have the requisitioning Rule amended so as to allow entry into and inspection of premises to find an article which is believed to be with a certain firm and has to be requisitioned.

THE PRESENT amendment is designed to avoid the delay and inconvenience involved in magisterial proceedings. It mainly concerns the requisitioning of property in shops and warehouses and in no way infringes the liberties of the public.

## HITLER'S AIM

"This document sets out in unmistakable terms what Hitler has in store not only for Europe but also for the German people in the event of a German victory. It makes it quite clear that Hitler's aim is to include the people of different nationalities against their will, within the boundaries of a Greater German Empire and to police this Empire with the notorious S.S. Guard."

—Mr. Eden, in a comment in the Commons (Aug. 5) on a German document captured in Libya.

new one; and the moment the new constitution comes into operation, the change-over takes place.

Q.—Can you tell us clearly what you are going to give us? What is required is one simple word, 'freedom.'

A.—We used what we thought simple, "full self-government." We followed it by a definition which we believed would convey the right meaning. There is no conceivable doubt that this allows complete and absolute self-determination and self-government for India.

### The August 5 Resolution

The Congress Working Committee has, at its meeting on August 5, endorsed the previous resolution dated July 14, 1942, and stated that "the immediate ending of British rule in India is an urgent necessity, both for the sake of India and for the success of the cause of the United Nations." But the consensus of opinion outside the Congress in India and abroad has been that in the interests of India and for the success of the cause for which the United Nations are fighting, the conceding of the Congress demand at the present time would be attended with disaster. After victory is gained, India would be free, and this has been made very clear by the statement of Sir Stafford Cripps in his broadcast to America. He said that India would then have complete freedom and could decide on any type of self-governing constitution she thought best. In other words it is only a question of time. This has been well brought out by the B.B.C. Commentator, Mr. J. B. McGeachy, in a broadcast on July 18. He said:

"All the political parties in Britain, all the private citizens I've ever talked to, are agreed that when the war is won, British authority in India ends. The Indians may make their own political future. They can have what's called 'Dominion Status' if they like; they can be completely independent if they like, which is, for all practical purposes, the same thing—I speak as a Canadian. . . . This (Britain) is one of the least Imperialist countries in the world at the present time, and this is also a democracy, a country where public opinion makes policy. The British, then, will clear out of India when the war ends, wishing the Indians good luck as they bid them good-bye, but while the war lasts, this country proposes to keep the job of defending India with whatever help the Indians choose to give."

This is a responsibility which Britain has to discharge, and will discharge with the co-operation and support of defenders of freedom and democracy.

### Russia : German Drive

This is a responsibility she owes to Russia, among others, more so because the German pressure there has increased to a serious extent. It may be said that the German drive to Volga may be expected to reach its climax in a few days. But there are certain factors relating to military offensives in general and an offensive on the Russian plains in particular which should be borne in mind. As in economics, so in military science, the law of diminishing returns tends to operate with peculiar force. The meagre communications and long Russian distances make it difficult to maintain the necessary flow of

## ESSENTIAL SERVICES ORDINANCE

### LIABILITY FOR SERVICE UNDER OTHER LAWS

Nothing in the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance affects the liability of an individual to be called up for service under any other law for the time being in force, declares an Ordinance issued on July 28.

The Ordinance has been issued lest an individual should imagine that the obligation to remain in a certain employment under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance overrides any obligation to undertake employment elsewhere which may be imposed on him, for instance, under the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance.

Although Section 9 of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance in its original form provided that any declaration, order, rule or regulation made and any direction given under the Ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any Act, regulation or ordinance, it was never intended that persons engaged in employments notified under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance should not be available for calling up under any other law for the time being in force. This section has now been replaced by the Ordinance referred to above.

supplies. It was mainly due to this fact that the German offensives in Russia last year tended to run down after about three weeks. This is the defenders' opportunity, for they can impose a halt, by concentrated resistance to a distended and weary advance, if they have avoided disintegration and not exhausted their reserves.

#### Premature German Claims

Now the battle for Voronezh has been going on for some time, as also the German claim of having captured it. The capture of this city was announced on July 7th by the German radio. On July 18th the German Trans-ocean news agency claimed that "Voronezh is still firmly in German hands." But the fact is Voronezh has not been captured so far, though there was some fighting in the suburbs, but the Germans are so anxious and determined that everything should go according to plan that they have pretended, and continued the pretence, that the city has been captured. But there is no doubt that the German Command is terribly anxious to capture it and pay any price in lives and weapons for it. Its capture may seem to have little bearing on the tremendous struggle for Rostov and the lower Don country that is proceeding, but it is of vital importance as a keypoint in the railway network.

Latest news says that the battle in the Don elbow is daily reaching new heights in fierceness, and Germans have been defeated and forced to withdraw. The German Command is fighting ferociously to gain positions which would help a pincer movement on Stalingrad. Timoshenko's skill has time and again avoided disaster, and stubborn resistance can save Stalingrad and the rail and river communications it commands.

### WE CAN, AND WE MUST

"Stalin has said, 'Victory never comes of its own accord. It has to be won.' In a war, victory is won in hard fighting, making use of modern weapons and high military skill. The foe is not as formidable as some panicky people seem to believe. Hitlerites are straining their resources. They are using up their last reserves. We can, and we must, withstand them."

—Pravda.

### PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN STATE TROOPS

It is understood that all Indian States (except two) which have units on active service have agreed to pay their recruits serving with His Majesty's Forces at Indian Army rates of pay, and the two remaining States have been asked to increase their rates.

In order to help in deciding which personnel of the Indian States Forces should receive post-war awards, whatever form these may take, the Officer Commanding every Indian State Forces unit serving under the Crown is maintaining notes of any details of gallant conduct and good work in respect of each man under him.

### ACTION FLIGHT

**Question.**—You are flying over water at an altitude of 20 feet and you are suffering from cramps. Suddenly both engines fail and the port wing drops off. What is your immediate action?

**Answer.**—Make out in triplicate a request for six days' sick leave.

## The Congress Resolution

BY

Sir Sultan Ahmed

THE Congress Resolution in so far as it draws from the inspiration that India must have her own peoples' government has indeed a mighty sanction. To that extent it represents the right of India, the goodwill of Britain, and the conscience of the world. In fact this aspect of the Indian issue has of late been deeply exercising the mind of the people of Britain, as a result of which their Government have been definitely committed to the goal of Indian independence. Cripp's proposals may have been withdrawn, but only in a superficial sense. The fundamentals underlying them cannot be withdrawn, and have again been expressly re-affirmed by His Majesty's Government through the Secretary of State.

The Congress Resolution ceases to be the voice of four hundred millions where it proposes to lead the country to blank despair, chaos and anarchy at a time when the forces of diabolical reaction are at her very gates. The attitude that governs the 'Quit India' Resolution, the programme of 'open rebellion' that happens to have been chosen to work it out, and the fateful hour that seems to have been

appointed for the release of this will to anarchy, have prevented all but perhaps the too keen members of the Congress from joining hands. No wonder that there is a growing universal belief in India and outside India that this road indicated by the Congress is not the one to fulfilment of the great desire of our country, but to a setback, too terrible to ponder over, too dangerous to go along. Surely, freedom for all peoples will be established in the coming order of the world, and in that order India must inevitably take her place.

#### NO TIME FOR ISOLATION

It is not for mere idealism that India must practically come in line with the world of democracy. It is thus alone that she can attain her ideal. The Congress has chosen to take too immediate a view of her own issues and preoccupations. It does not wake up to the need of correlating our own with the world issues. But is this the time for isolation? And is this the time for such a costly blunder?

Inside the country, the Muslim League, the Depressed Classes, the Sikhs, the Christians, the Liberals and the Non-Party Leaders, and indeed even many who have high regard for Mr. Gandhi's personality, share the rather universal sense of disaster that lurks behind his 'Quit India' demand.

Outside the country, Britain, America and the United Nations feel deeply aggrieved at India's virtually becoming, against her will and interest, a source of weakness, embarrassment, and indeed impediment in their effort to fight humanity's battle for freedom and democracy.

"The convoy proceeded safely to its destination". Behind this familiar and unspectacular statement lie long hours of grinding and nerve-racking convoy escort and patrol duty by British corvettes, the little ships that are a terror to enemy U-boats and aircraft alike. Picture shows: A fine study of a leading seaman on a British corvette—a veteran of the last war who joined on the outbreak of the present conflict.



They are aggrieved too at the prospect of hampering the progress of India's full independence which, as a matter of course, should begin with the end of the War. I am sure that there are hesitating and doubting minds even amongst the Congress workers, at least among those who mean business and no romance.

'Quit India' echoes back 'Enter Japan.' The malicious echo is heard on every enemy radio. This ill-chosen demand condemns itself inasmuch as it encourages the Axis Powers whom the Congress so much wants to throw off. And there can be no denying that the enemy is frantically encouraged. Its exultations should give an unmistakable warning of what may be in store for India if the Congress will not lead back the country to a safer realization of the national objective. If nothing else, at least the wild glee that streams out of the Berlin, Rome and Tokyo radios should be convincing enough how hollow may be the kind of resistance that the Congress with its 'Quit India' slogan can hope to develop in the country.

#### UNPRACTICAL POLITICAL BRAVADO

The tragedy is all the more poignant when we realize the Congressmen's capacity for sacrifices, and I appeal to them not to commit this fatal stroke of hopelessly impractical political bravado, which is likely to involve the country into endless ruin, misery and civil war. The Resolution does great injustice firstly to the Congress's own record of achievements, secondly to the immediate future of China and India, thirdly to the Allied cause in general, and last but not the least to Britain for all her work for the promotion of national consciousness in India.

Recent statements by the Congress leaders have shown that they feel that they cannot resist the aggression without the aid of British and American Forces. They would therefore allow military operations to be continued as at present by the Americans and the British from the Indian soil. The necessary implication of these statements is that while the British are asked to 'quit India' the British and the Americans should oblige India by maintaining their troops in India for resisting the aggression of the Axis Powers. This is neither logic nor common sense. It is argued that a free India will be better able to resist aggression than an unfree India. If however free India has to depend entirely for equipments, materials, and technical guidance on Britain and America, one fails to see how the Congress justifies her claims.

The so-called 'Quit India' Resolution defeats its own purpose. It affords room for ample misunderstandings and grievous calamities. No one more than the Mahatman himself would be willing to acknowledge his own error. He has committed many blunders

in the past and has admitted that he has done so, and I wish he would for the sake of the truth of the situation once again ask himself before it is too late to look penetratingly into the Resolution as a whole. In this the All-India Congress Committee should also help him in the abiding interest of the country.

#### FUTILE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

In fact the task of the All-India Congress Committee is of the gravest responsibility. They may clarify the national vision to rationalize our political demand and finally to hammer into shape the reality of independence which India looks forward to and which the United Nations are ready to co-operate with. Let the All-India Congress Committee have the right initiative and give a lead to the country. It must be a lead that will be universally followed up; it must be a lead to fill the country with wholesome optimism; it must be a lead to the Government to contribute to its success; and it will likewise be a lead to the aggressors to visualise that all aggression is weak inside and in the long run. The mental and material resources that would have been wasted in a futile mass civil disobedience would instead amount to so much asset to the Congress if these could be diverted to War services.

There is also a wonderful opportunity for the vast majority of the population who are not in the Congress and who, I am sure, are opposed to this positively dangerous move of the Congress. They may let the Congress alone if the Congress will decline to listen to reason, mobilise their forces in support of law and order, and if they consider necessary, suggest immediate practical proposals giving Indians greater powers which may not only be the earnest for her securing the promised freedom immediately after the War but also stimulate the War efforts.

The duty of the Government is perfectly clear. They cannot stand against India's independence. They are honour bound to further it and they will do so. At the same time, hard pressed by the enemies of the type too well known by now, the Government hardly have any spacious leisure to examine the whole question of the details of India's future Constitution, which without the agreements of major parties will remain full of complexities. They have and can have only one objective at present, and that is to win the War which will not only ensure the destruction of brute force for ever, but will also ensure for India the high place which she must occupy among the free Nations of the world after the War. Any one who stands in the way of the speedy and early realization of that objective cannot in reality be a friend of India, and must be treated as such irrespective of consequences.

## A Letter from Egypt

We publish below a letter received by a mother in Madras, whose son has recently been taken prisoner in Egypt. The letter is written by a friend of her son who is also in the Indian Army and appears in full, except for the omission of the names:—

Capt. Mohammad.....M.C.,  
.....Regt.,  
M.E.F. (Egypt).

My dear Mother,

Before I write anything I better introduce myself to you, so that you may know who I am.

I and.....belong to the same Bn. and had been together for the last year and a half.

We had been like real brothers and the common link between us was that we both had dear old mothers; we often used to talk about you.

I am sending you.....'s snap which was taken on the occasion when he was decorated by C-in-C on the 7th of March.

But my motive for writing this letter is different, mother, and not very pleasant one too.

.....was taken prisoner of war on the 2nd of July.

Have a heart and just think that these sacrifices are for the sake of the Nation and for our own survival.

I had been hesitating to write to you, but then I thought sooner or later you are bound to know this and then you might not be sure as to what really had happened with him.

I can assure you on my honour that he was absolutely all right at the time he was taken prisoner and was driven away on a car.

This story I had from.....'s own orderly, who was also captured but escaped after two days' captivity.

I am going to write to him through the Red Cross and will let you know when the reply comes.

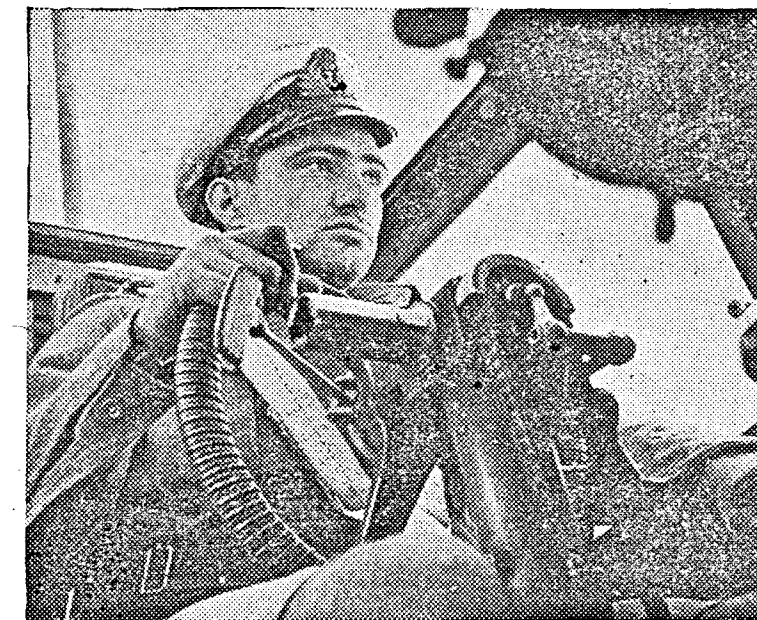
I would be too glad to help you and provide you with any information that you might like to ask.

Remember me to.....'s father.

God bless you mother.

Yours affectionately,  
(Sd.) Mohammad.....

The protection of convoys bringing supplies for the British Forces in Libya, entails considerable air escort and the advantages of fast-flying air patrols over naval ones in sighting and rescuing airmen forced down at sea are obvious. Amphibian Naval Aircraft of the Vickers-Supermarine "Walrus" class are used in constant patrol of the Mediterranean in this valuable sea rescue work. PHOTO SHOWS: The resolute 21-year old British pilot of a "Walrus" amphibian aircraft.





## "Bring in the Harvest": Soviet Slogan

AS the Germans press on towards the Volga, women, children and old men are taking up arms to defeat them. The arms they are grasping are reapers, threshers, scythes, sickles and bill-hooks. For now it is harvest time.

With the rich fields of the Ukraine and the Don basin lost to Russia for this year's harvest, the wheat of the Kuban valley and the rich lands of the Volga, Kazakstan, Middle Asia and the Far East are vital to the future of the Red Army and the people whom the Red Army fights to keep free. Not an ear of wheat must be lost.

So an editorial in *Pravda* calls to workers on the fields: "One of the most important military and economic projects of the Soviet Union to-day is to bring in the harvest. You must be swift and sure. Every ear of wheat must be gleaned from the fields. Save all fuel you can. State farms and machine tractor stations must obtain the highest productivity, but do not leave cutting to the combine of reapers and threshers. Use your own tools too. Every handbill and flail must be used."

It is impossible to appreciate the deep significance of such an editorial if you lived in Russia. Fields were ploughed by tractors sent from the central machine tractor station. Labour was pooled. More each year Russia was fed by man-guided machines.

Now with Russia in danger, bills, scythes and flails that have stood for 20 years in the corners of cottages are brought out to help. All through the winter I have seen office girls and clerks with white collars and shop girls leaving the city and marching bravely off with canvas sacks tied with a rope slung over their shoulders, singing as they went to be trained for farms ready for harvest. From the shrill, crisp way in which they sang as they marched away, I got a good hint that they were thorough at the job.—*Daily Express* Moscow correspondent.



## Russian Man-Power not Much Reduced

IN attempting to assess the Russo-German situation, consideration of the resources on both sides is the best guide, observes the *News Chronicle's* military correspondent. Throughout the campaign the run of railways has favoured the invader. The Germans have been able to practise the maximum of concentration of forces at the weakest points at appropriate times with relative ease.

Lately arguments have been advanced trying to show that the loss of Ukraine, with its normal population of some 50,000,000, has reduced Russian man-power. Militarily it has done no such thing. All men of military age have been called to the colours.

Roughly it may be calculated that 10 per cent of the total population will include all men of military-age. The 5,000,000 soldiers which the population of the Ukraine may be assumed to have provided have not been lost to the Russian armies because their territory has been occupied. The only loss in men is the future loss of the annual intake of recruits, which may be calculated at half of one per cent of the total population. The greatest loss of man-power that the Soviet Army will suffer will not exceed 250,000 youths in 1943.

Loss of land means loss of food. The occupied territories may produce as much as 30 per cent of the Soviet's normal wheat. The population left in the occupied territory will not number more than 40,000,000, since, in addition to soldiers, at least another 5,000,000 will have been evacuated from the farm lands and industrial areas for new work further east.

Out of the total population of 180,000,000, the U.S.S.R. will have 40,000,000 fewer mouths to fill. When this figure is considered in the ratio of grain production, it will be seen that there is only a net loss of roughly 8 per cent to the country, considered as a whole.

Marshal Timoshenko has not yet used his reserves. He will not use them unless the Germans cross the Lower Don. With the Don behind them, the time will be ripe to attempt a decisive blow to throw back the enemy into the river.

## Russians' Fighting Retreat

THE greater part of the territory enclosed by the river Don has been engulfed by invasion. It is notable, however, that neither at Rostov nor anywhere else on the front does the enemy make his usual claim to have taken fantastic numbers of prisoners. It is a reasonable inference (observes *The Times* in an editorial) that Timoshenko, though faced with necessity to yield much ground, has withdrawn at his own time and in unbroken order, with a view to joining battle again in positions chosen by himself. His disengagement from the great salient west of Rostov—a remarkable achievement which has enabled him to

Von Bock has two alternatives for the continuation of his advance. If his orders are to seize Caucasian oil for Germany, he must obviously strike soon across the lower Don. If, on the other hand, Hitler is content with denying oil supplies to Russia, hoping thereby to immobilize the Soviet armies, stop production in factories and sterilize the mechanized agriculture of collective farms, then von Bock's natural course is to push eastward with a view to cutting the Stalingrad-Moscow Railway and stopping the traffic of the Volga.

The eastward advance looks more difficult. It is here that the tenacity of the defence of Voronezh may yield its fruit. It is too far away for any direct influence on the fighting in the south; but it has effectually prevented any German advance down the left bank of the Don. Present indications are that von Bock is not disposed to risk a major offensive in this direction, and is about to devote his main strength to the southward assault across the lower reaches of the Don.



In a great six-mile drive, units of Marshal TIMOSHENKO'S Forces broke through the German main defence of Kharkov, a great industrial city of the Ukraine. This picture, radioed from Moscow, shows Red Army men closing in. Tank destroyers (note figure second from left) are inseparable companions of the advancing infantry.—E.N.P.

escape without heavy loss from a precarious situation—has been ably fitted into the larger movement of his fighting retreat.

Since the beginning of the German offensive Timoshenko's consistent strategy has been to withdraw steadily in the face of superior concentrations of force, hitting back by vigorous counter-attacks wherever local opportunity offered, but never becoming so deeply involved as to risk encirclement and loss of any large formations. These methods, however, could not be continued indefinitely on the right bank of the Don, for there was growing danger that his retreating armies would be ultimately penned within the elbow of the river.

This attack, without doubt, will be resolutely met. The example of Voronezh may be repeated. For a defence conducted on these lines, loss of Rostov would not in itself be a major catastrophe, for the greater part of the city lies on the north bank of the river, and the enemy has already had one experience of capturing it and then being speedily expelled. Indications that resistance is hardening are given by reports that the Russians have repulsed two strong attacks at Taymylappsk. There is every reason to expect a determined stand, with perhaps more violent fighting than any yet seen, on the Russian line that will presumably follow the general course of the Don.

## Russia and the Allies

BY  
WICKHAM STEED

OUTWARDLY the main features of the situation compared with that some days ago show little change. Inwardly they are moving towards the point of a major, though by no means final, decision.

In Russia Hitler has gained valuable ground at heavy cost. He has sent back Timoshenko's armies in the Don region and may be preparing a fresh assault on Moscow. He has not broken the line of Russian resistance and may not yet have come in contact with the strongest Russian forces. Both his tactics of mass assault regardless of loss and the speed of his eastward thrust confirm the conviction that under pressure of time he is striving swiftly to gain great results before the full weight of the British and United States forces can tell against him. This is the outward situation.

Inwardly it is governed by the growing probability that measures to relieve the hard-pressed Russians will be taken by Britain and the United States before long. It is no secret that strong United States air and land forces are now in Britain eagerly awaiting orders to attack the enemy. A statement issued by General Eisenhower, Commander of the United States Army in the European theatre of operations, announced that the co-operation and assistance extended to his troops by the British authorities and public give assurance of success in the co-ordinated development of our two forces.

Blows will be struck. They will be heavy. Germany is likely to feel their weight and power at no distant date.

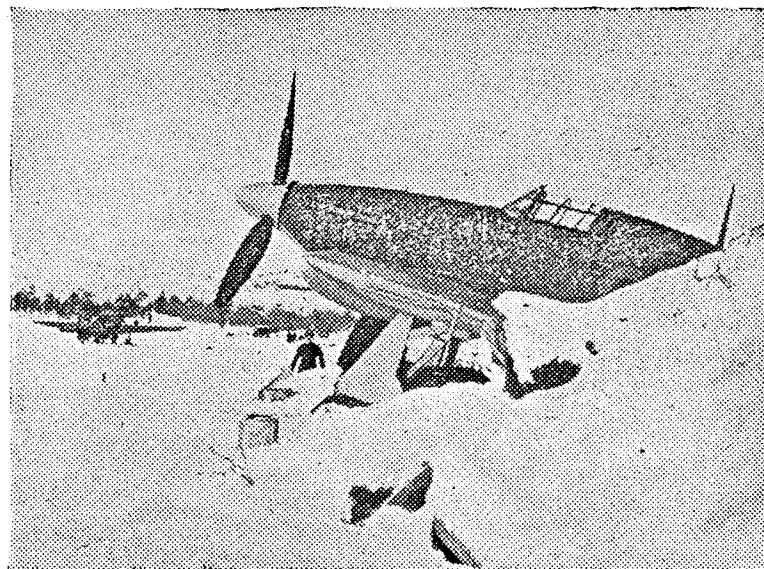
### WHEN REQUISITIONED LAND IS RELINQUISHED

#### "FIRST REFUSAL" TO ORIGINAL OWNER

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that owners and tenants of land which is requisitioned or acquired by Government under the Defence of India Rules for war purposes are anxious for an assurance that, if the land is subsequently relinquished by Government, their rights and interests will be recognized and so far as possible restored.

It is the policy of Government that when land is relinquished the original owners and tenants should be given "first refusal," and the Government of India are consulting Provincial Governments with a view to settling an appropriate procedure. Meanwhile, owners and tenants of land taken over by Government can rest assured that every consideration will be given to their interests if Government later decide that they no longer require the land.

On completion of the task of assisting the Russians to repel a German drive against Murmansk, and of demonstrating "Hurricane" fighter aircraft to Soviet Air Force personnel, No. 151 Wing of the R.A.F. recently returned to Britain, as agreed with the Soviet Government. Before leaving Russia, they handed over their aircraft and equipment to the Soviet Air Force, since supplemented by large deliveries from Britain of "Hurricanes." Picture shows: A "Hurricane" fighter in its dispersal bay at the airfield in Northern Russia used by the R.A.F.



## Supplies to Russia Reaching via Arctic

BRITISH and American war material is getting through to Russia in spite of enemy attacks and the long, Arctic summer daylight hours, according to an American ship's engineer, R. D. Wimberly, who is recovering from a broken arm and frost bite suffered on a recent convoy trip to Russia. He is now recuperating in a Houston (Texas) hospital, and when interviewed said that the convoy had run into major German air and naval attacks on the trip.

"They threw everything against us except cavalry," he said, "and they would have done that if the ice had been thick enough."

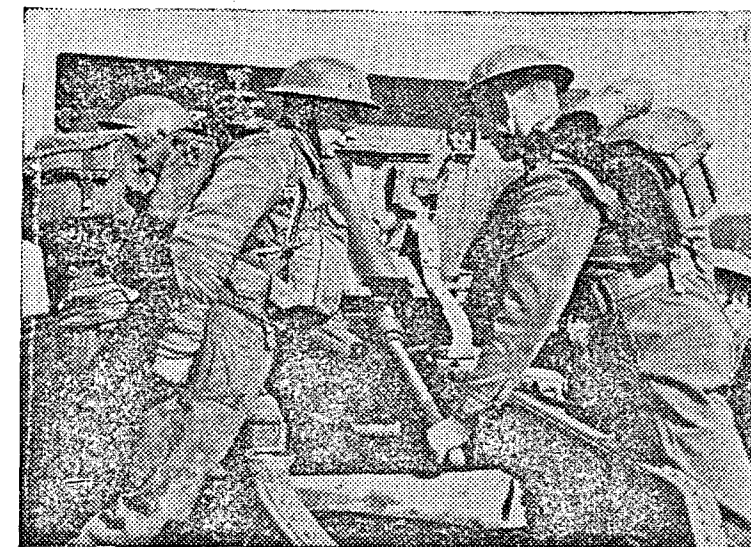
In describing the passage, Wimberly said that the convoy had been caught between ice floes on one side and a pack of submarines on the other. On the far side of the floe lurked three Nazi destroyers. British cruisers were guarding the convoy, and one cruiser commander decided to sell his ship dearly. The cruiser was sent at full speed into the ice. It crashed through with all guns blazing and sank all three of the German destroyers, saving the convoy.

Wimberly declared that while the men and machines in the convoys to Russia were taking terrible punishment, we were getting a great stream of supplies to the Arctic ports of Russia.

"The Russians are tough and ingenious and make the most of what they have," he said. "When a tank is hoisted from the ship to the shore it has its guns loaded and motor running, and it doesn't stop until it reaches the battlefields. The Germans bomb the docks almost every night, but the Russians rebuild by daylight."

### THE ISLAND OF SOCOTRA

The spread of the War to the Indian Ocean has made the Island of Socotra of some importance. The inhabitants are a mixed collection of Socotrans, Mahra tribesmen, Sayyids, Arab merchants and Negroes descended from slaves. The Socotran language bears no relation to Arabic. The present ruler Ahmad Abdulla Isa holds undisputed sway over the Island and is in treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The chief exports of the Island are ghee, blankets, pearls, dragons' blood and dried shark. But trade is hampered by the fact that there are no harbours. Nevertheless the Island is a centre for dhow traffic from the Arabian, Indian and African Ports.



Newfoundland, the oldest of Britain's overseas territories, has sent more men to the Allied war effort in relation to its population than any other part of the British Empire. Two full-strength heavy regiments of Newfoundland artillery are now taking part in the coastal defence of Britain. Picture shows: Loading a 25-pounder gun on a live range somewhere in England.

## DO YOU SPEAK JAPANESE?

Many do.

They repeat wild rumours

Causing unrest and grave distress,

Stock market panics and reckless loss.

They come from Japan, these rumours.

Do not heed them.

Do not pass them on.

## DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS

BUILD INDIA'S WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE





## Why Japan Cannot Defeat China

FOR their five years of fruitless war against China, the invading Japanese Army has suffered around 2,500,000 casualties, of which 1,000,000 were killed and 1,500,000 wounded, according to the Chinese military spokesman. Japanese war prisoners number 29,924. Among the war trophies seized are 1,981 mountain and field guns, 8,576 light and heavy machine-guns, 192,420 infantry and cavalry rifles, 8,841 tanks, armoured cars and motor vehicles, and large quantities of ammunition and military supplies. Planes downed and destroyed were 2,504. Altogether 14 major campaigns and 10,375 guerilla battles were fought. Among the Japanese troops immobilized were 30 infantry divisions, one cavalry army and 15 special regiments; approximately 1,000 planes were being held stationary in China.

Amplifying his statement, the spokesman placed the total Japanese strength in the China war theatre at present at 800,000 to

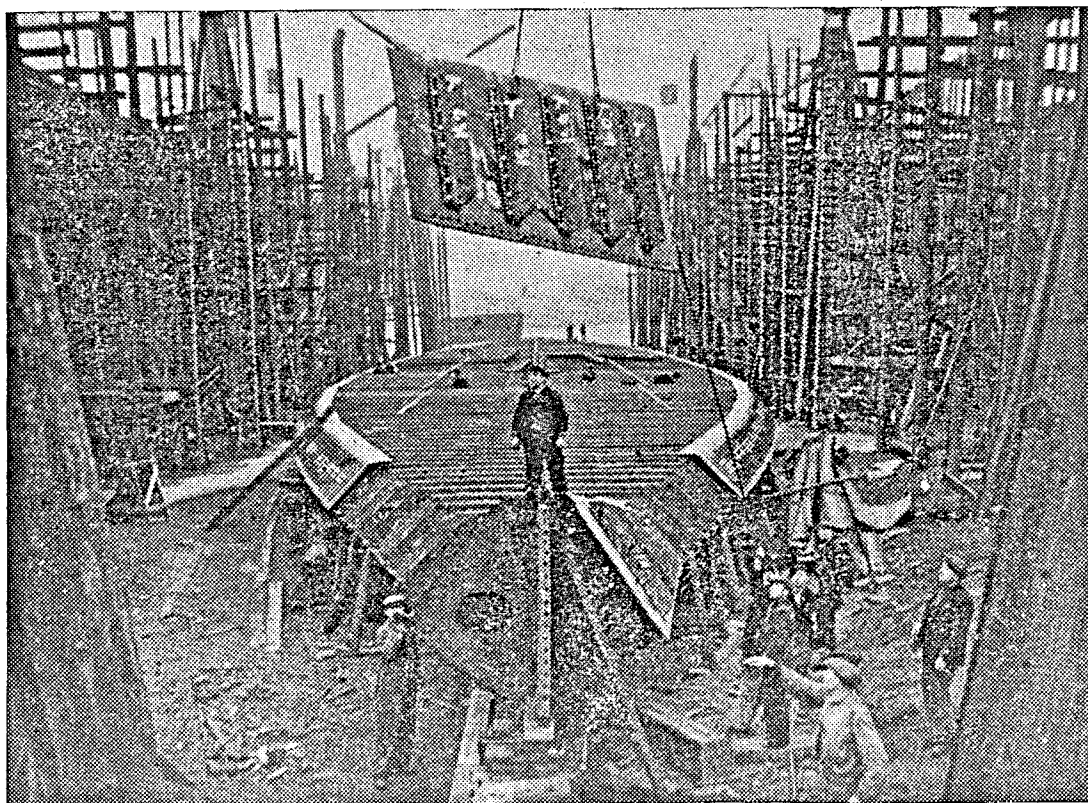
900,000 men, excluding Manchuria and Burma. He said a Japanese cavalry army is bigger than an infantry division and consists of two to three brigades, approximating 20,000 men.

### EXTENT OF JAPAN'S EXERTION

The spokesman refuted the assertion made by the Tokyo correspondent of the Trans-Ocean News Agency that Japan has not sufficiently displayed her full military strength in China.

In his article entitled "Why Japan cannot Defeat China" published on July 7, the correspondent alleged that in view of the opposition by various nations to Japan's Far Eastern plan, Japan could not but take precautions against Britain and America on sea and Soviet Russia on land, making it impossible for Japan to throw in her full military strength in the China theatre.

Commenting on the statement, the military spokesman said that according to various intelligence reports, Japan has a total of approximately 90 divisions, including 17 regular divisions, four newly organized divisions, 17 reserve divisions, 18 enlarged divisions, 7 reorganized divisions, 20 mixed brigades and 15 home and independent garrisons. With the exception of the 7th Division, the 12th Division, the independent and home garrisons stationed in the north-east and the 19th Division in Korea to guard against Soviet Russia, all other divisions and brigades have been thrown into the China war theatre at some time or other.



It has been well said that if 1940 was the year for planes and 1941 for tanks, 1942 is the year for ships. This picture was taken at a British shipyard this month, where workers are responding manfully to the call. SCENE IN A BRITISH SHIPYARD IN WARTIME 1942: A HUGE PLATE BEING MANŒUVRED INTO POSITION IN A NEW SHIP WHICH IS RAPIDLY RISING FROM HER NEWLY-LAID KEEL.—E.N.P.

## Egypt: Situation Reviewed

BY

LT.-GEN. SIR DOUGLAS BROWNRIGG

THE situation in Egypt has temporarily eased in our favour. Rommel's attacks have been repulsed or checked, and the Eighth Army, taking the initiative, has advanced along the coast and the coastal railway.

General Auchinleck displayed in marked degree one of the qualities which made Marlborough famous—the quality of patience. He had to retreat in order to gain strength; then he had to await the psychological moment for making his first counter-stroke. Almost everything depended on a success in front of his position at El Alamein; then he struck deeper on the right, again with success. Every day his material position improves, but every day also brings material help to Rommel.

One place where General Auchinleck has definite superiority is the air. We have read with pride how the Royal Air Force and the airmen of South Africa, Australia and America make endless sorties to help their brothers on the ground. But we are apt to forget that there is much more to it than that. Close support in battle has only been made possible by the same airmen having wrested control of the air from the enemy before the battle reached its present stage.

There is seldom, if ever, absolute air supremacy, but air superiority can be, and has been, gained. The only case of absolute air supremacy that comes to my mind was that enjoyed by the Italians in Abyssinia, which enabled them to use mustard gas with impunity against villages behind the fighting line.

Nothing remains constant in war. Large concentrations of aircraft are reported in Crete, which is only 200 miles from the North African shore. Concentrations of troops are also reported there. They may be intended for Cyprus or Syria when von Bock has progressed far enough along the road to the Caucasus, or they may be in reserve for a violation of Turkish neutrality should such a course commend itself to Hitler. We must not forget that they may be used to help Rommel should his need become great. We know for a fact that some reinforcements are being sent to him by air, because an air convoy of troop-carriers was intercepted by our Beaufighters some days ago and 12 were shot or severely damaged.

5



A large unit of the Free French Air Force is operating in the Western Desert, where it plays an important part in maintaining Allied air superiority over the Axis and in destroying enemy supply columns and dumps. This artist's impression records the feat of a Free French bomber pilot of the Lorraine Squadron who, setting off alone in a Bristol Blenheim aircraft, attacked an enemy aerodrome, destroying one large machine on the ground and severely damaging two others. Although pursued and challenged by enemy fighters, he succeeded in returning safely to his base.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN FRONT

The most satisfactory sign of the times is the solidification of the American-British front. This is best illustrated by periodical reports of the arrival of American troops in places where the general public least expected them. Their first appearance was in Iceland. Next one heard of them in Northern Ireland. Shortly afterwards, numbers were reported in Australia, where the great American General, MacArthur, commands all the forces of the United Nations. Now we are all gladdened by the sight of American uniforms in London. General Stillwell commanded the Chinese troops in Burma, where they operated in conjunction with our own troops under General Alexander, and pilot of the American Volunteer Group rendered invaluable service

(Continued on page 18)



## Grim Duel in China

AFTER fighting for five years against tremendous odds, the Chinese are still confident that victory will be theirs. They know that when the present Allied plan for aid to China is adequately carried out, Japan will be driven from Asia. Doggedly they continue to attack the enemy, regaining lost ground with very little equipment. An editorial in the *New York Times* dealing with the situation in China says:

"The present Japanese campaign to clean up South China in a hurry is meeting with obstacles. Among these are a few but effective fliers of the United States Army Air Force, and possibly some new heavy artillery. More important, certainly, is the unbeatable quality of the Chinese soldier."

"On July 1, the Japanese took Hengfeng in Kiangsi Province as part of their attempt to open a rail route from Shanghai to Nanking and Indo-China. On July 19 the Chinese retook Hengfeng. The Japanese also took the seaport city of Wenchow. Now the Chinese again have it in their possession, along with a nearby port. In Honan, just north of the Yangtze river, they have brought the Japanese railway base of Sin-yung under fire, thus interfering with traffic on the Peiping-Hankow line."

"Occupation of these points may be of a temporary nature. The Chinese are often able to capture cities by a surprise attack, and

are unable to hold them when the Japanese bring up superior weapons. But when we see what the Chinese are able to do almost bare-handed in keeping the Japanese measles from spreading over more than the present limited blotches and streaks of Chinese territory, we need little imagination to know what they will be able to accomplish when properly equipped."

### EGYPT : SITUATION REVIEWED

(Continued from page 17.)

at a time when our air power was very weak in that theatre. Some American forces are in India and a few days ago others were reported to have arrived in New Guinea.

There is something in process of formation far more than an alliance; it is in fact a fusion.

### THE WAR AS A WHOLE

On the Russian front news is bad. The Germans have managed to drive a wedge into the Russian positions to a depth of 100 miles on a frontage of about 200. The Don has been crossed in large numbers opposite Voronezh, and the first lateral railway, which runs between Moscow and Rostov has been cut. A great deal depends upon the preservation of the next lateral railway, which runs through Stalingrad.

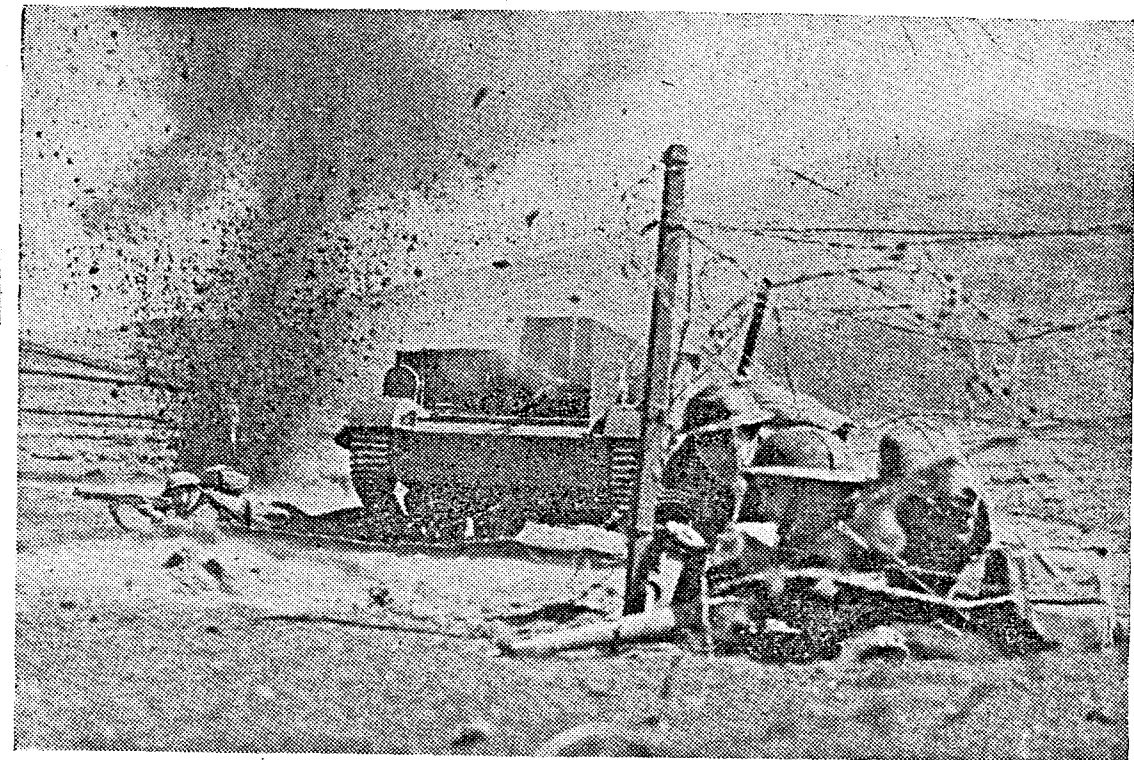
But let us once more regard the war as a whole, refusing to be over-optimistic or unduly pessimistic by events on any one front. So short a time ago Russia seemed firm and Egypt to be toppling. Russia now keeps firm, and Egypt stands fast.

## 11,210 EVACUEES CARRIED BY AIR FROM BURMA

IT is now possible to give reasonably accurate figures of evacuees arriving by air from Burma from returns received from official sources:

The total number of evacuees carried by air from January 1, 1942, to May 9, 1942 was 11,210. In the operations from Rangoon, Lashio, Magwe and Shwebo to Chittagong and Calcutta 5,116 evacuees were carried and the number carried from Myitkyina (North Burma) into Assam was 6,094. The former included 1,830 Indians and 3,060 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the latter, 2,195 Indians, 291 Europeans, 2,516 Anglo-Indians and 408 Anglo-Burmans.

## TOUGHENING-UP AT A BATTLE SCHOOL



Picture taken at a Battle School give some idea of the toughening training men undergo. Exercises for Officers of Allies as well as British are carried through with the utmost vigour. Live ammunition is used and picked snipers fire within inches of the students whilst undergoing the course. Photo shows: A wire cutting party clear the way for Bren Carriers, whilst this job of work is being carried out, charges are exploded to represent mortar fire.—E.N.P.



A picture taken at a Battle School. Photo shows: Storming the cottage. This quarry lends itself to a warlike atmosphere and makes a good battle ground for the exercises.—E.N.P.

# India's Parachute Protective Walls

## Programme

### Madras Stands to Benefit

**T**HE biggest order yet for silk yarn for parachute cloth has recently been successfully negotiated, as also orders for other components, such as tape and light and heavy threads.

Several thousands of parachutes are involved and the recent orders for components placed with the trade in India will meet requirements for the full 1942-43 programme.

Besides the cloth, supply of tape, cord and thread was a bottleneck. Sources of production for such large quantities had first of all to be located before orders could be placed or the scheme regarded as feasible.

A special factory for the fabrication of parachutes is already in production and India's filature silk reeling capacity in two Provinces is to be multiplied by a Rs. 18,50,000-scheme at the cost of His Majesty's Government, effecting a change-over from hand-reeling to machine-reeling methods.

#### IMPETUS TO SILK INDUSTRY

Filature reeling, as opposed to the prevalent hand-reeling of silk, ensures uniformity of texture which is indispensable in parachute making.

An available source of filature silk was Japan which supplied considerable quantities and Japan's loss is India's gain.

Madras including Mysore and Bengal are two provinces which will benefit by this impetus to filature silk. In Madras the scheme will be primarily Government-worked and controlled. In Mysore, where it is in large part a village industry, the scheme will be partly State-controlled and partly in the hands of private enterprise, while in Bengal private parties will be helped by loans. The installation of a Test House and a silk conditioning house are part of the scheme for increased production in future years.

## Importance of Correct Siting and Stability

**I**T is common today to see walls built outside and within factories and other buildings to limit damage or injury due to bomb explosion; their value has been amply demonstrated by actual results of air raids.

The main function of these protective walls is to intercept bomb splinters and other objects violently propelled by an explosion. Splinters and missiles are much more likely to cause injuries to personnel and damage to plant, etc., than blast alone and the popular term "Blast Wall" is, therefore really a misnomer.

In order to stop splinters from a 500 lb. bomb (exploding not nearer than 50 feet), it is necessary to make the wall at least 13½ inches thick in sound brickwork or masonry. The stability of the wall, however, cannot be disregarded. There is grave danger of a tall, unsupported wall collapsing or breaking up into heavy missiles and thereby becoming a source of danger in itself. Protective walls must, therefore, be designed so that these tendencies are resisted by buttresses or other means. The siting of the walls also calls for careful planning; a wall may be wrongly sited in relation to the objects which it is desired to protect.

Typical designs for walls of various types and heights have been incorporated in A.R.P. Handbook No. 9 (India)—"Protective Walls"—issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India.

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following casualty:—

**Indian Other Ranks and Non-combatants.**

**Wounded.**

**I.G.S.C.**

GSF/1347 W/Waiter Muniswami.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

**1st Aug.**—Enemy aircraft dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs and started several fires in a West Midlands town.

London had two air raid alerts.

Nazis reinforced the Western front by replacing troops sent to Russia.

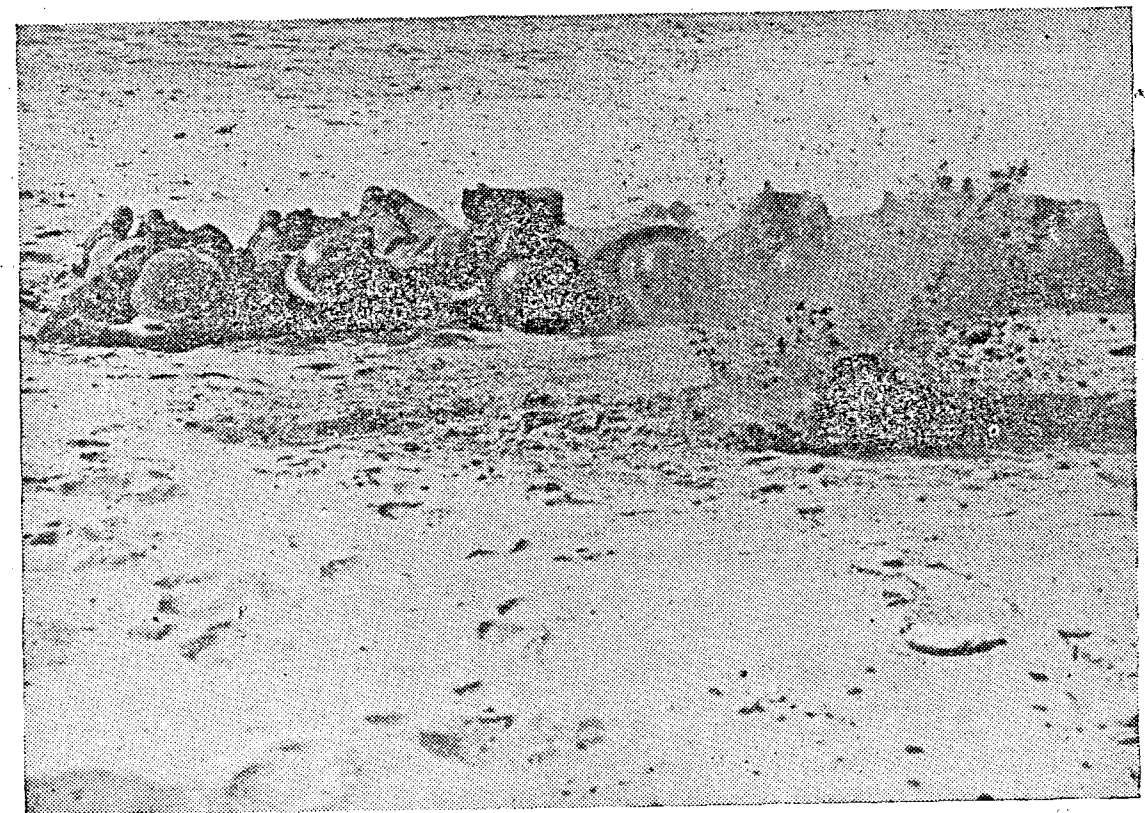
The report of a new German submarine engine rendering surfacing unnecessary to recharge batteries was regarded in London as a "silly season" story.

**2nd Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked goods trains and other targets in Occupied France. North-east of Le Havre, the raiders attacked Mirville railway station. Two-ton bombs were dropped on Dusseldorf. The Rhine-Westphalian industrial region was also attacked. Dog-fights took place over Somme area.

There was slight enemy activity over the southern coast of England. Some people were killed in East London.

**3rd Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Flushing and Wilhelmshaven. An Axis fighter was destroyed.

German raiders delivered a short attack on Norwich.



*A picture from a Southern Command Weapon Training School in England: the confidence test. An assault party falls flat as the sand spurts when bullets from hidden Bren guns hit the ground immediately in front of them.—E.N.P.*

According to a report from Rome, three Soviet parachutists landed in Hungary between Odenburg and Hegyeshalom. They were arrested. It was stated that they came to blow up bridges and railway lines.

Brushes between British and German light naval forces occurred in the Channel and North Sea. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy.

Enemy E-boats were driven back in the Straits of Dover.

An attack on British destroyers on convoy duty to Murmansk was beaten off.

Two E-boats were destroyed in a naval engagement in the English Channel.

**4th Aug.**—Three enemy aircraft were destroyed over England.

London area had an alert.

**5th Aug.**—Enemy bombers dropped bombs over eastern and north-eastern England and a few places in the Midlands.

Objectives in Holland were raided by the Royal Air Force. Barges off the Dutch coast were machine-gunned. A German float plane was destroyed.



The Earl of Selborne, Minister for Economic Warfare, said: "We have commenced a policy of systematic bombing of those German cities where munitions of war are produced."

In an announcement issued from the Buckingham Palace: "It is the desire of His Majesty the King that September 3 being the third anniversary of the outbreak of war, should be observed as a national day of prayer and dedication."

**6th Aug.**—Six German bombers were shot down over Britain.

The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

**7th Aug.**—H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived in England.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

**1st Aug.**—The general view prevailing in Washington was that Japan's "stab in the back" on Russia would not be long delayed.

M. Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador in United States, conferred with President Roosevelt and later with Mr. Cordell Hull.

Only fifteen months and three days after the keel was laid down, the first American aircraft carrier *Essex* (25,000 tons) to be completed since the Pearl Harbour incident, slid down the slipways into Javes river.

**2nd Aug.**—Because of serious shortage of man-power in Britain, the British Government appealed to all British men and women in the United States to return home to help the war effort.

New York had its first practice alert.

**3rd Aug.**—After inspecting "the newest and most secret material" for the American Army, Senator Elmer Thomas, Chairman of the Military Sub-Committee, said: "Believe me, the Huns are going to get some terrific surprises."

It was revealed that secret anti-U-boat vessels called "Bangors", now operating with the Royal Canadian Navy, had proved to be very effective.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, announced the appointment of M. Fyodor Gusev as the first Soviet Minister to Canada.

**4th Aug.**—It was announced that selected members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division, would go overseas shortly.

**6th Aug.**—A "dim out" of the entire Pacific coast was ordered by the United States Army authorities.

According to a recent American broadcast, the United States Air Force would operate from 150 aerodromes in Britain with a total ground personnel of 400,000.

**7th Aug.**—Information confirming the belief that Chicago was intended to be the Nazi headquarters of a nation-wide organization working for Germany was received by Federal authorities.

#### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**2nd Aug.**—Rewards up to Rs. 5,000 were announced by the Government of Assam for information leading to the detection or apprehension of any enemy agent.

**3rd Aug.**—An enemy base on the Chindwin river in Northern Burma was attacked by the Royal Air Force.

**5th Aug.**—According to an Admiralty communiqué, London: "In a recent routine sweep in the Bay of Bengal, one Japanese flying boat was shot down by our fighters. No Japanese ships were sighted."

The Royal Air Force swept over North Burma railway from Namma to Myitkyina. Stations along the line were bombed and machine-gunned. A low-level attack was made on Akyab main jetty. A building received a direct hit.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND MEDITERRANEAN

**1st Aug.**—An entire raiding force of three German bombers were shot down together with one of the escorting fighters over Malta.

There was no fresh activity in the Western Desert. Axis forces were harassed on all sides. There was a raid on Alexandria area. Tobruk harbour was heavily raided. The landing ground at El Guhti was also bombed.

**2nd Aug.**—There was a lull in the Egyptian theatre of war. British patrols were active in El Alamein area. The Allies bombed Tobruk. Mersa Matruh was also raided by Allied aircraft.

An enemy bomber was destroyed over Malta.

Five persons were killed and 12 injured when the Cairo area was raided.

**3rd Aug.**—Patrol activities continued yesterday in all sectors. There was an uneasy quiet on the front. The Royal Air Force sank two enemy ships.

The Duke of Gloucester visited the Kenya Port of Mombasa.

**4th Aug.**—There were patrol activities in all sectors in the Egyptian front. Tobruk was again bombed.

**5th Aug.**—Apart from patrol activity, two German aircraft were damaged.

An attempt to raid Malta was beaten off.

**6th Aug.**—A large number of Gestapo and army officers were killed by bombs thrown by Yugoslav's patriots following the massacre of over 700 people in Zagreb, according to reports received in Cairo.

An attempt was made to blow up the railway bridge over the Gowitz river, 36 miles from Mossel Bay. The damage was slight.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**1st Aug.**—Marshal Timoshenko, determined on saving Stalingrad, hurled in fresh forces. The Soviet command set itself the task of stopping Von Bock at any cost from reaching the river between Kletskaya and Kalach. There was intense fighting south of Voronezh.

**2nd Aug.**—An enemy transport of 15,000 tons was sunk by the Fleet Air Arm in the Barentz Sea. Nazi counter-attacks failed at Voronezh. The Red and Nazi armies fought fierce engagements in the areas of Kletskaya, Tsymlyanskaya and Kuschchevskaya.

**3rd Aug.**—Fighting raged along the Stalingrad railway. The German forces reached Kuschchevskaya, 50 miles south of Rostov. A wedge was driven in Salsk defences.

**4th Aug.**—The situation was very serious in the Caucasus. The Germans infiltrated in

in Kotelnikovo to the south of Kuschchevskaya and the south of Belaya Glima.

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

**1st Aug.**—Following the resignation of a number of members of his Cabinet, Prime Minister Mr. Ali Soheily announced in the Parliament the resignation of the Persian Government.

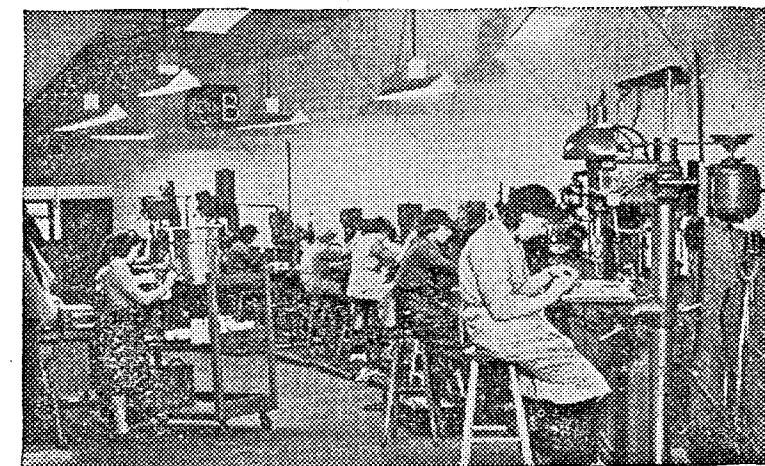
**2nd Aug.**—An enemy aircraft of unknown nationality flew over Switzerland.

A medium merchant ship flying the Panama flag was torpedoed in the Atlantic off the north coast of South Africa.

**4th Aug.**—Mr. Qavam Sultaneh, an experienced politician of the old school, accepted the premiership of Iran in succession to Mr. Ali Soheily.

**6th Aug.**—M. Sarajoglu, Turkish Prime Minister, in a speech in the Parliament, declared that all efforts would be made to keep Turkey out of the war.

*British aircraft are being manufactured in air-conditioned factories established underground in disused quarries "somewhere in England". Safe from air attack, and with natural camouflage, these factories are working night and day. Picture shows: Section of a British underground aircraft factory workshop, showing the excellent lighting arrangements and ventilation shafts along the ceiling.*



Tsymlyanskaya. The Red Army offered stiff resistance near Kletskaya. The Nazis threw in fresh troops. The Nazis assumed fresh offensive on the Murmansk front.

**5th Aug.**—There was severe fighting in the area of Belaya Glima, an important place on the Stalingrad—Black Sea Railway line. All enemy attempts to establish bridgeheads across the Don in the Stalingrad area were frustrated. An enemy aerodrome was destroyed.

**6th Aug.**—The position of the Red Army worsened in the past 48 hours on all the fronts in the south, except in the Don elbow. Four German attacks in the area of Kletskaya were repulsed. Von Bock, it was reported, was aiming at a gigantic encirclement of the Soviet forces in Kuban, with the Maikop oil fields as his prize. Russian troops withdrew in one sector of the Tsymlyanskaya region.

**7th Aug.**—According to a Soviet communiqué, there was fierce fighting in Kletskaya

#### SHIPPING

**6th Aug.**—A British submarine torpedoed and sank an Italian steamship *The Adda* (800 tons). Another supply ship was attacked and severely damaged.

#### OCCUPIED FRANCE

**2nd Aug.**—The first strike since the occupation of France broke out in factories at Suresnes where 400 workers went on strike.

**5th Aug.**—It was announced that all leave for both State and city police in Paris had been cancelled. M. Laval was expected to appeal shortly to the people of France not to help the British in the event of an invasion.

According to a report from the French frontier, Brenner pass over which runs a strategic railway and the road between Germany and Italy had been closed.



According to the Vichy News Agency, Widemann, leader of the S. S. Black Guards, had been appointed Chief of Police in the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

**6th Aug.**—M. Laval's delegate in Paris de Brinon, gave his second front warning to the people of Paris. He said M. Laval himself would shortly make an announcement on the subject "with much greater authority."

#### THE FAR EAST.

**1st Aug.**—According to a report from Chungking, Chinese military experts were of the opinion that Japan was planning an early attack on Russia.

Chinese and Japanese forces were engaged in fierce battle on the outskirts of the sea port of Wenchow. Japanese positions in East Kiangsi were attacked.

American fighters brought down three Japanese bombers in Hengyang.

**2nd Aug.**—According to an American Navy spokesman, there were about 10,000 Japanese troops on the Aleutian islands of Kiska, Attu and Agattu.

Allied planes raided Ambon. A Japanese cruiser was hit. The enemy bombed Mossman in east Australia.

**3rd Aug.**—American bombers attacked the naval base at Hongkong.

Japanese forces were halted near Wenchow.

**4th Aug.**—The Chinese offered stiff resistance in Chekiang.

According to informed circles in London, Japanese attack on Russia was imminent.

It was revealed that the Japanese were developing bases on the island of Guadacanal in the Solomons.

**5th Aug.**—The Japanese advanced in New Guinea. Enemy positions were bombed in Lae.

A small British trawler of about 200 tons was recently shelled by an enemy submarine off the east coast of Australia.

According to a statement by the Chinese War Minister, General Hoy Ying-Ching, 20 million Chinese had been mobilized in the last five years.

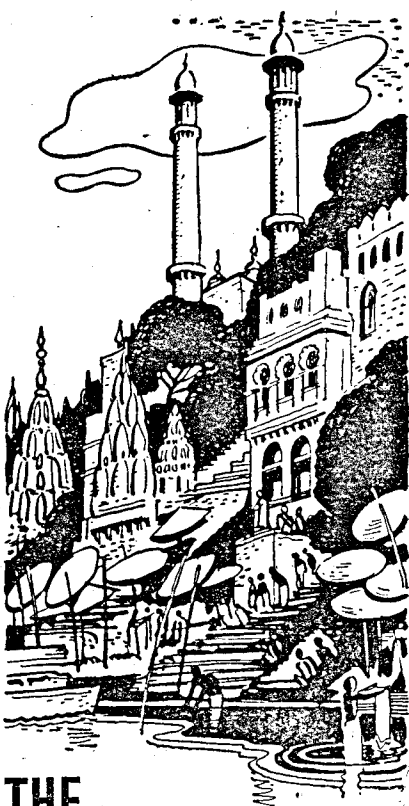
American aircraft attacked Japanese headquarters at Linchuan in Kiangsi. Twelve hits were scored on Japanese positions.

The Chinese forces reached the eastern and western gates of Linchuan.

**6th Aug.**—Japanese installations at Hankow were bombed. Enemy aircraft attacked Kweilin two of which were shot down by American fighters. Chinese forces attacked Japanese positions at Hwangchinpu and Yangchiapu towns along the north bank of the Sin river.

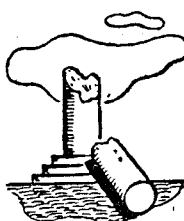
Japanese operations in the Kokoda area constituted a threat to Port Moresby.

**7th Aug.**—It was reported that the Japanese were preparing to attack Kunming.



## THE LOVED NAMES WILL BE CHANGED

**I**MEDIATELY the Japanese took Singapore, that great city was given a Japanese name. If the Japanese should capture our towns and holy places the same will happen here. Places with deep historic and religious associations will be desecrated and given Japanese labels—by law. The Japanese are not going to respect Indian sentiments. Are we of this great land going to allow such treatment without a blow? Never! Let us resist these barbarians with our combined might.



tions will be desecrated and given Japanese labels—by law. The Japanese are not going to respect Indian sentiments. Are we of this great land going to allow such treatment without a blow? Never! Let us resist these barbarians with our combined might.

## BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

against the Japanese



# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1942

ISSUE No. 32



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

## THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

**W**E ask the great masses of India to be patient for a short time longer, while the cause of freedom is being fought out, not because we want to delay, but because the hard facts of war make a complete change impossible at the moment. I sincerely hope that we shall all of us face these difficult questions with calmness, sincerity and mutual trust, because I am convinced that if both peoples so exercise their will to solve our problems, there need be no violence. India has indeed a great and free future before her, in which she can make her special contribution with the United Nations for the defeat of Fascism and of brutal aggression.

—Sir Stafford Cripps.

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## Running Commentary

**Britain's Pledge to India** In a broadcast to America on August 10th, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, has once again reiterated the policy of the British Government and emphasized the fact that the action of the Congress party would not alter or change that policy. He said:

"The misguided action of the Congress leaders will not affect one way or the other the broad purpose alike of the British Government and of the Government of India, that when victory is won, India shall, without delay, have the fullest opportunity to attain to complete control of her own destiny among the free nations of the British Commonwealth and of the world within a constitutional framework of her own devising. *That is our pledge to India and the world. By that pledge we stand.*"

But the reiteration of this pledge which betokens once again the sincerity of the intentions of the British Government may not have much effect on the Congress leaders. For what the Congress Working Committee demands is "a cabinet with full power" immediately—in other words "Independence Now." It may be recalled that in finding the Congress Working Committee's demand impossible, Sir Stafford Cripps's first reason was that a "Cabinet Government with full power" involved "constitutional changes of a most complicated character and on a very large scale." This was admitted by the Congress leaders, but they said a major change of this kind even in the midst of war should not be ruled out.

Professor Coupland has summed up the whole position in regard to this matter in the following words:

"The control of military operations—the one exception allowed by the Committee to the working of full Cabinet Government—cannot be completely separated from the control of general policy, and the *ultimate* decision in both fields must be vested in the

same authority . . . . *The whole of the Government in wartime is a Defence Government, and to conduct his military operations the Commander-in-Chief must be certain of support from virtually all its members.*"

**Four Points** The following four points may be noted:—

(1) The Commander-in-Chief's responsibility for the maintenance of internal security in the event of the civil authorities being unable to cope with a crisis that might easily arise in wartime necessitates full agreement between himself and the Home Member.

(2) The control of India's foreign relations cannot in the midst of this war be separated from the control of Britain's foreign relations.

(3) The whole structure of Indian administration depends at present on the I.C.S. (more than half of which is Indian) and the I.P. (one-third Indian), for whose conduct and welfare the Secretary of State is in the last resort responsible to Parliament.

(4) A settlement for a fully independent British India could not at one blow and in a war in which the States are taking part, arbitrarily remove the British Government's obligations, of which the Viceroy is the trustee.

Professor Coupland says:

"In sum, it may be said that there is an irreducible minimum of British Civil control, inseparable from military control and equally irremovable without a throughgoing constitutional change. Both will go when the new regime is inaugurated after the war. Till then both must stay."

The object of Sir Stafford Cripps's mission which was made very clear in the Draft Declaration of the British Government was to secure, first, an agreement between the major Indian parties as to how Indian Independence should be achieved after the war, and secondly, to form an interim Government on that basis.

**Minorities and the Congress** The second reason for Sir Stafford Cripps rejecting the Congress demand for immediate constitutional changes was that the minorities—above all, the Muslim League—would not acquiesce. This was confirmed by Mr. Jinnah who stated on April 13th that if the Congress demand were accepted by the British Government the Muslims would be "at the mercy of the Congress rule." Mr. Jinnah took the same stand in his statement on August 1st in regard to the movement contemplated by the Wardha Resolution.

reservation of ultimate responsibilities need not mean a mitigation of *de facto* autonomy. All that the Viceroy could promise within the letter of the law by which he must abide would be much less than may emerge from a living interpretation of the spirit of the law, and under such an interpretation, as was demonstrated in a small scale in the Provinces, there would be ample opportunity for the steady strengthening of the *de facto* autonomy of a National Government in British India. Therefore, if leaders of Indian parties agree to co-operate in forming the Government during the interim period,



UNITED NATIONS' FLAG DAY.—Procession passes the Cenotaph, Whitehall.  
Photo shows: Indian troops in the procession.

The question is one of ultimate and primary responsibilities during the interim period.

**The impossibility of making complicated constitutional changes at one sweep, in a country which is gravely threatened by powerful enemies, and where agreement between the major parties and communities has not been reached, supports the view that ultimate responsibility should not be hastily exchanged.**

Further, India is an integral part of a world-wide system of offence and defence and there is to-day in India the greatest British army that has ever been in this part of the world.

**De Facto Autonomy** It may be pointed out that the working of the Government of India Act of 1935 has shown, as admitted by Congress ex-Ministers, that the

British India will have a National Government in the sense that it will be fully representative of the main elements in her national life and will exercise the primary responsibility for Indian defence in all its aspects. Meanwhile, India will be represented as an equal on the British War Cabinet and the Pacific Council of the United Nations in their ultimate responsibility for the higher strategy of war.

**Publication of Congress Records** The publication of the records of the Congress Working Committee's discussions at Allahabad at the end of April, together with Mr. Gandhi's draft and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's revised version of the Allahabad Resolution, has contributed to a clarification of the issues which have been placed before

the public in successive, diverse, and often mutually contradictory statements by Congress leaders.

**The published papers reveal the inner motives underlying the Congress Resolution of May 1st and July 14th.**

Mr. Gandhi's original draft of the resolution of May 1st was based on the conviction that the Allies would lose the war and that the presence of Allied troops in India acted as a bait to Japan. Mr. Gandhi desired the withdrawal of the British and the Allies from India in order that the bait should be removed and India should be freed to negotiate with Japan.

Mr. Gandhi's draft was supported in the Working Committee by his Yes-men and more particular followers, who freely expressed their opposition to helping Britain in the war. The draft was opposed by some members who had already pledged themselves, in some sort or other, to support the Allies. The Resolution was then redrafted to meet their objection. But voting went strongly against the revised resolution. Ultimately the redrafted resolution was adopted only after pressure from the President who declared that there was "practically no difference between the two Resolutions."

**Mr. Gandhi's Attitude** Mr. Gandhi was angry at the revision of his draft, and in his articles in the *Harijan* continued to develop his theme that the British, including specifically the British and Allied troops, should leave the country in order to leave India free to negotiate with Japan. This suggestion had an unfavourable reception in and outside India, which forced him to go back on the demand for withdrawal of troops. But he began to insist on British political withdrawal, failing to see that the retention of British troops nullified his 'bait' argument.

He then found it necessary to follow a policy of progressive outward abandonment of his initial defeatist and pro-Japanese attitude with a view to bringing round some of his recalcitrant followers and also to impress America.

Hence the pretence first stated in the resolution of July 14th and since largely used by the Congress leaders as a basis on which to defend the Congress position, that political power was desired by the Congress solely to enable them to organize effective resistance to Japan. It may be noted in this connexion that the Resolution of July 14th does not contain any indication of the form of resistance to Japan that the Congress wants to offer, and that the interpretations of the Congress leaders on the resolution itself have varied greatly.

### The Volte Face

The significance of the publication of the Congress record of the Allahabad discussions lies in the fact that they have shown very clearly that Mr. Gandhi and the majority of the Congress Working Committee wanted, only three months ago, complete political power to be free to negotiate with Japan.

Is it possible that, within this short interval, a complete change of the fundamental

## CADET TRAINING SCHOOL

### SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

At present, Collectors receive and forward to the Provincial Selection Board, applications from candidates for Emergency Commissions in His Majesty's Navy, Army and Air Force. In future, Collectors will forward to the Board, along with such applications, the applications of those candidates who, though not immediately fit to receive commissions, may become so, after a course of training in the Cadet Training School (see G.O. No. 2649, Public Works, dated 27th July 1942). In the latter class of cases, a medical certificate of fitness should be forwarded with the applications. (The application form for Emergency Commission may be suitably modified.)

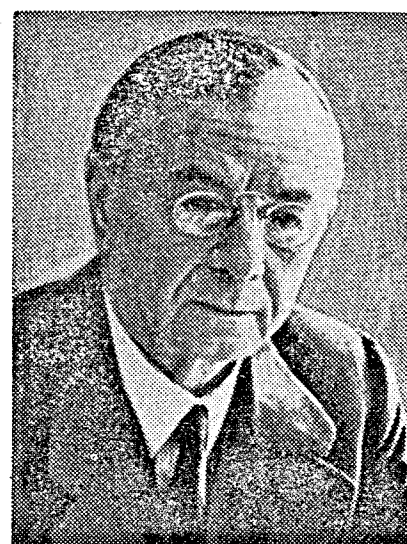
The conditions of admission to the school, which may be communicated to the candidates, are as follows:—

On selection, the candidate should report himself, on a prescribed date, to the Principal, Cadet Training School, St. Patrick's School, Adyar, Madras, which is situated on the south bank of the Adyar river, half a mile from the Adyar bridge. He should live in the school, dine in the mess, and, in all respects, subject himself to the control and discipline of the Principal. Training will be given free of charge. Boarding and lodging also will be free.

Two khaki shirts, two pairs of khaki shorts, a pair of white shorts for physical training and games, two bush shirts and two pairs of slacks for mess wear will be issued to him. He will be given one and a half inter-class railway fare, or third-class fare if inter-class accommodation is not available, from his home to Madras and back. He should bring with him a note-book, his own bedding, towels, khaki stockings and socks and shoes. He should provide himself with pocket money. He will not be allowed to keep a private servant.

motives of the Congress leaders could have taken place, as the present Congress protestations of resistance to Japan indicate? And if the Congress leaders can thus easily

perform a complete *volte face*, what guarantee can there be that their accession to power will not produce reversion to the former pre-Japanese position?

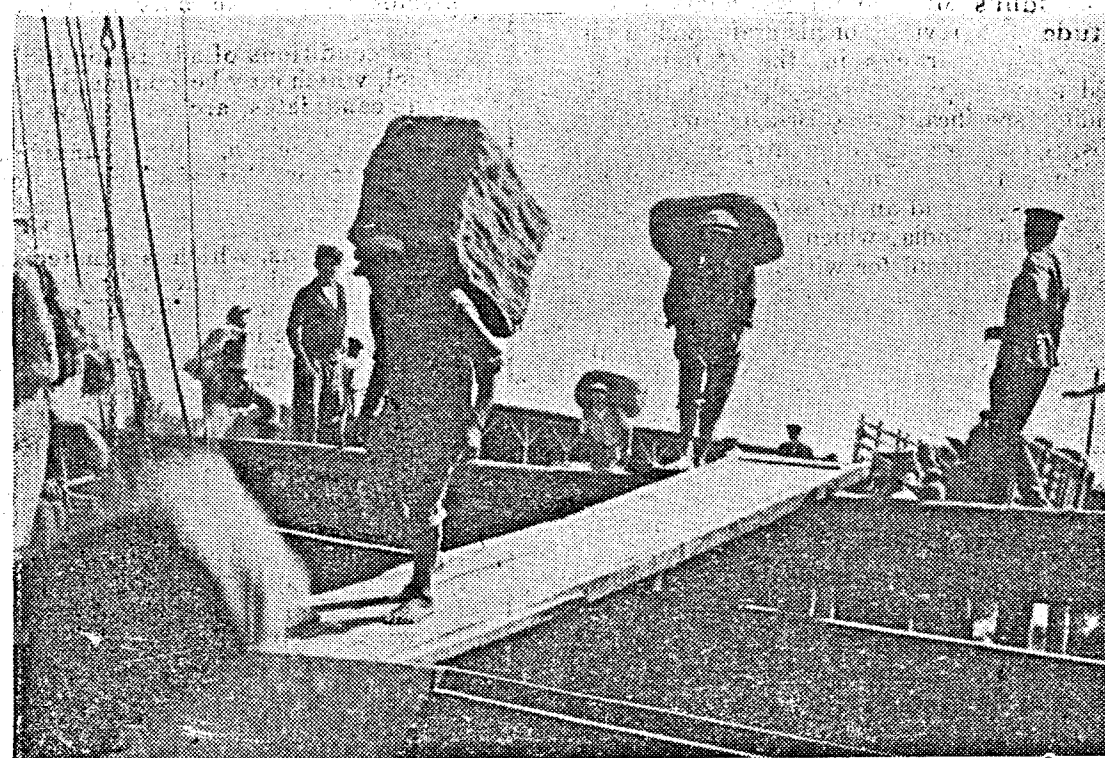


MR. L. S. AMERY.

## INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY

**W**HEN the hour of world victory comes, there will be an opportunity for Indian statesmanship to devise for India a constitutional framework within which she can live in peace and unity of spirit within her own borders and take her rightful place among the free nations of the British Commonwealth and of the world.

—Mr. L. S. Amery.



**MORE SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA.**—Some of the enormous supplies to Russia are brought by road from the Persian Gulf to a port on the Caspian Sea. The task of transporting these supplies across Persia involves something like 1,500 heavy ten tons lorries. A steady stream of these lorries arrive daily and during "Peak" periods as many as a hundred lorries have been known to arrive in one day.

The supplies are unloaded at the wharf and are then re-loaded on to Russian cargo boats which travel across the Caspian Sea to the U.S.S.R.—Photo shows: Loading bales of rubber into the hold of a Russian cargo boat.



It may be stated, however, that the views expressed behind the closed doors are more likely to disclose true motives than public statements designed for consumption both at home and abroad. It may be added that, with a view to avoiding any accusation of unfairness, the papers have been published in full, without comment, or any attempt to edit them, before the A.I.C.C. meeting, so that the members of the Working Committee concerned will be free to reply if they wish.

After the Bombay Resolution of the Congress the impression is likely to be produced that the principle of Britain's offer to India of full freedom under a constitution of her own devising remains in doubt. This is not so. The Declaration of Indian Independence was laid on the table by Sir Stafford Cripps at the end of last March. Sir Stafford said in London on August 6th:—

*"It is, therefore, plain and beyond doubt that Indian self-government is assured as soon as hostilities are over and it becomes possible to replan the life of India upon a new basis. It is of no avail for protagonists of the national interests of India to deny these simple facts. The promise has been made: that promise will be carried out."*

**Congress and the Axis** The issue, as has been explained already, rests upon the question of interim arrangement in regard to which the leaders of principal Indian parties failed to agree.

*"Now the nation at large is asked to form its opinion whether the major constitutional changes demanded by the Congress Party, with the threat of the sanction of mass civil*

*disobedience, do or do not represent its solid contribution towards the defence of India and the defeat of the Axis.*

On this vital question, opinion among the United Nations appears to be unanimous and the Axis powers have also made their attitude very clear; they have expressed unfeigned delight at the Congress policy.

The attitude of the Axis powers towards the Congress Party may be gathered from their broadcasts. Japan, it is stated, has stayed its hands to see what will be the outcome of the Congress demand. It is four months since the first Japanese bombs fell on Indian soil. The first air attack on India was made on April 5, and there have been no reports of enemy air activity over Indian and Ceylon since May 20. In four months the Japanese have raided Ceylon three times and India eight times. Why did the Japanese stop with this? Typical of many replies by the Japanese to this question is the following from a Hindustani broadcast from the Jap-controlled Saigon Radio on July 11:—

*"The Delhi Radio announces daily that the Royal Air Force dropped bombs on Japanese military objectives and troop concentrations in Burma. But Japan is making no reprisal raids on British military installations and towns in India. As a matter of fact, Japan is in sympathy with her. She has love and regard for the Indians. The Indian towns are within the range of the Japanese Air Force. The Japanese naval units which are freely moving in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea can easily shell the Indian harbour towns. . . . It is only*

## The Real Danger

"Mr. Gandhi tells us in a recent issue of the *Harijan* that 'we know that if India does not become free now, hidden discontent will burst forth into a welcome to the Japanese should they effect a landing.' My answer to that proposition is that if Mr. Gandhi and his Congress colleagues were to explain to the Indian people that their freedom was assured before all the world as soon as hostilities cease, and further that the basis indubitably of the cause of freedom depends upon the success of the struggle of the United Nations, then there would be no danger whatever of a burst of welcome to the Japanese. The danger, if danger there be, arises from the attitude and propaganda of Mr. Gandhi and his friends."

—Sir Stafford Cripps, in a statement on August 5.

Japan's sincere motives and affection for India that have prevented her from invading this country. . . . Japan is awaiting the Congress decision. If the Congress succeeds in forcing the British to leave India, Japan will desist from attacking India. In case of the failure to attain freedom, Japan will invade India."

The Saigon Radio recently stated that there would be no Japanese invasion if immediate independence were secured, but recommended, at the same time, just the kind of steps which would weaken the United Nations' war effort, and—this was what Saigon said on July 27th—"do immense harm to the cause of Chung-king." On the 26th Saigon said "Axis forces are about to invade India" and on the 27th General Tojo threatened to attack China, Australia, India and even the Middle Eastern countries.

He said: "Japan will show no mercy whatever" to Australia, but paid a tribute to the "far-sighted leaders" in India. The object of Japan is obvious: if a mass movement against the British is started in India, a lot of trouble would be saved for Japan.

So the enemy radio is daily exhorting Indians to strike a blow for "Indian freedom" which means "Japanese military dictatorship in India." Burma is an example of such freedom. There is a "Free" Burma Government in name but all the major functions are under the control of the Japanese Military Administration in Rangoon.

### Japan's Stumbling Block

The Japanese would like to take India, but the Indian and the British Armies and the Allied Air Forces are standing in the way like a stumbling block. So the Japanese want to achieve their object by cajolery, mixed with threats and promises, and use Indians themselves to remove the stumbling block. That is evidently the reason why there have been only eleven air raids on India in four months. It is part of the propaganda offensive.

Now, Tokyo is saying in effect to the Congress Party, "Thank you very much. That is just what we wanted."

The Japanese are attacking India with words, and the Allies are attacking the Japanese with bombs, the only language the Japanese understand. India-based heavy bombers have raided the docks at Rangoon and medium bombers based in Burma have strapped Japanese transport, supply dumps, forward aerodromes, etc.

*"The object of this strategic bombing is to hinder the marshalling of Japanese Forces*

*for the invasion of Yunnan and Assam and upset Japanese plans for the bombing of India and China.*

Aerodromes at Akyab, Myitkyina, Magwe, and Mingaladon have been repeatedly attacked. In recent weeks, British and American bombers have raided the Mandalay-Myitkyina Railway. A testimony to the achievement of the Allied Air Forces is to be found in the fact that the Japanese are devoting their energies to augmenting the anti-aircraft barrage defending the principal objectives in Burma.

It may be stated in conclusion that the vital defences of Eastern India are as formidable as those of Ceylon and Japan cannot afford to risk such a high loss-rate until she has accumulated a much bigger air force in Burma.

## INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

*"The historians of tomorrow may well date the Declaration of Indian Independence on March 29, 1942."*

—Professor Coupland.

## Would affect the whole war

*"Chaos in India at this moment would not affect India only. It would affect vitally the whole war against the Axis powers."*

—Sir Stafford Cripps.

## THE NEED OF THE HOUR

*"The needs of war no less than the interests of future Indian unity demand the closing of the ranks among all who are prepared to work actively in partnership for the defence of India, for the cause of the United Nations and for the full attainment of national self-government while, standing resolute against the policy of disorder and disruption."*

—The Times.

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras Casualties which occurred on various dates :—

### Officers.

Missing, believed "Prisoner of War."

#### Indian Artillery.

— T/Major. Kumaramangalam, P.P.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoner of War"—Now rejoined.

#### I.M.S.

MZ/20747 Captain. Srinivasan, P. C.

### Viceroy's Commissioned Officers.

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."

#### Madras S. & M.

12718 A/Sub. Athilingam.  
12806 Jem. Rajalingam.  
13820 Jem. Venkaiah.

#### Indian Engineers.

E/112832 Jem. Rao, G. S.

#### R.I.A.S.C.

13568 P/A/Sub. Chandragason.  
SR/120430 Jem. Mahadevan, N.K.

#### I.M.D.

65/ME. Jem. Paraki Achuta Rao  
Venugopal.  
ME/97 Jem. Venkateswaran.

### Died.

#### Indian Engineers.

13973 Jem. Kannan, K.

### Other Ranks and Non-combatants.

Previously reported "Missing believed Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed "Prisoners of War".

#### Madras S. & M.

17575 Spr. Appalasami.  
17297 Nk. Doraisami.  
18296 Spr. Ommi Ellayya.  
14644 Spr. Ponnusami.  
16918 Spr. Royappan.  
17023 LO/Nk. Seetharama Reddy.  
16108 Nk. Subramani.

#### I.S.C.

A3887 Sign. Krishnan.  
A2671 U.L/Nk. Subramaniam, T.C.

#### I.G.S.C.

GSF/8100 Masalchi Doraiswami, G.

### Died.

#### Madras S. & M.

19299 L/Nk.(Pd) Munisami.

#### Aux. Pioneer Corps.

189302 Lab. Narayana Nair.

L. No. 102.

### Other Ranks and Non-combatants. Wounded.

#### Madras S. & M.

18319 Spr. Rajagopal.

### Missing.

63723 Spr. Devaraj Padayachi.  
1892 Cook. Sreenivasan.

#### I.A.O.C.

O/115711 Sep/Turner. Abdul Ghafur.  
MT/948543 Sep/Driver. Armugam.  
103367 Sep/Fitter. Kodandam, K.  
103530 Sep/Fitter. Parangusam, R.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed "Prisoners of War".

#### Madras S. & M.

18390 Spr. Abdul Sathar.  
1100 W/Cr. Doraisami.  
13753 L/Nk. Mahabub Khan.  
17271 L/Nk. Meera Khan.  
17623 Spr. Mohamad Esuff.  
1296 Cook I. T. Munisami Rao.  
16795 Spr. Shaik Ibrahim.

#### I.H.C.

H/86172 A/Sep. Lakshmiah, B.

### Died.

#### Madras S. & M.

1680 W/C. Narayanaswami Naidu.

#### I.S.C.

9624 Sign. Krishna Rao.

#### Indian Engineers.

49396 Pnr. Elumalai.  
50112 Pnr. Narayanaswamy.  
50123 Pnr. Subramani, P.  
49834 Nk. Thomas.  
49999 Pnr. Venkatappa.

#### R.I.A.S.C.

MT-901675 Sep. Aladin Khan.  
MT/912512 P/A/L/Nk. Balaram.  
MT-910671 Sep. Bangaru.  
MT/944339 Sep. Kunhambu Nair, P.

#### I.A.O.C.

O/74240 Sep.Dr. Subramaniam, A.

(Continued on page 10.)

## A Cultured and Brave Nation Story of Iceland

BY

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BELL

IN these momentous days when we see the forces of evil let loose in almost every part of the world and wonder where next will be chosen the fields of blood and carnage, we begin to realize that indeed we are involved in a total world-wide struggle for the preservation of all that makes life dear to us. To-day there are no frontiers. The narrow compass of the nations of yesterday are forgotten, and all men and women who have eyes to see and ears to hear and the will to do good instead of ill are ranged together side by side each giving and doing what he can towards the common goal.

It was not always thus, and we have seen in the three years of war which are now near their end, nation after nation subjugated and reduced to slavery, clinging hopelessly to the vain idea that goodwill alone is enough to ward off the clutching hand of the gangster. Norway and Denmark, Holland and Belgium

—what have we not seen of them in happier days—what do we not hear of them now in their misery?

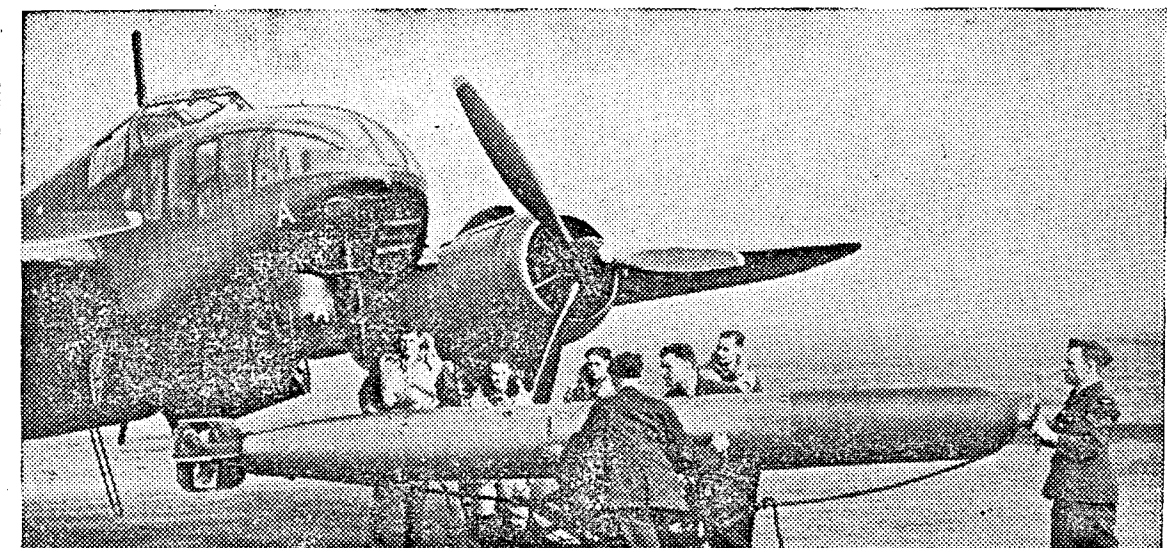
It may not come amiss to think for a while of another little but cultured and brave nation which narrowly missed the fate of the others. I will tell you a little of the people and of the story of Iceland, an island on the other side of the world, barren and cold, and for the most part so desolate as to chill the soul no less than the body.

The Icelandic nation which numbers no more than about 130,000 men, women and children, has the oldest democracy and Parliament in the world. So long ago as the year 930 in the Christian calendar, the descendants of the Vikings who had settled in that inhospitable land set up an assembly called the Althing, where the representatives of the people discussed and passed the laws by which the country was to be governed. The assembly had also judicial powers but its main function was then, as it is to-day, to make the law. It was essentially government of the people, for the people and by the people—real democracy in fact as well as in form—and the Althing meets regularly to this day for the same purposes as those it sought to achieve more than a thousand years ago.

### UNDER DENMARK

The Icelandic people were, however, neither so numerous or so strong as to resist aggression, and before many centuries had passed, came under the control of the Norwegian

(Continued on page 11.)



**TORPEDO FROM THE AIR: ONE OF BRITAIN'S DEADLIEST WEAPONS.**—Ground staff of the British R.A.F. wheeling on a "tin fish" (torpedo) to a Beaufort aircraft of Coastal Command, whose crew stands waiting to carry the deadly weapon across the North Sea. Many of Britain's greatest successes against Axis warships and supply-ships have been achieved by the use of aerial torpedoes—for example, the sinking of Italian battleships in Taranto harbour, the crippling of the German battleship "Bismarck" before she was finally sunk by the British Fleet, and much destruction of Axis ships in convoy. But delivery of a torpedo attack by air is hazardous. The aircraft must fly almost at sea level. The Beaufort can do the job. It is the fastest twin-engined bomber in the world. And the crews who man these machines are second to none in courage!

## MADRAS CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 9)

## L. No. 103.

## Other Ranks and Non-combatants.

Previously reported "Wounded"  
now "Died of Wounds."

## I.S.C.

O2650

W/Cr.

Chinnasami.

## Wounded.

## Madras S. &amp; M.

13016

Spr.

Burran Sherriff.

17708

Spr.

Munisamy.

18464

Spr.

Sanker.

16283

Spr.

Varadan.

## I.S.C.

25620

Sigm.

Damodaran, E.

A3851

Sigm.

Pakianathan, S.

## Missing believed Prisoners of War.

## I.S.C.

A1443

Sigm.

Chinnasamy.

O5118

Mess Cook Dorai Raj.

Bde. 111.

A3971

Sigm.

Kunhi Raman Nair,  
C. H.

A1560

Sigm.

T. V. Kunjan Kutti  
Nambiyar.

O2651

Swpr.

Munisami.

A3839

Sigm.

Nagabhushanam.

A8771

Sigm.

Rajagopal, K. V.

A2934

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Ramanathan.

A1924

U/L/Nk.

Yadarthudu.

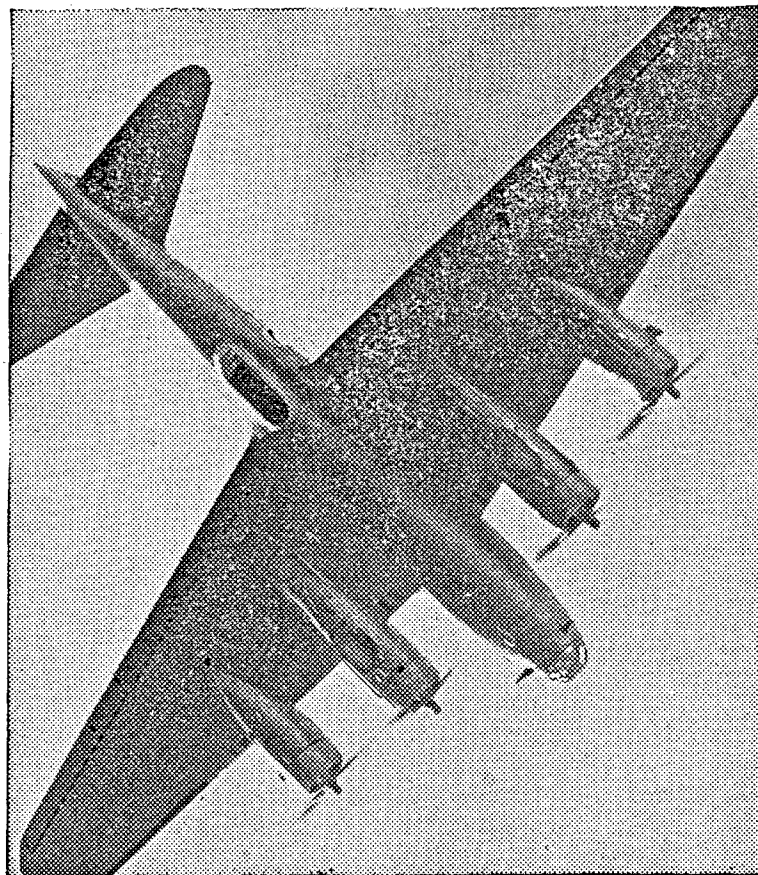
Previously reported "Missing, believed  
Prisoner of War"—Now confirmed  
"Prisoner of War."

## I.S.C.

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Cook BT. Sammy.

## L. No. 105.



THE AMERICAN-BUILT "FLYING FORTRESS," WITH 7 MILES ALTITUDE.—Because of its long range of over 3,000 miles the Boeing "Flying Fortress," when flown by the Royal Air Force, can bomb with ease military targets in Rumania, Finland, Bulgaria, Greece and Sicily. It is one of the most complicated weapons of war in existence, the pilot's cabin having 130 controls, instruments and gauges. The aircraft fairly bristles with guns which cover attack from the rear, above, below, on the beam and from the front. Clearly seen here is the gunner's "tray" under the fuselage, from which he fires in a wide arc to the rear and below. The "Flying Fortress" carries a crew of between 7 and 9 men who wear oxygen masks and electrically-heated clothes as protection in the rarified atmosphere, 7 miles above the earth, in which this aircraft operates.

## A CULTURED AND BRAVE NATION

(Continued from page 9.)

Kings and eventually under the power of Denmark. Not until 1849 did the spirit of independence arise again, and after much but purely vocal struggle, only in 1918 were the Icelanders able to say that freedom was in sight. By an agreement made in that year between their representatives and those of the Danish Government, it was decided that the two countries should be equal under the King of Denmark who, also, should be King of Iceland, a title which was always used thenceforward in official documents and in the statutes passed by the Althing. It was also decided that in the year 1940 the Icelandic

ancient language and themselves from aggression except in early times. There is no gold or coal or other mineral wealth to tempt the exploiter. Except for a few fishers for the magnificent salmon which abound in its glacial rivers, Iceland has had few visitors from the outside world.

But to-day Iceland, because of its geographical position in the North Atlantic, finds itself inevitably, however, unwillingly, of great importance to the belligerents. It commands the North Atlantic and the passage of ships and stores and troops from North America to Great Britain and if the Germans had seized it first, as was their intention, the Battle of the Atlantic long ere now would have been a German victory.



Photo shows a United States destroyer steaming through early morning haze while on Atlantic patrol. This striking photograph was taken off the Grand Banks in the North Atlantic. Cold Arctic winds sweeping down on the warm Gulf Stream create the low-hanging fog.—E.N.P.

people should be able to consider their position again, and if so minded to secede from the Union, and to declare their complete independence and their sovereign status. When the time came, the Danish Government itself was unable to fulfil any agreement with anybody, for Denmark had been invaded and conquered and was under the heel of the German Army. Immediately the Icelandic people in the Althing declared their independence and themselves a free and sovereign state.

## LOVED ISOLATION

The Great War of 1914-1918 did not touch the Icelanders. May be they hoped for similar immunity in this war. They have always loved their isolation for it has preserved their

A small British force of occupation landed in Reykjavik, the capital town of Iceland, in May 1940. The Icelanders have never had an army and were utterly unable to put up any resistance. The blow to their pride in their new found, but so soon lost, freedom, was severe, and they felt it deeply. They treated the British soldiers therefore with cold indifference, and in many cases, with passive hostility. They were not sure that the Germans were not to be preferred to the British in any event. The Nazis had for several years assiduously cultivated the younger generation of Icelanders providing them with courses at German Universities and with Ski-ing and Gliding Clubs in Iceland all under skilful Nazi instructors and at nominal fees. The



carefully cultivated legend of Nazi efficiency (at no matter what cost) had spread fairly widely in Iceland.

#### BRITAIN AND ICELAND

Gradually relations improved. The British Government pledged itself that its occupation was for the duration of the war only. There was no interference with the interior administration of Iceland so far, as purely military measures of defence were not endangered. The Government functioned as usual, as did the provincial magistrates and the local police. Icelandic life went on as before and was even improved, for the British Government bought all their fish—and Iceland depends mainly upon its fishing industry—gave employment to all who wanted work and of course the British troops brought and spent a great deal of money in the local shops.

Further, the real intentions of the German Government became clearer with the passing of each day. Refugees from Norway and Denmark told their stories, survivors from the ships of all nations sunk by U-boats in the North Atlantic, men and women, and children in some cases picked up after days in open boats in those Arctic waters and landed on the Icelandic shores, told theirs and finally the survivors of the crew of an Icelandic fishing boat which had been shelled and machine-gunned for an hour by U-boat told their story after their dead had been carried to the cemetery in Reykjavik.

And the British soldier played his part too. By his good conduct and his innate desire for friendliness he broke down the barriers which the Icelanders had created. He made friends with the children—I have often heard it said that the two best things in Iceland are the colours of the fine clear sub-Arctic skies and the children with their bonny rosy cheeks and golden hair. They soon found that the British soldier was not a ruthless marauder but as a rule a simple companionable fellow with easy ways and a liking for children's company.

So matters improved and as the Icelanders realized, more and more, how occupation by the Germans would have affected their life and happiness, and learnt the grim lessons of the Nazis in the European lands which they had seized, more and more their sympathies turned towards the Allied nations. The arrival of United States forces in Iceland assisted the process and they began to feel that in this struggle no free man can with honour to himself stand apart from the struggle. Young Icelanders began to apply to join the British Army and the Royal Air Force. They seem to have a natural bent for flying—the small air-service of peace time Iceland was always manned by Icelanders—and there are to-day many of them flying in British bombers and fighters. Others have joined the Army or the Navy.

Iceland has been spared the horrors of war upon its soil, although many and ghastly wreckages from war have been cast upon its shores. Its people have not been slow in appreciation of the world situation. They have proved themselves to be realists, despite their history of resolute isolation, and now are to a man on the side of those who are fighting against aggression, brutality and tyranny.

—From a talk broadcast on August 10, from A.I.R., Madras.

#### BETRAYAL OF CHINA AND RUSSIA

The success of the proposed (Congress) campaign would paralyse India's entire war effort by stopping the flow of munitions, the construction of aerodromes and by actually immobilizing the army. It would mean the betrayal of China and Russia. It would mean the enslavement of India herself to the Japanese. That is what, in their recklessness and irresponsible desire for party dominance, Congress leaders are prepared to bring about."

—Mr. L. S. Amery, in a broadcast from London on August 9.

#### China Cannot be Brought to her Knees

China was hard pressed by the new Japanese drive and was short of equipment, but it was no longer possible for Japan to bring her to her knees. The nearest Japanese armies were still 1,000 kilometres from Chungking, and, seeing that the maximum annual progress made by Japan during the five years of struggle was only 150 kilometres, it would take many years for the Japanese to reach the capital. In any case, China would still keep on fighting.

—Mr. M. C. LUI, in a recent address to the Bradford Rotary Club.

## "I Know the Japanese"

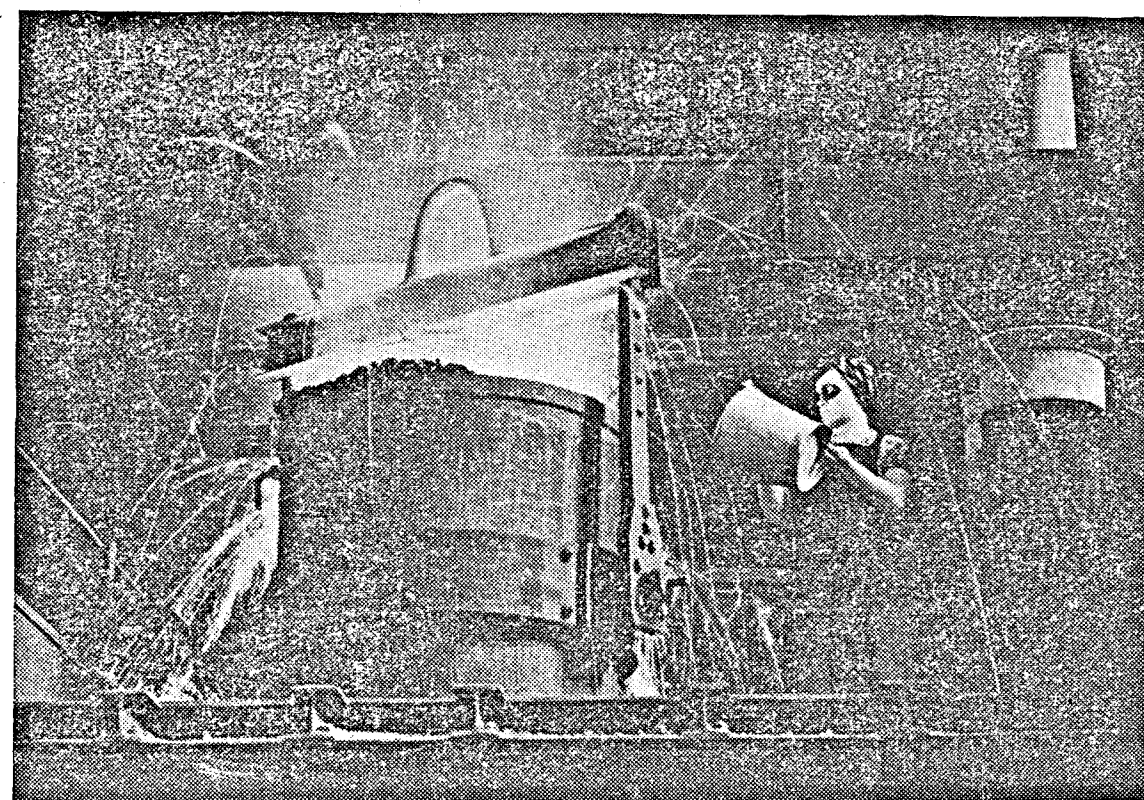
### I.—Early Days : Horror in China

I am no John Gunther, nor a Hallett Abend, nor a C. V. Starr, a Knickerbocker, but I have this much to recommend me, my credibility—a first-hand knowledge of Japan and the Japanese, spread over a period of fifteen years. I have lived in their country, I knew many of them in Europe and other places abroad. Certain circumstances combine to give me confidence to make the bold claim that in some way I know them better than most contemporaries. I knew them in Hongkong, in the Philippines, in French Indo-China (both before and after the virtual occupation), in Sourabaya and Batavia and Singapore; lastly, and most vividly, I knew them in the Shanghai and in Occupied China.

We publish below the first of a series of unvarnished impressions of one who has seen and studied Japanese imperialism as preached and as practised. They are specially written for the *Madras War Review* and merit attention.

I had particularly good reason to know the Japanese in Shanghai. I was a member of one of an underground organization which came into being shortly after Japan's early successes at the outbreak of the so-called "China Incident", when control of Greater Shanghai passed into their hands. Those were perhaps the most momentous days, as they were the most lurid in Shanghai's eventful history.

The situation was a peculiar one. There being, officially, no war between the two countries, and the Japanese being then definitely not masters of affairs within the International Settlement or the French Concession (Shanghai comprised these two foreign concessions and "Greater" Shanghai), Chinese and Nipponese lived together in peace in these sections—on the surface! Actually a bitter war was in progress. Agents of the Japanese



**GIRLS MAKE STEEL FOR TANKS AND SHIPS.**—Women and girls volunteered to do steel work when the Ministry of Supply opened a new foundry in Scotland where there were not enough men at hand, and orders for tanks for Russia and steel for ship repairs were in urgent demand. **BETTY MUNRO** (aged 18), WHO WAS A PACKER IN A FIRE-LIGHTER FACTORY, NOW WORKS IN THE LABORATORY OF THE STEEL WORKS, AND PUTS THE FLUX INTO THE LADLES OF MOLTEN IRON DURING STEEL-MAKING PROCESS.

Army did everything possible to institute a reign of terror and to make things untenable for Chinese patriots and businessmen and their foreign sympathisers.

#### DAILY ASSASSINATIONS

Almost daily there were assassinations, kidnappings and assaults and bomb-throwing became a commonplace affair so that the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury", an outspoken American daily, established its claim as the most-bombed newspaper in the world. The organization of which I was a member, was formed like several others, as a counter to these activities—to protect the lives and properties of followers of the Chungking regime living within the concessions and to harass and disintegrate the Japanese Army adjacent to these concessions. In them were men of all nationalities, Britons, Americans, one or two Indians, Russians, French and so on, but the leaders were, with one or two exceptions, all Chinese. Though lacking nothing in funds, initiative and courage of the highest order, they were heavily handicapped in that the Chinese Government, for obvious reasons, officially dissociated itself from them.

A year like this, taught me quite a lot, about the Japanese army off the actual field of battle. I learned something of their excellent system of espionage in foreign circles, of their conversely incredibly stupid attempts at the same game amongst the Chinese, of the at times glaring inefficiency of their commanders and the generally poor discipline of the troops—would that this had continued!—of the ferocity of the Japanese male when he is at the right end of the bayonet, of his politeness and urbanity when he is in 'civvies' and the man talking to him could pick him up and toss him around—and of many other things which I have never forgotten, nor can ever forget.

I had joined up more from the spirit of adventure, and with a vague sense of helping the "under-dog" than anything else. I had nothing in particular against the Japanese; in fact my recollections of them in their own country were warm ones. But now I saw the mask completely off. That one year of first-hand experiences of their militarist adventure bred in me a most fervent hatred and contempt for the people who had then just begun singing "We, the Saviours of Asia"—a hatred and contempt born not of prejudice, but of seeing savagery at its worst, of watching the machinations of vile, diseased mentalities, a hatred and contempt that were to grow and grow, and must now be shared by all decent, moral, freedom-loving people who are not dupes of propaganda and false promises.

#### HORRORS PERPETRATED BY THE JAPANESE

In spite of the teachings of Shanghai, I must say I was not prepared for what I did see in the course of those next four years. I returned once to Hongkong, and sedate

journalism, but soon I was again in China, this time as a war correspondent pure and simple and I have not the space to list, even without details, a fraction of the horrors I have personally seen perpetrated by the Japanese, army and civilians alike, in China. But I feel it a positive duty to quote a few cases.

The sack of Nanking is now history. I was not there at the time. The positively authenticated reports of murder, pillage and rapine there shocked civilization to its core and gave a new meaning to the word 'atrocities.' Alas, for as the Fates were, they failed to wake the Powers to a proper sense of their responsibility. But I was at Canton. Canton provided the answer to that misguided pillar of the American Press who, a few months after Nanking, wrote an amazing diatribe which was later to earn for him the stigma of "Jap Apologist No. 1". According to this gentleman, "war is not a game; in the heat of battle, when the blood is inflamed, and passions and emotions run uncontrolled, men become capable of doing things which under normal circumstances they would not even dream of." Good paper logic perhaps, but I know the Canton campaign first-hand. The city stood or fell by defence works some distance from it. When these defence works broke, the Japanese could march at their leisure into the city itself and they did. There was no fighting within the city walls and it was a case of Nanking all over again. Systematic murder, looting and rape went on for weeks after the occupation. Hot blood. . . ! Heat of battle. . . ! Listen.

#### NANKING : AFTER SIX MONTHS

A Chinese shopkeeper forgot to salute a Japanese sentry. The officer in charge of that particular post sent for the man's whole family, a wife and three children. The man was stripped, and trussed up, head down and legs widespread, on a high tripod-like bamboo affair. The eldest son was forced to climb on to a step-ladder to pour molten tar through a sieve slowly on to his father's body. Prodred by bayonets, he began to pour but the agony on the older man's face was too much for him. He jumped off the ladder—to be instantly bayoneted. One of the soldiers took his place. God was kind to the shopkeeper: he did not take long to die. . . and his wife was taken away to the barracks. "There is no safer bet in the world than to bet on what will happen to her," murmured a bystander, and this happened more than six months after the city had fallen.

The scene is Hankow. On a maidan-like space in the residential quarter of the city. Japanese troops formed a circle. Within the circle George Yee, Harvard '32, and well-known in sporting and social circles in Hongkong and Shanghai, was tied to a tree, his face a bloody mask. His wife was also there. She was really the central character, for, one after the other, with pauses only to

(Continued on page 16.)

## Patriotism or Nationalism

BY  
A.V.R.

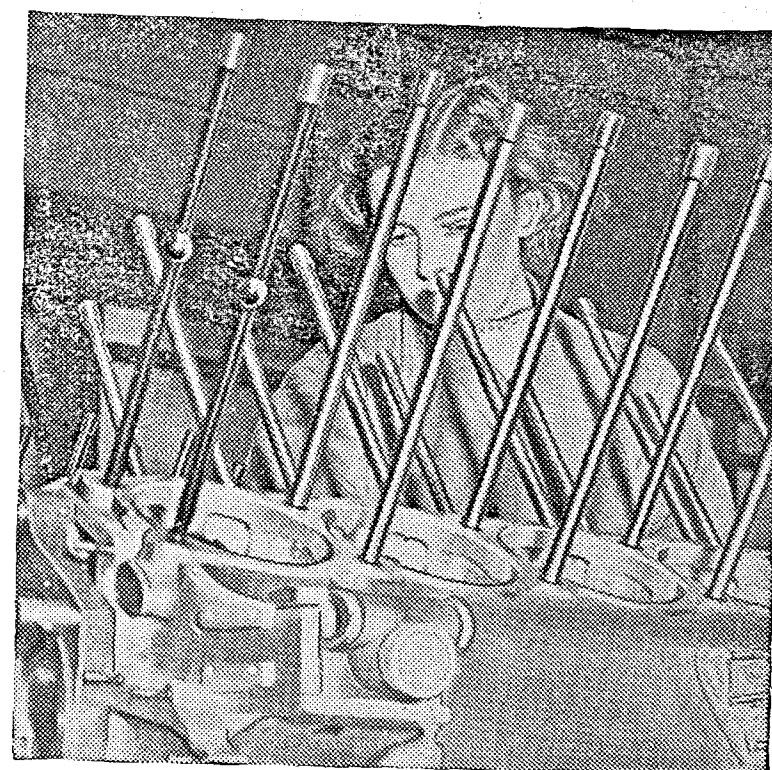
WHILE not caring to go all the way with the cynic who declared that "Nationalism begins where patriotism ends," one is nevertheless tempted to ask whether in this age of power politics there is much connexion between the two. Experience of life and work in four continents has taught me that these particular human virtues do not usually flourish together save in rare instances. One such is in the U.S.A. where a blend of intense patriotism and aggressive nationalism seems to have given the American nation its unique and tremendous dynamic potential. There is, to be sure, the unholy triple brand of Nazi-Fascist-Militarist dictatorship that is so familiar to us, but one can scarcely put forward these monstrous perversions of *Civitas Diaboli* as criteria in any discussion. Our own sub-continent, however, ought to give one much material for study.

Looking introspectively, even critically, at the scene, I as a true son of India, loving Bharata-Matha and venerating her ancient culture and traditions, see about me a certain amount of genuine patriotism and much nationalism of one sort or another. But it is not of the kind calculated to give me comfort for the future of my people or to inspire confidence in our present leaders. I see large sections of the public acclaiming as spontaneous and natural, a nationalism that is sometimes emotional, sometime petulant and always rampant, and, alas, unrelated to patriotism and often divorced from logic and statesmanship.

#### A SINISTER SHADOW

The lack of realism in the nationalism indulged in large and important sections of the population is perhaps the most alarming feature of present day Indian politics. For with the sinister shadow of Nippon falling across our Eastern frontier, and all along the 1,500 miles of our Eastern sea board, from Chittagong down to Rameswaram, and despite the menace of German hords converging on our north-western borders from Egypt and Southern Russia, so many of our political pundits nonchalantly continue to bandy words with one another and the administration over changing the constitution and forming national governments. Others, less responsible and even more unrealistic, choose this most dangerous hour in India's chequered history to fling their slogans in the teeth of a critical but extraordinarily tolerant world-slogans like "We want Pakistan" or "let the British quit India." It is, I fear, a case of nationalism run to seed.

(Continued on page 16.)



THE AERO ENGINE THAT WON THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.—Action which led to the first and perhaps decisive defeat of the German Air Force was taken as long ago as 1932, when skilled and far-sighted British technicians designed the Rolls-Royce Merlin engine, fitted to every R.A.F. fighter employed in the Battle of Britain. To-day, still more powerful, Merlin engines giving an improved performance at higher altitudes are used in many types of British aircraft, including "Spitfire" and "Hurricane" fighters, "Defiant" night-fighters, and "Halifax" and "Manchester" bombers.

## BE A SCEPTIC!

A sceptic is a man who believes nothing

Unless he knows it to be true.

Be a sceptic over rumours.

Most of them are made in Japan

With intent to mislead you.

**DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS**  
BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE





## "I KNOW THE JAPANESE."

(Continued from page 14.)

throw ice-cold water on her, Japanese soldiers raped her. She died there, shortly after her husband, his reason snapped, had begun to yell dementedly, with literally froth at the mouth. In full view of a public audience of Chinese and a number of uninvited foreign correspondents, the Japanese officer directing operations a Col. Hiyeckawa, and a "hero" of the Manchurian campaign, explained his reasons. Mr. Yee had put up unreasonable objections when his home was entered and his wife man-handled, and it was necessary to "teach these upstart Chinese with a smattering of filthy western education" that the Japanese Army was not to be trifled with!

## JAPANESE ATROCITIES

The Japanese sometimes considered foreign public opinion, as witness this Shanghai story. A Japanese sentry on the Garden Bridge, out of sheer exuberance of spirits, kicked a pregnant woman in the stomach, felling her. A junior engineer from a British steamer in port saw him do it, and as the sentry was about to kick the woman again, wrenched his rifle out of his hand, knocked him down, picked him up, knocked him down again and finally booted him into the river. Two minutes later the Englishman's head had been stove in by rifle butts, and his stomach ripped open with bayonets. Here was a dangerous situation. Nippon was still practising the "so s-s sorry" refrain in those days and this 'incident' might be difficult to explain away. But the commander on the spot was equal to the occasion. Two Japanese soldiers were shot through the body on the spot, one fatally, the other not and the official story was that "a British seaman ran amok and was killed after shooting two Japanese soldiers with their own rifle!"

I saw, houses burned down and the debris cleared to destroy evidence of looting: this in preparation for the one or two "personally conducted tours" by which the Japan authorities hoped to delude the rest of the world into belief of the excellence of Japanese rule in occupied territories. I saw other sights which can hardly be described. In a main road of Canton, for instance, I saw Chinese girls of good social standing doing the striptease dance at the end of Japanese bayonet—and one was disembowelled with a bamboo pole when she refused to go on!

In Chungshan I saw sixty men dig graves. Then they were given poles and sticks; and goaded into a starting a general melee amongst themselves. When this was at its height, infantrymen practised bayonet charges... for the Nazis are mere imitators of the amiable custom of making victims digging their own graves and any Chinese careless enough to escape death in these charges, were of course thrown living into the graves.

I wonder whether the people of India as a whole have accepted as completely true the Hongkong atrocity charges levelled against the Japanese Government by His Majesty's Government. I certainly have been asked more than once "do you think it's true; could all that have happened?" To those of us who have seen the Japanese as he really is, I unhesitatingly support the authenticity of those charges. I further ask on what basis can any man hope that things would be any different in India if the Japanese should come here as conquerors? I wish that anyone who toys with the idea of welcoming the Japanese could have seen something of what I have seen in China and Formosa and elsewhere. We would, I swear, oppose any policy which would even risk making things easier for a nation of mass murderers, vandals and sadists to add this fair country to their list of victims.

## "PATRIOTISM OR NATIONALISM."

(Continued from page 15.)

Having been brought up to believe that patriotism is always actuated by love of one's country and people, and that its highest aim is ever the best interests of the nation, try as I might, I cannot detect in much of the nationalism current to day any of these obviously lofty motives. What I do find is a slavish adherence to outworn shibboleths and threadbare political dogmas, and a childish mouthing of various parrot cries that for the most part are devoid of truth or commonsense. Further, I find that it is not the best interests of the nation that are paramount but the elevation of the party machine to a ridiculously high pinnacle. And to this machine are chained hand and foot the very men who created it! "Tis a strange world, my masters," but there it is! "India in bondage?"—Yes, indeed, mark you, not to the long suffering British but to a political machine of purely indigenous manufacture; in bondage to hordes of ground landlords, and rapacious money lenders; in bondage to rigid caste rules and restrictions. Poor India!

## THE SILVER LINING

But the gloomy political sky is not without its silver lining, for we have with us men of vision and courage possessing true patriotism, and as passionate a desire to save India from the horrors of invasion and worse, as others seem to have to let the barbarians in. There are half-a-dozen political organizations behind these men and I believe that sane counsels will prevail in the end and that we shall be delivered from the wreckers. Also, I do not believe that the British will allow themselves to be scared out of the country, and that British and American troops will help our own gallant 12½ lakhs of Indian fighting men to keep the Axis hordes out. These stalwarts, at any rate, are our sure bulwark against aggression from without and treachery from within. God willing, India will still live to be the "Land of the free and the home of the brave."

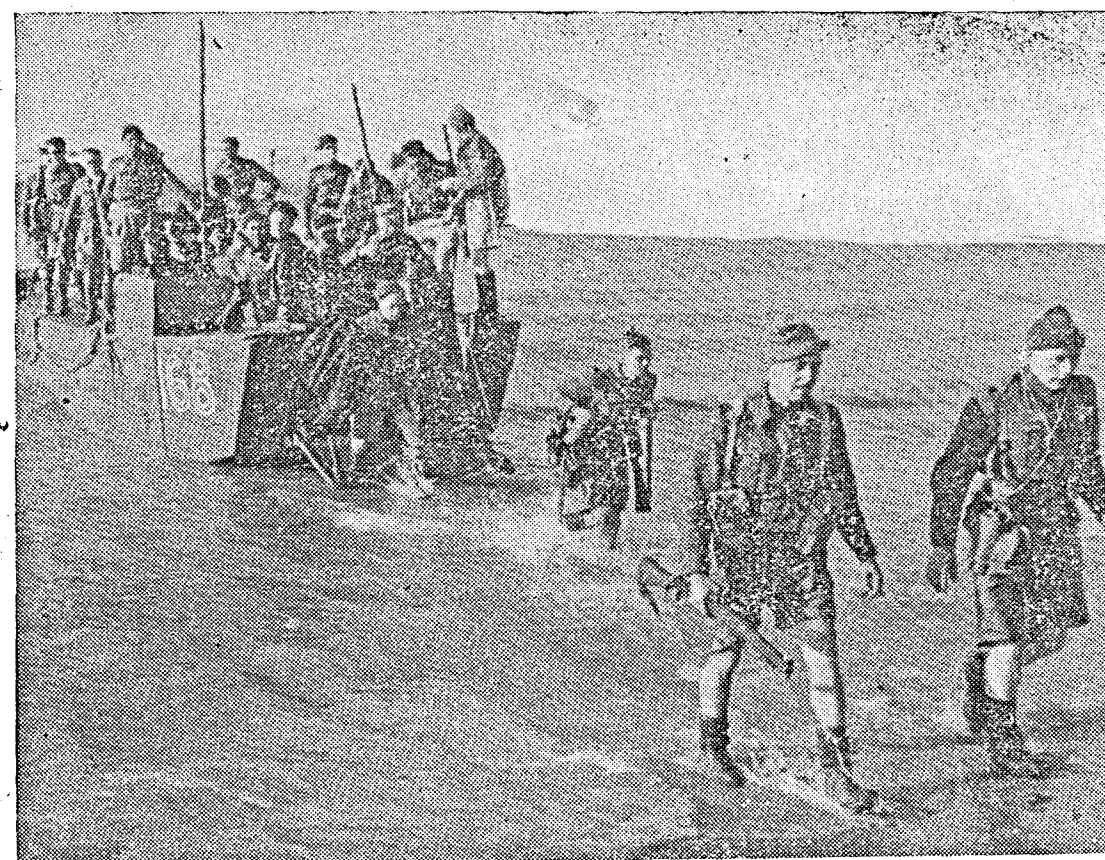
# Britain at War

are doing beyond occasional reports of industrial unrest or from necessarily shortened reports of industrial debates in the House of Commons. They cannot get a balanced picture. This is only to be expected, for news is not normal.

## A GLORIOUS STORY

Our proper and deep gratitude to the United States as well as the necessity for deceiving the enemy led to some verbal exaggeration of the amount of manufactured material which we were receiving from abroad. We received much, it is true, but history will say that it was mainly upon the shoulders of British

THE people of Britain are performing a prodigious task. Scores of millions of man-hours are devoted every day to winning the war, and every week scores of millions of tons of raw materials are being converted into weapons of war. Every week also the earth is yielding vast returns, with consequent saving in shipping space, for all the labour that has been put into it in the past few years. To



A minor reconnaissance raid was carried out by special service troops early on June 3 in the Boulogne-le Touquet area. Valuable information was obtained. The re-embarkation of the S.S.T. by units of the Royal Navy was covered by aircraft of the R.A.F. Fighter Command. The Royal Navy provided a Naval escort for the Forces.

Landing craft and special service troops returning from the raid. S. & G. J.M.

achieve this, homes have been broken up, liberties surrendered willingly, the highest taxation in the world accepted, and the whole order of social life disarranged, writes Philip Jordan in the *News Chronicle*.

Britain at war is an encouraging and inspiring sight. I wish the millions in foreign lands who can only read about it could see it for themselves. They have no conception of the scale of the effort which the country has now achieved, for they hear little about what we

workers that the burden of war fell. To-day we are not only fighting in almost every longitude in the world as well as in a vast number of its latitudes, but we are preparing for the so-called "second front," and at the same time are supplying Russia and China and British forces in the Dominions beyond the seas with some of the means by which they can defend themselves and eventually attack.

It is a glorious story, and as exciting as any we have to tell.



## Not One Large Russian Army Destroyed

THE most important fact which emerges from the chain of Russian retreats, cables the *Times* Stockholm correspondent, is that the Germans have nowhere yet succeeded in their main object of destroying one large Russian army, and decisive battles are still to be fought on ground which is not only more distant but far more difficult than any battle-ground so far fought on this year.

The armies of the Volga and the rest of Russia, though deprived of important oil routes, do not depend entirely for their oil on the remaining routes across the Caspian. For a long time ahead—some people believe even for a couple of years—they will be able adequately to supplement these current deliveries with fuel (and also grain) from dumps in the interior which have been systematically accumulated for over ten years.

*Through Chinese Eyes.*

## Shipments to Russia Britain's Aid to China

HERE are typical Chinese press comments on the international situation:

The *National Herald*: The Russian situation is grave, and effective measures to stop the Germans must be taken at once. Allied war shipments to Russia must be increased, particularly planes. Allied forces should be rushed to the Caucasus to prevent Hitler from getting oil. Opinion in Britain and America is divided about the date of opening a second front. This question is best left to Allied commanders to decide. It is certain that action will be taken only after mature judgment. A second front is the best way to help Russia, but it should be opened when the Allies are ready, but there must not be too much delay.

The *Hsin Su Pao*: Dr. Currie's visit to China was for investigation of China's needs. China's greatest need is large supplies of modern weapons. The Allies should open a second front in Europe as soon as possible, because, if the Russian situation worsened, Britain and America as well as all other Allies would be

affected equally. We hope that England and America, for the sake of the future of their peoples and the cause of humanity, keep their promise and create a second front in Europe.

### CHINA FUND

The *Yih Shih Pao*: A large sum of money has been collected in the United Aid for China Fund in Britain. It is not for the money but for the ardent friendship of the British people that we feel grateful. In an address the Mayor of London repeated Mr. Churchill's promise that Britain would help China morally and materially to the best of her ability. We highly appreciate this British goodwill. In addition, Mr. Eden's speech praised our resistance. Listening to these sentiments, we think we should live up to these opinions and exert our powers in our fight against aggression to prove that we are worthy to be the Allies of Britain. We believe that collaboration with Britain will lead to final victory and lay a solid foundation for enduring peace in these parts.

### PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

The *Shih Shih Sin Pao* (July 31): The Aid to China movement in Britain mainly comes spontaneously from the people. United by political colours, they nevertheless exercise considerable influence upon politics. On April 25, the British Aid to China Committee issued a declaration of a political nature in which China's help to the Allies was recognized. The declaration is important because it represents the opinion of the people, by whom the policy of the British Government is shaped. Under the circumstances we can take British aid to China as a matter of course, but the opinion of the British people may serve as a reminder to the British Government to speed up its aid to China.

Viewed in this light, our gratitude to the movement will not vary with the money Lady Cripps collects. What we doubly treasure about this movement is the political meaning, spirit and friendship that it displays towards us. The King and Queen and Queen Mary as well as Mr. Churchill were donors to the Fund. Mr. Eden said, "... To their effort of reconstruction after the war we shall also contribute our best." These words are deeply appreciated.

### THE SECOND FRONT

"Political opinion in Britain is united behind the necessity for a second front, but the military services must decide when and where they will do it, and I am not thinking that they will tell us."

—Sir WALTER MONCKTON, in an interview on August 10, soon after his arrival in New York from London.

## Fate of a Great City

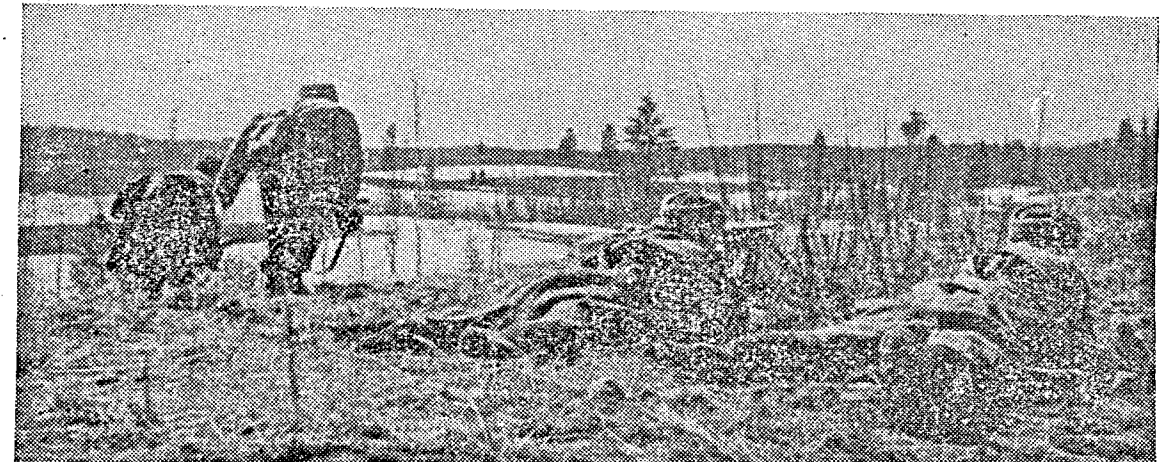
SHANGHAI, which was once one of the world's great cities, is slowly taking on the appearance of a down at the heel country village as a result of its six months experience of Japan's so-called co-prosperity and co-existence sphere," writes Frederick Oppen, *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent, from Lourenco Marques. He states:

"Shanghai is now drab and uncomfortable. The Settlement busses do not operate any more, and the French trams stop running at nine o'clock in the evening. Automobiles are not seen since the Japanese promptly commandeered all save those

at the largest cinema house recently hissed a picture of Wang Ching-wei, President of the puppet Chinese Republic in Shanghai. Lights were immediately flashed on in the cinema house, and a Japanese official demanded an explanation. One spectator asserted that the high price of rice brought on the audience's reaction to the picture. The Japanese ordered the theatre to be cleared out at once."

## American Aid to China

THE *National Herald* reviews Dr. Currie's speech and says that it will go a long way to dispel the apprehensions which may



RUSSIA: The north-eastern front. A scout on the look-out.

belonging to a few doctors, Axis diplomats, and other favoured 'co-operators.'

### STREET GUARDS

"Important intersections are guarded by barbed-wire barricades because the Japanese fear that Chungking might be inspired to acts of resistance. This fear has also resulted in the establishment of Chinese civilian street guards. Every Chinese male is forced to serve as a street guard once a week.

"Despite such efforts and precautions, sabotage, assassinations and bombings are frequent. As a result, the barbed-wire barricades have been enlarged to enclose several blocks in the vicinities where such incidents have occurred. In these areas, the residents are not allowed to move about for days at a time.

"The scarcity of rice in Shanghai has resulted in long queues of people standing on the streets for most of the day. An audience

have been entertained concerning the Americans' war effort. The Chinese will now understand Americans' problems and difficulties, and this will result in better understanding of each other's problems. The paper says that Dr. Currie's speech has strengthened Chinese confidence in Allied victory, but warns against complacency and declares that the maxim "God helps those who help themselves" should be remembered. The Chinese should gird up their loins and tighten their belts and be prepared to weather the final storm.

The *National Herald* discusses the necessity of offensive war. It urges attacks on Japan and the extension of the thousand-bomber raids by the Royal Air Force. The paper expresses confidence that Air Marshal Harris's promise to scourge the Reich will soon be fulfilled.

(Continued on page 21.)

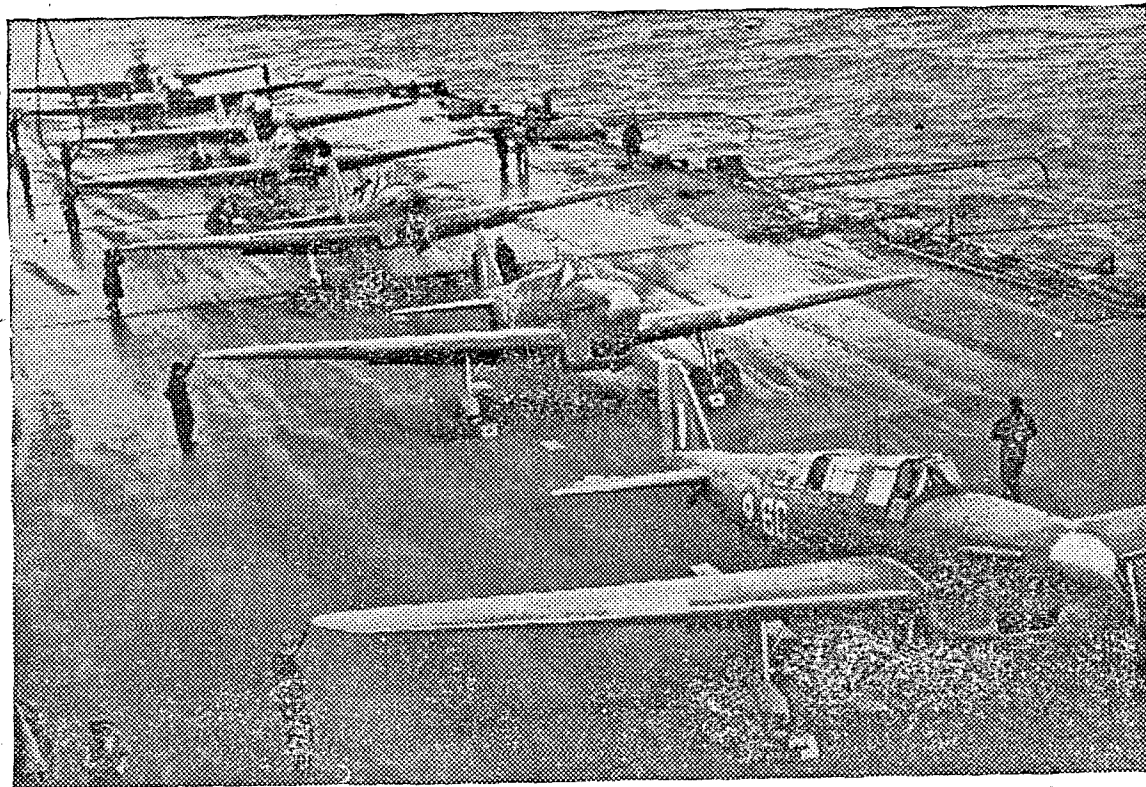
## Chinese Irregulars: A People's Movement

"CHINESE irregulars, most of which were supposed to have been conquered four years ago, are still strong in North China," states Selden Menefee in a recent article

The Domei dispatch makes clear that the irregulars constitute a people's movement permeating villages and towns throughout North China. This dispatch also states that anti-Japanese propaganda in Chungking has taken hold of the minds of the Chinese people.

### UNDERGROUND PASSAGES

The Japanese have been forced to resort to wholesale intimidation and arrests of irregulars. The Japanese surround whole towns with cordons of police, and release only those Chinese who they think can be trusted. The Japanese complain, however, that the Chinese dig underground passages from one village to another through which irregular fighters may escape. Whole villages very often disappear through these secret tunnels.



**BRITAIN'S AIR AND NAVAL MIGHT: AIRCRAFT ON THE "VICTORIOUS".**—The magnificent record of Britain's naval aircraft flying thousands of miles over open sea, attacking German bases, warships, transports and supply ships, has opened a new chapter in British naval tradition. Here are seen Fairey "Fulmar" Fighters on the flight-deck of 23,000 ton H.M. aircraft-carrier "Victorious," being got ready for squadron exercises.

appearing in the *Washington Post*. Confirmation of this statement comes from a Japanese Domei dispatch relayed to Washington, he says.

According to it, just one day before the anniversary of what the Japanese call the "China incident," Chinese irregulars had been interfering with the construction work of the Japanese Army in North China—the number of irregulars there was estimated between 250,000 and 500,000.

Very often, thousands of Chinese men, women and children have been arrested in a single town. Those subsequently released are put to work filling the secret passages, standing sentry duty, and building trenches around the village against the return of irregular fighters. To prevent collusion, Chinese sentries are often sent to distant villages where they are not known by local anti-Japanese forces.

The Domei dispatch further states that the Japanese classify the Chinese villages in North

(Continued on page 21.)

## Middle East: War of Supply's

FOR the moment this is a war of supplies in the Middle East, and Rommel is not finding this part of his task at all easy, cables the *News Chronicle's* Cairo correspondent. The immensely long Axis line of communications reaching right back from El Alamein to Tobruk, Benghazi and even Tripoli is being

### AMERICAN AID TO CHINA

(Continued from page 19.)

The *Shih Shih Sin Pao* reviews Dr. Currie's speech at Minister Kung's garden party and says that since America and China have a common object, America should exert all its powers to help China. Since the fall of Burma the only communication with America has been by air. Methods must be found to deliver planes and other war materials. The paper says that the United Nations should make an effort to recover Burma. America should also join Russia and defend East Russia because, with the Aleutians in Japanese hands, Russia is threatened.



General Auchinleck, who has been constantly touring the battlefronts, talking to some of the men who have been taking part in the battle.

mercilessly attacked night and day. In endless sorties Royal Air Force fighter bombers are flying over the enemy lines destroying motor transport and sending up dumps in flames. So the intricate supply . . . system on which the forward enemy forces depend is being disrupted.

Not the least important of Rommel's lines of supply is the sea. With Benghazi, Tobruk, Bardia and even Sollum and Mersa Matruh as ports in his hands, he is slipping supplies across in self-propelled barges. Some go straight for small harbours on the Libyan coast from Italy and Sicily, and others along the coast from port to port. Day and night they are under fire: by day they are being attacked by our long-range fighters, and by night by naval aircraft. Jetties, schooners and lighters are being ceaselessly pounded.

### CHINESE IRREGULARS: A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 20.)

China as "peaceful, semi-peaceful, or potentially peaceful areas." The Japanese substitute their own form of a political organization (presumably under military control) for the old local government in order "to preserve peace" in each conquered village.

The Domei dispatch claims that the irregulars are being "constantly subjected to annihilating blows" and that they are now running short of ammunition.

But we in the United States feel that the fact that there are so many irregulars still operating under the noses of the Japanese troops in North China speaks louder than these claims, says Menefee in conclusion.



## Tribute to Indian Seamen

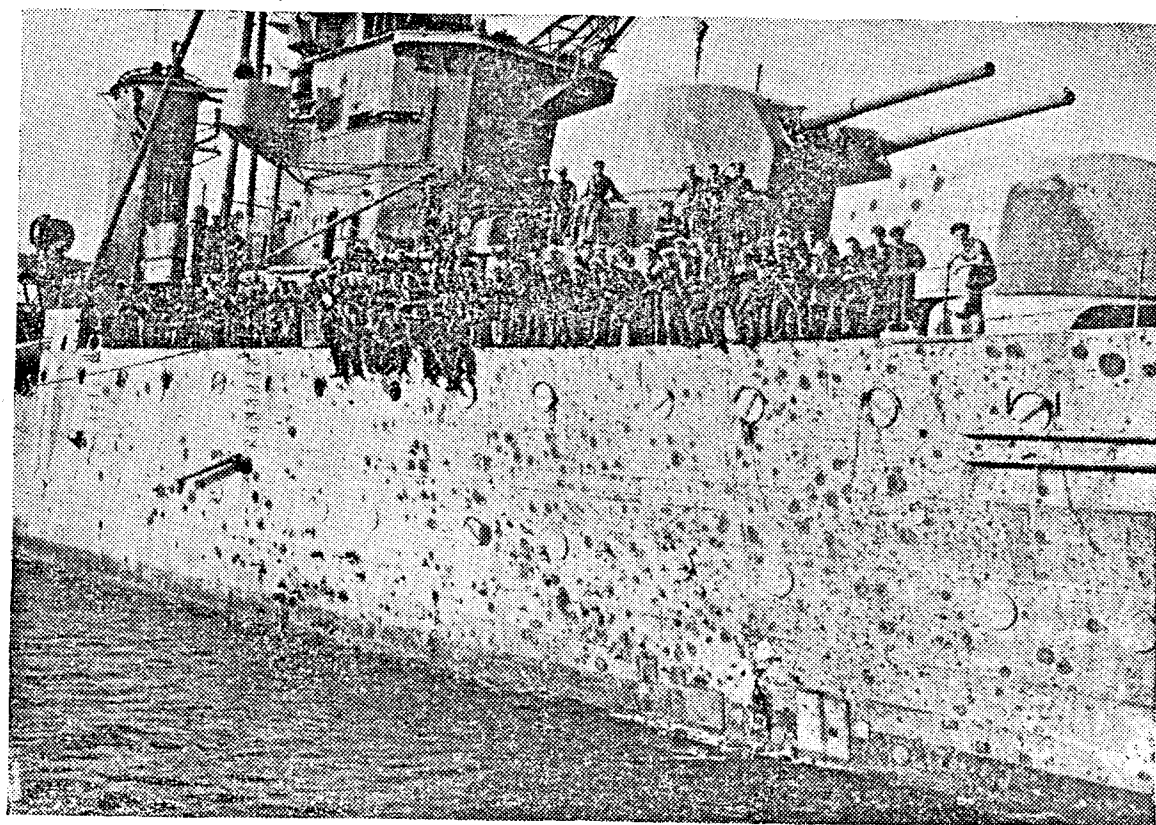
### Vital Contribution to British Merchant Navy

"A quarter of the whole personnel of the British Merchant Navy is Indian. We owe a very great deal to those Indian Seamen who are facing every peril in order that our sea-borne commerce might continue. Their contribution at sea has been absolutely vital and it is right that we should do what we could for the comfort of those gallant men for whom nothing would be too much."

Thus stated the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, declaring open recently a club for Indian Seamen at Liverpool. Mr. S. Lal, I.C.S., then Acting High Commissioner for India, who attended the function, remarked that it had always been the deep concern of the High Commissioner to see that Indian Seamen were well looked after in England. The war had quickened the pace of their activities and they now had three welfare officers in England to look after the interests of Indian Seamen—one of the officers being stationed in Liverpool.

The Club is run under the auspices of the Mersey Mission to Seamen.

The King George's Fund for Sailors (War Fund) has provided the initial grant of £2,000 for starting the Club. The amount has been allotted out of contributions from India remitted to the King George's Fund through the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, which totalled £65,025 (or Rs. 8.67 lakhs) on June 30, 1942. Her Majesty the Queen Empress has been graciously pleased to furnish the lounge of the Club through the Indian Comforts Fund.



**ROYAL VISIT TO H.M.S. "PENELOPE".**—The Duke of Gloucester paid a surprise visit to H.M.S. "PENELOPE" after her gallant and prolonged action with enemy aircraft in the Mediterranean. During a fortnight's stay at Malta, the British cruiser was the chief target of some of the heaviest raids the island has yet experienced, and on putting to sea she was repeatedly attacked by both German and Italian dive and torpedo-bombers. The whole of this time her guns were almost continuously in action, and to such good effect that the ship escaped with only superficial damage from splinters. Six of her Officers and men were killed and a larger number wounded, including her Captain, who carried on until he had brought her safely into harbour. Only the tireless devotion of Captain, Officers and men saved the ship from destruction.

**H.M.S. "PENELOPE"**—the ship's company on her starboard side is in good spirit after the ordeal. Note the hundreds of splinter holes, some plugged with wood.

## New Giant Transport Planes

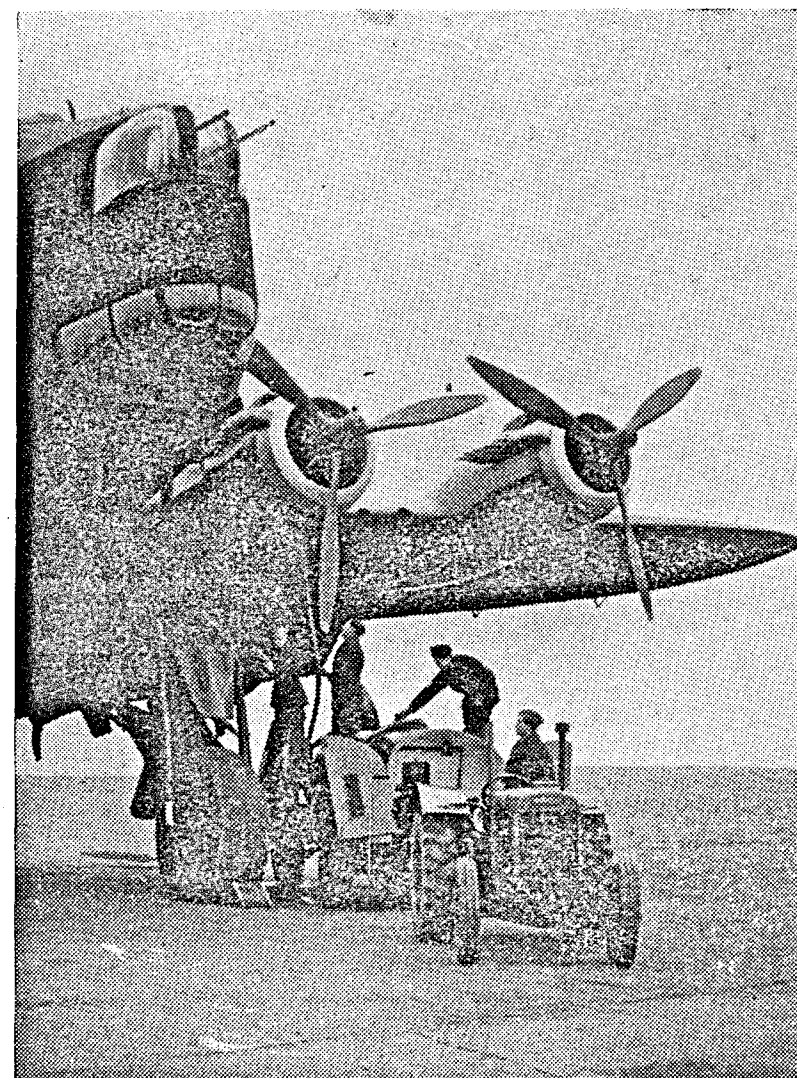
THE Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation has just announced that it has begun mass production of new giant twin-engined transport planes that will be as formidable an invasion weapon as the carrier parachutes of ground troops, the jeeps, and other mobile equipment.

Officials believe this plane to be far in advance in speed and carrying capacity of

any type of German transport plane, reports the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Mr. Burdette Wright, President of the Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation, declares that the all-round cargo-carrying capacity and the performance of the new Commando make these new aircraft both timely and significant in view of the increasingly important role that the heavy load-carrying transport planes are taking in America's movement of men and materials to distant fronts.

These new giant transport planes are designed for modernized army air transport—35 Commandos could carry 30,000 tons of material over the Burma Road in one month, whereas a fleet of 7,700 trucks would be required.



Some idea of the huge size of a four-engined "Stirling" can be gained from this photograph of one of the aircraft being serviced ready for a flight. The figures are even dwarfed by the great undercarriage of the machine.—E.N.P.



## Gunners Toughen Up

### Ready for All Comers

**E**XPERIENCE of Japanese infiltration tactics in Malaya and Burma has shown that anti-aircraft units must be able to give a good account of themselves in ground fighting as well as against enemy airmen.

The men who man the Bofors are proving that they are quick to master the bayonet. At one Anti-Aircraft Reserve Regiment in India the gunners have prepared a most elaborate assault course in order to "toughen up" in preparation for the day when the guns rumble back into Burma.

Designed on the lines of a school obstacle race, but very much more complicated, the course consists of a series of "hazards" planned to bring out qualities of courage, endurance, cool thinking and steady nerve.

In order to cultivate a sense of balance, and facilitate the speedy crossing of streams, the gunners have to run along baulks of wood only the width of a railway line, and rising to a height of six feet above the ground. Then they clear a number of hurdles, and get down (or perhaps up would be more appropriate) to really serious business.

A ten-foot brick wall, with a smooth face, has to be scaled without assistance. Safely on the ground on the opposite side, the gunners again go aloft, this time by means of a rope, monkey fashion, into a tree.

Jumping from a platform twelve feet above the ground, they have to clear two water obstacles, each one six feet in width, and divided by only one foot of brickwork, so a steady eye as well as plenty of energy is required if a ducking is to be avoided.

Then, just to make sure that they have not lost any of the sense of balance learned at the beginning, there are more wooden baulks to run along, while a 100 yards sprint back to the starting point rounds off the operation.

At first the course is tackled in gym shoes and P.T. kit. Later it is completed in full marching order, carrying a rifle and bayonet. And the time allowed for this incidental part of a gunner's training is 90 seconds!

## Miniature Newspapers

**I**T can now be revealed that millions of miniature newspapers in a dozen languages are printed in Britain, writes a *Daily Telegraph* reporter. The Royal Air Force delivers them on its rounds.

The group of midget papers carried regularly by the Bomber Command includes *Le Courrier de L'Air* (French), *La Libre Belgique* (French, for Belgians), *Vrij Nederland* (Dutch) and *Luftpost* (German).

Well illustrated, skilfully displayed, brilliantly edited and set in small but clear type, they pack 10,000 words of news into a tiny sheet, which, rolled into a cylinder, would pass as a cigarette. Their standard size is four pages, each eight inches long and five inches wide, with three columns to a page.

Each little paper has its own staff of men and women journalists, some internationally famous. Issues are carefully planned and timed, but the publishing day depends on the conditions in Europe. After a lull in bombing operations, several editions of one paper may be carried on a single sortie.

The papers are printed on modern high-speed rotary presses which automatically fold and count them into "bricks" of 500. Then they are rushed to bomber stations throughout Britain, loaded into four-engined Stirlings, Lancasters and Halifaxes for France, Holland, Belgium and Germany, and released at the right moment through flarechutes in the bomber floors.

Goebbels hates the sight of them. A year ago he was offering a reward of 200 marks—nominally about £10—to each informer "revealing the names of Germans who take home and keep the newspaper (*Luftpost*) which is being dropped on our country by the Royal Air Force."

### LOST in THUNDER

"Time and again Hitler's frenzied propagandists have trumpeted to the world that the Soviet armies have been defeated. But each time the Russians have found new strength, pinched the Nazis off, and closed their ranks. Echoes of the Nazi boasts of victory were lost in the thunder of Russian guns."

—MR. WILLIAM BATT, Vice-Chairman of U.S. War Production Board, in a recent radio speech.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

**8th Aug.**—Enemy aircraft dropped a new type of phosphorous fire bomb and explosive incendiaries on an East Anglian town, described by the Germans as Cambridge. The raiders also visited the east and south-east coastal districts. A single enemy plane made a hit-and-run raid on a town east of Scotland, which the Germans said, was Edinburgh. A number of explosives were dropped in a town in south-east Scotland.

**11th Aug.**—Three German bombers were destroyed in attacks on England. Bombs were dropped on a town north-west of England.

The Royal Air Force attacked the industrial centre of Osnabruck and other objectives in north-west Germany. Docks at Le Havre and airfields in the Low Countries were also bombed.

**12th Aug.**—Enemy raiders in south-east England and East Anglia dropped high explosive as well as fire bombs. There were few casualties. A mental hospital in East Anglia was hit.

M. Jacques from western France who had arrived in England said: "About 90 per cent



**BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE RAID IN BOULOGNE-LE TOUQUET AREA.**—In the early hours of June 4, a force of British Special Service troops landed on the German occupied French coast between Boulogne and Le Touquet, where they made a reconnaissance and brought back valuable information. The re-embarkation was covered by aircraft of the R.A.F. Fighter Command. This picture taken by the R.A.F. Film unit shows British Special Service Troops landing on their return on the English shore.—E.N.P.

**9th Aug.**—An air-raid alert of short duration was sounded in London.

The Royal Air Force bombed objectives in the Ruhr. Dussenberg was the main objective. Aerodromes in the Low Countries were also bombed.

**10th Aug.**—In the course of an interview, Major-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the United States Ground Forces in England, said: "United States forces are in Britain for the express purpose of opening a second front."

A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly at a point on the east coast of England. It was destroyed.

of the French people are waiting for an Allied landing in France and when the Allies do land, each man should take three rifles so that he can give two of them to Frenchmen."

**13th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Mainz, an important transport centre.

A few German raiders dropped bombs on a coast town in south-east England.

An air-raid alert was sounded in London.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

**8th Aug.**—The War Production Board, United States, approved plans for the construction of 500 Mars 70-ton flying boats as cargo carriers.

**9th Aug.**—Six Nazi saboteurs were executed. Referring indirectly to the demand for opening a second front, a Washington official declared: "Popular pressure for action on this front or that or many possible fronts can serve no useful purpose."

**10th Aug.**—G-men arrested 33 enemy aliens, one of whom had in his possession navigation maps of New York harbour.

**11th Aug.**—Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to United States stated in a broadcast in Washington that "only one-tenth of the supplies" formerly carried on the Burma Road were reaching China.

**12th Aug.**—According to **Chicago Sun**, American troops in Britain were now in sufficient strength for invasion.

Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal predicted that British and American bomber squadrons would soon be able to "destroy the industry and power of Germany."

#### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**8th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked a small Japanese-occupied town north of Homalin in Burma.

**9th Aug.**—Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested in Bombay.

**12th Aug.**—According to a Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese were sending reinforcements to Indo-China and Burma.

The Royal Air Force attacked targets in the Myittha Valley in north-west Burma. Buildings and motor lorries near Kalewa were bombed and machine-gunned. About 20 cargo boats also were bombed and machine-gunned.

According to the Chungking Chinese newspaper **Ta Kung Pao**, Japan was not going to act against India, she was "waiting for the word to stab Russia in the back in Siberia."

**13th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force dropped bombs on buildings and river craft in the vicinity of Taungu in Burma.

According to a Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese were preparing to attack India in the autumn. Reinforcements had been sent to Thailand and Burma.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND MEDITERRANEAN

**8th Aug.**—American planes raided Tobruk. Nine Axis planes were shot down. Allied patrols were active. Axis aircraft bombed the Libyan oasis position of Kufra. No damage was caused.

**9th Aug.**—General de Gaulle arrived in Cairo. All was quiet in Malta for 24 hours.

**10th Aug.**—Enemy positions in the northern sector were engaged by our artillery. Three enemy aircraft were shot down.

German reinforcements for the Afrika Korps arrived from Greece.

**11th Aug.**—Two German fighters were shot down over Malta.

It was authoritatively stated in London that both General Auchinleck and Field Marshal Rommel were preparing for the next move in Egypt which may come very soon.

**12th Aug.**—Patrol activity continued. Transport vehicles and enemy encampments were attacked from the air. Enemy shipping was bombed off the North African coast.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down over Malta.

**13th Aug.**—An Axis U-boat attacked and sank **H.M.S. Eagle**, the 22,000-ton aircraft-carrier, in the Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force attacked Tobruk. A few enemy aircraft were shot down.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**8th Aug.**—The Caucasus situation was very grave. The Russians withdrew near Belaya Glina, but took the offensive at Rzhev. There was fierce fighting in Kletskaya area.

**9th Aug.**—The Germans reached Armavir. Von Bock continued his drive towards the Maikop oil-fields. The Red Army captured important points near Voronezh. There were mass bombing raids on Leningrad front.

**10th Aug.**—Soviet troops withdrew in Armavir area. There was heavy fighting at Kropotkin on the railway to Rostov. Position in north Caucasus deteriorated further. The Nazis claimed to have captured Maikop and Krasnodar which was not confirmed by the Russians.

**11th Aug.**—More Russian withdrawals took place in north Caucasus and the situation was very serious. The position in Kuban area was described as critical.

A daring raid was made by the Soviet Black Sea fleet on a German occupied port.

Four days after the arrival of the British and American Ambassadors in Moscow, the Vichy radio declared: "The inter-Allied conference in Moscow has ended. Several British and American delegates will stay in the Kremlin to settle some pending questions."

**12th Aug.**—The battle for Stalingrad flared up with renewed intensity. Germans brought up reserves and regrouped in the Don elbow. They gained some ground in the Maikop area

as the result of several attacks. Russian troops captured a strongly-fortified position on the Leningrad front.

**13th Aug.**—There were more effective signs of Soviet resistance in the Cherkessk area, half-way between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. A dangerous German tank break-through on the Kotelnikovo front was defeated by the Russians. The situation in the Caucasus was described as serious.

**14th Aug.**—Russian resistance stiffened before Stalingrad. Threat to Novorossisk became more acute. The Red Army fell back to new positions in Cherkessk. Fighting raged with unabated ferocity in the Don elbow.

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

**10th Aug.**—The Turkish Deputy, Yalchin, declared that a campaign had been started in Bulgaria designed to work-up an anti-Turkish incident.

**11th Aug.**—Mr. Harris, British Vice-Consul at Isfahan province of Persia and Dr. Griffiths, a medical officer, were murdered.

#### OCCUPIED FRANCE

**12th Aug.**—According to a Press report, M. Laval had called up reinforcements of police and troops to protect the Vichy Government against a rumoured coup d'etat.

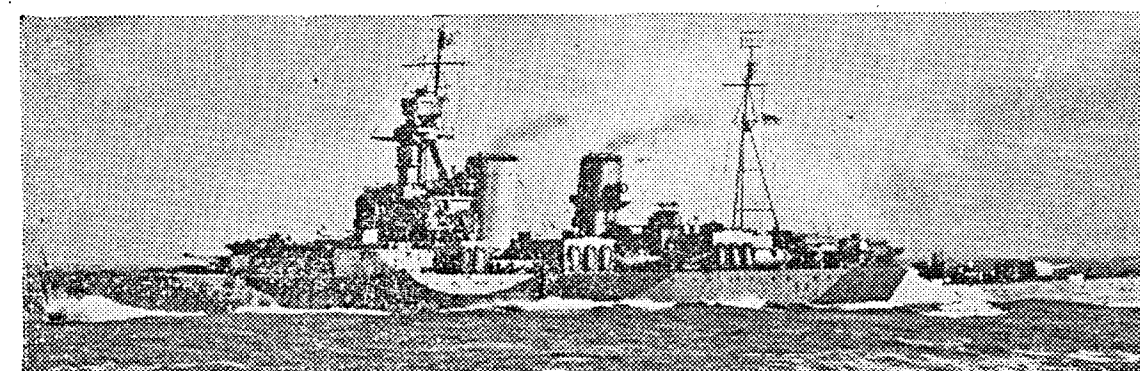
The Germans announced that 93 "terrorists" were shot as the result of attempts on the lives of German soldiers.

It was revealed that Hitler had ordered his troops in Belgium that in case they had to retreat, all military chiefs shall have the liberty to destroy everything, burn towns and shoot without hearing leading citizens.

#### THE FAR EAST

**8th Aug.**—A furious battle raged in Linchuan in Eastern Kiangsi. There was also heavy fighting in Sungyang.

Mr. George Yeh, London Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information in London,



**THE BRITISH CRUISER "FROBISHER" AT SEA.**—H.M.S. "Frobisher," a "Hawkins" class British cruiser. Original armament, seven 7.5-inch 45 cal. guns, four 4-inch A.A. guns, and fourteen smaller guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes. Displacement: 9,860 tons. Complement: 712/749. Dimensions: 605' x 65' x 20'.

The new Premier of Persia, Quvam Sultanah, who received 51 votes in the National Assembly, formally presented his new Cabinet to the Shah and to the Persian Parliament.

**12th Aug.**—Mr. Cordell Hull and Senator Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador, signed an agreement providing for a United States military mission to Bolivia.

#### SHIPPING

**10th Aug.**—More than six shells were fired by an Axis submarine in a running battle with an Australian merchantman off the south Australian coast. A shot from the merchantman at point-blank range hit the U-boat.

**11th Aug.**—An attack by the Soviet fleet air arm on a heavily escorted convoy of two transports sank one transport and damaged a number of the escorts in the Barentz Sea.

said that the situation on the Russian frontiers in the Far East was extremely grave. Japanese threat was very real.

The Japanese occupied Tenimber, Kei and Aru islands to the north of Australia.

**9th Aug.**—A Japanese military spokesman declared: "Peace between Russia and Japan would be maintained as long as the Soviet Union adhered strictly to the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact."

There were air battles over Canton. Many Japanese planes were shot down.

Allied bombers raided Rabaul.

**10th Aug.**—There was bitter fighting on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border.

The Allies initiated an attempt to retake the Japanese-occupied group by launching an attack on Solomon Islands.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, speaking on the Pacific situation, said: "It will be a long and bloody struggle."

**11th Aug.**—United States forces effected landings in Solomon Islands. One United States cruiser was sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport were damaged. Many Japanese planes were destroyed.

United States bombers raided Haiphong in French Indo-China.

Four Japanese river transports were sunk and 120 Japanese drowned when Chinese artillery opened fire on them on the Fo river in Kiangsi.

**12th Aug.**—Stern military measures were taken by the Japanese following a serious outbreak of rioting in Bangkok.

Several columns of Chinese attacked Linchwan, 65 miles south of Nanchang, in the Kiangsi province. American bombers bombed Hankow.

According to the Chinese Military Attache in London, 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Japanese soldiers were now massed on the Manchurian border, under the command of General Yamashita who directed the Malayan and Singapore operations.

In the course of the battle for Solomon Islands, the Allied Air Command attacked Japanese shipping and ground installations in Timor and New Guinea. Two Japanese merchant vessels were sunk. Allied thrust proved a success in Kokoda.

**13th Aug.**—According to a well-informed Chinese official in Chungking, Japanese offensive against Vladivostok was imminent.

According to a Washington report, General Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister, was shot at and wounded by a young Korean patriot last June.

The United States Navy Department announced that there had been five United States attacks on Kiska in the Aleutians since July 22. Two Japanese cargo ships were damaged and one was sunk.

Considerable damage was caused to Japanese striking bases in New Guinea and New Britain.

**14th Aug.**—A submarine of the Royal Netherlands Navy sank two Japanese supply vessels.

It was officially confirmed in Washington that United States marines had landed in three of the Solomon Islands.

## THE GOLDEN CROPS OF IND...



**I**N German-occupied Europe and Japanese-occupied China, the rich golden crops are harvested by the enemy while the rightful owners starve and die. Are you going to let this happen to India, where our mainstay is agriculture? India with her huge resources is the most tempting prize of all to the enemy. Japan uses soft words to woo us into submission! But beware of those words. Resist Japan with all your combined might, for Japan's coming will mean starvation for your women and children.

**BUILD THE NATIONAL  
WAR FRONT**  
against the Japanese



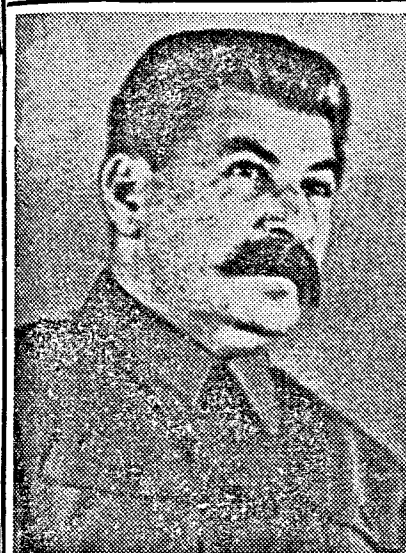
# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1942

ISSUE No. 33



M. STALIN

## The MOSCOW MEETING

The favourable outcome of the  
Stalin-Churchill Negotiations  
means the political defeat  
of Hitlerite Germany

—Pravda



MR. CHURCHILL



GENERAL WAVELL  
C.-IN-C.,  
INDIA



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Running Commentary

**The Moscow Conference** A very important and momentous conference has taken place in Moscow. Two great European war leaders, Mr. Churchill and M. Stalin, who never before met each other, have discussed matters of utmost importance relating to the Allied world-wide war strategy. These discussions were military and strategic rather than political and diplomatic, and it seems matters concerning immediate and active Allied aid to Russia, including possibilities of opening a second front as early as possible, were examined in detail. It may be recalled that the urgent task of creating a second front in 1942 was recognized in an official statement when M. Molotov visited London and Washington. But the question of a definite decision involves a consideration of the appropriate time when a second front can be most usefully and effectively opened.

"It is as essential for Russia as for Britain and America," says *Reuter's* Diplomatic Correspondent in London, "that when the second front is opened, it shall have the maximum strength, the maximum efficiency and the maximum chance of success. It is obvious that the assault must be carefully timed and come neither too soon nor too late. In other words, it must be a second front with the Germans as fully engaged in the East as they will be in the West."

The correspondent points out that the growing concern of the Axis over the question of a second front is becoming more apparent in references in the German Press and in inspired messages to neutral countries. The German propaganda machinery has been particularly busy doing propaganda indirectly against the establishment of such a second front. The German successes in Russia have given Goebbels an opportunity to introduce the subject to the German people. Goebbels indulged in what is manifestly nonsense when he says that at the time of the Anglo-Soviet

Pact the establishment of a second front had been envisaged as an enterprise without risk, whereas now it is fraught with dangers. These supposed dangers are sought to be underlined by revelations of the vast scope of the German preparations. All such details have been splashed by the German News Agency tapes during the last few days. These are obviously unreliable, as otherwise the German security authorities would have suppressed them.

A NEW OFFENSIVE

The army in India has launched an offensive against that enemy of all soldiers—boredom.

A new Directorate of Welfare Education absorbs the old Directorate of Amenities, Comforts and Entertainments for the Services, and has as its objective the maintenance of morale, and the continuance of a spirit of contentment among British and Indian troops.

Through the medium of lectures on current affairs, radio talks, films and correspondence courses, it is hoped to stimulate the mental activity of troops, to improve efficiency, combat boredom, and prepare the men for the day when they will return to civil life.

Particular attention is being paid to such subjects of general interest as the objects for which we are fighting, the ideals and objectives of our allies and our enemies, the war effort of ourselves and our allies, raw materials, shipping, man-power, the problem of the home front, current affairs, and post-war settlement.

A special section of the new Directorate will be responsible for the welfare of families of Indian troops.

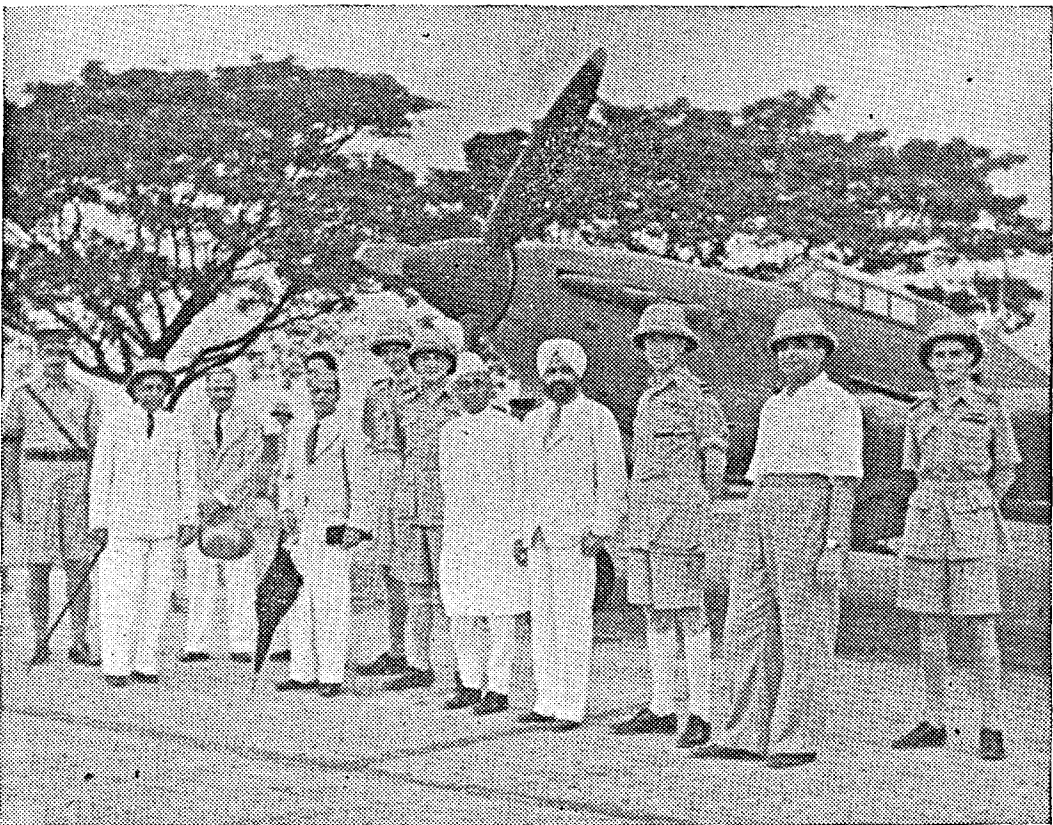
Second Maginot Line?

Goebbels has also directed his barrage of propaganda on the people of the occupied countries with the object of curbing any restiveness which the thought of a second front is likely to evoke in their minds. But it may well have the opposite effect and convince the people suffering under the Nazi heel that the Germans are seriously concerned and are being forced to divert some of their strength and man-power to the West. A French engineer has compared the new German defences, rather unhappily, with the Maginot Line. By broadcasting the details of the preparations of a second Maginot Line, Goebbels cannot hope seriously to influence

Churchill-Stalin conference in Moscow. The impression in London is that Mr. Churchill's visit was a great success and accomplished its purpose and carried the position logically forward from the point reached at the time of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty on May 26th. Mr. Churchill himself in a telegram sent to M. Stalin said, "I am very glad to have visited Moscow because I am certain that our contact will play a useful part in furthering our cause."

India and the Moscow Conference

Field-Marshal Smuts with whom Mr. Churchill discussed the war situation in all its aspects in Cairo, has stated,



Defence Consultative Committee visits a fighter squadron somewhere in Eastern India.

the considered policy of the Allied High Command, which is fully cognizant of the fact that the launching of an attack on Europe is an enterprise fraught with risks which will be taken at a time and in a manner which will produce the maximum of inconvenience to Berlin.

It may be pointed out in this connexion that planning, production and unifying strategy for war as a whole go hand in hand, and preparations and plans for a second front by common agreement among the powers concerned have to be based on detailed knowledge of the exceedingly complex supply position. Such an agreement based on detailed knowledge seems to have been arrived at at the

"The talks in Egypt and the subsequent Moscow Conference are likely to have a far-reaching effect on the conduct of the war generally." Mr. Churchill has also had discussions with one of the foremost Indians, Sir Sikhandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, who is now in the Middle East. It is of interest to note that General Wavell, India's Commander-in-Chief, was present at the Moscow Conference, and his participation, it is inferred, concerned the defence of the Caucasus or certain strategic aspects of the second front.

The War in Russia

Certain broad facts in the mighty battle that is raging in Russia have to be recognized if a proper estimate is to be made of

the present situation. The position in the southern sector no doubt has been very grave during the last several weeks. The strain on the Soviet defences has been tremendous. The Red Army has been fighting without respite for three months, and has, as pointed out by *Reuter's* Special Correspondent in Moscow, unquestionably put a spoke in the wheels of the German High Command's plans, which envisaged a break-through at Voronezh, an attack on Moscow from the rear, the break-up of the Red Army, and the early end of the war with Russia.

We shall now examine the precise significance of the battles raging on both banks of the Don. In the first place, it is a battle for oil. The German drive south of Rostov seems to be following the line of railway from Rostov to the Caspian through Tkiloretsk and Armavir, at the former point of which runs a branch line to Krasnodar where there is an oil refinery. At Armavir, there is another refinery and a branch line leads to Maikop whose oil-wells produce 1,000,000 tons annually. A somewhat larger oil producing area than Maikop, i.e., Grozny, lies between Armavir and the Caspian. In the far south-east around the Caspian edge of the Caucasus range, but still on the railway, are the vast resources of Baku in an area wherein between 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 tons of oil are produced annually.

### Object of German Drive

An immediate threat to Baku is now precluded because of the nature of the country. For all practical purposes, the present German drive south of Rostov is aimed at the Northern Caucasus oil-wells of Maikop and Grozny, but Germany is not likely to get any oil from the Northern Caucasian wells for at least six months; further, the destruction of the Caucasian refineries will mean that the entire output of the wells in this area will have to be transported crude across the Black Sea to Constantza or to Ploesti. The capture of the wells, however, would enable Germany to take their future production into her calculations for purposes of allocating the existing oil supplies.

**Predominant Consideration** Secondly, the battle now raging in Russia can be stated to be a battle for communications. The German thrust from Rostov eastwards up to the great bend of the Don which begins near Kletskaya is being resisted by Soviet armies which are fighting with particularly heroic vigour, as the stakes for the battle for communications are even higher than that of the battle for oil. For in this battle it is the loss to the Soviet armies rather than the gain to the Germans, which is the predominant consideration.

## VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR WOMEN

### WOMEN WANT WORK AND WAR WORK WANTS WOMEN!

A New Office has just been opened in "Victory House," Madras,  
under the title of

"GENERAL INFORMATION and REQUISITION BUREAU  
for Women War Workers, Evacuees and Families"

If you want information about:

- What voluntary war-work you can do
- Relatives or friends in 'occupied countries'
- Circumstances of Evacuees—

PLEASE APPLY TO THE SECRETARY

There are three lines of communication between the Caucasus and the North, viz.,

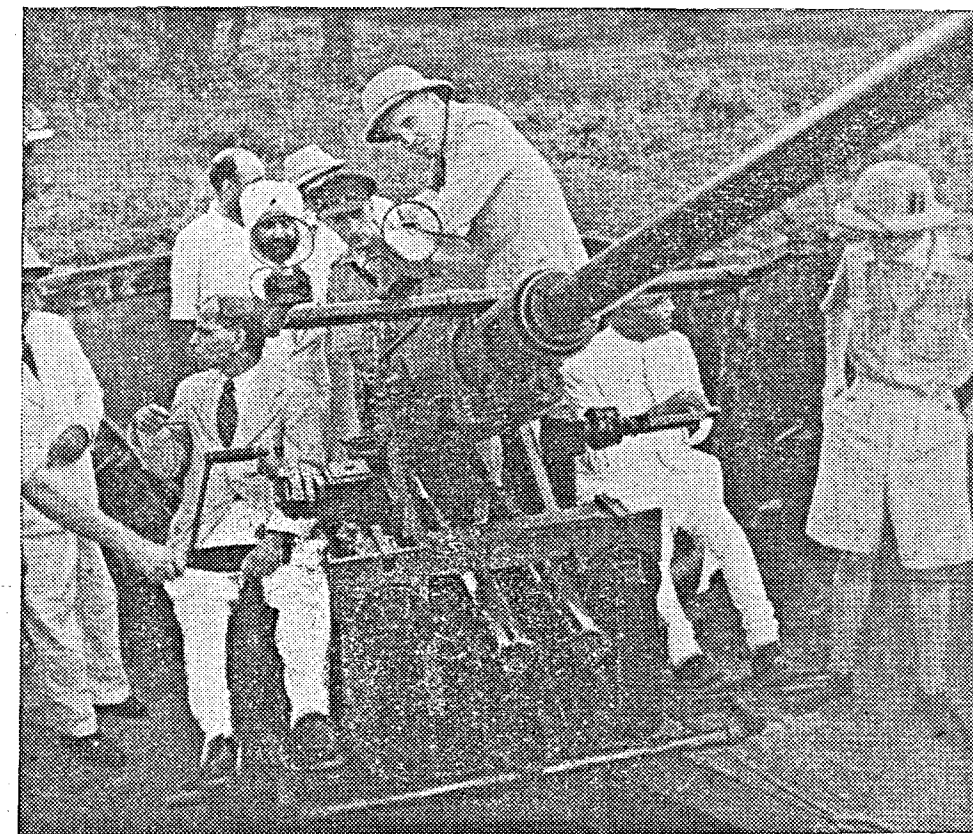
- (1) the Krasnodar-Stalingrad railway which has been cut at Salsk;
- (2) the Volga navigation route which has been subjected to intermittent night raiding, and
- (3) *via* Chapayev (Gurev) at the northern end of the Caspian at the mouth of the Ural river, which is already strained to the limits of its capacity.

If the second line of communication is overrun or seriously interrupted, two unequal parts of the Soviet armies, namely, those of the Caucasus and those of the centre and the

the possibility that Caucasia may be cut off from the rest of Russia places an additional responsibility on the United Nations to discharge their difficult task of ensuring a constant flow of supplies *via* the Arctic at heavy risk to shipping, and *via* Persia involving serious expenditure of shipping time. But these costs must and will be borne, and fortunately neither group of the Soviet armies would be cut off from communication from the outside world.

### Allied Raid on France

It is most significant that soon after Mr. Churchill's visit to Moscow, the Allies have begun important operations which are



Members of the Defence Consultative Committee man an anti-aircraft gun somewhere in Eastern India.

north would be reduced to supplying themselves from their independent areas as interchange of resources between the two areas would be impracticable. It is this rather than any important reduction in the total supplies available to the Russian armies as a whole, which would be the outstanding result of a successful drive across the Caspian waist-line.

**Responsibility of United Nations** There is no doubt that the present battle for communications must have been anticipated by the Russians and substantial stocks of essential commodities have been stored up in both these two areas. Immediate shortage may not be expected, but

obviously of a preliminary character. A raid was launched on Wednesday on Dieppe area of Occupied France, and a Commando raid was

### VICTORY FIRST—

"Indian independence? Yes, but first of all the United Nations must win the war; otherwise there will be no freedom for anybody."

—Mr. M. A. JINNAH,  
in an interview to the *Daily Herald*.



carried out in broad daylight, as compared with previous operations which have always been undertaken at night. The re-embarkation of the main forces was completed nine hours after the initial landing. There was fierce fighting and casualties were heavy on both sides. Eighty-two enemy aircraft were destroyed, and over a hundred probably destroyed or damaged. Ninety-five of our aircraft are missing. Axis radio is busy trying to represent this as an invasion, but the B.B.C. has already warned the French people that it is not an invasion and that they should not rise in arms now against the Nazis in the belief that the second front had started. They should avoid all action which might compromise their own security. "When the day has come to demand from the people of France their active co-operation," said the B.B.C., "we will tell you. We have promised this and we will keep this promise. To-day, we say to you: 'Do not act; do not expose yourselves to German reprisals. The day of liberation of France and her Allies will need you.'" Well begun, it is said, is half done. The preliminary operations have begun

well, and there is no doubt that when the second front really opens it will be on a tremendous and forceful scale.

**The Solomons Battle** An all-out knock-out fight both on land and sea is going on in the Solomon Islands area. The immediate purpose of the Allied attack on these Islands is to secure the supply line to Australia and New Zealand and provide advance bases in those islands directly menacing enemy centres of operation to the north-west. By the very nature of things, the battle is expected to be a see-saw inter-island struggle for sometime. The Allied attack has, it may be stated, achieved considerable success. The dispersal of the enemy's naval forces over a wide area has been the main contributory factor to a notable victory gained by the Allies in Solomon Islands. The result of the recent operations has well been described by the Naval Commentator of the B.B.C., Mr. H. C. Ferraby, as the establishment of "a temporary local command of the sea."

### COMMUNICATING WITH TROOPS OVERSEAS

How letters and parcels from India for troops serving overseas should be addressed is made clear in a postal notice recently issued.

Correspondence for troops who have left India as part of or to join an Indian formation should be addressed as follows:—

(1) Army Number (in the case of other ranks only), (2) Rank, (3) Initials and Name, (4) Either (a) Squadron, Battery, Company (if known), Battalion and Regiment, or (b) (if serving with the Headquarters of a formation) appointment (if known) and number of brigade, division or corps headquarters, or (c) if serving with Force Headquarters of troops in the Middle East, Ceylon, etc., appointment (if known) followed by the indication G.H.Q., Middle East Forces, or H.Q., Ceylon Command, etc., or (d) if serving in H.Q. 2nd Echelon, H.Q. Base Area, or H.Q.L. of C Area giving all particulars and adding G.H.Q., Middle East, or H.Q., Ceylon Command, etc. (5) c/o Base Postal Depot, Bombay; or, in the case of air mail correspondence, c/o Base Air Post Depot, Karachi.

Individuals proceeding overseas to join an Indian formation should be addressed c/o the Reinforcement Camp concerned.

Correspondence may be addressed direct to personnel of Indian formations serving in the Middle East (including Iraq and Persia), Ceylon, etc., once the addressee overseas has informed his correspondents in India of his exact address. Details regarding his army number, rank, initials and name and unit (or appointment, if at a formation headquarters) should as usual be given.

Correspondence for service personnel who have not gone overseas as part of an Indian formation or to join an Indian formation should be addressed direct as indicated by the soldier concerned himself, with details of rank, name, unit and destination. Such correspondence is liable to be delayed if addressed care of the Base Postal Depot or Base Air Post Depot.

Postage on postcards, letters and parcels for personnel of the Army in India who have proceeded overseas from India is charged at inland rates. Full foreign rates of postage are however charged on mails for personnel not belonging to the Army in India. Where a letter or postcard is despatched by a service man entitled to free surface postage, no charge is payable, but the article should be properly franked.

With regard to air mail correspondence, the charge for a postcard to Ceylon is 1 anna 3 pies and that for a letter not exceeding one tola 2½ annas. For other countries the air mail postage is 4 annas per postcard and 8 annas per letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

Parcels cannot be sent by air mail and in no case can a parcel exceeding 22 lb. be transmitted. Nor can letters and parcels be insured or despatched by V.P. Post.

## How the N.W.F. view the Congress Demand

THE National War Front is concerned with the war-effort of India and not with party politics. The recent resolutions of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress would not be the business of the Front but for their bearing on the

from this country, completely, here and now, before any new Government has been formed or even planned to take its place. But what will this lead to? Pandit Jawaharlal supplies us with the answer:

"Withdrawal of British troops and the whole apparatus of civil administration will create a vacuum which cannot be filled up immediately."

Surely, some might say, the Congress must have a plan for the immediate government after the British withdraw from this country. Yes, there is an idea about it, as expressed by Gandhiji; but it cannot be called a plan. It is only a wish.



TANKS FOR INDIA.—Painting the victory sign on the turret of a tank as it was unloaded from the convoy.

defence of this country. The question we have to examine is—would the Congress proposals assist or hamper our defence in face of the threatening Japanese? If we believed that acceptance of those proposals would increase the chances of victory it would be our duty to force them if necessary, upon an unwilling Government, but if we believe that they will interfere with the war-effort, it is equally our duty to take a stand against them.

Let us think for ourselves and find out just what the Congress demand means. It means that the British power should be withdrawn

### WHAT HAPPENS AFTER WITHDRAWAL

"On withdrawal of British rule," says Gandhiji, "responsible men and women of the country will come together to form a Provisional Government representative of all the important sections of the people of India." But all of us know how very difficult is this task of choosing representatives of the people. And what if there is a disagreement or two about the form as well as the composition of the Government we want? Who is going to decide things finally? And how long will it take to get the Provisional Government working? (It took from April to August to produce the final Congress resolution!)



To all these natural questions there is no answer provided in the resolutions of the Congress. Nor has any leader been explicit on these points. Gandhiji says:

"Our object is to achieve independence and whoever can take up the reins may do so. It may be that you decide to place it in the hands of the Parsis. You should not say why Parsis should be entrusted with power. It may be that power may be given to those whose names have never been heard in the Congress."

Thus we see that there is no specific plan for the immediate future governance of the country. It is all being left to chance after expressing a pious wish.

#### WHAT FORM OF RESISTANCE

The next important question is about the defence of this country. With Japan waiting beyond Assam and Bengal to pounce on us, it is essential to concentrate on the defence of our land. Unfortunately there is little in the resolution of the Working Committee that will satisfy any thinking man on this vital point.

In the Wardha resolution of the 14th July 1942, we are told that aggression must be resisted, and that the Allied Nations may "if they so desire station armed forces in India to keep out the enemy." Are we to suppose from this expression of hope that we have absolutely no part to play in defending our own country by force of arms?

But in its latest resolution at Bombay, the Working Committee realized what an important omission had been made, and in order to strengthen the position which it had previously taken up, now made it plain that a free India would throw all her resources into the struggle and that:

"(The) primary function (of the Provisional National Government) must be to defend India and to resist aggression with all the armed as well as the non-violent forces at its command together with its Allied powers."

In spite of this view taken by the Working Committee, Gandhiji still seems to hold firm to his non-violent view:

"Your work will not finish with the attainment of freedom. You will continue to be lascar, of course, in a non-violent way."

With this conflict of views between the Working Committee and Gandhiji, we have properly nothing to do. But one thing stands out clear: on the vitally important question of active defence of our own motherland, when threatened by the would-be conquerors of Asia, the largest of the political parties that we have has not yet made up its mind to give any effective lead to its followers.

#### BASIS OF CONGRESS DEMAND

And yet the demand for complete independence and immediate withdrawal of British power is being made again and again. What, one would like to know, can be the solid basis for such a demand by the Congress?

It must be that, there are two beliefs on which the demand is based: firstly, that freedom is of paramount importance to this country; and secondly, that the enthusiasm of a free India for the defence of the country and the defeat of the aggressor, will liberate such energy and power as to overwhelm any invader.

The first belief about the freedom of the country is very simple and natural and no one can dispute it. But as a matter of hard fact is there any hope of real freedom for any country in Asia until the despotism of Japan is defeated?

Now about the second belief: if India were completely satisfied with her form of Government her war-effort could of course be greatly intensified. But the proposals of the Congress have failed to satisfy other large sections of our people.

What the Congress proposes, says Mr. Jinnah, is not acceptable to the Muslim League. In fact he goes to the length of a warning:

"The British Government dare not surrender to Mr. Gandhi's demand. . . . It will be going against the solemn resolve on the part of a hundred-million Muslims of India."

Nor are the Congress demands acceptable to the Hindu section; we have heard Mr. Savarkar of the Hindu Mahasabha declare:

"The Congress resolution is bound to prove most detrimental not only to the legitimate interests of the Hindus but to the integrity and strength of India as a nation and as a State."

In view of these facts, the belief that a free India with its Government based only on Congress demands, would intensify her effort for defence, cannot hold water.

If we sum up the Congress demand, we shall find that firstly, there will be a period when there will be no Government at all in our country; and secondly, that no machinery is provided for establishing the immediate self-rule desired; thirdly, that there is no plan for the defence of the country even when Japan is on our doorstep; and lastly, that there is no support to the Congress demand from any other political body or section of people in India.

## Present Political Situation

BY

RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH, M.L.A.,  
President, All-India Depressed Classes Association.

THE Congress Working Committee's resolution asking the British Government to evacuate India at this time of peril from aggressors from the West and on the East, reveals the fact that the present Congress is no longer the same

create a united nation. Its aim was essentially, co-operation with the Government; to identify the Government with the people, the people with the Government.

It should not be forgotten that the idea of a National Congress to help the Government to understand and satisfy the aspirations and wants of the people was suggested by a British Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, and the new institution was nursed by an Englishman, a retired civilian, Mr. A. C. Hume, who toiled night and day to organize the movement and work out its programme from year to year. It was guided by men like Sir William Wedderburn and inspired by British political leaders like Charles Bradlaugh. The foundation of the



New equipment for our armoured troops was part of a convoy of war materials landed at an Indian port recently.

Indian National Congress as the one founded by W. C. Bennerjee, Dadabhai Naorojee, Surendranath Bannerjee, Ferozeshah Mehta, G. Subramania Iyer and Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliar, and carried forward by men like Tilak and Gokhale; nor is it the same Congress which conducted the Home Rule campaign under Dr. (Mrs.) Besant. It is not the Congress which we all loved and under whose banner was carried on "Freedom's battle from Sire to Son" from generation to generation. Its keynote was constructive criticism of Government leading to the gradual evolution of Self-Government. Its object was to unify the various classes and communities of India and

#### WELL SEASONED!

"WHAT are seasoned troops?" asked the bright young thing on her first visit to an army camp. To which the new recruit replied: "Oh, they are mustered by the sergeant and peppered by the enemy."—*Wall Street Journal*.

Congress and its motive power was British-Indian Co-operation. But when Mr. Gandhi became its leader, pushing Dr. (Mrs.) Besant aside, he made Non-Co-operation with the Government a creed and a virtue in itself. Then the Congress went into the wilderness and ceased to be a power in the governance of the country, thus allowing reactionary forces to have full play. Its Non-Co-operation tactics prevented the new Reforms Act of 1935 being as liberal as it would have been if the Congress had only pursued a co-operative policy. Its present 'Quit India' slogan is the culmination, as it is also the *reductio-ad-absurdum* of that Non-Co-operation policy, and is a downright negation of the principle which inspired the founding and progress of the institution up to 1920.

#### MR. GANDHI, THE STORMY PETREL

What has been gained by the special policy of Mr. Gandhi as distinct from the natural development of the Reform policy of the British Government, is very little. The world has witnessed some bear-baiting of the British people, and an intimidation of the British politicians, and that is all. Dr. (Mrs.) Besant once called Mr. Gandhi "the stormy petrel of Indian Politics." She foresaw with true insight that he was a revolutionary under the cloak of a saint preaching peace and non-violence. Her prophecy is coming true, for he is patently prepared to plunge the people of India into chaos and civil strife, thus making them an easy prey to the Japanese invader. Is it possible to suppose that he or any of his followers do not know what the consequences of their action would be? They know, but they do not want others to know.

The Congress leaders do not look upon the Japanese as friends of the Indian people. All that they know is that they are the enemies of the British, and that is enough for them. They are themselves not the friends of the enemy, but they are the enemies of the enemies of the Japanese. They think that if the Japanese come, there will come out of it all something which will be to their benefit. Alas, if the enemy does come, Indians will know,—and then they will blame the British for having yielded to Mr. Gandhi and his followers.

### ENEMY OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

¶ "INDIANS tacitly admit the logic of the British refusal to grant immediate independence to India. Indians are sincere in their belief that Japan is an enemy of Indian independence, but the decision of the Congress is in direct contradiction to such sincerity."

—MR. ESMER, Turkish Deputy.

Those who have read De Quincey's "Revolt of the Tartars" know how the Kalmucks were deceived into rebelling against their Rulers and following Zebek Dorchi into the deserts of Central Asia, and what suffering and decimation they underwent, all because of their credulous, unthinking obedience to a few clever people. In India too there is need for guarding against similar inciters of rebellion.

#### POLITICAL LEGERDEMAIN

Some Congress leaders talk of developing resistance to the British as a preparation for resistance to the Japanese. How can such a mental transformation be achieved? Is resistance an attitude which can be assumed irrespective of the object on which it is directed? Resistance to the British may be extended to their friends but not to their enemies. Resistance to the British is assistance to the Japanese, not a resistance to them. It is a pity that men who know better should have recourse to such legerdemain in the realm of thought and action, in order to deceive the public.

It is difficult also to discover what the Congress is fighting for. Self-Government to the fullest extent is in the offing. A good portion of it has already arrived. The substance of Independence is already there. So far as England is concerned, she has committed herself before all the world to give full freedom to the people of India. To say that she does not mean what she says is to read her promise with a mind which is used to saying what it does not mean. The distrust of British promises of which certain persons speak as the foundation of discontent is a feigned distrust—a political distrust professed and proclaimed in order to achieve a political object.

The only obstacle to Swaraj is within ourselves. The only difficulty is of our own making. An Englishman's word has a higher market value than that of any man in India. To whom is the power asked for to be given? To Mr. Gandhi and his followers? Can they be trusted to use it justly? Do we trust them to use it rightly? There is so much distrust

(Continued on page 12.)

## "I Know the Japanese"

### II.—Secret Service and Economic War: "Co-Prosperity"

THE Japanese Secret Service was in its way perhaps the best in the world. This is a big claim, but it will take a lot of

When one read of the Japanese shopkeeper in the South Seas who went home for a holiday, returned to his shop, went home again, returned again, and then, about the end of last year, left for the last time—to be piped on board a battleship, one was inclined to smile. The world knows now that such were no laughing matters. I know of a similar case. In Tokyo six years ago I was playing tennis at a country club and was introduced to a naval lieutenant—and saw him again once or twice during the rest of my stay. Now I have a good memory for faces, and the next time I saw Lieut. Shizumitsui was in a small "china-ware" shop in Hong Kong—he was the shop assistant! I duly made a report to the special branch of the Police, but there was no action they could



It is a hell of a life in a Battle School. Photo shows a party led by an N.C.O. charging through a wall of fire supplied by a blazing straw and branches and not bothering very much about it.—E.N.P.

disproving. I have seen it in action throughout the Far East, and for sheer thoroughness, unscrupulousness, the genuine brilliance and low cunning, it must match anything the Gestapo can do.

Controlling, at home, the secret police, and abroad, military intelligence, Fifth-columnists, saboteurs, etc., its main forte was its complete disregard for all laws of hospitality and canons of international decency and etiquette. There is no such thing as a "private" Japanese individual in that sense of the word. Every Japanese abroad was in some way or other a Government agent.

take. His papers were in order; he had "left the Navy."

#### "MONKEY PEOPLE"

Strangely enough, the country in which the Japanese Secret Service was least successful was China. This is possibly because the Chinese know so well the mentality of the "Island Monkey People" (thus the late Chinese Empress Dowager in her official communications), while the Japanese have—again strangely enough—never had a thorough understanding of the Chinese.

(Continued on page 14.)



## PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

(Continued from page 10.)

amongst ourselves. There is lack of unity. There is no denying it, and Mr. Gandhi himself realizes that that lack is in the way of India achieving that freedom. But he is angry with Britain for saying it. "Who are you to say it? There is no doubt that there is a skeleton in my cupboard, but why should you bother about it? If you go away we will settle our differences. We shall bring the parties and communities who differ from us under control," he argues but shall we, can we, and how soon? Will the Japanese wait till then? How long will it take to form a National Government? Till then is the Government to be handed over to irresponsible people in whom others have no confidence? These are serious questions to ask.

## FUTILE NATIONALISM

We should further remember that it is not merely power but responsibility that is involved in the possession of power that England is asked to divest herself of, and that at a time when that responsibility is greatest and when power has to be used, not for self-gratification or self-aggrandizement, but to defend and protect 400 millions of people. Is there one among Indian politicians who knows the technique and the details of warfare on land, water or in the air, who can mobilize and marshal and use effectively all the threefold forces against the aggressive nations? While trying to lead a national life, we have only been living a provincial one. Our social and material conditions have prevented us from developing an international outlook. Such an outlook is more than ever necessary in this world of war which is also a total war. We ought to be thankful to the British and the American Governments for what they are doing to protect India from the ravages of war and save her from the perils and the sufferings which will come in the wake of invasions.

In the political field, what the Government have done is to refuse to hand over all power to a party which has professed and preached *ahimsa* for years, and which, under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, will present a united peaceful front to the Japanese if they should ever succeed in setting foot on Indian soil. The fact that in spite of the Congress, the work of recruitment is going on on such a large scale shows that the people of India as a whole, i.e., all other parties except the Congress, are heartily supporting the war effort. It is not true to say that India is not co-operating with other United Nations as well as she might do. It is all political bunkum. If India is not, Indian people are, and that is what matters. By the by what is India apart from the Indian people? It is merely a slogan.

What the Government of India must now do is to summon representatives of all parties except the non-co-operating party, the Congress, and call upon these co-operating parties to form a composite Government which will be more national and more comprehensive than any National Congress party can be. What is wanted is not only realism among the political parties, but also a recognition and utilization of facts on the part of Government. The Government must take facts as they are and act upon them boldly and not dilly-dally or compromise, obsessed with political theories and inhibitions like idealists who care more for their doctrines than for the happiness and progress of the people.

## "RED ARMY CANNOT BE BEATEN BY WINTER"

"Undoubtedly the Red Army is under better command than it was last year. The German communiques do not mention the capture of large numbers of Soviet troops, so it is evident that the main Soviet troops are retreating instead of dispersing. Last year the position of the Soviet Army was far worse. It would be irreconcilable with the logic of events to suppose that the defeat of the Red Army could be achieved by next winter. A severe winter awaits not only the German and Russian armies in Russia but all civilians and soldiers in the region from Middle Asia to the Atlantic."

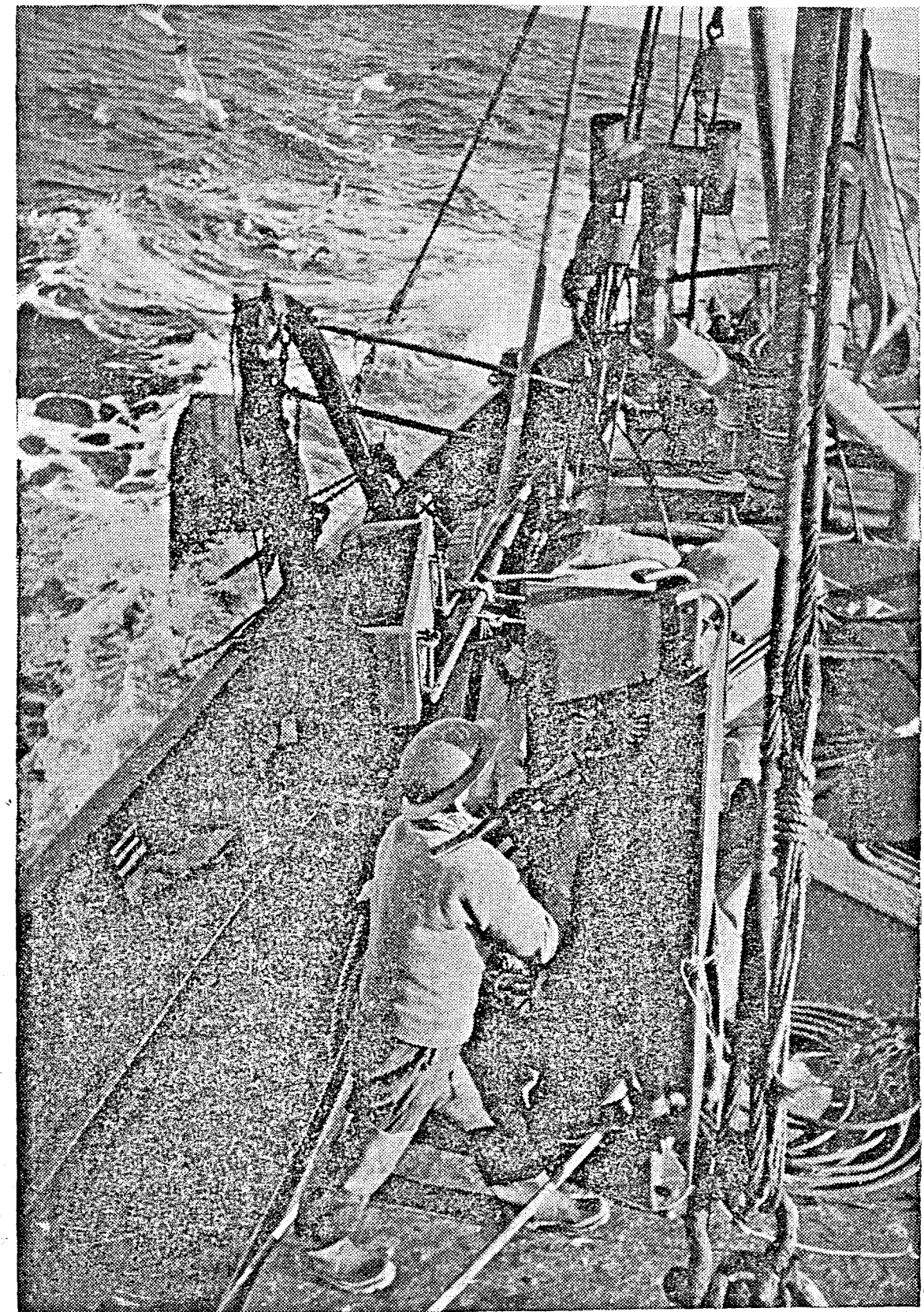
—Mr. ATAY, Turkish Deputy, in an article in *ULUS*.

## Britain's Great Achievement

Considering the tremendous area over which Britain's effort is dispersed, and the low level from which she had to start building up her national armament, it is a wonder that Britain has been able to achieve so much. The British soldier and his brothers-in-arms from other parts of the Commonwealth have proved beyond question that they have inherited all the courage, resolution and endurance of their fathers.

—CAPE ARGUS (S. Africa), in an editorial.

## PROTECTION TO FISHING



A Nazi plane is about, and here you see a trawlerman (the Mate) at action stations in the North Sea swell, ready to defend his crew from attack whilst they continue fishing.—E.N.P.



## "I KNOW THE JAPANESE."

(Continued from page 11.)

It was this Secret Service which laid the foundations of at least two virtually bloodless victories which were to mean so much to the Japanese when they finally embarked upon their present mad-dog career. For both the virtual occupation of French Indo-China in 1940 and the capitulation of Thailand after five hours of "fighting" on December 7, 1941, the Japanese High Command has undoubtedly to thank its Secret Service. This was the service which pulled the wool over the eyes of Eastern Asia with its "Co-Prosperity Sphere," its "New Order in the Orient," and, "Asia for the Asiatics." It was this Department which helped to hide the devastations of an economic war which, begun years ago in China, was to involve so many other countries and to "put on the spot" at least one whose "co-operation" was absolutely necessary before the Tanaka Memorial could begin to be translated into action. "Economic War" and "Co-Prosperity"—if it were possible to X-ray the mind of a Japanese, you will find that to him these two terms are synonymous, with a mental reservation about the prefix to the second! To him it is "Wage war, economic and otherwise, on the other fellow: the prosperity part is mine."

I have seen "Co-Prosperity." I love India, from which my forebears came—and I say, Heaven defend her for a dose of that economic medicine! For example, following the occupation of Greater Shanghai in 1937, mills, factories, private businesses, etc., were taken over wholesale. The Japanese Army was impartial. Whether the properties were wholly owned by Chinese or partly by Chinese and partly by foreign interests did not matter to them. It was "necessary for the protection of the Army that they should be directly under Japanese control." Occasionally perhaps, as when British and American interests were vitally affected and strong protests were made to Tokyo, some recompense was offered—but usually the sums amounted to about one-twentieth of the proper values of the properties.

### INDISCRIMINATE CONSCRIPTION

To work these mills and factories Chinese by the thousands were indiscriminately conscripted. One might be a university professor, a business executive, a doctor, a lawyer—but if you were left in occupied territory, you were liable to be "called up" for what was, in plain language, slave labour. It followed that the products of these mills, factories and workshops could be sold at ridiculous prices, and the Japanese flooded the available markets of China (and other parts of the world) with the mark "Made in China"! Thus they undersold the genuine Chinese merchant to

the point of extinction, and comfortably withstood competition from manufacturers outside China, because local goods could be sold even cheaper than the stuff which came out of Japan proper!

Meanwhile, of course, opportunists from across the Sea of Japan came swarming over for the pickings, encouraged and financed by their Government. Thoroughly untrained men took over the reins of administration all the way down the ladder to the last rung. The rock bottom, of course, was reserved for Chinese.

(Continued on page 16.)

### COMPENSATION FOR REQUISITIONED PROPERTY PROTECTION OF HIRE- PURCHASERS

To protect those hire-purchasers whose property may be acquired or requisitioned by Government an amendment has been made to the Defence of India Rules.

A new proviso, added to rule 75 A, provides for an equitable and prompt apportionment of the amount of compensation between the hire-purchaser and the hire-seller. Where immediately before requisition the property, by virtue of a hire-purchase agreement, is in the possession of a person other than the owner, the amount of compensation to be paid by Government shall be apportioned between that person and the owner as they may agree upon between themselves and, if they fail to arrive at an agreement, in accordance with the award of an arbitrator to be appointed for this purpose by the Government.

### MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates:—

| Died.                     |          |           |  |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|--|
| <i>Madras S. &amp; M.</i> |          |           |  |
| 63660                     | Spr.     | Ramiah.   |  |
| <i>R.I.A.S.C.</i>         |          |           |  |
| MT-943278                 | Sep.     | Raja Ram. |  |
| <i>I.A.O.C.</i>           |          |           |  |
| O/76502                   | Sep.Dvr. | Murugan.  |  |
| L. No. 107.               |          |           |  |

## The Fifth Column in India

BY  
A.V.R.

IN many heart-to-heart talks with men and women in other lands, I found, among democracy-loving folks, a great deal of sympathy for the political aspirations of Indians and, in all cases, a genuine desire to understand our particular problems. This friendly attitude is being reflected daily in the press and radio of the democracies. There is goodwill and to spare, save towards the men who, our neighbours fear, are out to sabotage the war effort of the United Nations and who, if they are allowed to go unchecked, might put back the clock of Indian freedom and self-determination several decades. Our American friends, generally more outspoken than others in Europe or Asia, tell us frankly that our chances of independent survival as a nation would not be worth a cent should India, by some tragic mischance, leave the protection of the British and the United Nations at this critical juncture. Who dare gainsay the wisdom of this warning?

And what of the reactions of the totalitarian section of our vast audience? Well, if the volume of comment blared forth from the transmitters of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo is a measure of the interest our Axis neighbours evince in us, we should feel extremely flattered. Their commentators, including the would-be Quisling, Bose, fluctuate between calling us "Yes-men to the Anglo-American plutocracy" and acclaiming our nationalists as "Heroes fighting for freedom." And of the two extremes of opinion it is the syrupy adulation that we have to be on our guard against. There is a sinister ring in the plaudits of Axis propagandists when a particularly irresponsible political step is advocated or taken by our extremists. It is odd—isn't it?—that these totalitarian observers of our political arena should rejoice *only* when some of our leaders make a move risking civil disorders and internecine strife? But then, our Nazi and Jap "well-wishers" have so often offered to "liberate" us—haven't they?—even as they have "liberated" Korea, Formosa, Manchuria, and, more recently, Thailand, Malaya and Burma!

Meanwhile, the old adage about the onlooker seeing most of the game is worthy of notice, because it is true. Our friends overseas probably see a good deal more of the Indian situation than we here can. They, for instance, are in a position to look through and beyond the torrents of mendacious Japanese propaganda directed towards India, inviting us to co-operate with Nippon in their "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Our friends abroad are able

to discern more clearly than we are the fact that the avowed policy of a section of our politicians is just as much pro-Axis as it claims to be anti-British; and that, were India to fall into the hands of this particular political junta, they would be just as likely to parley with the enemy as to resist him as they say they would "if India obtained her freedom!"

Alas, the Indian patriot, whatever his class or creed, is in no enviable position. For, not only is he aware of the nearness of war to his home, but so surrounded is he by a welter of conflicting ideologies, political theories, rumours and doubts, that it is very hard for him to discriminate between friend and foe, the true and the false. All the greater responsibility, therefore, rests on the sapient. It is this important minority that must guide the semi-educated as well as the dumb millions so that they may give their unswerving allegiance to the present administration,—a body which, in spite of its shortcomings, is, after all, the best and safest we can have at this hour when India's very existence as a nation is threatened by ruthless enemies from the East and the West, and by an alarmingly large "Fifth Column" from within.

### "I heard it from a man who was actually there"

Was he? Are you certain?

Don't pass on idle rumours.

They cause uncertainty, unhappiness and loss.

They are started by the enemy

who rely on gullible people to pass them on.

**DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS**  
BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

## "I KNOW THE JAPANESE."

(Continued from page 14.)

Five years ago the Chinese National Dollar was higher than the Hong Kong Dollar (which stood just below par in relation to the rupee). In 1940 I was in Shanghai, and lived for two months like a prince on a sum which in Hong Kong would have barely enabled me to get through one month thinly. No wonder the American Marines were for a time the most sought-after patrons in the middle stratum of the Shanghai entertainment world. Their eighty United States dollars a month came to a little over thirteen-hundred dollars local currency! This collapse of the Chinese dollar was out of all proportion to the lack of success of Chinese arms. It was accomplished principally by an organized financial assault, instigated and supported by the Japanese Treasury. The methods used would have got any private individual or firm a stiff term of penal servitude from any court of law in the world. But what did methods matter? The only thing of importance was to add and add, by fair means or foul, to the misery and sufferings of innocent, peace-loving people.

### JAPANESE BRUTALITY

Long before China provided it there was really plenty of evidence of the rottenness, corruptness and undeviating brutality of Japanese rule. Take Formosa and Korea, particularly the former. In those days—Japan took possession of Formosa in 1895—the slogans were slightly different, but that was all. Instead of "Co-Prosperity," it was "We are going to civilize you, to make this Ylha Formosa not only a 'Beautiful Isle,' but an advanced, progressive, prosperous little country." But German colonial methods which more than once raised storms of protest in pre-First-World-War days, were moderate, benign, and angelic compared with the methods of Japan in Formosa! It would require a little volume to record the evidence of the history of Japanese misrule there. Everything that the Nazis are now doing in Occupied Europe they did, and much more that the Germans haven't yet thought of.

It is really enough to say that for most of its colonial history the island was administered by a succession of swashbuckling navy or army governors-general, and that in Japan criticism of army and navy chiefs is generally unprofitable and always unwise.

Need one doubt therefore the reports which have already begun to come through of the treatment of the unfortunate natives of Malaya, Hong Kong, the Dutch East Indies,

the Philippines and Burma? Indians should certainly take note of the statement concerning Indian nationals in Hong Kong, made by Mrs. Thomas Gaston, who arrived in Kweilin at the end of last month. I knew Mrs. Gaston well. She is a Hong Kong-born Indian girl married to a non-Indian. Her statement bears the ring of absolute truth, with her allegation of conscription of Indians for military service, compelling them to join the "Indian Independence League" under threat of withholding of "rights" and so on—these are the true Japanese methods.

So, too, is the tale of the shipping of rice and other food wholesale to Japan, the forcing of worthless Japanese Army notes on inhabitants, the impressing of the conquered people to build roads, to work in the jungles till they drop—and then to be shot!

This, then, is "Co-Prosperity" as actually practised, not preached. This is the fate of all vanquished peoples and not only of the vanquished. Conditions in French Indo-China and Thailand to-day show that those who lay down their arms and attempt to "co-operate" are in no better plight. What other course is there, then, for the remaining free peoples of Asia to follow than to attack to destroy, and to resist to the death, if invaded. Co-operation? No, there can be no compromise. Any other view leads to national suicide.

### ARMY HELPS SOLVE TRANSPORT PROBLEM

Considerable quantities of petrol are of necessity consumed daily in the training of military M.T. drivers, and a recent experiment of the North-Western Army has enabled this precious petrol to perform a dual purpose.

In order to lessen the load on the railways—which have to face heavy demands in wartime—arrangements have been made for learner-drivers to combine the carriage of goods with their more advanced training.

Despite the fact that it is only during the thirteenth and fourteenth weeks of their course that learner-drivers carry out long journeys, 9,000 tons of military stores—the equivalent of nearly 450 railway wagon loads—were transported in three weeks by training units of the North-Western Army.

So successful has the experiment been, from the points of view of speed, saving in transport, and expenditure, that it is to be extended to other areas, and soon an inter-unit transport service will be inaugurated, operated entirely by learner-drivers.

## Tojo's Threats to India

THERE is no doubt of the enthusiastic welcome which the Wardha resolution and the prospect of a civil disobedience movement in India have received in Axis capitals, notably of course in Tokyo. A careful analysis of enemy broadcasts directed to this country

development which they hoped and expected on India's eastern frontier. "It is certain", said the broadcaster, "that the Japanese target will be Bengal. Therefore the Bengalis should form an association for joining and aiding the Japanese in the event of an invasion. We feel happy and jubilant over the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi as expressed in his recent article."

### CHINA TO BE HAMSTRUNG

A frank explanation of Japan's loudly voiced interest in Indian independence was given by Tokyo radio in Japanese on June 18, when it



Commandos from a Canadian Division are undergoing toughening up and intensive training in all forms of warfare in readiness for invasion and the opening of the second front. Their training operations are carried out with live ammunition and no regard for danger. Photo shows: Men picked from a Canadian Division landing from craft during invasion training on the coast.—E.N.P.

reveals that after the great Axis propaganda effort to sabotage the Cripps Mission, the radio campaign from enemy transmitters suffered from some bewilderment as to what line the Congress Party leaders intended to take. References, in particular, to both Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Nehru varied between denunciations and criticism according to the enemy's view of the possibility of an internal movement of opposition to the Government of India.

### HAPPY AND JUBILANT

At the end of May, however, when the German offensives in Russia and North Africa were launched, Axis propaganda towards India clearly entered a more intense phase designed to work in with the gigantic military pincer movement of which the enemy so often boasts. It was on May 28, that the Berlin correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi*, in a message to Tokyo, said that the reception of Subhas Chandra Bose by Hitler and Mussolini "seems to indicate that Germany and Italy think the time appropriate to make the first move towards India." Two days earlier the Germans indicated over their fake "Azad Hind" radio the

"EGYPT'S loyalty to the democratic front

### WHAT MUSLIMS LOOK FORWARD TO

is an indication of a far-sighted policy. I have no doubt that the Axis forces will be hurled back into defeat in the near future—and this is what every sincere Arab and Moslem looks forward to."

—SAYID HAMDHI ALI, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Iraq.



said that an immediate Indian movement to secure independence "will greatly weaken not only England but also America and Chungking." On July 27 a Hindustani broadcast from the Japanese-controlled station at Saigon expressed a similar hope in regard to more recent developments: "British weakness in India would do immense harm to the cause of Chungking." On the same night the Bangkok radio frankly said: "Hurry up, Gandhi!"

"Such noble activities," said Saigon in Hindustani on July 17, welcoming the Wardha resolution of three days before, "will adversely affect the British war effort." On the same day the Germans in a Tamil broadcast called upon the Congress to organize what they termed "unarmed satyagraha . . . Such a move will always have the sympathy and ready support of the Axis powers . . . Impede the British war effort in every way." Rome radio on the previous night had warmly appreciated the fact that Gandhi adopted an intransigent attitude at the moment when the Allies are fighting against Axis invasion.

#### AWAITING AUGUST 7

Since the publication of the Wardha resolution Axis broadcasts have looked forward with growing excitement to August 7, in the expectation of even better news than the breakdown of the Cripps negotiations, of which the Satellite Helsinki radio said on April 13: "Cripps's disappointment in India is as great a success to the Tripartite Powers as a major military victory." It may be observed that, just as none of the Axis radios dared to publish the full terms of the Draft Declaration, so they have now remained silent over the British Government's declaration that it stands by the principle of full freedom for India after war expressed in that declaration.

#### TOJO DROPS THE MASK

The Japanese broadcasts in the past have more than once declared that if Indians launched their own movement for immediate independence, Japan would have no further interest in the matter and would not attack India. On that assumption it might have been expected that Japan would now consider her ambitions satisfied. On the contrary, Saigon informed us on July 26, that "Axis forces are about to invade India," and on the following day General Tojo dropped the mask entirely in a fire-eating speech in Osaka in which he threatened not only China, Australia and India, but even the Middle Eastern countries, which he now invites into the co-prosperity sphere as "West Asia."

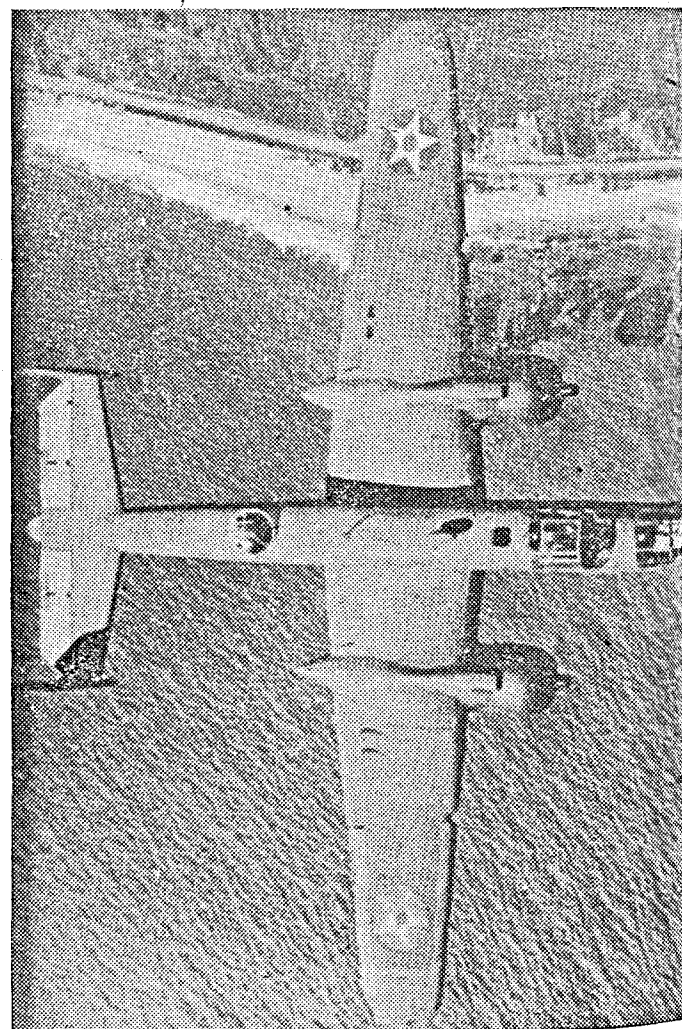
"Japan will show no mercy whatever," proclaimed Tojo, "in crushing Australian resistance." Praising those whom he called "the farsighted leaders of India," he added for their encouragement that he "absolutely cannot permit the Anglo-American influence to remain in India." With rising excitement he went

on: "Australia has already become the orphan of the Pacific and India also is going to meet a similar fate."

#### JAPANESE WAR PLANS

The principles on which the Japanese war of nerves has been conducted were actually explained by the Rome radio on April 15. The question of Indian independence was not referred to, but Rome announced that the Japanese High Command had two fully worked-out plans of campaign for effecting the success of the Axis pincer movement. "In spite of the military urgency of the situation," the Italian broadcaster added, "the Japanese in their wisdom are waiting for the Indian leaders to clarify their line of action before putting into effect one or other of their war plans."

General Tojo's threat to attack India and every other country that he imagines to be within his reach presumably means that he considers that the "Indian leaders" have sufficiently clarified their line of action.



The North American "MITCHELL" B-25, Medium Bomber, has set up a record for the longest bombing expedition during a 4,000-mile raid on the Philippines.

This is also the type of plane believed to be engaged on raids on Tokyo.—E.N.P.

## "Stab in the Back" Punjab Premier Condemns Congress

A stab in the back" for Indian troops shedding their blood in defence of their Motherland was the description given to

thousands of our gallant countrymen shedding their blood thousand of miles from their homes in order to save India from the fate of countries subjugated by Fascists.

"I have no doubt that India will achieve her political destiny immediately after the war, and will attain a status and freedom equal to that of the world's free countries. Indeed, a solemn pledge to that effect has already been given."

"That freedom has been won by selfless and gallant soldiers, who have enthusiastically volunteered to fight their Motherland's battles. It is they who have won for India freedom and an honourable place, despite the Congress, which has by its recent action attempted to stab them in the back."



INDIA'S WAR EFFORT: YOUNG INDIAN MUNITION WORKERS IN ENGLAND.—Arms production forms an important item in the great contribution India is making to the Allied war effort, and increasing numbers of young Indians are training now in England to take their places as engineering and munitions specialists in Indian factories. Photo shows: Indian trainees at a hostel in England playing Carrom.

Congress action by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Punjab Premier, when he was informed of the disturbances in India.

The Premier was visiting Indian troops on the Egyptian front, and when he heard of the arrest of the Congress leaders, he declared: "I deeply regret that the All-India Congress Committee lacked the courage to turn down the Working Committee's resolution."

"The enormity of the Congress mistake is even more conspicuous here, where thousands of our brave countrymen are risking their lives for the safety, honour and freedom of their country."

"It is most deplorable that the Congress should have adopted the present unpatriotic policy at this juncture, when every patriotic Indian should be engaged in the defence of the Motherland. I consider it a cowardly betrayal of the country, and of hundreds of

"I am confident that all patriotic Indians, and Punjabis particularly, will see to it that the brethren fighting our battles against a most formidable and unscrupulous enemy are not betrayed."

#### FOOD SHORTAGE IN GREECE

According to a recent issue of *Time* magazine, tuberculosis brought on by undernourishment is now rampant in Greece. Meat, fish, potatoes and cheese are unobtainable. The present bread ration is five ounces per week.

*Time* reports that when their relatives die, the Greeks no longer bury them in cemeteries, for all the cemeteries in Greece are now full. Instead the dead bodies are placed unmarked in garden plots. By avoiding mortuary declarations, the living can keep and use the ration cards of the dead.



## Iraq and India

IRAQIS have been greatly disappointed with the recent attitude of the Indian Congress Party. The view held here is that Britain has shown goodwill towards India, but that certain Indian leaders, blind to the gravity of the situation, have not reciprocated this goodwill and as a result are perhaps unwittingly playing into the hands of fifth columnists.

Commenting on recent developments the Baghdad press says: "Sir Stafford Cripps has been most sincere in his efforts for the Indian cause. But the Indian leaders have chosen to lose a favourable opportunity. Britain, nevertheless, has not closed the door on future negotiations, and this fact is in itself a clear testimony of her sincerity.

"Britain, moreover, re-affirmed her pledges to defend India against Axis aggression. The defence of India is first and foremost in the interests of the Indian nation which is today threatened by Japanese imperialistic greed.

"It also affects Russia and China, who are determined to fight tyranny and aggression to the last, in order to re-establish freedom and happiness for mankind. If India, therefore, were to play the part of obstructionist she will be guilty of a grave crime against humanity, civilization, and all free peoples."

Baghdad was greatly pleased to find that other Arab countries shared her admiration for Egypt's solid attitude towards Britain and the Democracies. This admiration was expressed in statements made by the leading political figures in Syria and the Lebanon, which were prominently featured in the Baghdad Arabic Press.

The reaction in this country is that the other Arab countries are showing as staunch a stand by the side of their British Allies as Iraq herself. "This course is not only honourable—and for that alone it is justifiable—but is also good sense," is the view expressed in political circles here.

There is no doubt of the desire here to see the Axis armies thrown out of Egypt, and equally without doubt is the confidence that the British Forces will throw them out.

The newspaper *Al Akhbar* says: "There is no doubt for us as to the outcome of the war in Egypt. That outcome will be a brilliant victory for General Auchinleck."

## Blue-Print of German Europe

THE first blue-print of German Europe—the first complete outline of the German plan for the administration of subjugated Europe (including Italy)—is presented in the June issue of the semi-official *Zeitschrift fuer Politik* by Werner Best, head of the Office for Law of the Gestapo.

The article states, with cynical bluntness, that there will be only one ruling people (the *fuehrungsvolk*) and that its interests alone will decide the way in which the country is to be organized. In this new Europe, international law and constitutional law will no longer apply. The Governments of the subject nations living within this *grossraum* will be dependent on the decision of the ruling nation.

Four different types of administration explained by Best range from semi-independence (in theory) to what is termed colonial administration. But in all cases, in practice absolute subjection to Germany is obvious even of Axis partners. One principle is followed throughout in deciding which type of administration is to be applied: "It is necessary to economize the strength of the *fuehrungsvolk*, and the smallest number of personnel possible should be used. Therefore that form of administration (*grossraumverwaltung*) must be chosen which will be 'economical' with the people of the *fuehrungsvolk*."

Complete annihilation of some nations seems 'natural' to Best. Their survival even as slaves may be dangerous for the *fuehrungsvolk*: "Historical experience has proved that the annihilation and displacement of foreign *volkstum* is not contrary to the laws of life, provided it is total. All people who use the slaves and serfs of foreign *volkstum* die a racial death by intermingling with them." The *fuehrungsvolk* must even keep aloof from its present allies, it appears. "The *fuehrungsvolk* can only exercise its leadership if it remains superior to and independent of the *grossraumvoeeker*."

This scheme explains why it is necessary to maintain an army, as foreseen in the SS charter, to ensure that no people is in a position to gain its freedom from the complete subjugation that is envisaged.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

15th Aug.—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at points in East Anglia causing slight damage.

London had a brief alert.

17th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in western Germany.

German planes were over the coastal area in north-east England. Flares were dropped.

18th Aug.—German raiders dropped bombs on a town on the south coast and in Midlands.

One German U-boat was sunk and three damaged by British light coastal forces in the Straits of Dover.

19th Aug.—The Royal Air Force raided Rhineland in western Germany. The main attack was directed against Aachen, the centre of German coal industry. The railway and industrial centre of Osnabruck also was attacked.

An Axis float plane was destroyed and another damaged off the French coast.

Bombs were dropped in two places in south and south-west Britain.

Shells were fired over the Dover area across the Channel.

20th Aug.—Thousands of more Canadian troops arrived in Britain.

The Royal Air Force bombed the Rhineland also the area ranging from Le Havre to Dieppe, Abbeville and Ostend. Allied Commandos raided France in daylight. The B.B.C. warned the French people that it was not an invasion.

21st Aug.—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few points in the south-west of England.

It was reported that during the Commando raid on Dieppe, 91 German aircraft were destroyed and 96 Royal Air Force aircraft were missing.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

15th Aug.—An American Navy spokesman in Washington refused to comment on reports that United States warships were hunting a German surface raider in South Atlantic.

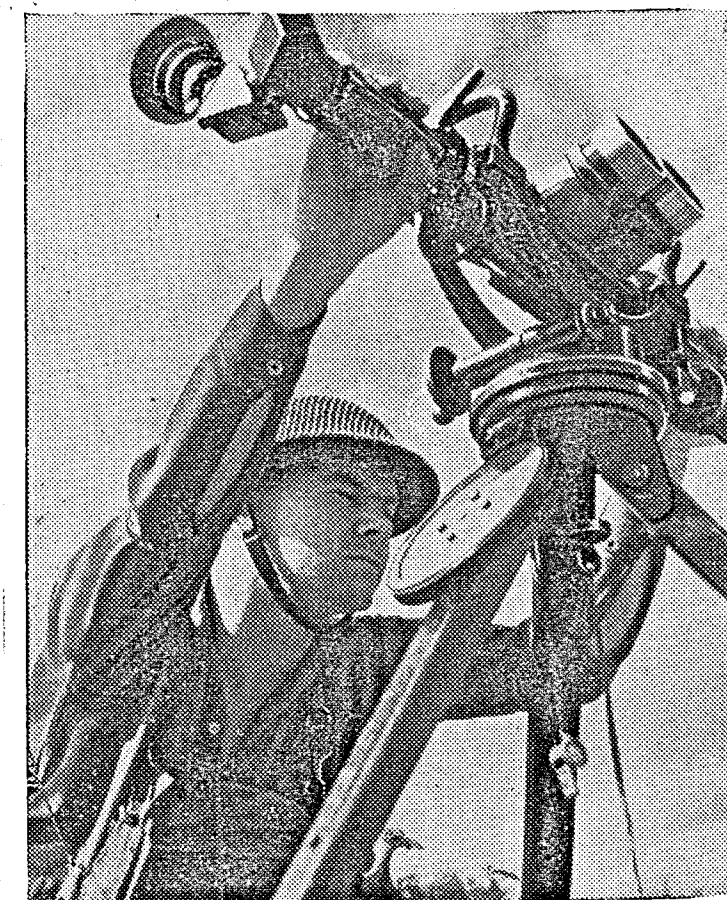
17th Aug.—A navy yard at an American east coast port launched its eighth submarine this year.

### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

15th Aug.—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, former Commander of Malta's air defences, now visiting United States, gave a warning of grim consequences if Rommel should break-through into Iraq and Persia.

Allied patrol activities continued and casualties were inflicted on enemy patrols and working parties in the northern sector.

Cruiser *Manchester* was sunk in the Mediterranean convoy operations.



Since the lull in the big-scale German air-raids on Britain British Anti-aircraft Command have been busy improving already formidable defences. Here is a member of an anti-air gun crew swinging his range-finder to focus on a hostile plane.

16th Aug.—Two German troop-carrying planes, full of troops, were brought down into the sea off Sidi Barrani.

A British naval squadron raided the Italian island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean.

17th Aug.—There was increased activity in the air. The Royal Air Force attacked Tobruk and Mersa Matruh.

18th Aug.—The Germans seized another batch of hostages in the Greek island of Crete. An air-raid alarm was sounded in Durban.

There was increased air activity. Allied aircraft continued their attacks on shipping.

**19th Aug.**—United States bombers raided Mersa Metruh.

Rome had an air-raid alarm.

Gen. T. H. E. Alexander was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East in succession to Gen. Auchinleck.

**20th Aug.**—It was revealed that Mr. Churchill visited Cairo. He inspected the El Alamein front.

Mr. Churchill spent three hours in Teheran on his way to Moscow.

### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**15th Aug.**—The Germans pressed back Russians in Cherkessk area and occupied a number of important positions.

**16th Aug.**—A new German thrust developed towards Astrakhan from the south of Kotelnikovo and aimed at the lower reaches of the Volga. The Nazis made some progress in their drive towards Stalingrad.

**17th Aug.**—The Germans suffered heavy losses in the Kletskaya area. German advance slackened. Nazi offensive against Stalingrad was foiled.

**18th Aug.**—The Red Army withdrew from Maikop after destroying the oil fields. The



*British army repair and maintenance units, on whom much of the success of future desert operations depend, are constantly at work in the forward battle areas of the Western Desert, often working under fire. Picture shows: A member of a British armoury workshop in the Western Desert repairing a Bren gun.*

Two British ships were sunk in a Mediterranean convoy battle.

The German U-boat that sank the British aircraft-carrier *Eagle*, was rammed and destroyed by the British destroyer *Wolverine*.

A record contingent of the American Expeditionary Force arrived in Egypt.

In a farewell message to the Eighth Army, General Auchinleck revealed that in the last two months in Egypt, Marshal Rommel had lost 10,000 men in prisoners alone.

**21st Aug.**—Four enemy fighters were destroyed. Axis shipping were attacked in the Mediterranean.

Germans continued their advance to Stalingrad. The Nazis succeeded in crossing the Kuban river.

Mr. Churchill and M. Stalin met in Moscow. General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, India, Mr. Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal envoy in Europe, Sir Alan Brooke, Sir Alexander Cadogan, M. Molotov and Marshal Voroshilov also were present.

A number of decisions were reached against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe. "This just war of liberation we are determined to carry on with all our power and energy until complete destruction of Hitlerism and any other similar tyranny has been achieved."

**19th Aug.**—Very fierce fighting developed south of Voronezh on the west bank of the Don. The Russians repelled five counter-attacks.

**20th Aug.**—The Russians evacuated Krasnodar.

Soviet bombers raided Danzig, Koenigsburg and Tilsitt.

A special Soviet announcement said that between May 15 and August 15, the Germans lost one and a quarter million officers and men,

ships were sunk during the last three days by Axis submarines.

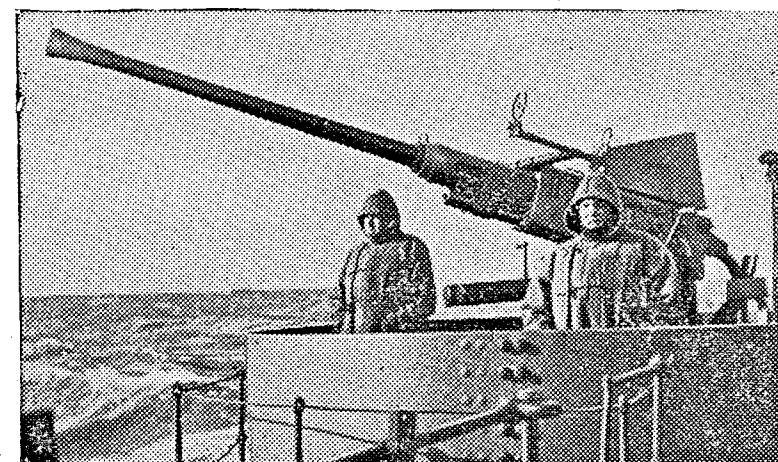
**19th Aug.**—Two more Brazilian ships, *Itagiba* and *Arara* were sunk off the State of Bahia.

**20th Aug.**—A United States merchant ship was sunk in South Atlantic by a German ship.

### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**17th Aug.**—M. Laval ordered large-scale arrests in an effort to stamp out a new wave of opposition to his regime.

*Even in peacetime the lot of an oil-tanker's crew is not an enviable one; in wartime the perils are increased tenfold. Under the protection of the Royal Navy and R.A.F. Coastal Command, filled tankers continue to reach Britain safely despite concerted U-boat, E-boat and enemy aircraft attacks. Photo shows: Gunners on a British oil-tanker on the lookout during an Atlantic crossing.*



of whom 480,000 were killed. In the last three months, the Germans lost 3,390 tanks, 4,000 guns and 4,000 aircraft.

**21st Aug.**—A tank battle raged in Kletskaya area. Russians wiped out enemy units. German attacks near Voronezh were repulsed.

### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

**17th Aug.**—The Vichy radio declared that the Portuguese Government had placed the Azores and Maderia islands in the Atlantic under military control.

**20th Aug.**—Angry crowds stoned Axis buildings and offices in the capital and other important towns in Brazil.

A Swedish steamer was torpedoed in Swedish territorial waters.

### SHIPPING

**18th Aug.**—According to an announcement by the Brazilian Government, three Brazilian

### COMRADES-IN-ARMS

"Since the start of China's war of resistance, British help to China has not been confined to gifts of money alone, and this is not the first time that funds for China have been raised in Britain. However, the United Aid to China Fund calls for special mention, because those participating in the movement are not confined to any particular circle, and the response is more widespread than previously. This is positive proof that Sino-British friendship has been made closer. China and Britain are not only friends but also comrades-in-arms. China's victory is Britain's, and Britain's victory is China's."

—THE CHUNG YANG SAO TANG  
JIH PAO, in an editorial.



18th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked railway communications in Occupied France. Enemy vessels moored in the canal near Onistreham also were attacked.

#### THE FAR EAST

15th Aug.—American marines tightened their hold on three of Solomon islands. Enemy shipping was attacked off Rabaul and Timor.

16th Aug.—Allied \* aircraft attacked a Japanese convoy off the coast of New Britain.

17th Aug.—In the Battle of the Solomon islands, the Japanese were slowly being pushed back by the United States marines.

The Vichy radio admitted the capture of a Japanese aerodrome by the United States forces.

A Japanese naval expert issued a warning that the Solomons attack may be the forerunner of others.

18th Aug.—According to a New York message, despite unofficial estimates current in Washington that American troops had recaptured 5,000 square miles in the Solomon islands, it was generally felt that the Battle for the Solomons will be longer than public opinion.

Allied bombers attacked an enemy-occupied town on the south-east coast of Timor.

According to the Saigon radio, Chinese aircraft raided Haiphon and Hanoi in Indo-China.

19th Aug.—Japanese units were forced to retreat in eastern Kiangsi.

Eighteen Japanese seaplanes were destroyed in the Solomon islands.

Japanese bombers raided Port Moresby.

20th Aug.—A Japanese warship, believed to be a cruiser or destroyer, was sunk off Aleutians.

The Chinese recaptured Wenchow.

21st Aug.—United States marines actually captured certain Solomon islands. Remnants of the Japanese forces were mopped up.

The Australian cruiser *Canberra* was lost in the Solomons battle.

Intensive Japanese concentration of troops was reported on the Mongolian border.

**ARE YOU**

**SPREADING**

**INFECTION?**

There is a dread disease in the

land. It poisons man's mind

and robs him of his courage.

The disease is RUMOUR. It

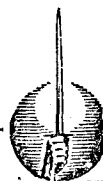
was started by the common

enemy, Japan. Don't help to

spread it by infecting your friends.

**DON'T BELIEVE  
RUMOURS**

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AGAINST THE JAPANESE



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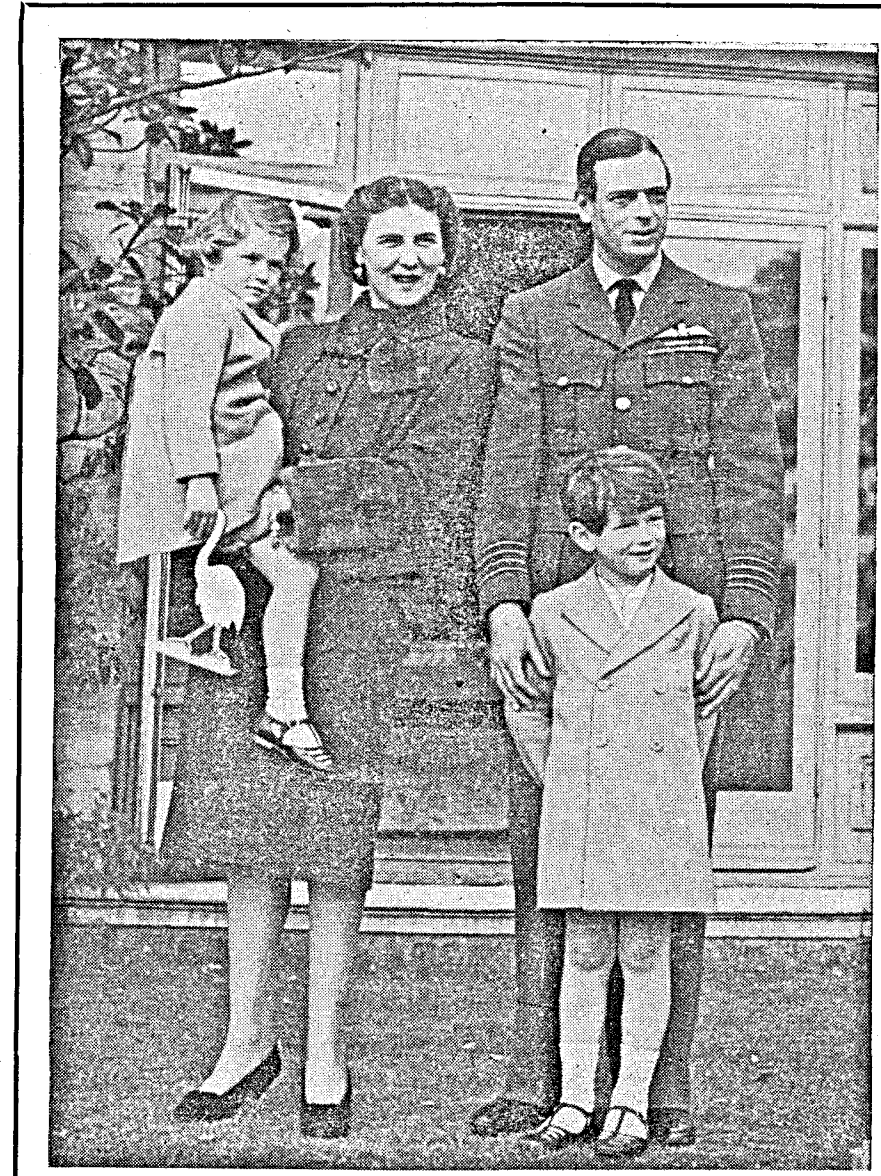
# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

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## H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

IT is with deep regret that we record the death, on Wednesday, while on active service, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, the youngest brother of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Duke of Kent was on his way to Iceland in a Sunderland flying boat, which crashed in North Scotland.

His Royal Highness was an experienced pilot. During last year he covered more than 15,000 miles. Since the outbreak of the war, His Royal Highness had been closely associated with the Royal Air Force and was attached to the staff of the Inspector-General of the R.A.F.

His Royal Highness was born on December 20, 1902.

Above is a charming family group photograph of the Duke and Duchess of Kent with their children Princess Alexandra and Prince Edward.



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## Running Commentary

**Sir S. Cripps on India** In an article written specially for *The New York Times*, Sir Stafford Cripps has explained

once again the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the Congress Party's demand. He says:

"For the British to 'Walk out' of India to-day would mean that India would be left without any constitution or any Government. It would be the ideal of the true anarchist and an irresistible temptation to Japan."

He points out that such action would endanger the life and safety of every European, American and Chinese soldier and civilian and create a wide breach in the United Nations' Front. "I fully realize and sympathise with the desire of the Indian people for self-government," says Sir Stafford Cripps, "but they will not attain it by admitting the Japanese or any other Axis power. The war must first be won by the United Nations, and I believe the majority of the Indian people know and realize the truth of that fact." Sir Stafford declares that the tragedy of the present situation in India lies in the fact that at a critical time in the history of the fight for freedom carried on by the United Nations, Mr. Gandhi has persuaded the Congress Party to adopt a policy which is wholly impracticable, under the threat of civil disobedience, which can do nothing except give comfort and encouragement to the enemy. Referring to the future Constitution, Sir Stafford has emphasised that there is no doubt or question that as soon as the war is over, every facility will be given to Indians to agree upon a new constitution for their own self-government, but that during the transitional period the present situation has to be continued until a new constitution, framed by Indians themselves, can come into operation.

### Two Main Principles

It is of interest in this connexion to examine and restate the broad principles on

which His Majesty's Government's policy towards India is based. They are:

(1) India shall have the right to complete self-government after the war under a constitutional regime which she will frame for herself by agreement among the principal elements in her national life.

(2) India shall, meanwhile, have the greatest possible measure of practical self-government within the framework of the existing Constitution.

It was to carry out the first principle that His Majesty's Government offered to India the Cripps scheme. The scheme itself was withdrawn because it was not accepted, though for conflicting reasons, by the principal parties in India. The general aim and principle of Government's policy for India's post-war

### EVACUEE TECHNICIANS

The National Service Labour Tribunals in the Provinces are maintaining registers of technical personnel evacuated from Burma, Malaya and other Eastern countries with a view to securing employment for them. So far 370 such evacuees (mostly from Burma) have registered themselves in Bengal, 92 in Madras, 54 in the Punjab and N.W.F.P., 31 in the U.P., 25 in Bombay, 7 in the C.P. and 4 in Bihar and Orissa.

The Bengal Tribunal has so far secured employment for 91 evacuees, nearly 25 per cent of the number registered in that Province. Madras comes next having secured employment for 20, nearly 22 per cent of the evacuees registered there. The Punjab and N.W.F.P. Tribunal has secured employment for seven evacuees, the Bombay Tribunal for two and the C.P. and Berar Tribunal for one.

future, however, remain unchanged. Their present policy of practical self-government during the interim period could go farther and faster if the leaders of the principal parties co-operate. It may be noted that the reasons given for their non-co-operation are conflicting, inasmuch as one group demands a complete transfer of power, and another fears that even an incomplete transfer of power would prejudice the post-war constitutional settlement to its disadvantage.

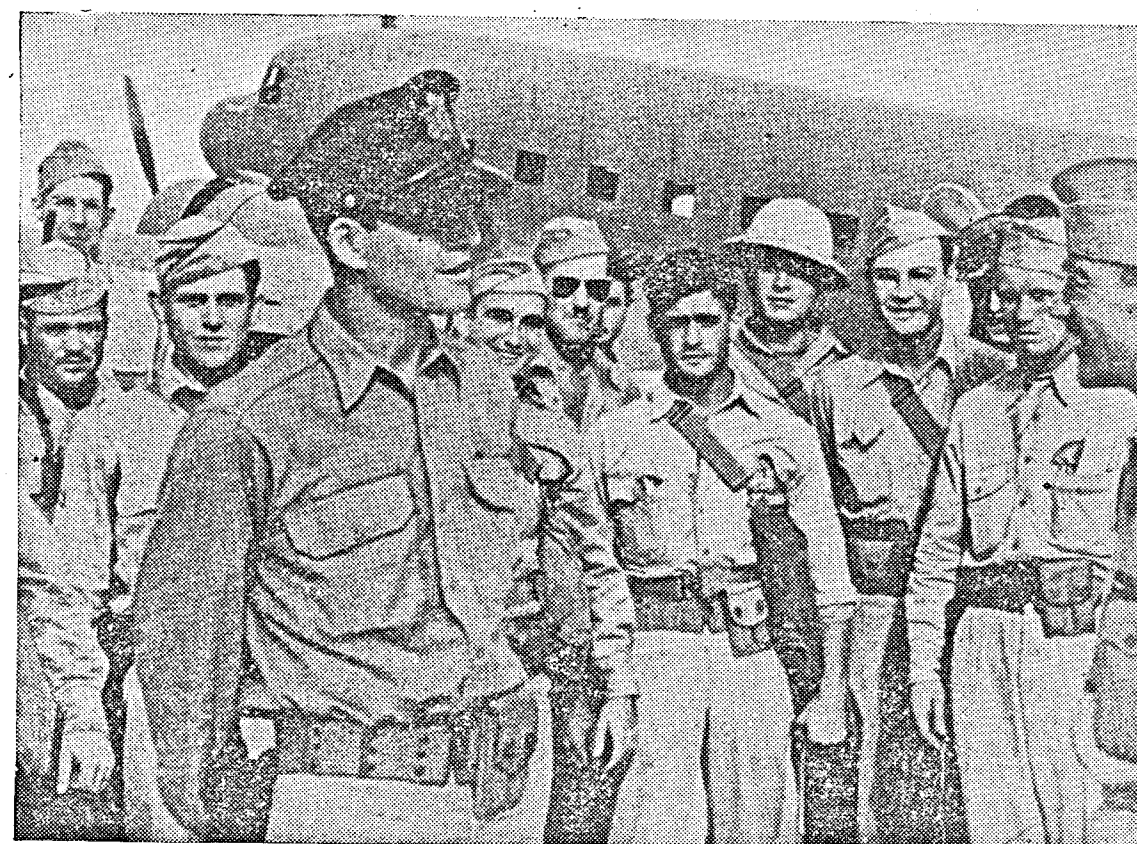
### Practical Self-Government: Two Limitations

There are two factors which act as limitations upon the practical self-government for British India to-day. They are:

this part of the world is now stationed in India to-day. The ultimate control of this army, including its equipment, transport, commissariat, etc., must remain in British hands, and a still larger Indian army continue to be manned, to a great extent, by British officers. And then there are the Indian States Forces and the Gurkhas. It must therefore be clear that the armed forces in India, British and Indian, must remain under the single command of a British Commander-in-Chief.

### Responsibility for Defence of India

In other words, the ultimate responsibility for the defence of India must, for the present, remain with the British Government. We say "ultimate



'BURMA ROAD OF THE AIR'—This picture was taken at a United States Air Base in India, which is one of the many supply depots for war material sent to China. The material is flown to its destination over the new 'Burma Road of the Air.'—Photo shows: United States fliers, getting last-minute instructions from an officer, before a take-off with war supplies for China.

- (1) The war.
- (2) The communal problem.

Let us take, first, India and its place in the present war. It is obvious that it forms an integral part of a world-wide system of offence and defence, which requires the most intimate co-operation among its different elements. The British War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council in London represent the most important agencies of such co-operation. On these two bodies India is represented as an equal among the United Nations. As regards Britain, India's bilateral connexion with it for the conduct of the war is very intimate, as the greatest British army ever present in

responsibility," because the primary responsibility lies with the Government of India, to whom the Commander-in-Chief is responsible. The ultimate responsibility need not in fact mean an actual mitigation of the autonomy of the Government of India in practice, provided the Government of India are one with the British Government in pursuing relentlessly and whole heartedly a policy which will hasten the complete overthrow of our enemies. It is also important that there should not be any sharp conflict between the Commander-in-Chief and his colleagues as to the manner of conducting the war in and from India.

### Lack of Communal Agreement

So far as the second factor limiting the policy of practical self-government, namely, lack of communal agreement, is concerned, it is evident that when minority communities repudiate the authority of the majority to control a responsible national Ministry, the transfer of power to a Cabinet form of Government is rendered impossible, for the essence of Cabinet Government is responsibility to the Legislature. In the absence of such responsibility, the Governor-General in Council cannot function as an independent oligarchy, finally controlled by its own majority. Therefore, until a new constitutional system can be decided upon, the ultimate responsibility must vest in the Crown which, in effect, is the British Parliament.

Even this ultimate responsibility need not in effect mean an *actual* mitigation of the autonomy of the Government of India in practice, if the majority in that Government do not seek to hinder the minorities or to prejudice, to their disadvantage, the post-war constitutional settlement, or the future resettlement of the relations of Indian States, British India, and the Crown. The constitutional safeguard for the discharge of the ultimate responsibility to Parliament are the control and direction by the Secretary of State

and the overriding powers of the Governor-General. These are in form stringent powers, but in practice they are reserve powers which may never be used at all, except in the interests of India and her peoples. This is intended to ensure that in the last resort Parliament's will and purpose are not defeated in India. It is manifestly impossible to restrict the reserve powers of the Governor-General to a field of special responsibilities such as he would exercise under the Federal part of the Act, because the demarcation of such a field implies unfettered ministerial responsibility beyond it, and this cannot be done until a new constitutional scheme has been agreed upon.

### Interim Transfer of Power

Why cannot such a scheme be worked out now? If Indian political leaders could agree upon a future constitutional plan of such a kind, such agreement on principles would ease and accelerate the effective interim transfer of power and also shorten the time needed later on to work out the practical details of the plan. And this would be welcomed by the British Government. But it is obvious that this cannot be done within a short period of time. It requires necessarily some months of concentrated labour by India's chief statesmen, soldiers and administrators, for which they obviously cannot be spared

until the war is won. Further those who are now fighting for India in her armed forces must also have their say in building the new India for which they will have risked their lives. And then there are the Indian States. Are we to leave out the States from a self-governing India merely because it is not possible to overhaul their position in the midst of war?

### Cabinet Conventions

These are the limitations which face those who are anxious for a settlement of the Indian problem. It has been suggested that, within these limitations, conventions may be laid down by the Viceroy for the working of his Executive Council on the lines of the British Cabinet. But it may be pointed out that conventions are not made but grow, and so-called conventions laid down in writing beforehand are neither worth much nor can they go far. The analogy with the British Cabinet cannot be complete in the absence of responsibility to the legislature, but the practical similarity is closer when we are thinking of a National Government in each country, that is to say, a Government representing all main parties and groups in the nation, who are ready to concentrate on a dominant national cause. There can be no room for differences of opinion in such a National Government on economic, social or communal policy, if they are subordinated to the great national cause of winning the war. In war-time it is inevitable that there should be some matters of high strategy or diplomacy to which even the war Cabinet are not privy. The question may arise as to what issues need the authority which a joint decision by the Council or Cabinet gives them, and this has, generally speaking, to be argued out by the members of the Government themselves who have to take the responsibility in public. The adjustment of the moving margin between general and departmental issues is a matter purely of live convention and not pre-meditated rule.

### India's Destiny in her own Hands

It is clear from the above general review of the broad policy of His Majesty's Government and the implications of their proposals for the Government of India until the end of the war, that there is ample opportunity for the steady strengthening of the *de-facto* autonomy of a National Government in British India, if such a government can be formed by the co-operation and agreement of the principal parties. What India will have if such co-operation of patriotic leaders of Indian parties is forthcoming to enable British policy to be carried out to possible extent can be summed up briefly. British India will have a National Government, which will represent the main elements in her national life, which will have the primary responsibility for the defence of

## MADRAS WAR REVIEW

### SPECIAL NUMBER

Next week, to mark the opening of the fourth year of war, we shall publish a Special Number, and a War Diary Supplement. The issue will contain approximately double the usual amount of reading matter, with several Special Articles and a large number of illustrations.

India in all its aspects. The higher strategy of the war will continue to be conducted by the War Cabinet and the Councils of the Allied Nations. The National Government will function within the framework of the existing constitution. The powers of the Secretary of State and the Governor-General will be regarded as reserve powers, which may never have to be enforced. The National Government will be able to pursue agreement in India on the character of the future constitution-making body, and of the new constitutional settlement itself, so as to accelerate its completion immediately the war ends. In the meantime, there will be no prejudice to the form of that future constitutional settlement, nor hindrance upon any group or community from pursuing its own policy in this respect, consistently with the effective prosecution of the war. In short, India's destiny will thus be in her own hands.

### Brazil: War against Axis

The entry of Brazil into the war on the side of the United Nations is one of the important events of the war, which is bound to hasten the day of victory. Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, emphasized at a press conference that Brazil's entry was highly welcomed by the United States Government and its aid to the other United Nations would prove highly valuable. Assurances of friendship and collaboration to the next addition to the Freedom Nations have also been made by Great Britain, Canada, and other nations. The British Government have, in a statement, expressed deep satisfaction at Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy and welcomed to the ranks of the defenders of freedom so important and influential a nation. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister,

## VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR WOMEN

### WOMEN WANT WORK AND WAR WORK WANTS WOMEN!

A New Office has just been opened in "Victory House," Madras, under the title of

### "GENERAL INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION BUREAU

for Women War Workers, Evacuees and Families"

If you want information about:

- What voluntary war-work you can do
- Relatives or friends in 'occupied countries'
- Circumstances of Evacuees—

PLEASE APPLY TO THE SECRETARY

refers to Brazil as "the second greatest nation in this hemisphere" and welcomes it as a partner in the war against the Nazi menace. Brazil's action, he says, will give fresh encouragement to all the United Nations in North and Central America to repel the dangers that face freedom and civilization.

This declaration of war by Brazil is a sequel to the recent Axis attacks on Brazilian ships. Speaking from a sick-bed in Britain, the Brazilian Ambassador, in a short broadcast to the British nation, said that Brazil's traditional policy had always been a policy of peace, and if they were now at war with Germany and Italy it was because they recognized that to remain neutral was not to serve the cause of peace. When there was an unprovoked attack on Brazilian merchant vessels which were sunk off its own coast, Brazil joined in the struggle against the forces of evil with a view to seeing law and order restored in the world. In a message sent to President Vargas, of the Brazilian Republic, President Roosevelt says:

"This solemn decision more firmly aligns the people of Brazil with the free peoples of the world in the relentless struggle against the lawless and predatory Axis powers. It adds power and strength, moral and material, to the armies of liberty. As brothers in arms, our soldiers and sailors will write a new page in the history of friendship, confidence and co-operation, which has marked, since the earliest days of its independence, the relations between your country and mine."

Brazil's entry into the war is highly important in view of its strategic position. Her greatest contributions to the Allied cause will be the use of her air-ports and harbours to give safe anchorages and bases for Allied convoys proceeding to Africa and the Middle East and enable aircraft to be flown at one hop from Brazil to West Africa—American aircraft can appear in the Middle East within a few days of leaving the United States.

**Russia:** The situation in South Russia is very grave no doubt, but that should not be permitted to obscure the long-term view.

It is clear that the main bulk of Russian armies cannot be eliminated from the campaign which is bound to be fought out in 1943, by the recent German successes in the south. How far would the development of the German threats in the southern sector affect the whole Russian war effort? This is a topic of great interest and importance. The German objectives are now, first, the Caucasus and, secondly, Stalingrad and Astrakhan. Let us suppose that the Germans reach one or both of their immediate objectives, which would enable them to cut, by aerial activity, the main Caucasus oil route. But this is not the original objective

of the Germans, for what they wanted to do was to cut the Russian armies in two at Voronezh, envelop Moscow from the south, and conclude the Russian campaign this summer itself by smashing the Russian army as a fighting force. This has not so far been achieved.

#### Caucasian Oil Supplies

Now the primary objective of the Germans is to deprive the Russians of the Caucasian oil supplies and thereby reduce them next year to a purely defensive role. But it may be pointed out that the Russians have had winter, spring and half-summer to build up stocks in the North, which might well carry them through the campaigning season of 1943. If this reading of the situation is correct, it is obvious that the mere seizure of these places will not be enough from the German point of view, for there still remain large portions of the Russian army, and they will be left free to tackle large numbers of German troops in the West. It may be recalled that in 1918 in spite of the victorious peace of Brest Litovsk the Germans had to retain over a million men in the East at a time when their presence in the West would have helped Ludendorff to achieve a decisive victory in France before the American troops arrived. From this may be gathered the fact that the mere occupation of large areas in Russia cannot immobilize the troops.

#### SECURITIES HELD THROUGH BURMA POST OFFICES

The delivery of Government of India Promissory Notes and Stock Certificates purchased through Burma Post Office savings bank accounts and held in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, may be made through any Indian Post Office convenient to the investor provided that the safe custody receipt granted to him is surrendered in advance and his identity established by a Magistrate's certificate or by a respectable citizen known to the postmaster concerned.

A similar procedure may be followed for the sale or discharge of the Securities and, if investors desire to close the savings bank accounts through which they were purchased, they may avail themselves of the procedure laid down for the closing of savings bank accounts in Burma, Malaya or Singapore post offices at Imperial post offices in India by submitting pass-books relating to the accounts and satisfying the postal authorities as to their identity.

#### Marshal Timoshenko, Hero of Soviet Union

The genius of the generalship of Marshal Timoshenko, the hero of the Soviet Union, lies in the fact that he has kept his armies intact so far, and denied to the Germans the thing they wanted most. What has happened so far can best be summed up by saying that it is only the 1812 campaign over again—but on a vaster scale, and in two acts instead of one. In both cases, the fundamental fact is the same, namely, a formidable striking force held at bay by retreat and manoeuvre and so deprived of the one thing it needs for victory—the smashing of the Russian fighting machine. Napoleon's defeat in 1812 came soon, but Germany's exhaustion is longer in coming, because its resources are far greater. Germany thought, at the outset, that the invasion of Russia would be as short and decisive as the previous drive into France, and it expected that the Red Army would be destroyed within a short period of time and the Soviet regime would collapse, leaving at Germany's disposal Russia's vast resources, man power, foodstuffs, industrial plant, oil and minerals. In other words, Germany wanted to get what Ribbentrop's pact with the Soviet Union had failed to do.

#### German Apple-cart Upset by Russia

The Russian plunder was to counterbalance American production. With the resources of almost the whole of Europe, the Germans calculated that they could swing back to the western front and convince Britain and the United States, which was then non-belligerent, that further effort on their part was useless. Thus Germans would capitalize their gains and make the Nazi mastery of the European Continent a permanent fact. Later the British Commonwealth and the United States would be strangled by discreet and "peaceful" stages. But the German apple-cart was upset by the Russian bear. The German plan may be upset further in the near future as a result of the Anglo-Soviet plans which would have been chalked out at the meeting of Mr. Churchill and M. Stalin in Moscow. It may be said that the present Russian situation and prospects, the despatch of supplies to Russia and the second front must have been among the subjects discussed. The significance of the Churchill-Stalin meeting is of a twofold character. First, it marks the passing of the Anglo-Soviet treaty from the plane of words to the plane of action. What was formerly a system of help on request has now become a considered union of effort. Secondly, the conference

marks the extension of joint strategic planning to embrace Russia as well as Britain and America. There is now a joint plan which marks a long stage towards victory, and for this the vision of four great men is responsible—Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt and Chiang-Kai-Shek.

#### Dieppe: A Dress Rehearsal?

As stated before, the question of a second front must have been one of the subjects discussed at the Moscow Conference. In our last issue, we pointed out that the raid on Dieppe was in the nature of preliminary operations to the opening of such a second front. It has been suggested that the raid was a "dress rehearsal" of more extensive operations planned for the future. For such a rehearsal, Dieppe was an ideal theatre. The landing of large forces in France for a second front could not be accomplished in a single night, and that was why the Dieppe landings were made in broad daylight, though the raid was in fact scheduled to last only for nine hours and could well have been carried out in the night. Further, heavy weapons such as tanks require to be landed, and that explains the reason why specially constructed tank-landing craft were employed for the Dieppe operations. This is the first time that tanks are used by the Commandos.

In the aerial dog-fights that took place over Dieppe, the Royal Air Force lost 98 aircraft, and the *Luftwaffe* lost 91 aircraft, and 192 others which were probably destroyed or known to be damaged. In Western Europe the total general fighter strength of the Germans is believed to be about 500 machines. It therefore means that 20 per cent of Western Europe's air-borne defences have been definitely destroyed and a further 35 to 40 per cent have been temporarily or permanently put out of action. Offensive operations will entail heavier losses than defensive operations, and it is therefore remarkable that the balance of air losses in the Dieppe raid tended to favour the Royal Air Force. It must also be remembered that the *Luftwaffe* would be more strongly represented in the coastal areas close to England than in any other part of Occupied Europe, and therefore the raid on Dieppe, which is only 60 miles from the English South Coast, was about the toughest problem of its kind which the Combined Operations Command under Lord Louis Mountbatten could have ever tackled. Other features of the Dieppe raid were that the American and Fighting French detachments took part in the raid for the first time and air support was on an unprecedented scale and international in its composition.





## MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates :—

### OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

L. No. 109.

Missing, believed "Prisoner of War."

R.I.A.S.C.

MT/891345 Sep. Raju Naidu.

L. No. 110.

### INDIAN OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

#### Killed.

Madras S. & M.

18157 Spr. Abbaya Gounder.  
16271 Spr. Vellaiyan.

#### Wounded.

Madras S. & M.

65471 Spr. Kona Gounder.  
60450 Spr. Mariapragasam.  
16260 Spr. Nagaih Naidu.

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."

Madras S. & M.

18245 Spr. Ammuru.  
60449 L./Nk. Aneef, A. M.  
17061 Spr. Annamalai.  
759 Swpr. Annmanthu.  
19794 Spr. Anthoni.  
18588 Spr. Anthony Curuz.  
12251 Spr. Appalasami.  
66274 Spr. Appukuty.  
63436 Spr. Arul.  
16864 Naik. Arumainayagam.  
18994 Spr. Asirvatham.  
19367 Spr. Azeez.  
18865 Spr. Backianathan.  
18877 Spr. Chacko, N. J.  
16876 Spr. Chenroyan.  
883 Cook. Chinnappan.  
16036 Spr. Chinnappan.  
66038 Spr. Chinnappan.  
17915 Spr. Chinnasami.  
17004 Naik. Daniel.  
18521 Spr. Dorai.  
15359 Spr. Ekambaram.  
17594 Hav./1/G.C. Francis.  
12456 P./A./Hav. Ethiraj.  
18379 Spr. Gopalan Nair.  
16071 Spr. Govindaraju.  
13965 Spr. Govindasami.  
1559 W./C. Govindaswamy.  
19089 Spr. Govindu Naidu.  
16843 L./Nk. Inniyan.  
65285 Spr. Jaganathan.

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."—cont.

Madras S. & M.

65608 Spr. Jampanasatya Raju.  
13033 Spr. John.  
18356 Spr. Kaliappa.  
17473 L./Nk.Pd. Kamalakannan.  
1222 W/C. Kannan.  
60476 Spr. Karupusami.  
12985 Spr. Kathirvelu.  
66115 Spr. Krishna Reddi.  
65612 Spr. Krishna Thevar.  
17162 Spr. Krishnan.  
18205 Spr. Krishnan.  
60453 Spr. Kumarasami.  
17085 Naik. Kuppan.  
4623 M./Cook. Mana.  
16062 Spr. Mohamad Gouze.  
18862 Spr. Mohamad Ismail.  
16581 Spr. Munisami.  
60783 Spr. Muniswamy.  
18691 Spr. Muniyan.  
60447 Spr. Murugan.  
65287 Spr. Murugan.  
18215 Spr. Muthukrishnayya.  
14217 Spr. Nagappan.  
18869 Spr. Natarajan.  
65217 Spr. Nukkanna.  
65276 Spr. Palaniappan.  
14587 L./Naik. Pasupulet Subbiah.  
1558 Cook I. T. Perumal.  
15479 Spr. Perumal.  
13893 Hav. Polaiyah.  
66181 Spr. Poullose.  
18013 L./Naik. Purushotham.  
60652 Hav. 111 Radhakrishnan.  
G.C.  
18145 Spr. Rahiman K. R.  
4731 W./Mess. Raja.  
17911 L./Naik. Ram Singh.  
60521 Spr. Ramaiah Thevar.  
16038 Spr. Ramanujam.  
16530 Spr. Ramaswami.  
17738 Spr. Ramasami.  
17827 Spr. Ramasami.  
19844 Spr. Ramasami.  
17754 Spr. Rathnam.  
17516 L./Naik Pd. Seluaraj.  
18638 U./P./L./Nk. Shanmugam.  
17092 Naik. Sourimuthu.  
13840 Spr. Sreeramulu.  
60665 Hav. G. O. Subba Rao.  
18467 Spr. Subbiah Pillay.  
60820 Spr. Subbiah Thevar.  
60512 Spr. Subramoni.  
1153 Cook. Sundaram.  
65686 Spr. Thangavelu.  
17155 Naik. Thiagarajan.  
16953 L./Nk. Thirunavokarasu.  
60609 Spr. Veerabathini Gvannandam.  
60563 Spr. Vellappan.  
18105 Spr. Venkataswamy.

## Madras Bomber Squadron

DIWAN Bahadur Sir S. E. Runganadhan, Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, and formerly Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, spent an interesting day recently with the Madras Presidency Halifax Bomber Squadron of the Royal Air Force. He was conducted on a tour of the whole station by the Officer Commanding the Station, who before the war had served in the Air Force in India and had often piloted the late Lord Willingdon's plane when he was Viceroy.

The Squadron was seen busily engaged upon its day-to-day duties including the important work of maintenance of planes and work entailed in the "bombing-up" of the bombers. Sir S. E. Runganadhan inspected thoroughly the Halifax bomber which is piloted by the Squadron's Commander.

On meeting the crews of the Squadron Sir S. E. Runganadhan conveyed the following message to them from the Governor of Madras :

"On behalf of the people of Madras I send best wishes to our Halifax Squadron. Good luck to you all!"

The Squadron asked that the following reply be sent :

"The Commanding Officer and all members of the Madras Halifax Bomber Squadron heartily thank Your Excellency and the people of Madras for the good wishes. We greatly appreciate their splendid efforts in providing the Squadron with the Halifax bombers bearing the names of Madras which we are privileged to fly."

By a happy coincidence the Squadron's Commanding Officer, Wing Commander J. H. Marks, D.S.O., D.F.C., was awarded a Bar to his D.S.O. the day before Sir S. E. Runganadhan's visit. This officer, who is only 24 years of age, recently led his Squadron in an attack on the German naval base at Trondheim. Although well aware that heavy defence was concentrated in the target area, he dived down to 200 feet and, defying the fierce barrage,



SIR S. E. RUNGANADHAN,  
Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

released his bombs over his objective. A month previously he took part in an attack on the same objective. This officer is a born leader who, by his splendid example of superb courage and determination to achieve success, greatly inspired other crews of his Squadron who took part in the attack.

After meeting the Squadron, Sir S. E. Runganadhan feels that the people of Madras have good reason to be proud of their Halifax Bomber Squadron and may rest assured that their efforts in supplying it with such splendid machines as Halifax bombers are well worth their while.

### FOR A UNITED AND FREE INDIA

"India can only be free if she is sufficiently united to be at peace within her own borders and sufficiently strong to defend those borders against any aggression from without. Seeing India from a distance you may be able better to appreciate and better to love your country as a whole, more eager to forget the minor differences which divide Indians and which have not divided you here in your work and recreation, and you may feel it is worth doing great things afterwards to keep India united and free."

—Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, addressing the fifth batch of "Bevin Boy", on August 20.

## MADRAS CASUALTIES—cont.

(Continued from page 8.)

## Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."

## I.S.C.

A2246 Sgn. Abdul Sattar.  
 A8604 Sgn. Abraham, T.  
 9615 P.A./Nk. Achuthan Nair.  
 9697 Sgn. Appa Rao, L.  
 15185 Sgn. Athrasta Rao, T.H.  
 A3257 Sgn. Azariah, K.  
 A4241 Sgn. Bahanu Vakrama.  
 A1689 P.L./Nk. Bakthavasan, P.C.  
 A7052 Sgn. Baz Gul.  
 O2179 W./Cr. Chinnayya.  
 A7059 Sgn. Damodaran Pillai,  
 O. K.  
 A2256 Sgn. Dass.  
 17775 Sgn. George, G.  
 15457 Sgn. George, V. K.  
 A3859 Sgn. George, V. R.  
 17797 Sgn. Gopal Shetty, U.  
 A2130 U./L./Nk. Govinda Rajan, T.  
 A1853 Sgn. Govindan Samy.  
 A5265 Sgn. Kandorelu, M. N.  
 A7502 Sgn. Kathaiyan, K.  
 15028 Sgn. Kesavelu Naidu, V.  
 A3852 Sgn. Khadar Sharief.  
 A1045 Nk. Khuda Bakhsh.  
 15445 Sgn. Kottaiyah, M.  
 A1482 Sgn. Kumji Raman  
 Nambiar.  
 A7978 Sgn. Kutti Krishna  
 Nair.  
 A3634 Sgn. Loorthu Swami.  
 A209 P.L./Nk. Madhavan.  
 17793 Sgn. Manickam, R.  
 A1125 P.L./Nk. Mohd. Sadiq.  
 A2616 Sgn. Muni Rathnam.  
 9649 P.L./Nk. Murugesan.  
 A2000 Sgn. Nanaiah, M. M.  
 O2513 Swpr. Obigadu.  
 A3243 Sgn. Raghavan, C. H.  
 A1748 Sgn. Ramachandran, G.  
 9762 Nk. Samuel Arulminor.

## I.S.C.

A1691 P.L./Nk. Samuel Benidiet.  
 A854 P.L./Nk. Sankarakuttynayar  
 A2900 Sgn. Sankunni Nair.  
 A1944 U.L./Nk. Sheikh Sillar.  
 17791 Sgn. Sreedharan Pillai,  
 M. G.  
 A8898 Sgn. Subba Rao, M.  
 16429 Sgn. Subbarava, V. V.  
 A1183 P.L./Nk. Syed Sulaiman,  
 S. A.  
 16179 Sgn. Thirumalai  
 Naicker, G.  
 A7889 Sgn. Vasudeva Pillai,  
 B.  
 A288 P.A./Nk. Venkatta Krishna  
 Rao.  
 9393 Sgn. Venkata Narasim-  
 hulu.  
 16772 Sgn. Venugopal.  
 A3834 Sgn. Yesuadien, I. G.  
 A7456 Sgn. Yoosaf Ali Khan.

## I.A.O.C.

O/71429 Sep./Dvr. Alagiriswami Pillai.  
 O/71575 Sep./Dvr. Alapana Kur-  
 mayya.  
 O/71642 P./A./L./Nk. Kesavan, K. P.  
 O/31773 Sep./Fitter. Muthuswami.

## L. No. 111.

## Died.

## Madras S. &amp; M.

62060 Spr. Shaik Mastan.

## Died of Wounds.

## Indian Signal Corps.

17673 Sigm. Velayutham, T.

## Died.

## R.I.A.S.C.

M.T./943173 Sep. Balaram.

## Auxiliary Pioneer Corps.

187002 R.Q.M.H. John Ratnam, S.

# What Sort of Post-War World?

BY

VERNON BARTLETT

A few days ago one of the London news-  
 papers printed a cartoon in which one  
 saw allies in every kind of uniform, staring  
 in astonishment at an individual carrying an  
 umbrella and a hand bag. "Look", they  
 were saying in their respective languages,  
 "there goes an Englishman".

## SENSE OF EXPECTANCY

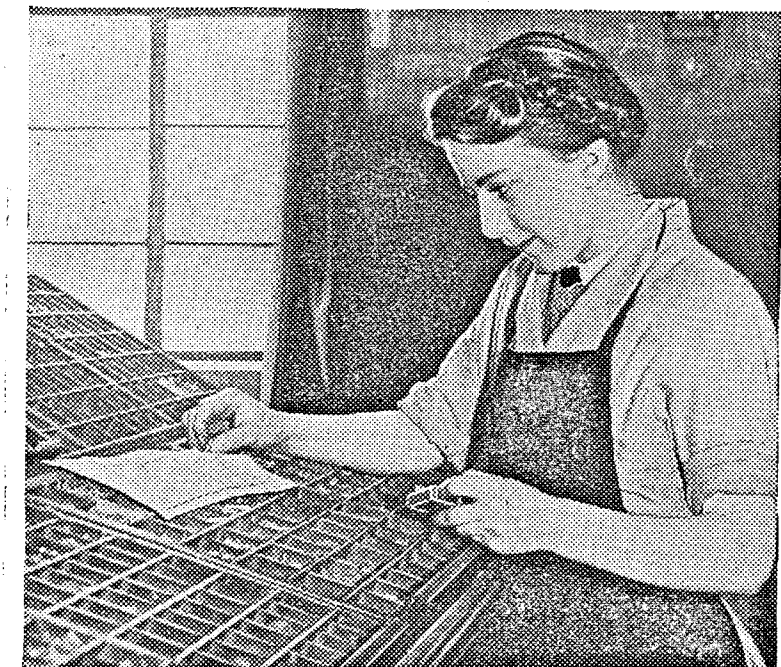
After that I gave it up, but if I had stayed  
 on a bit, I suppose, I should have seen men  
 or women in the uniforms of other United  
 Nations, and they have so increased in  
 numbers during the last few months that one  
 is filled with a sense of expectancy a feeling  
 that something sensational must be about to  
 happen.

Yet coupled with all this there is—rather  
 unexpectedly perhaps considering the serious-  
 ness of the news—the rapidly growing interest  
 in the problem of what the world is to look  
 like when the war is over.

## THE TRUE PERSPECTIVE

And there is just one remark I ought to  
 make about that: an American friend has  
 reminded me that most of the speeches facing  
 up to the changes in outlook and behaviour

A job formerly entrusted  
 only to men, is now adequately  
 and efficiently carried out by a  
 staff of women at the Southern  
 Railway printing works near  
 London. They compose, print  
 and count 2½ million tickets a  
 week. Photo shows a 17 year-old-  
 girl compositor, formerly a  
 domestic servant, at work type-  
 setting.



"Well, that is not so very exaggerated.  
 The other day I stood in Leicester Square at  
 the busiest time of the evening. First came  
 two Danish officers in those square-topped  
 hats we used rather to associate with musical  
 comedy, and a Polish airman, only to be  
 distinguished from an officer in the Royal  
 Air Force by the word "Poland" on his  
 shoulder; then a bunch of American sailors,  
 arguing about the complication of British  
 coinage; then two British military police-  
 women in khaki; then a major in a French  
 Medical Service Corps; then one or two  
 British soldiers, including one with  
 "Commando" on his shoulder strap; then a  
 Norwegian sailor, then a couple of observers  
 in the R.A.F., then an English girl in naval  
 uniform, with a three-cornered hat like  
 Nelson's; lastly, a couple of Americans in  
 khaki with a Canadian.

that will be necessary if we are to make a  
 reality of the Atlantic Charter have come  
 from the United States. "Does that mean",  
 he asks, "that the British are still expecting  
 to maintain the very conservative sort of  
 England that is shown you in films like, for  
 example, "Mrs. Ninnevalh".

Of course, it does not—we know we could  
 not do that even if we wanted to. The real  
 reason why so few of our statesmen have  
 spoken up as boldly as statesmen have in the  
 United States is that in Britain there is much  
 more of a tradition that a Minister commits  
 the whole Government when he makes a  
 public speech. So the chances are either that  
 he does not make one, or that he says very  
 little in it when he does. Several Ministers

(Continued on page 12.)

## Chinese Forces in India

STANDING side by side with British and Indian troops, representatives of the gallant Chinese Army are encamped in picturesque country, writes an Indian Army Observer who has just completed a tour of north-east India.

All the men fought in Burma, and, under their 42 years old commander, Lieut.-General L. J. Sun, they are preparing, through an intensive training programme, for the day when they can once again get to grips with the Japanese.

On the tour I was driven by a Chinese sergeant, who had piloted a tank during the Burma battles, and I asked him if he had killed any Japanese.

"Twenty-six in May," he replied, with the pride of an expert ledger-keeper. "But, of course, that is only a beginning."

For three days at Yenangyuang these tough Chinese troops fought without food or water to help encircled British soldiers break through the enemy ring. Looking at the sergeant, and remembering the performance of his unit, I felt confident that, given an opportunity, he would not be long in reaching treble figures.

## Vanishing Men

THE people of Ceylon are rubbing their eyes in amazement these days. The cause of it is the new game of "tree-melting."

The Askaris, brave East African warriors who are forming part of the island's defence after their victorious campaigns in Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia, are taught this art from childhood. Wild animals in their country often make quick disappearances a necessity.

Now, taking to jungle warfare like ducks to water, they can be visible one moment, and in the next they have completely vanished. During recent training exercises in the Ceylonese jungle an entire battalion disappeared from view after taking only a few paces.

The great advantage of this disappearing trick is that the troops can re-appear just as quickly, and when they do it is with rifles; machine-guns, mortars and light artillery weapons, in the use of all of which they are experts.

## Ready to pick up a Quarrel

JAPANESE intentions towards Russia are a topic of discussion in the Chinese press.

The *Yih Shih Pao* says that Japan is getting ready to pick up a quarrel with Russia. If time favours her, she would attack Russia. Russia should forestall Japan by launching an offensive, the paper suggests.

The *Chung Yang Sao Tang Jih Pao* notes that many Allied representatives are gathered in Moscow and expects that their discussions will result in the early launching of an offensive against the Axis.

The *Ta Kung Pao* says that Japan is trying to blackmail Russia but believes that Russia will not be fooled. The Soviet must guard against lightning Japanese tactics.

### WHAT SORT OF POST-WAR WORLD?

(Continued from page 11.)

do fully realize what a change in our moral, as well as our material standards, is necessary if we are to destroy Hitler's sort of world.

### REVEALING DOCUMENT

And what sort of world that would be? Most of us have read about the document captured in Libya from the Germans, which explains to senior officers of the German Army how Hitler envisages the future—a large German Army kept entirely for use against what he calls "the external enemies of the Reich," and a large private army for use against the Germans and non-Germans inside the Reich; a private police army, consisting of men very carefully chosen, so that they will never—in the words of the document—"Fraternize with the proletariat."

Very few official documents have explained more concisely what sort of a world Hitler plans—a world always at war, a world in which millions of ordinary simple folk, Germans and non-Germans, will be kept in order by slave-drivers, whom the *London Times* calls the "cream of the Scum".

No, thank you Adolf Hitler, we have our own ideas of a New Order and will realize them however long it takes and whatever price we have to pay.

—In a recent B.B. C. talk.

## Rumbling in the Pacific

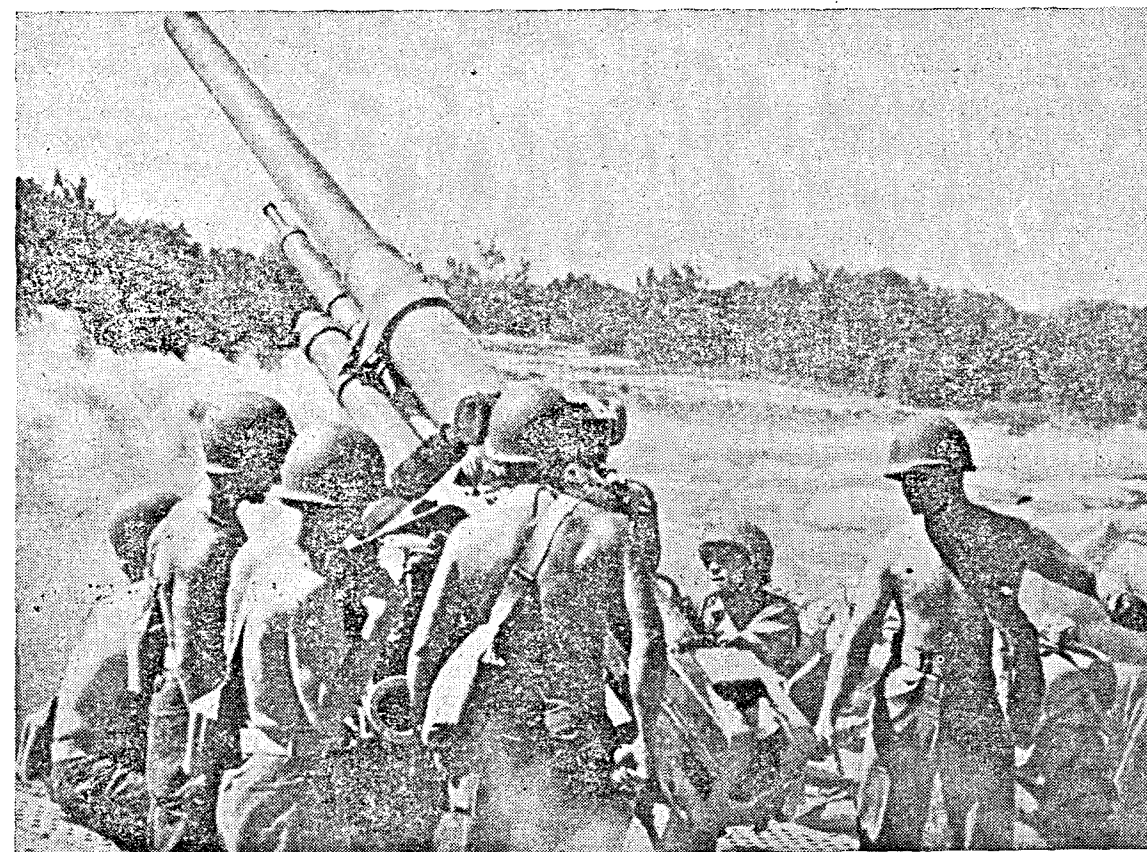
THERE is an uneasy rumbling in the vast area of the Pacific. In warfare conceived in the German manner, a lull portends trouble. Time is a jewel, and is never wasted.

Since the incidence of the monsoon in Burma, Japanese activities have obviously changed their direction. But there are also some signs of uncertainty in their strategy which may have their roots elsewhere.

### THE CORAL SEA DEFEAT

Meanwhile the Chinese checked an advance up the Burma Road, and the Japanese approach to Northern Australia was stayed by the outpost of Port Moresby, by growing Allied air strength, and, above all, by the Japanese defeat on March 10 in the Coral Sea. This battle will possibly prove to have been the turning point in the war in the Pacific.

Swollen with confidence, the Japanese Command despatched an invasion fleet of warships, troop transports and auxiliary vessels unprovided with adequate air support. They committed the same indiscretion, with less justification, that the *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* had done, and they paid the same penalty. At small cost the United



Members of an American Coast Artillery Unit, "somewhere in Australia" firing their heavy gun during an alert. The dust in the picture is caused by the concussion of the gun, which is shown back on recoil, at the moment of firing.—E.N.P.

In the flush of their success Japanese naval units penetrated the Indian Ocean, pounced on the undefended Andaman Islands, and approached Ceylon. It must have seemed to them possible that the speed of their triumph might forestall British reinforcements. Two cruisers and an old aircraft-carrier were, it is true, overwhelmed; but the rebuff that the Japanese planes received from Ceylon showed that defence was already strong; the monsoon was not far away; and the Japanese wisely withdrew.

States naval air arm routed the invaders, claiming ten ships sunk and crippled and five others severely damaged.

A month later the Japanese Command suffered a further blow. True to German teaching, Tokyo has hitherto waged war solely on enemy soil. The first American bomb that fell on Japan on April 18 shattered the complacency of the people and their faith in the invulnerability of their homeland. The



shock to their confidence was even greater than the blow to the Germans when British bombers gave the lie to Goering.

#### NEW EXPEDITION

It seems as though in the light of these two events Japan had to recast her strategy. It is not easy to deduce her new lines of thought. Her activities have been scattered so widely. First, in May Japan extended her operations in China and effected a fresh landing. At the same time she was preparing new overseas expeditions, for the opening days of June, to the Aleutians and Midway Island. Her defeat near Midway was far greater than that of the Coral Sea. The establishment of 10,000 men on uninhabited islands in the Aleutians is small compensation for the losses incurred in that battle. About the same time, forces amounting, it is said, to 35 divisions gathered in Manchuria.

In order to try to penetrate the Japanese design, let us recapitulate her objects in going to war. Her primary aim was the hegemony of the Pacific. Some say it was the domination of the world. Assuming the more modest claim, one can say that to achieve complete domination of the Far East it would be necessary to break all Chinese resistance; to drive the British out of Hongkong, Singapore, Malaya, Burma and India; to seize the Dutch East Indies; conquer, occupy and hold Australia; overrun the Philippines; capture the American islands of the Pacific; and force both Governments to acquiesce in the "New Order". If Germany fails to break Russia, Japan may also have to defeat the Soviet Siberian Army as well.

#### "FRIGHTENING DISPERSAL"

It is a programme to stagger the imagination. Put forward for discussion a year ago, it would have been laughed out of court. Who would have conceived that within three months Japan would have achieved as much as she did? Nevertheless, tasks remain for her greater than those that Hitler has faced. For he has hitherto followed his golden rule of one at a time. Japan appears to be engaged on all at once. The allotment of her resources so far as they can be deduced does not greatly help. Chinese spokesmen reckon her army at 90 divisions. Of these, they affirm, approximately 30 are in China and 35 in Manchuria. If we allot ten to Malaya and Burma, two to Hongkong, five to the Philippines and perhaps the same to the Dutch East Indies, with the equivalent of one in the Aleutians, there remain two unaccounted for.

It is not a great reserve. To an orthodox soldier it is a frightening dispersal. This, of course, is largely guess work. The estimates for China and Manchuria may be wide of the truth. The garrisons in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies may have been reduced. Finally, the Chinese may be wrong, and the Japanese Army may be larger.

Nevertheless, dispersal is obvious. Enemy forces in China appear to be inadequate for their task. Recent successes have been balanced by setbacks on no small scale.

#### PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK RUSSIA

Yet latest reports indicate renewed activities at Port Moresby, as though invasion of Australia is again to the fore. Whatever the Japanese plans may be, it is clear that Allied chances of striking at the scattered enemy remain great. If our preparations can outstrip Japanese, they should find it hard to hold what they have. But delay must not be long. Cut off as she is, China will find the strain growing until it might become intolerable. The first call on our offensive power must be the relief of such a gallant ally. For Japan has no time to lose. If we can open the road to China, supply her with machines or armoured units, and establish an air force on aerodomes within reach of Tokyo, Japan will be facing a dangerous situation. So much is obvious.

If, therefore, Russia remains hard pressed in Europe and Japan feels secure from an attack in Manchuria, she may gather her forces for a great sweep through China which Chiang Kai-shek would find hard to resist.

On the other hand, latest indications point to further strengthening of the Japanese forces in Manchuria and preparations for attack. If the Japanese have reason to believe that the Russian Siberian armies have been reduced in strength and especially drawn upon for tank reinforcements for the west, they may be tempted to try to knock out their traditional enemy and relieve themselves of the ever-present threat of air attack from Vladivostok and so be free to turn in strength on China.—*The Sunday Times*.

#### IT'S THAT MAN AGAIN!

IN the Danish cinemas, when Hitler appears in a German news reel, people do not start booing—that would mean that the lights would be turned on and the audience turned out. No, they ask innocently, especially if there are German soldiers in the neighbourhood:

Who is that man?

And then they start commenting on his funny moustache. The Germans are shocked—so shocked that they even start thinking for themselves!—*Free Denmark*.

## Value of Solomons Attack

WHAT is the outcome of the Solomon Islands attack? One result is that notice has been served on Japan and Germany stating that the United Nations are wresting away the initiative, according to Major George Fielding Eliot writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*, Major Eliot adds:

"The good old days are ended when the Axis countries could concentrate against a selected opponent while enjoying complete security elsewhere. The Japanese and German High Command hereafter must deal with all the vexatious problems of war on two or more fronts. They cannot attack without examining carefully the security of other points.

"The United States enjoys a strategic advantage of security during this period of developing our fighting strength and sending it to distant places. The Japanese and the Germans know our strength is growing and they know they cannot strike a vital blow to our industrial bases. They know their strength is diminishing and they are winning victories with men and materials that they cannot replace.

"The Japanese strategists have long recognized that a surprise attack is Japan's only hope. The Japanese offensive since Pearl Harbour has been only partially successful, and now the tide has definitely turned. Japan has failed to occupy every base from which the Japanese islands and communications can be attacked. . . Unless the Japanese can end Chinese resistance and prevent the accumulation of Allied power in India, the Japanese situation will grow increasingly difficult.

"The Japanese High Command must decide whether to endure the growing threat to their sea communications since the Solomons attack or to abandon the attempts to conquer the Chinese railway system. The Japanese lack the power to do both things at once.

"The German High Command must soon choose between acceptance of a Russian stalemate or reduction in the security of their forces in Western Europe to a point inviting Anglo-American attack in force. Such conditions create a division of opinion and a hesitation to act decisively in any direction."



*The Handley Page Halifax bomber, which, with the Stirling and other heavy types, forms the spearhead of the sustained British R.A.F. offensive on Germany, has been engaged on many heavy raids, some on Berlin, when the devastating effect of its huge bomb-load has been brought home forcibly to the enemy. Photo shows a "bomb-train" before a waiting Halifax and the smiling crew.*

## IS THE ENEMY WHISPERING TO YOU?

Every time you hear a rumour

It is the Japanese whispering in your ear.

They are trying to poison your mind,

Weaken your resistance.

Don't help the enemy by believing

And spreading unconfirmed news.

**DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS**  
BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE



## First Results of "Co-Prosperity"

THE following are typical recent examples of Japanese propaganda in Japan and elsewhere:—

"Japan in attacking Pearl Harbour had done the only noble thing which she could do to be true to herself."—Tokyo broadcast, July 31.

"Exciting news for smokers reached Tokyo on Monday morning. Smokers in the empire will soon be able to enjoy the highest grade cigars and cigarettes made of tobacco leaves from Sumatra, as the first shipment of 640 tons of tobacco leaves is arriving very soon."—Tokyo broadcast in English, July 6.

"Japanese lovers of hard drinks will be able to enjoy the peculiar Japanese liquor made from malt and sugarcane, known to the Japanese for 600 years as *nanbanshu*, or south barbarian wine, when importation begins from Java. Production of this drink will be limitless, as Java possesses all the raw materials required, and the Japanese will never face a shortage of alcoholic liquors."—Domei Agency, July 11.

"Indo-China has become a partner in the co-prosperity sphere at least from the commercial point of view. Japan has become her

chief customer and her most important source of supply. It is true that at present Japan is unable to supply petrol, cotton, steel or other metals, all of which used to be Indo-China's principal imports."—*Pariser Zeitung*, June 28.

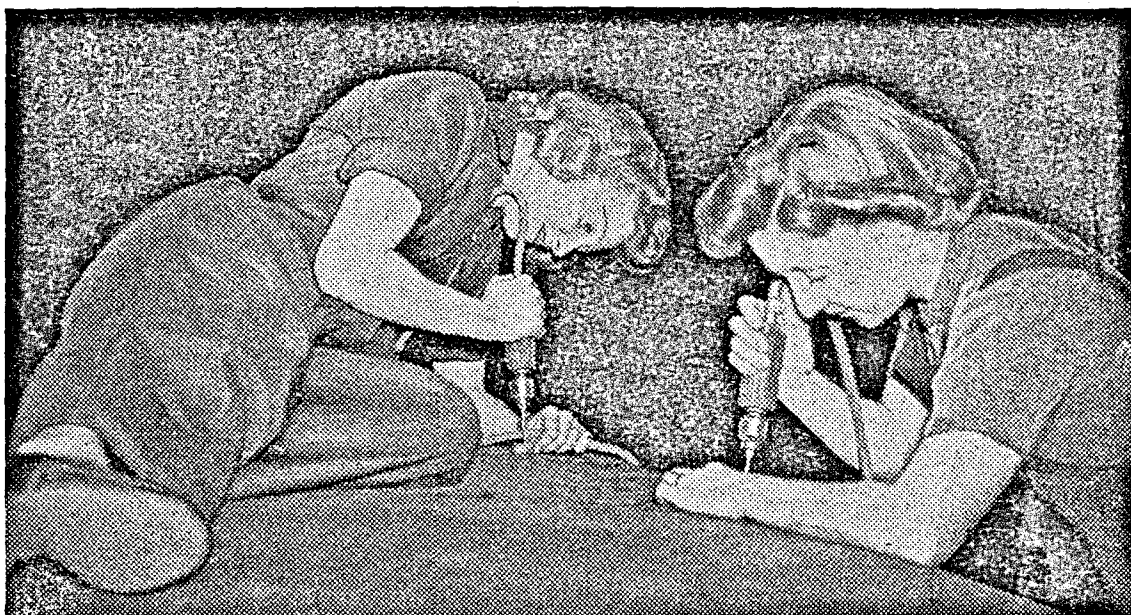
"Japan will pay for Indo-Chinese rice partly in celluloid toys."—*Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten*, July 15.

"The co-prosperity sphere in Eastern Asia cannot and must not be exclusive in relation to other countries. Japan has repeatedly said that she was prepared to accept Axis participation in South-Eastern Asia."—*Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten* quoted by Rome Radio, July 22.

### THE RALLYING POINT

"Our forces are arriving at the rallying point for the greatest conflict the world has ever seen. As we stand on the threshold of the fourth year of war, we can see how the advantages of the enemy are rapidly dwindling. It is the equipment of the United Nations that is becoming predominant, and it is their united will, acting in cohesion, which will finally bring victory."

—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labour, in a message sent to the Winnipeg and District Trades and Labour Council on August 18.



The manufacture of British heavy bombers has been and will continue to be greatly stepped up to carry out intensified R.A.F. bombing raids into the heart of Germany. Picture shows: Women aircraft workers drilling rivet holes in the wing of a "Halifax" four-engined heavy bomber. The "Halifax" weighs 27 tons when fully loaded, carries 5½ tons of bombs, and has a range of 3,000 miles. It has a strong defensive armament of eight Browning machine guns.

## Charter of Freedom for all Peoples

THE Atlantic Charter is world-wide. Sometimes I have regretted that the Atlantic Charter was so named. Too many persons have fallen into the mistaken belief that it applies only to those living beside the Atlantic Ocean," declared President Quezon in a recent radio address from Washington. He added:

"That is not what the Atlantic Charter implies. It is a world-wide Charter. It is a Charter for Europe, America, Australia, Africa, and—let us be clear on this—it is a Charter of freedom for the peoples of Asia and all of the Far East.

"That is why the people of the Philippines fought so valiantly beside the Americans. That is why they are fighting to-day in a grim, thankless battle of irregular warriors.

### PROMISE TO ALL

"The Americans have granted the Filipinos their complete independence effective on July 4, 1946, under the terms of the United States Congressional Act of 1934. We see in that law principles of the Atlantic Charter put into practice. We see in it a promise to all men everywhere that they will be free. We see in it an answer to those who are faint at heart, and to those who seem to prefer the fatal dangers of dallying with a known evil, rather than sharing in the common effort for the welfare of mankind.

"However, this pledge cannot be redeemed until the Axis is destroyed. Only by a United Nations' victory can we hope to build a new kind of world with greater freedom for everyone. For each of the 28 United Nations has solemnly and officially pledged its faith in the support of the Atlantic Charter's principles. Each of the United Nations has pledged never to lay down a rifle or store a fighter plane until the enemies of civilization are destroyed.

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF PEACE

"When we achieve victory, and when we finally reach the end of the long, tragic road of the war, we shall have a graver responsibility. We shall embark on the gigantic task of creating a world where there is no fear and no

want; a world where all of us can live in freedom to speak, think and worship; a world where evil men can no longer break the peace.

"These are the goals to which we dedicate ourselves. These goals make sense to the Americans as well as to my countrymen in the Philippines.

"The language of the Atlantic Charter is plain to the people on the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. Indeed I think that its language is in the heart of everyone who knows the dignity of man."



A scouting vehicle taking a piece of "covered road" during exercises in Northern Ireland. Spearhead of battalion attack is a mobile patrol and combinations.—E.N.P.

### CIGARETTE RATIONING IN PERSIA

Cigarette rationing is to be introduced in Persia and will come into effect when the necessary coupons are issued. The allowance will be 75 cigarettes per head per month. The reason for the introduction of cigarette rationing is not apparent as it had always been believed that the tobacco in Persian cigarettes was grown in the country.



## German Shipping Losses

ONE hundred and seven German ships totalling 547,999 tons have been sunk in the Arctic by Soviet submarines after weeks of hazards in bringing British and United States convoys into harbour with arms for the Red Army, according to a New York Times dispatch from Moscow.

The Northern Fleet is commanded by 36-year-old Vice-Admiral Arseny Golovko, an outstanding Arctic naval personality. Submarines under Golovko's command pride themselves on their daring record, particularly surface combat, which is considered most dangerous for submarines. Some of their exploits have been revealed by naval Brigade Commissar Ivan Kozloff, who said: "One day we sank 30,000 fur coats intended for German soldiers on the chilly Karelian front. Our bag that day was one German destroyer and two transports."

Declaring that it was a Red submarine rule never to let a ship fall into enemy hands, Kozloff said: "If things get really desperate a submarine crew will blow the ship and themselves to smithereens."

British submarines are participating in operations in these waters and British sailors enter Arctic ports. Shore leave features are British versus Soviet football matches and joint amateur concerts, where the Russians lustily sing English music hall songs. British and American films are among the favourite entertainment items.

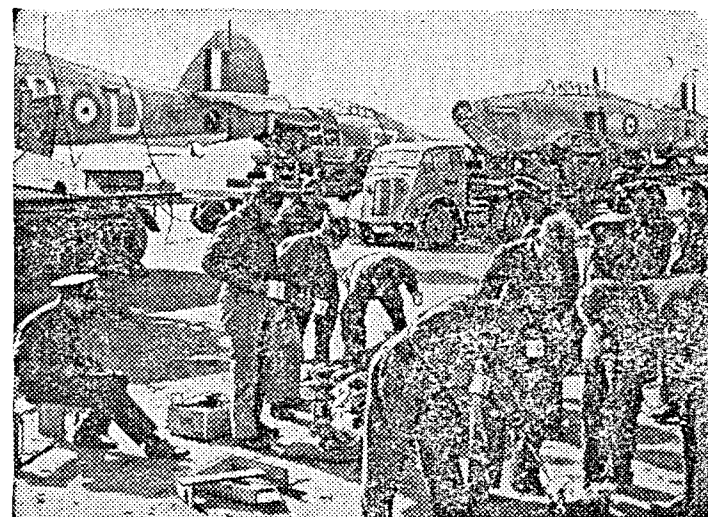
## Jap Ban on Religion

ACCORDING to official reports, the Japanese are curtailing religious activities in the conquered areas.

A radio broadcast from Manila reveals that religious instruction in public schools in the Philippines has been prohibited by Japanese military authorities. The broadcast stated:

"Religious instruction in public schools has been abolished by an Act of August 5. The Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration determined on July 31 to take such action throughout the Philippines.

"The abolition of religious instruction was accomplished by Regulation 35, concerning the text-books to be used in private schools. It was furthered by Articles 127 and 128, referring to public schools."



*British aircraft damaged in battles over the desert and forced to land are rescued by a special salvage unit, brought back for repairs, and issued for re-service. Photo shows: British salvage unit, with damaged aircraft mounted on special trucks, pausing far out in the desert for refreshment.*

## Indian Timber for Aircraft and Gliders

WITH India undertaking aircraft and glider construction, interest in Indian woods likely to be of use for this type of work has been intensified.

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which has investigated the subject and organized tests for compiling comparative information on the strengths of Indian woods, has just published a "Note on Indian Timbers for Aircraft and Gliders." According to this publication, Indian spruce of aircraft standard is obtainable in lengths up to possibly 10 or 12 feet, but the larger lengths of clear timber are not likely to be available. Small quantities of Indian aircraft spruce have already been extracted and put into use. Arrangements are now in train to organize the supply of larger quantities, and a forest officer has been placed on special duty to organize continued supplies of specially selected spruce and fir for aircraft work in India.

## Americas Disappoint Axis

AMERICA has been the most disappointing of the continents for the Axis, declares *The Times* in an editorial. That North and Central America and, in its main bulk, South America also, should be rapidly building up strength to challenge and overthrow the achievements of German pertinacity, is an asset that ranks very high on the right side of our balance-sheet.

The Germans and their allies have not been so naive as to forget about America between

resort to the German-American Bund as the agent of his designs, he involved his sympathisers in a flagrantly anti-American cause. The vast propagandist activities which the Bund and its associates conducted during the first two years of war were thus only a degree removed from the formally treasonable character which they necessarily took on after Pearl Harbour. In peace and war alike, however, the security forces of the American Government have shown themselves more than capable of controlling them.

The disappointments of Nazism in Latin America have been no less intense. Since the beginnings of National Socialism, it had been decided to bring a large German community into Brazil directly under the rule of Berlin, and the scheme had gone far forward before



*Photo shows members of a rifle squad advance through thick jungle growth, after a brisk encounter with the "enemy" in the interior of Panama, during war exercises held secretly by the U. S. troops under Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews in a test of the Panama defences.—E.N.P.*

the wars. Both Hitler and Mussolini have shown keen recollection of how the engagement of American resources against her set the seal of defeat last time on the German cause. This time Hitler intended, since a friendly America was not to be hoped for, to profit at least by a promotion of perplexities and distractions in its constituent countries.

In the United States a few years ago there were fissures which looked like growing wide and deep. The signal failure of Hitler and his friends to turn them to account has been due to the gathering strength of American opinion in the past ten years. When Hitler had to

Brazil's masterful President Vargas interposed to assert the unity and independence of the largest South American Republic.

The fruit of the German alliance with Italy was to have been that the Italian communities, large in several of the republics but for the most part loyally disposed towards them, should have acted as auxiliaries to the Germans. This seems not to have happened in the expected measure. Assertions, of Italian nationalism sometimes take the opposite course, as is shown in the news of the imposing "Free Italian" demonstration in Montevideo.



# Diary of the War

## AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

**22nd Aug.**—A small number of German planes were over one coastal area in southern England.

Nearly 500 fighters of the Royal Air Force carried out a great four-pronged sweep over northern France.

According to an official report, the combined operations raid on the Dieppe area was a successful demonstration of the co-ordination of all the three services.

Goebbels in the course of an article in *Das Reich* wrote: "We all know that if we do not succeed this time, we never shall. The German people face the dilemma either to fight or abdicate."

**23rd Aug.**—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, speaking at Swansea, said: "We intend to press home our attacks on Germany ruthlessly." He described the destruction wrought by bombers in Germany and German-occupied territories in recent months as terrible.

Six enemy fighters were destroyed or damaged in a 20-minute air battle over the North Sea between American and German aircraft.

Moscow radio announced that Soviet aircraft bombed Warsaw, East Prussia and Upper Silesia.

**24th Aug.**—A few enemy planes dropped bombs in East Anglia and East Midland, two of which were destroyed.

A German bomber was attacked by the Royal Air Force over the Irish Sea and destroyed.

The Royal Air Force attacked the Port of Emden. Heavy gun batteries west of Dieppe were bombed.

**25th Aug.**—Three German bombers were destroyed in a raid on England.

United States Air Force bombers attacked a target in northern France.

Many thousands of American reinforcements arrived at a northern port in Ireland.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Averell Harriman arrived in England after the visit to the Middle East and Moscow.

It was revealed that priceless books (some of them irreplaceable) were destroyed when a German raider, flying over Cambridge University, recently dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on the premises of the Cambridge Union.

**26th Aug.**—H.R.H. The Duke of Kent was killed on active service. The flying boat in which he was flying to Iceland, crashed in North Scotland.

The Royal Air Force bombed Upper Rhineland.

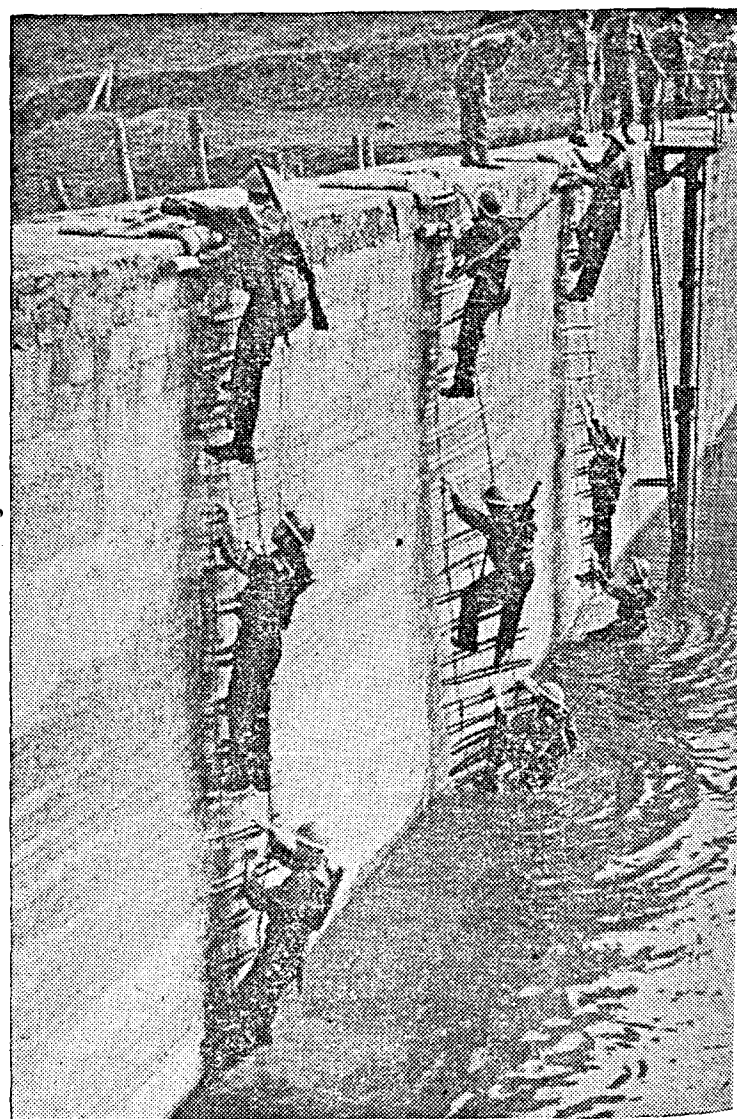
One Nazi flak ship was sunk off in the Dutch coast.

**28th Aug.**—Two enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the south coast of England.

## LIBERTY

LIBERTY is the Mistress of Mankind; she hath powerful Charms which do so dazzle us that we find Beauties in her which perhaps are not there, as we do in other Mistresses; but if she was not a Beauty, the World would not run mad for her.

—HALIFAX.



Battle schools for toughening the Army are now established in all of England where men undergo an assault course, which includes exercise with live ammunition, swimming in full kit, climbing, etc. 1 shows: Climbing a 30 ft. wall after swimming 60-70 yards in full E.N.P.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**22nd Aug.**—President Roosevelt made an official statement regarding Mr. Wendell Willkie's visit to the Near East, Far East and Russia.

Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast said: "We cannot and we will not win unless the production of guns, planes and tanks is backed up by deep and unswerving devotion of our belief."

**23rd Aug.**—The former leader of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, was sentenced at Connecticut to 15 years' imprisonment on a charge of spying.

President Roosevelt disclosed at a press conference that Mr. Wendell Willkie's visit to the East would include Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq and Iran. His main task would be "to tell the truth about what the United States is doing to win the War."

An official communiqué issued by the Brazilian Government stated: "In face of the acts of war against our sovereignty, we recognize that a state of war exists between Brazil and the aggressor nations of Germany and Italy."

It was believed that Uruguay would declare war on the Axis powers with little delay.

**24th Aug.**—Britain's first warship to be built in the United States was launched from a Pacific coast shipyard.

**25th Aug.**—A secret German-built airfield was discovered near Formosa Province in the state of Goyaz, Brazil.

The police raided a convent at Florianopolis and arrested the Mother Superior on a charge of communicating with Axis agents by radio.

Three Axis submarines were sunk off the Brazilian coast.

Lord Halifax, who had returned from London, conversed with Mr. Cordell Hull on the general world situation.

Military representatives of 21 American Republics, making-up the Inter-American Defences Board, unanimously adopted a resolution of "adherence and friendship" on the occasion of Brazil's declaration of war.

**28th Aug.**—About 100 aliens were arrested in New Jersey countries.

The American battleship *Iowa* was launched.

## INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**24th Aug.**—Brigadier-General Clayton Bissell was appointed General Commanding the United States Air Forces in China, Burma and India.

## THEIR LITTLE JOKE

FROM a New York paper via a Belgian, comes this story:

Two Belgians met on a street in occupied Belgium. One greeted the other with the words: "Heil Rubens."

"Heil Rubens," replied the second Belgian.

A Nazi officer who happened to overhear them inquired suspiciously: "What is this 'Heil Rubens'? What does it mean?"

"Oh," was the innocent explanation, "we Belgians have a famous painter too."



One of the most interesting units in the Army is the Pack Transport Company of the Northern Command. This Company's work is to carry all supplies and ammunition for the Infantry over country where wheeled transport is impossible. Photo shows: A pack horse sliding down a bank in a sandpit.—E.N.P.

**25th Aug.**—A Japanese single-seated fighter was shot down in flames over Burma. The Royal Air Force dive-bombed buildings in enemy-occupied Mawlaik in the Chindwin Valley, north-west Burma, direct hits being scored.

The Government of India's ban on emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon to be partially lifted as from September 1, 1942, was confirmed in official circles in Colombo. They emphasized that there was no "anti-Indian legislation" in existence in Ceylon.

**28th Aug.**—American bombers raided Lashio.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**22nd Aug.**—There was patrol activity. There were artillery exchanges in the centre and southern sectors.

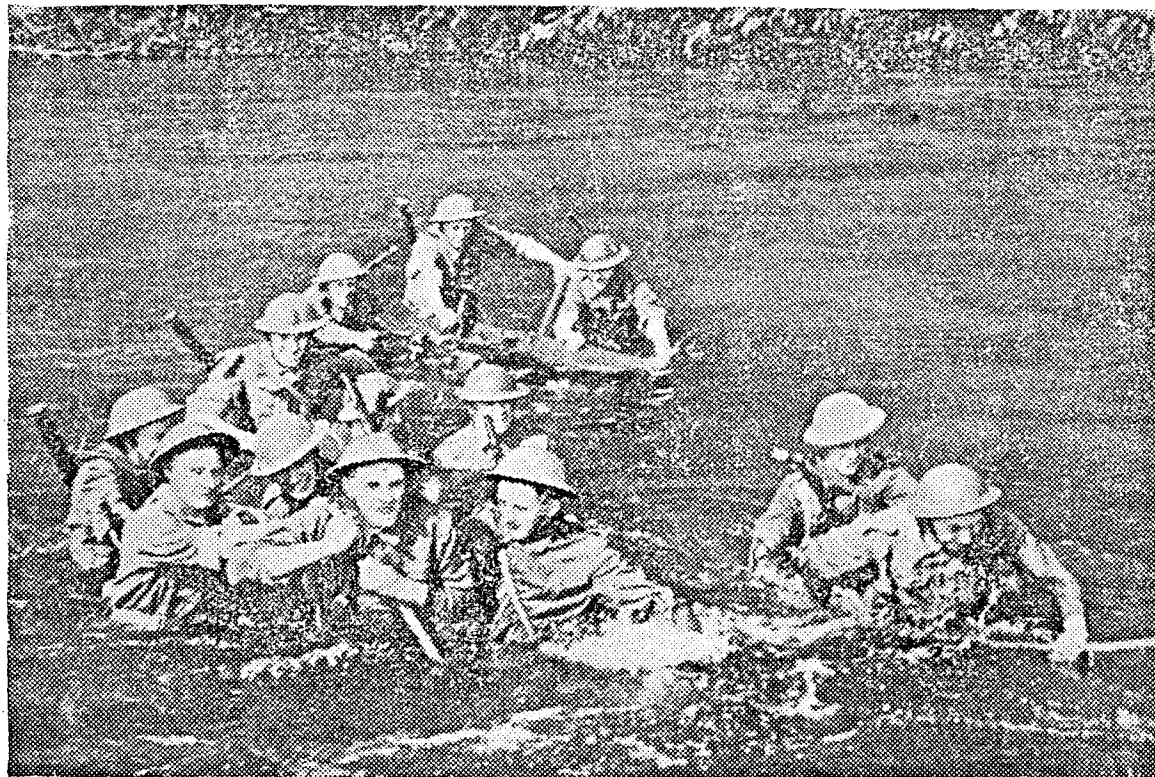
There were two Axis sweeps over Malta. The planes flew very high and British fighters were unable to engage them.

**23rd Aug.**—An express train between Zagreh and Belgrade was deliberately wrecked, with the loss of 21 lives and 32 injured.

Part of the naval base of Simonstown near Capetown was completely blacked out.

**24th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force bombers raided Tobruk, Mersa Metruh and Kastellu Pediade in western Crete were also bombed.

Five enemy aircraft were destroyed in the Mediterranean by Royal Air Force fighters.



*British troops in training solve a battle problem. The bridge has been blown up but the heavy anti-tank guns are successfully hauled by hand to the other side of the river.*

General Nuri-es-Said, Prime Minister of Iraq, said: "Should they (the Germans) break through the Caucasus and reach our frontiers, we shall declare war and fight on the side of the Allies."

General Chahab, Director of the Senior Military Officers' School, Tehrean, was shot dead by a dismissed cadet.

**25th Aug.**—A 19-minute alert was sounded at Port Elizabeth (South Africa), when an unidentified plane approached the coast.

A medium-sized enemy supply ship was sunk in the central Mediterranean.

According to *Reuter's* military correspondent, things were moving towards the opening of a new battle for Egypt.

An Italian plane laden with troops was shot down into the Mediterranean.

A German bomber was shot down over Suez.

Persia and Iraq were united in a new command under General Sir H. Maitland Wilson.

**26th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy transport vehicles in the southern sector.

**28th Aug.**—It was revealed that during July, 84 civilians were killed in air raids on Malta; 111 were seriously and 187 slightly injured.

A highly successful attack on Axis transport on the road between Mersa Metruh and Sidi Barrani was carried out.

The Egyptian Prime Minister in a broadcast reaffirmed Egypt's firm determination to abide by the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**22nd Aug.**—Several German groups got across the Don. Marshal Timoshenko brought in fresh reinforcements.

Russian warships in the Black Sea sank one German transport of 5,000 tons.

**23rd Aug.**—Fierce fighting raged in South Russia. Nazis exerted pressure on Stalingrad front. There were Red Army withdrawals in the Caucasus. The Germans started a new offensive near Orel.

**24th Aug.**—A German thrust was held at Kotelnikovo. More German shock infantry troops crossed in Don "Elbow" in the past 24 hours. There was fierce fighting in Kleitskaya area.

Berlin claimed to have captured the town of Korymskaya, 30 miles along the railway from the Soviet Black Sea base of Novorossik.

**25th Aug.**—The Germans continued to advance in the Caucasus. The Russians evacuated Pyatigorsk and the Nazis drove a wedge in Kotelnikovo. Stalingrad was menaced from two sides.

**26th Aug.**—The Nazis launched a frontal attack on Stalingrad. More Axis tanks and infantry crossed the Don.

**27th Aug.**—Soviet troops took the offensive in the central and Kalinin fronts.

The Nazis hurled 58 divisions against Stalingrad. The Russians began preparations for a siege. Big tank battles were in progress.

**28th Aug.**—The Battle for Stalingrad reached a climax. The Russians broke through Nazi lines at Rzhev.

Russian planes bombed objectives in Berlin, Danzig, Koenigsburg and other towns.

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

**22nd Aug.**—President Vargas announced that all Axis nationals in Brazil, except diplomats, will be held as hostages for the 25 Brazilians now interned in Occupied France.

**24th Aug.**—Over 50 foreigners, mostly Germans, who arrived secretly in Chile, were arrested by the police at Santiago.

#### SHIPPING

**22nd Aug.**—Three German ships were hit off the Dutch coast.

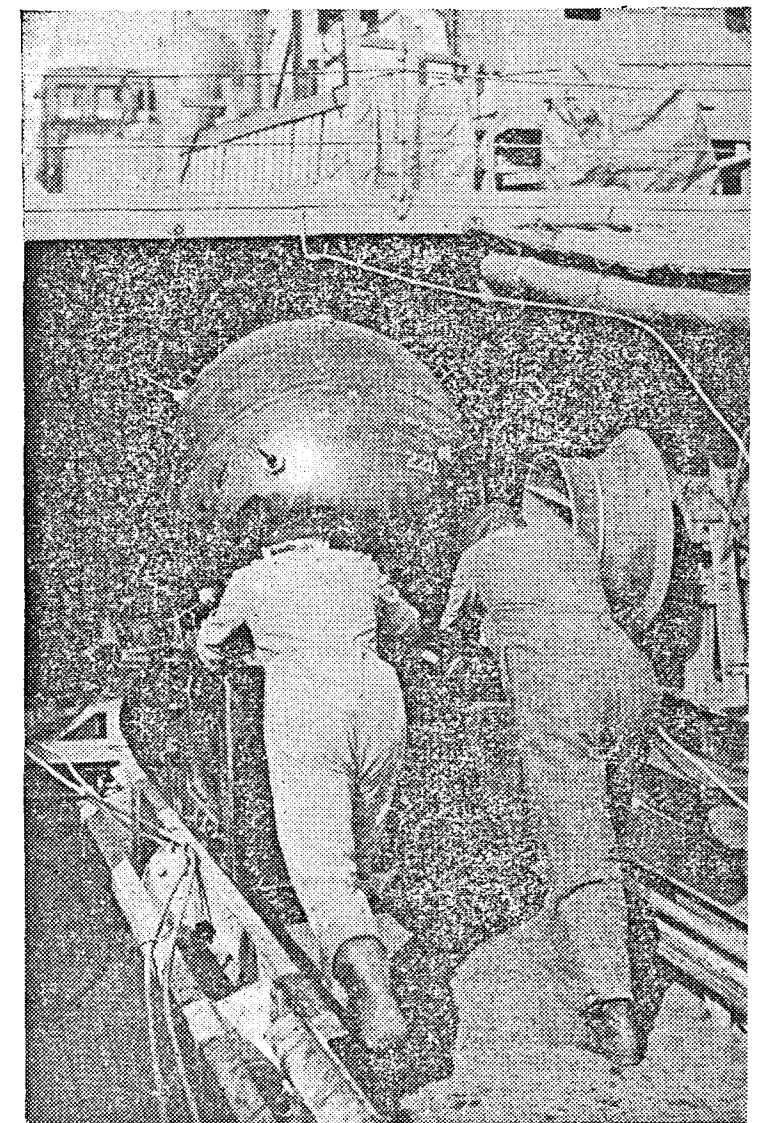
**23rd Aug.**—It was revealed that more than a million tons of Axis shipping, mostly fully laden with vital supplies, were sunk in the North Sea and the English Channel by British naval and air forces up to July 15.

His Majesty's submarine *Upholder* was lost.

The United States cargo ship *Narbo* was sunk 500 miles off the mouth of the Congo river in Africa.

**25th Aug.**—An enemy merchant ship was sunk off the Norwegian coast by a British submarine.

**28th Aug.**—Three enemy ships were sunk off Dieppe harbour.



*Among the often unrecognized heroes of the sea are the men of the Royal Naval Minelayers who, night after night, slip out to sea in their little ships and lay mine-fields round Britain's shores or at the approaches to enemy shores. Photo shows: One of the mines being pushed along rails into the ship.—E.N.*



### VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

**25th Aug.**—Field Marshal Rundstedt, Commander of the German forces in Occupied France, conferred with Hitler in Berlin.

**26th Aug.**—A Decree, signed by Vichy authorities, announced the dissolution of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

### THE FAR EAST

**22nd Aug.**—The Americans organized their bases in Solomon islands. The Japanese lost control of the south-eastern area. There were fresh Allied landings in Makin island. An enemy cruiser was set on fire.

The Chinese launched an offensive in Eastern Kiangsi and recaptured Kwangfeng and attacked Sungyang and Kiangshan.

**23rd Aug.**—An American naval force carried out a raid on Makin islands in the Gilbert group.

United States submarines sank six Japanese ships in the Far East and Aleutian waters.

Chinese troops in Eastern Kiangsi recaptured Yingtan and Yushan.

**24th Aug.**—The Chinese troops closely pursued the retreating Japanese in Eastern Kiangsi and launched an offensive against the important city of Tangchiapu.

Severe earthquake shocks were recorded in the vicinity of Aleutian islands.

Allied aircraft raided objectives in Rabaul and Lae.

**25th Aug.**—The Japanese staged a big raid on Darwin and lost 13 planes.

An Allied unit bombed enemy buildings in the wharf area in Solomon islands.

Mr. Makin, the Australian Navy Minister, told the ex-Naval Men's Association at Adelaide that Allied forces had now the balance of power in the Pacific.

There was great activity in the Port of Vladivostok, Pacific port in Siberia.

According to Senator Wall Green of Seattle (United States), military situation in the Aleutians was "much encouraging."

The Chinese retook Sinchiwan and the Japanese were driven out of the city.

**26th Aug.**—A big naval and air battle was fought off the Solomon islands. Several Japanese carriers and cruisers were hit. Twenty-one planes were shot down.

**27th Aug.**—The Japanese took the offensive in China by sending troops to Shansi Province.

**28th Aug.**—The Japanese landed at Milne Bay. They evacuated Chuksien.



**NO VACANCY**

**LOCAL INHABITANTS need not apply!**

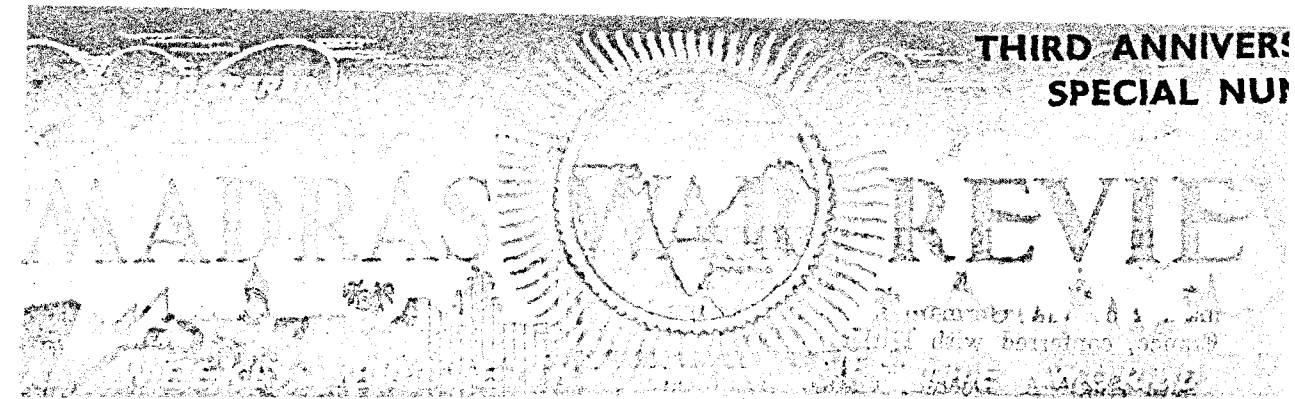
In occupied China the Japanese have ousted the Chinese from every decent job from the top to the bottom of the business world. There are no Chinese industrialists any more, no Chinese shopkeepers, no Chinese professional men or stenographers or clerks, not even Chinese street-vendors. These jobs are for the Japanese, the rewards of conquest. This is what happens when the Japanese come. Do not stand by and see this happen in India! The energies of every man and woman are needed to make our defences sure.

**BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT**  
—against the Japanese



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THIRD ANNIVERSARY  
SPECIAL NUMBER



III

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942

ISSUE



OUT TO WIN

At the beginning of another year of War, and in the ardent hope that it will be the last, we dedicate this Number of the MADRAS WAR REVIEW to the Youth of the World, and this youth in particular—to any nothing of his grandfather!

An action picture of Winston Churchill, the grandson of Britain's Premier.



“ BY THEIR VALOUR,  
YOU SHALL CONQUER ”



GENERAL WAVELL

TO-DAY, thousands of young Indian officers and over a million men have joined up to support India's magnificent pre-war army, which has already played so great a part in the land struggle. The Indian Navy and Air Force are growing in numbers, in equipment, in skill, in reputation. The men who broke the Italian line at Sidi Barrani and drove them into headlong rout, the men who stormed the heights of Keren and Amba Alagi, the men who captured Damascus in the face of great odds, the men who fought the rearguard actions of Malaya and Burma, the men who stood and stand dauntless against Rommel's Germans, the men who now protect India on all fronts from her foes, the men who fight as comrades side by side, whatever their caste and creed—these are the defenders of India in her hour of danger, Rajputs, Mahrattas and Madrassis; the great fighting races of the Punjab; Pathans from the Frontier; Jats and Garwalis; and many others—men of the north, men of the centre, men of the south, from the whole countryside of India, they fight, together with the sturdy Gurkhas of our ally Nepal, alongside British and allied troops. These are the true representatives of India's nationhood.

The eyes of the world are on India, it is her great trial and great opportunity. It is not politicians, intent on domestic issues and quarrels, it is not undisciplined schoolboys, it is certainly not irresponsible mischief-makers and gangs of ignorant hooligans, but the disciplined might of her fighting men that is saving and will save India. They must be helped and not betrayed.

Lift up your hearts then, and trust in your fighting men. As their representative, I proclaim to you my admiration for them, my pride in them, and my trust in them. By their valour you shall conquer.

—GENERAL WAVELL, in a broadcast from A.I.R., Delhi, on Sep. 3.

# MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. III

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942

ISSUE No. 35

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# Running Commentary

**The Third Anniversary** To mark the third anniversary of the War, we are issuing this Special Number and a War Diary Supplement (September 1941—September 1942). The year that has passed is notable for the fact that the war of the United Nations against Nazism and Fascism has developed from a purely defensive to a really offensive war. It is a stage which portends the doom of the Axis powers, and already there are indications in different theatres of war, in the South Pacific, in Russia, and other places, that counter-attack has begun in right earnest. The recent meeting in Moscow of Mr. Churchill, the symbol of the fighting spirit of the United Nations, and M. Stalin, the symbol of dynamic anti-Fascism, has shown the world that gigantic events are going to take place which will hasten the annihilation of Hitlerism. We have hope that this time next year the world will be freed once and for all of the most horrible menace to freedom and civilization, and that mankind will settle down to treasure and cherish the good life and the good things of life.

**General Wavell's Tribute to Indian troops** In an impressive speech from the All-India Radio Station in Delhi, on September 3, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, India, laid stress on the fact that we begin the fourth year of the war with much better prospects than we did the fourth year of the last war. In the autumn of 1917, our Russian allies collapsed, but now, at the same period, Russia is striking back with vigour and determination. The outlook at the beginning of nation. The outlook at the beginning of 1918 was gloomy, but before the year was out the enemy was suing for peace. Now the outlook is much better and brighter. General Wavell paid a glowing tribute to the valour and courage of Indian soldiers in different theatres of war, and said that they were the true representatives of India's nationhood. "Lift up your hearts and trust in your fighting men," he added, "By their valour, you shall conquer."

**United Nations and the Axis** Looking back over the events of the last year, one thing stands out silhouetted in the twilight of the closing year more clearly than anything else—Soviet Russia fighting with her back to the wall, fighting against odds with indomitable courage. The Nazis said that the German army will be in Leningrad before September 1941. A year has passed, and the boast still

## From Defensive to Offensive

The past year in Britain has been marked by a steady transition from defensive to offensive preparations. Organization, equipment and training of Britain's land forces have been conditioned throughout by concentration on a new objective—conversion of the British Isles into a base for joint Anglo-American operations against the Axis in the West.

—From a *British War Office Review* of the third year of the war.

## WAR SUPPLIES FROM SOUTH INDIA

With a view to encouraging and more fully utilizing small scale and cottage industries, for the manufacture of war supplies, the Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, has just placed orders, with the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, to the total value of nearly Rs. 9 lakhs for delivery within the next four months, of things such as axe and tool handles, simple articles of furniture, knives, buckles and other metal articles of various kinds of camouflage notes, etc.

This is exclusive of the orders worth several lakhs of rupees already placed for the handloom industry of the Province.

remains a boast. Though the battle for Stalingrad has reached a very grave stage, Russians are fighting every inch of ground. Thanks to the masterly strategy of Marshal Timoshenko, one of the greatest generals of all time, the Red Army is intact as a fighting force, which means that Hitler has been baulked of his main objective in the campaign against Russia. Kiev and Sebastopol fell

(Continued on page 6.)

## The FOURTH YEAR of the WAR

### H.E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE'S MESSAGE

**HIS** Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, has, in response to our request, sent the following message for this Special Number:—

ON September 3rd we enter on the fourth year of this world-wide war. The struggle has been a hard one. Despite the fact that the Axis powers in their aggressive folly had ranged against them the might of Russia and America in addition to our own, we knew that 1942, as Mr. Churchill warned us, would be a year of bitter defensive fighting, of reverses mingled with some successes. For we had to overtake the material superiority built up by the Axis powers in time of peace, and enhanced by their treacherous attacks on peaceful nations. We knew that we had the resources in men and material sufficient to equip a force mightier than any the Axis could produce and to ensure final victory.

THAT force is steadily coming into being—the raid on Dieppe is a presage of things to come—and 1943, like 1918, may see the turning of the tide. But there are still stiff days ahead of us. Now therefore is the time to stand united in the cause of justice and liberty, and to support the war effort with all our power. He who does not do so is no patriot but a traitor to his country.

THE present wave of hooliganism endangers the country's freedom and invites a Japanese invasion. It benefits no one but India's enemies. The Magistrates and the Police who are loyally and courageously defending the internal peace of the country against unscrupulous agitators and misguided mobs, are doing as patriotic a service as the soldiers, sailors, and airmen who defend us from external foes.



Arthur Hope.

Governor of Madras.

AN Axis victory would mean not only the denial of political liberty to this country, but the suppression of higher education, of justice in the courts, and of religious toleration, and would plunge India into a dark age such as she has never known before. But if India stands united behind her fighting forces and discountenances internal strife, then the victory of the United Nations will establish her without superior among the great free nations of the Commonwealth and of the world.

## RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 4.)

into German hands last year, but Leningrad and Moscow stand, and though Hitler may hurry to finish the campaign this year, he is scheduled for the dreaded winter campaign and its continuation till perhaps the 1943 winter. Russia is prepared and Britain and America are further preparing her and themselves for the final blow against the Hitlerite hordes.

In the Far East, the treacherous attack of Japan on the United States naval base, Pearl Harbour, made the war a world-wide war. Japan had an early run of successes, but she is having a set-back now. Recent Allied successes in the Solomon Islands and elsewhere have revealed the weakness of the enemy position in South Pacific. In the north, China is holding its own and has recently secured some very important successes.

**1943 and 1918** Both Russia and China are bearing the brunt of the great fight, and Britain and America are giving them all the help necessary and fighting the enemy on other fronts. The Atlantic life line is being kept up, and a great war is in progress in Egypt. During the year Mexico and Brazil have joined the ranks of the United Nations. As regards India, the Japanese bombed Cocanada and Vizagapatam four months ago without causing much damage. The year that has just closed has brought all the freedom-loving nations of the world directly into the arena of war in the greatest struggle in history for the preservation of freedom.

A presage of things to come has been given by the 1000-bomber raids on Germany and the raid on Dieppe, and as stated by His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope in a special message published elsewhere.

"1943, like 1918, may see the turning of the tide."

**India and Axis Propaganda** Axis propaganda has been busy during the last few days misrepresenting conditions in India, but it seems to have been taken by surprise by the speed and thoroughness of Government's preventive action in regard to the civil disobedience movement. On August 7th, for instance, the Tokyo Radio said:

"World attention is now fixed on the All-India Congress Committee. The question is what attitude the British Government will take. It will take at least one

## DOMESTIC AIR RAID SHELTERS.

Everyone is anxious nowadays to understand the best way of "staying in" and the various methods of providing the best possible shelter from the dangers of Air Raids for a household numbering up to about 12 persons.

There are two main ways of providing shelter for the occupants of a house or small buildings. First, one can construct an independent shelter either attached to or detached from the house. Secondly, the natural protection given by a house may be improved by the formation of a 'refuge room.'

The first of these two methods generally gives a little better protection than the second, but must often be ruled out on account of cost and/or availability of space. A properly prepared 'refuge room' can, however give almost as good protection as a garden shelter, and is the method most house-holders are likely to adopt. It is a natural inclination to prefer to remain in one's own home. Shelter, indoors allows one to sleep at night in reasonable security and comfort and provides handy cover should there be a sudden raid in the day-time.

If a room is carefully selected and the necessary work carried out in a proper manner, a shelter giving adequate protection will result.

This method of selecting and fitting out a suitable 'refuge room' in a house is dealt with in the A.R.P. Hand Book No. 6 (India)—Domestic Air Raid Shelters, issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India.

The book is priced Annas 2 and is available for sale in all bookstalls in the Presidency run by Messrs. Higginbothams, Booksellers, and by the "Swadesamitran" Press.

week before the British Government clarifies its attitude after receiving the Congress resolution."

It was evidently this expectation that was responsible for some relaxation in the propaganda of falsehood carried on by the Axis powers, for it was only several days after the Congress resolution was passed that propaganda in regard to India was worked up to

(Continued on page 10.)

## The National War Front and the National Dilemma

AN infant born into a chaotic world, reared in a raging political storm, the National War Front has now found its feet. It has acquired initiative; it has made friends; it is a conscious member of the body politic, prepared to play an active part in the tragedy staged by Providence in this Cosmic Theatre.

Articles, speeches, posters and pamphlets describe the National War Front as—*inter alia*, but primarily—a non-political association, and it is this aspect of a truly national enterprise which seems to deserve particular notice to-day, for, always shunned by the largest political party, it is now accused by that Party's supporters of repudiating its own *raison d'être* by openly entering the political arena against them.

Before attempting, however, to set out the National War Front's actual attitude a justification of its policy, since the Wardha Resolution on July 14th, is certainly expedient. For many months after its inception it pleaded the cause of unity and co-operation against aggression, with zeal and energy. It devised a pledge of association simple and high-souled enough to attract all men of goodwill and patriotism. There was nothing in the letter or the spirit of that vow to which the most ardent Congressman or Muslim Leaguer or Kisan Sahbite might take exception. With ill-luck dogging the arms of the United Nations, with Hitler rampant in Eastern Europe and Japanese consolidating positions in our next-door garden, there did seem to be a hope of rousing India to a sense of its danger, dignity,



The success of the recent raid on Dieppe, which has been described as a 'dress rehearsal' before the staging of a second front, is not a little due to the great leadership of Lord Louis Mountbatten. Photo shows his Lordship with Members of the Russian Military Mission watching a demonstration of fighter planes.



## MADRAS WAR REVIEW, Sep. 4, 1942

potential might and essentialness to victory, and men and women, princes and peasants, leaders and servants, politicians and priests were approached to accept its creed of Togetherness to Victory. But the times were all awry. Political antagonism and deadly suspicion between Indian and Britisher, between Hindu and Muslim, between Brahman and non-Brahman, between landlord and peasant, were so encouraged by enemy action and nurtured by physical fear that the National War Front's ideal remains largely unattained.

## TRAGIC AFTERMATH

Then came the tragic aftermath of the failure of the Cripps Mission—that Resolution of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha which wantonly accepted all risks of invasion, foreign occupation and annihilation of India's peace, culture and religion, as a heaven-sent opportunity for the domination of a Party. What may have for many years appeared as a justifiable experiment in democracy, whereby a miscellany of parties, creeds and castes were to be united into a sovereign political entity, was by that Resolution shown to be merely the selfish and desperate throw of a caucus of gamblers with a "hunch."

What else, then, could the National War Front do to justify its existence than oppose the dogmas of the Congress tooth and nail, and try thereby to bring home to a great but perplexed majority the horrid dangers in which they were being involved by the selfish and narrow machinations of the chief political party? In short, the National War Front was forced into an anti-party position in order to be true to its non-party and purely national ideals.

The sad story of Wardha-to-Bombay and Bombay-to-to-day's scenes of arson and wreckings and shootings need not be enlarged upon. The salient subject of this article is the policy of the National War Front to-day, and to ascertain that we must examine the problem before the Government of India which must carry the responsibility for rescuing us from internal impasse and external aggression.

No one disputes the truth of the Congress's fundamental tenet that no country is technically free while it admits external sovereignty or has a Government which is not democratic, i.e., does not consist of elected representatives of the people. It is just such a Government that Sir Stafford Cripps promised India directly war should be over, a promise which the British Government, with Parliament at its back, has repeatedly and openly confirmed before the whole world. Meanwhile, we have to have a Government, and this present administration by a Governor-General-in-Council is as fully

democratic as circumstances allow. It is true that the members of it are not elected from a convention of the principal electoral parties; but no one can deny that if it is not a representative Government, it does consist of fully representative personalities—people who can speak for Indians of any race, religion, and caste. The Council has, and has always had, only one object and that is to steer India safely through storms of war and then to ask her to choose her own form of Government and her own place among the nations. There is no suspicion of opposition or conspiracy against democracy in its fullest meaning.

## PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

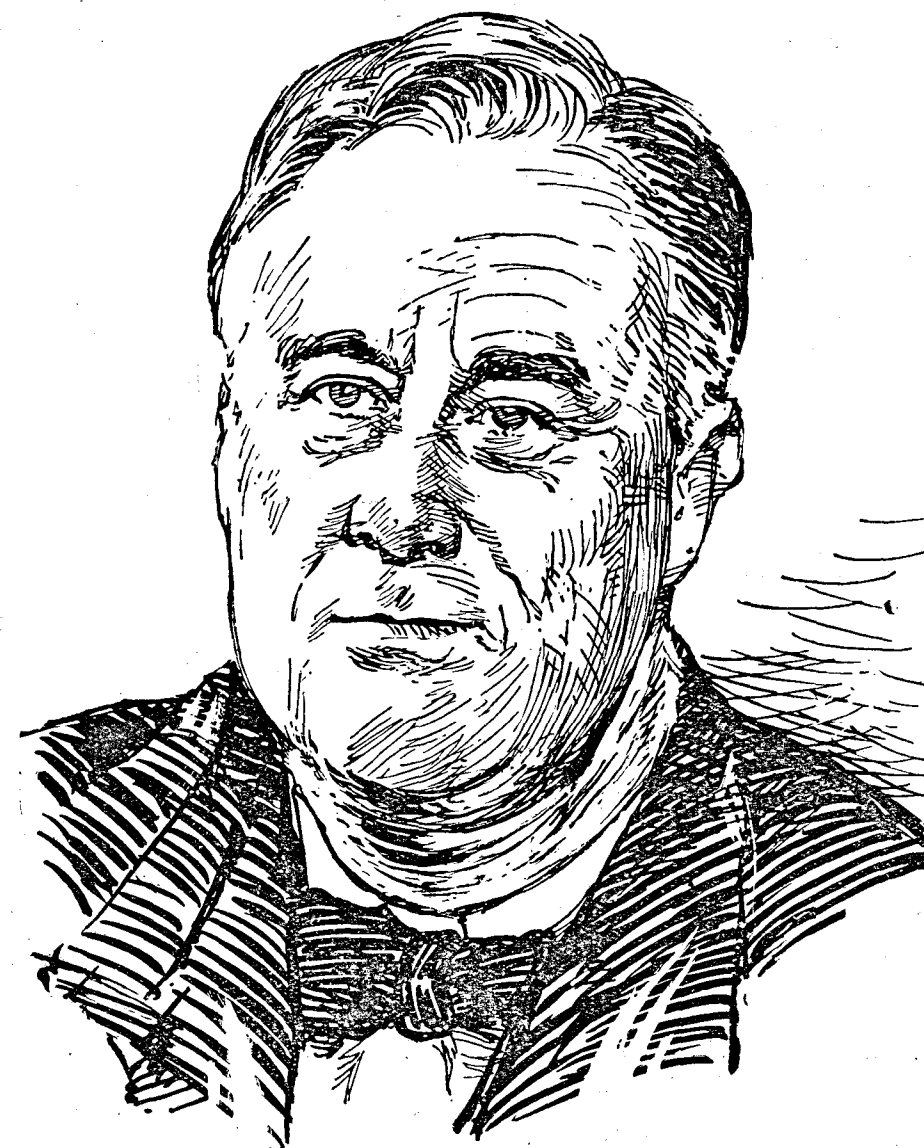
It was for this very cause that Government pleaded for unity and co-operation, with all the machinery at its disposal, including the National War Front. Its publicity campaign was a failure in that it did not turn Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders from their purpose. It was a success in that it called forth a great volume of outspoken criticism of the details of the Congress proposals, and particularly its Civil Disobedience threat, from public men and non-Congress organizations of every complexion, and from the Governments and peoples of the Allied Nations. Since, however, propaganda at the moment is at a discount, the National War Front have now the prime responsibility of maintaining public support for the action which Government has been compelled to take since mob violence broke

(Continued on page 12.)

## Pivot of the War

"INDIA is the pivot of our war in the East and the connecting link between East and West. Without India, China could barely be reached. Japanese submarines operating from India to the Persian Gulf would cut off a great part of Anglo-American aid to Russia. With India gone, our communications to Australia would be perilously impaired. It would add greatly to the burdens of the American navy and American shipping on the Pacific routes . . . Britain's offer of freedom to India stands. But first we must beat the enemy. Nothing shall stand in the way of that."

—The Daily Express.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

## WORK AND FIGHT

WE are deeply aware we cannot achieve our goals easily. We must maintain the offensive against evil in all its forms. We must work and we must fight to ensure that our children shall have and enjoy in peace their inalienable rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear. Only on those bold terms can this total, war resolve in a total victory.

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in an address to the International Students Assembly, on September 3.

## RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 6.)

its full pitch. It may be pointed out that the prominent theme of the Axis broadcasts during the few days before the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was that negotiations might be resumed and that India should have nothing to do with any compromise.

The object of all enemy propaganda is, first, the prevention of any sort of settlement either between the contending political parties in India or between these parties and the Government. If any news reached Japan or Germany which seemed to suggest the prospect of a united India defending itself, it was immediately followed by Axis boasts of tremendous military strength and threat of invasion from Berlin and Tokyo. The second object of enemy propaganda is to promote the greatest possible interference with India's defence and that is why specific appeals have been made for more and more violence against India's war effort and the measures taken by British and American forces to defend India.

**Mr. Desai's Death: Axis Story** To what extent the Axis powers go to misrepresent Indian news broadcast from Delhi is clear from their comment on the tragic death of Mr. Mahadev Desai. Situated thousands of miles away from India, the Axis Governments must rely chiefly on news broadcast from Delhi, but this news is twisted and distorted to suit the Axis purposes. For over two days, Berlin was going on spreading the false story that Mr. Mahadev Desai had been poisoned. This was, of course, a perfectly easy theme, for Germany is noted for its political murders ever since Hitler came to power. This fantastic story was taken up by Tokyo and later repeated by both the Axis stations *ad nauseam*. But they took special care not to refer to the fact that the late Mr. Desai was cremated according to Hindu rites in the presence of Mr. Gandhi. Long before any evidence could possibly have reached Berlin or Tokyo, the story was sedulously spread that Mr. Desai was poisoned. This Axis lie has been nailed to the counter by Dr. H. C. Menkel, M.D., an American doctor of great repute. Dr. Menkel says in a statement published in the press:

"My attention had been drawn to an enemy accusation that the sudden death of Mr. Mahadev Desai was due to foul play, as he was one of the younger and completely healthy men, who certainly never

(Continued on page 12.)

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

"The British built the first tanks in World War I with complete secrecy. Even the workmen who made them did not know for what purpose they were being built. They were told that the machines were to be used in Egypt for transporting large containers of water, and every record in connection with their manufacture was made under the heading 'water carrier.' Eventually the men in the factories adopted the word 'tank' for brevity. The name stuck and is now used practically all countries."

—MAJOR PAUL C. RABORG,  
in *Mechanized Might*.

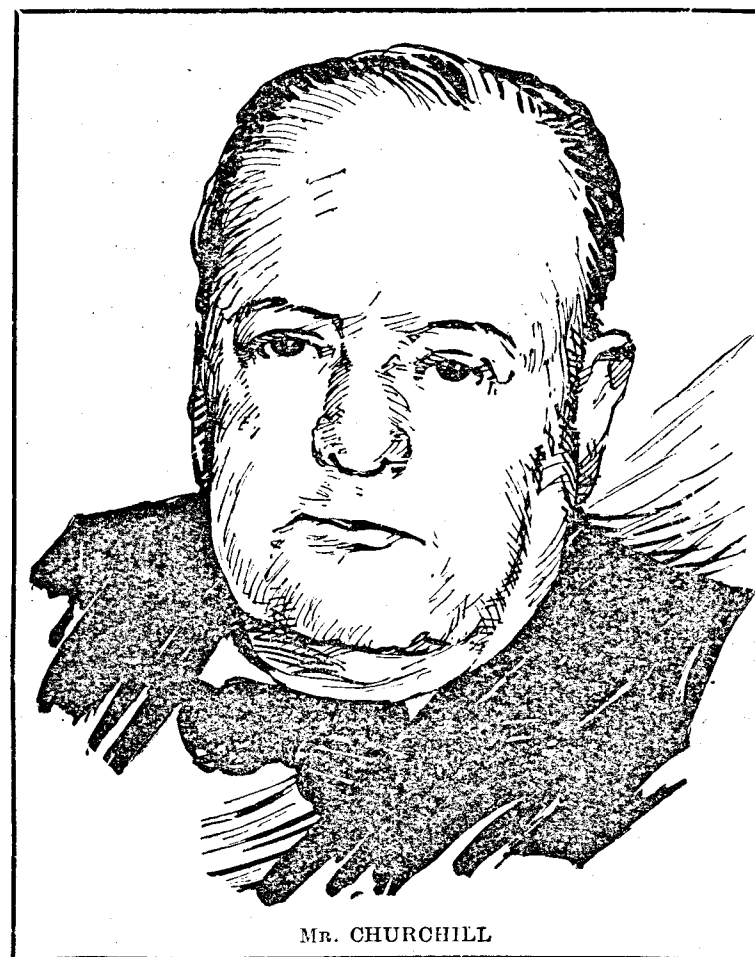
## PILGRIMS FOR HEJAZ

THERE are no restrictions this year on the issue of pilgrim passes for Iraq or the Hejaz via Iraq. Pilgrims to the Hejaz via Iraq are however advised, in view of the bad condition of the Najaf-Medina route which resulted in hardship to a number of pilgrims last year, to follow some other route. Intending pilgrims are also warned that permission may be withdrawn at short notice.

## QUASI-GOVT. EMPLOYEES FROM MALAYA

In addition to his other duties, the Malayan Representative in India, through his offices in Bangalore and Bombay, will also endeavour to assist quasi-Government employees from Malaya and dependants in India of quasi-Government employees stranded in Malaya, by obtaining the orders of the Colonial Office on any claims that may be referred to him. As regards Defence personnel, he will only deal with claims in respect of officers and men who were on the Malayan Establishment and were paid from Malayan funds, such as the Malay Regiment, Malayan Volunteers, Local Defence Corps and Police.

## MEN OF UNQUENCHABLE COURAGE



MR. CHURCHILL

"Our assets are impressive indeed. The four mightiest assemblies of peoples in the world—the British Empire, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Republics of Russia, the great and ancient civilisation of China—all these are on our side and the aid and sympathy of many others—of Poland, of Greece, of Czechoslovakia, of Belgium, of Holland, of Norway, of most of France, of the nations of South America."

—GENERAL WAVELL.

"We have great leaders, Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin, Chiang Kai-shek, men of unquenchable courage who well represent the spirit of the peoples they lead."

—GENERAL WAVELL.



M. STALIN

## RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 10.)

suffered from heart weakness or attack of giddiness. During the past several years I have known Mr. Mahadev Desai both as a highly appreciated personal friend and at times as a patient. . . . He has repeatedly, during the past few years, apprehended that such a termination resulting from one of the physical disturbances could so suddenly overtake him. Nothing in the official report, as published, of conditions at the time of his untimely death are contrary to the facts as known to his friends and medical advisers."

**Fiction** If it is not possible to pick up such kind of news from **Factories:** Delhi and London and **Instructions:** misrepresent it, the Axis **to Satellites** propagandists resort to pure invention. The increase in volume of such broadcasts to India at present shows that the work of invention is proceeding on a large scale. It is of interest to note that this is done under instructions laid down by Berlin and Tokyo. On August 4th for instance, the Saigon Radio which has specialized in false propaganda in regard to India, broadcast a message to Tokyo asking for explanations of Japanese "Propaganda instructions." Equally interesting is an intercepted message in Japanese from Sofia (Bulgaria) intended for Fukamachi Manichi, Shanghai, on 27th June 1942. The message translated reads as follows:

"There are special arrangements by which Indian news can be supplied gratis by D.N.B. (German news agency) in Shanghai. See that you do not fail to print it entirely in your paper. Glimpf (D.N.B. Chief in Shanghai) is to receive instructions about it from D.N.B. Berlin. Get in touch with him. Enomoto Liakof."

It may be noticed that some of the wildest remarks put out from Axis radio stations and their satellites are generally stated to originate from places as far from India as Shanghai, Lisbon and Stockholm. The Delhi Radio clearly has access to more reliable news than the enemy can ever obtain. Night after night, the enemy stations are spreading outrageous inventions. For instance, it was reported that the Government of India resorted to bombing and dissemination of disease germs to quell civil disorder in India. It requires little proof to show the real motive of the enemy and the poverty of the sources of information, and that no reliance at all can be placed on enemy broadcasts to India.

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## THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AND THE NATIONAL DILEMMA

(Continued from page 8.)

out. Government's own dignified communiqué will assist this object, and the National War Front believe in and promulgate the following points in particular:—

(1) They oppose the contention that strong action by Government was unnecessary. Evidence was complete that a mass movement with detailed plans for dangerous activities was being organized, even while Congress Committees bandied their dialectics and philosophies. To those who say that Government should at least have allowed Mr. Gandhi to implement the forecasts of an interview with the Viceroy, they maintain there never was a guarantee offered that no action would be taken in the interval.

(2) Like Government, they have no wish to suppress Congress as a political party. But they withstand to the utmost the programme of an organization which has been responsible for a movement which must cripple India's War Effort and gravely prejudice the cause of the United Nations. They maintain further that Congress, love liberty though they may, are gravely handicapping India's political advancement by the deliberate undermining of lawful authority.

(3) They approve of action being only directed against those who have the power, and are known to be ready, to direct such a movement, i.e., action which is preventive, not punitive.

(4) They are convinced without reservation that India is to be independent after the War. The Government of India and His Majesty's Government have both solemnly affirmed this before the world. A great promise has been given, and it will be kept.

Such are the professions of the National War Front to-day. They are honest; they are clear; they are non-political in the sense that they are whole-heartedly national; they are unifying. We say, JOIN THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

## THE FOURTH YEAR

"Britain enters the fourth year of the war sound in health as well as in heart."

—Mr. Ernest Bevin.



MARSHAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

## STOOD STEADFAST

"IN CHINA, the heroic youth has stood steadfast for more than five years against all Japanese attempts to seduce and disarm them with such transparent lies as the promise of Asia for Asiatics. The Chinese know that this is only the means by which all creation is enslaved by the Japanese."

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in an address to International Student Assembly on September 3.



## RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 12.)

**Cripps Mission and After**

Our readers know well the kind of propaganda that was carried on by the Axis during and after the Cripps Mission and the transparent motives of such propaganda. Since then changes have taken place in India, changes which are really far-reaching in their significance and scope. The most important change is the expansion of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council by the inclusion of prominent Indians who have taken a leading part in India's public life. It may be recalled that at the time when Sir Stafford came here, there were seven Indian Members in the Executive Council out of thirteen including His Excellency the Viceroy. All the Indian Members and their European colleagues were willing to make room for men who were representatives of India's major political parties. Referring to this, the Hon. Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Defence Member of the Government of India, said in a speech at Aligarh on 24th August:

"Not one Executive Councillor has the least desire to perpetuate himself in his office, and our hearts pulsate as earnestly for the independence of our country as any, without exception. The claim that Congress alone contains all the patriotic Indians, we shall never concede. Every Indian colleague of mine loves his country and his freedom as much as any, but unlike some we do not believe in violence for the acceptance of our civil rights nor do we feel that compromise is unnecessary."

Sir Firoz Khan Noon has pointed out in his Aligarh speech how the compromise negotiations broke down on account of the Congress Party's impossible attitude. The Congress "wanted to remove the power of veto vested in the Crown and the Viceroy." Such a power was essential in all countries, and it exists in Britain to-day. Sir Firoz emphasises the fact that "most modern Cabinets like our own are not guided by rigid statutory laws" and that constitutional practice is bound to grow. Even now, the practice has grown in Delhi that the Viceroy acts nominally as Prime Minister and is guided by the vote of the majority of his colleagues. He says:

"The Congress leaders were being offered the Government of India and on some hypothetical question of difference of opinion in the future which might never have arisen, they threw away the opportunity to serve their country. . . . The thing always to do is to take office, and then if you do not find things as you want

them to be, threaten to go out, in which case, you would be in a much stronger position."

**Executive Council at work**

The Defence Member has given the public a real insight into the working of the Executive Council, and sought to disabuse them of the impression that the Members of the Executive Council are mere puppets in the hands of the Viceroy who issues them orders every day as he issues orders to his valet. Sir Firoz Khan says:

"I have been in office since October the 3rd 1941, and I can say this without fear of contradiction that on not a single occasion has the Viceroy ever overruled me or rejected my advice. I was a Minister for 9½ years in the Punjab Government and the Governor there accepted my advice, as he was bound to do under the Constitution, and the same has been my experience with this Viceroy during the short term that I have been in office. He has acted exactly as a Constitutional Monarch would in the case of a Minister, and may I say that whenever I have had any talks with my colleagues on the subject, the experience of everyone of us is exactly the same."

Even in regard to questions of a controversial character, the Viceroy has, he says, never vetoed the decision of the majority in favour of the minority. In other words, constitutional practice has made the Executive Council work on the same or similar lines as the British Cabinet, and this fact should be fully borne in mind when attempts are made by persons to misrepresent the real position.

**A YEAR OF GREAT DECISIONS**

"The Czechoslovak nation looks on the fourth year of the war as a year of great decisions and approaching victory."

—Dr. Benes

**Pourve Que Les Civiles Tiennent**

(By R.D.)

THE above words will be familiar to you and you will recollect that they were spoken by Marshal Foch when questioned as to the prospects of his being able to check the advance of the enemy hordes. He would hold out, he said, provided the civil population stood firm. If the civilian was important in the last war, how vastly more important is he in this one! In 1914 the Hun had not yet developed his filthy technique of bombing undefended towns from the air. Propaganda was in its infancy—alas! that the misbegotten child was not strangled at birth—Anania was as yet unchallenged by Dr. Goebbels; the Italian

to fight, and if needs be to die for India, as Indian soldiers are doing every day, or through political pique, to pull up a railway line, burn a post office, or interrupt vital communications at a time when the enemy is knocking at the gates of India? Thank God for the Indian soldier. How best can we support him? By helping to maintain civilian morale—that incalculable thing which can only be translated by the inelegant but expressive word "guts." Because, it may be, we do not breed anything so foul as the creatures who vitiate the air by their outpourings from the studios of Berlin, Rome and Tokio,

The British Women's Junior Air Corps counterpart of the Boys' Air Training Corps, was formed in 1940 to meet an outstanding demand. It now has over 170,000 members in units all over the country recruited from girls between the ages of 14 and 18. Picture shows: A smart turn-out by W.J.A.C. girls during a parade through an English town.



"Mirror of truth" was preoccupied with the milder forms of anarchy, and the Tokio radio did not, serpent like, hiss hatred all round the clock. I some times wonder whether Marconi would have given his marvellous invention to the world if he could have foreseen the ignoble uses to which it would be put. Be that as it may, with the advent of the wireless as a weapon the role of the civilian assumes an importance no whit less than that of the soldier.

Mr. Churchill has told us in words which will echo down the ages what Great Britain owes to her Air Force. Do we, in this country, ever think what India owes to her soldiers? Which do you think is the nobler function—

it would not be unreasonable to suggest that propaganda is the only branch of war technique in which we are not superior to our enemies. But in this country a means has been evolved to stimulate civilian morale by the foundation of the National War Front. To join it you must hold the views implicit in its pledge of membership which is as follows:

"Because I am proud to be a citizen of India I solemnly pledge myself to stamp out defeatism and suppress alarmist rumours; to face and defy every peril threatening India's national honour and security and to work day by day in sure and certain hope of victory."

(Continued on page 16.)

## Changing Scene in China

EVERYTHING possible is being done to make young China air-minded, says the *Daily Mail*. Everywhere in schools boys are being taught the beginnings of aviation in gliders. Chungking is believed to be the only city in the world, besides Moscow, which has a parachute tower. On holidays, the populace queue in hundreds for a parachute descent from its top.

More perhaps than any country, China has learnt the fearful power of the aeroplane. For five years, the Japanese have sailed about over China, almost unmolested, dealing death and destruction. Now at last, the boot is on the other foot. Even with the small amount of help in aeroplanes that has been arriving from India since early in June, some nasty knocks have been dealt to the Japanese. Chungking, the most-bombed capital in the world, has not been bombed once this summer, whereas Hankow, the Japanese main position in Central China, has been attacked several times.

This is only an earnest of what is to come. With the arrival of American planes and aviators, China's fortunes have definitely taken a turn for the better. Early in May, the Japanese launched an attack with three very formidable columns down through Chekiang, the "bomb Tokyo" province which lies just south of the Yangtze Delta. They had everything in their favour—armoured vehicles, guns and aeroplanes, and an excellent railway running right through the province. The Chinese opposed to them there had no aeroplanes and were too far from the arsenal of Western China to have received more than a modicum of guns, and those were of no great size.

It is fair to the Chinese to say that they did not wait for aeroplanes from India before hitting back. They were helped by the mostly mountainous state of Free China, by their numbers and mobility, and by the fact that all peasants had turned guerillas to help them in destroying bridges, blocking roads and so forth.

## China Battered but Unbroken

FOUR months ago, the Japanese launched a full-scale offensive aimed at knocking out China, but still China stands—even counter-attacking at some points, declares a recent editorial in the *New York Times*. The article continues:

"The Chinese are battered, it is true, and more thousands of gay and jaunty peasant lads will grin and fight no more, and neither will thousands of dour obedient Japanese. But China stands, its resistance unbroken, unbreakable.

"Now, as for five years, the Japanese win and advance, win some more, but in the end they get nowhere. They succeed, but China does not allow them to capitalise on their success. They win, but they can never stop fighting. They win everything but victory.

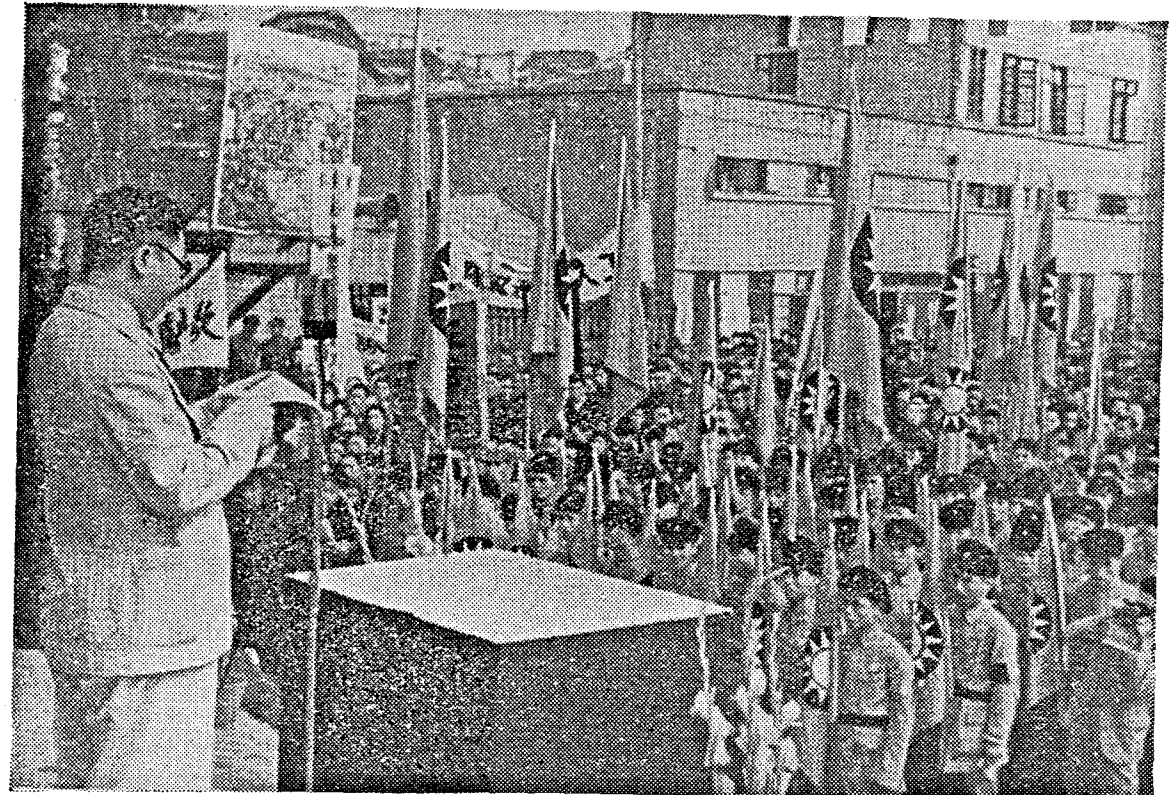
"The planes we have sent so far have saved Chinese territory and lives, and stiffened China's spirit. More are necessary and more, we are sure, will be forthcoming. Of that China should be assured, if assurances are still necessary. For that which we will be giving China is no more than China's due."

### POURVE QUE LES CIVILES TIENNENT

(Continued from page 15.)

Is it possible that there can be any citizen of this great country to whom this simple pledge does not appeal? Alas! it would seem so, and because there are elements in India whose contribution to the welfare of their country and to humanity and civilization in general manifest itself in placing every possible impediment in the way of the war effort, greater responsibility devolves upon men of good will. So, join the National War Front. Let each individual member be a counter-propagandist; encourage the faint-hearted; strengthen the waverer; sacrifice the rumour-monger; contradict the wilful liar; be proud of your soldiers; believe from the depths of your soul in ultimate victory and you will have done a useful job of work.

## HEROIC CHINA



Mayor K. C. Wu, Mayor of Chungking, delivers a speech to a gathering in Chungking on the occasion of United Nations' Day.



A 500-pound demolition bomb is unloaded from a supply truck and will be hoisted into the waiting Chinese bomber, who will deliver it to the Japanese.



Cadets of the Chinese Air Force on march to their training field.

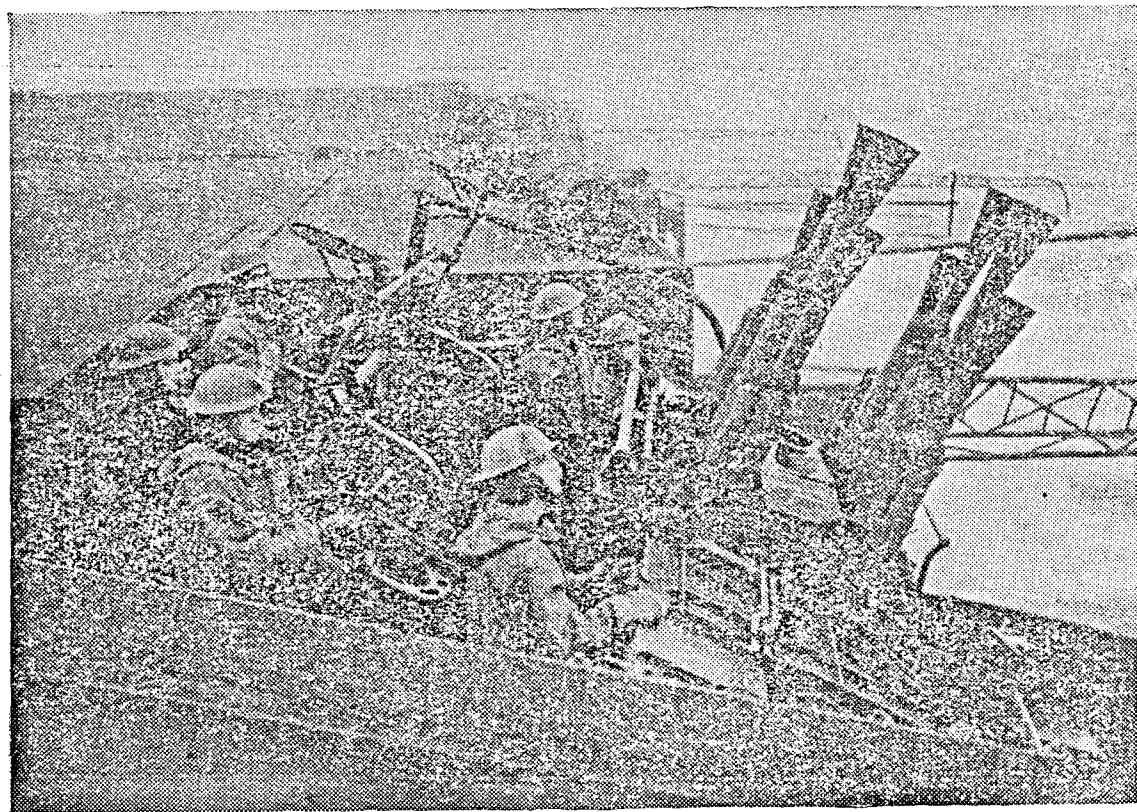


# Hats off to the Police!

(By S.W.)

**D**URING the last few days, when railway stations having been going up in smoke and title deeds going down in ashes, when a small section of the Indian public seems to have taken leave of its senses and anarchy has reared its ugly head—during these grim days there is a refrain from Gilbert and Sullivan which has constantly been at the back of my mind. You know the familiar words:

“When constabulary duty's to be done,  
to be done, a policeman's life is not a  
happy one.”



First pictures to be taken aboard “Illustrious,” since she was re-commissioned, show Pom-Pom crew at action stations.—E.N.P.

Even in normal times, the life of the Indian policeman is always arduous and not infrequently dangerous. Not for him the security of office hours and a peaceful, ordered existence. Rarely will he get more than a week or so with his wife and family; and even then he must be ready at half an hour's notice, at any time of the day or night, in pouring rain or scorching sun, to set out on a comfortless trek across country to the scene of some grim tragedy. And when he gets to his destination, tired and hungry, he has to forget his personal

needs and set to work at once to unravel the thread of truth from the tangle of lies which collect round a corpse in an Indian village, like flies round a dung heap. He knows full well that everything he does will be subjected to meticulous criticism, that when the case gets into Court he will have to face searching and often hostile cross-examination, that he will be accused of partiality and negligence and that any lie which a witness may tell will be ascribed to his machinations. But that is all part of the day's work, inseparable from his

“constabulary duty.” When to all this is added a state of widespread political unrest, with dangerous mobs collecting without warning, bent on a destruction of property which it is his duty to protect, then indeed “a policeman's life is not a happy one.”

## HARD WORK FOR POLICE

Imagine the position of a young Sub-Inspector in charge of the station in some small and remote mufassal town when he receives tidings that a riotous mob is attacking

(Continued on page 20.)



MARSHAL TIMOSHENKO, ONE OF THE GREATEST GENERALS  
OF ALL TIME

**T**O-DAY our Russian allies, their “banner torn but flying,” are still very much in the fighting line and have no intention whatever of leaving it. They are striking back with vigour and success.

—GENERAL WAVELL, in a broadcast from Delhi on September 3.



## HATS OFF TO THE POLICE

(Continued from page 18.)

the Sub-Registrar's office. Remember that this mob will be composed, not of strangers, but of people he has got to live with afterwards! There will be a fair sprinkling of well-known local budmashes, full of arrack and out for loot. But the bulk of the crowd will be made up of hotheaded youngsters, some of them of respectable family and influential connexions. Any action he takes is sure to be unpopular. After it is all over, the local people will think, not of the records which have been saved but of the lives that have been lost or the injuries which have been caused. On the other hand, if he hesitates or shows weakness, his professional future will be ruined. However he has no time to think of consequences. There is a serious and dangerous job of work to be done and it is his duty to do it. He collects the available men and arms them. He will be lucky if he can scrape together more than half a dozen constables. The rest will be out in the villages serving summonses or checking "K.Ds." and he must leave a guard on the station. With his handful of men he sallies forth to confront an excited crowd of several hundreds.

The arrival of the police is greeted with a shower of stones and brick-bats and bursting soda-water bottles. Some of the men are hit. Anyone who has had the experience, knows how difficult it is to keep cool when you have been hit in the face by a brick-end; but coolness is essential. What is the Sub-Inspector to do? He may risk a lathi charge, but that remedy has its dangers with such a small force, if the mob stands its ground and meets force with force. He may retire and await reinforcements but that will mean the destruction of the records, causing incalculable loss, and possibly the murder of innocent clerks. Or he may open fire—the one sure way of stopping a dangerous crowd and making the individuals composing it think of their personal safety and the consequences of their actions. The Sub-Inspector has to make his decision in a few moments, amidst the excitement of a riot and generally with no one to consult. It is a terrible responsibility; and the many police officers who have kept their heads and decided with cool courage to use the minimum amount of force necessary for the preservation of the peace, deserve the gratitude and sympathy of all right-minded people.

## ARM-CHAIR CRITICS

After peace has been restored, there are always plenty of arm-chair critics who are prepared to demonstrate at length that what the officer did was wrong. If he charged, he ought to have fired. If he fired, he ought to have charged. If he both fired and charged, he ought to have retired and awaited reinforcements. This sort of criticism lacks honesty

and imagination. No police officer enjoys handling an angry crowd, but it is his duty and our interest that disorder be checked. The many police officers who during the last two weeks, have handled dangerous situations with courage, moderation and firmness, deserve unstinted praise and gratitude. The few who in the stress of danger and excitement have committed errors of judgment, deserve our sympathy. For the police force as a whole there can be nothing but admiration. They have performed their unpleasant and hazardous tasks during the last few weeks with loyalty, valour and restraint. And all good citizens will join in the cry:

"Hats off to the police."



Picture shows: Fit, smiling and ready for anything—a typical British "Commando" soldier at the end of a gruelling day.

## THE WILL TO WIN

"Hard task faces us in the coming year, but we have the men, and we have the skill with knowledge born of tradition and the will to win."

—Mr. A. V. Alexander.

## The Benefits to India Accruing from the War

(By W.R.S.S.)

WAR is undoubtedly evil in that it leads not only to destruction of life and property but also to deterioration of economic life and character. And yet that "out of evil cometh good" can be said to be very true about it; for, side by side with the devastation, many a real benefaction is perceptible to anyone who cares to think.

India is predominantly an agricultural country, the bulk of her population consisting

once ignorant of even the rudiments of agriculture, are now very busily growing food crops, vegetables, fruit trees and pulses. Every available inch of cultivable land is being rapidly brought under cultivation. The gratifying aspect of at least one difficulty therefore is, that India is rapidly learning at last to become self-sufficient; furthermore, there is no reason why after the war, even with a fall in prices, this self-sufficiency should not be maintained, given judicious tariff protection.



American "General Grant" tanks negotiating rough country and smoke screens during manoeuvres in Northern Ireland.—E.N.P.

of small landowners and workers in the fields. Before the war, unable to produce enough for her own needs, she was forced to import large quantities of food, chiefly rice, from Burma and other countries, and relying upon the steady supply of such, she perhaps paid too little attention to the development of her own vast resources. Now she has to stand on her own feet. Not only has she to make up the deficit for her own consumption, but she is called upon to export rice to Ceylon and elsewhere. Hence, the "grow more food" campaign which is already bearing fruit and certainly has to be vigorously pursued. People,

## RISE IN PRICES NOT SERIOUS

Bitter complaints are heard about the rise in prices. It is quite true that those who earn a money-wage must suffer, because so much more cash is needed for even essential needs. But, when the bulk of the population can produce the food grains it lives on and is paid in kind, the produce will naturally realize more than before, so that the evil effect of high prices cannot be considered a very serious one. Since 1938, for instance, producers have been paid the large figure of Rs. 65 crores for their produce, and though no doubt the middleman

appropriates a certain proportion of the profits (some of it at least must go to meet the increased cost of living) the ryot's standard of living is by no means high, and he will certainly eventually benefit, if he has not begun to do so.

We have been repeatedly told that the Indian economic balance between industry and agriculture is too much in favour of the latter. But the war has provided an enormous stimulus to industry in general and to war industries in particular the effect of which must be of lasting value to the country. In factories in the Madras Province alone, the number of persons employed have increased from 197,000 in 1939 to 234,000 in 1941. Articles never made before in this country are now being rapidly produced. Skilled workmen are multiplying, not only in the major industries, but also in cottage industries, and this increase is general and goes far beyond particular instances like the "Bevin Boys" who are bringing such useful skilled knowledge from England, or the war technicians under subsidized training. It is perhaps not widely large known, for instance, that the Supply department is indenting more and more upon cottage industries for its requirements, and handloom weavers can especially be instanced as one class whose lot the war has benefited.

Notice also how the problem of unemployment in this country is being solved (at any rate for the present) by the absorption into the fighting forces of Indians not merely from the lower strata of society but also from the middle and upper classes of India. These latter are supplying a steady stream of young Indian officers, doctors and nurses from the ranks of those who used to consider the problem of employment a most anxious affair.

#### IGNORANCE DISPELLED

Again, soldiers returning after the war to their respective homes will undoubtedly bring with them an unlooked for fund of experience and knowledge, which will help to dispel the ignorance hitherto so prevalent in Indian villages, and with their stimulated spirit, with a breadth of vision gained by contact with other races and countries, and by the cultivation of the great characteristics of courage, endurance, sympathy and understanding, must later prove of inestimable benefit to India as a class.

In addition to that of military recruitment, there is the added stimulus afforded by the Civil Pioneer Force. Madras has already obtained sanction for two units of 1,200 men, the recruitment for which is rapidly being

completed. Consider also the Women's Auxiliary Force, the Civic Guards and the members of the National War Front, or the purely humanitarian work of the Red Cross, that great selfless organization, which is doing so much for the comfort of troops here and abroad. Such development cannot but raise the moral tone of the country.

Finally there is the A.R.P. Thousands of men have been and are being trained for wardens' service, fire-fighting, casualty service, first-aid unit and rescue work, of whom many throughout the country are volunteers willingly giving their time and energy towards this noble work. Of what inestimable value is the close comradeship and the sense of civic responsibility inculcated by the spirit of A.R.P. In every town, there can now be found a faithful band of A.R.P. workers a cheerful and compact family among themselves, bent on helping their comrades, their country and the cause. And if you want a further example of the growth of civic consciousness, you should note the rapid expansion of the co-operative movement in regard to the formation of stores, loan and sale societies, weavers' associations and the like, not only in Madras but all over the country.

In short it is almost astonishing how varied are the ways in which war, with all its evils, is found to be actually helping a country. Viewed from the point either of economics, or of general culture, India certainly must ultimately benefit; and, if only post-war reconstruction can be tackled in a spirit of wisdom and understanding, her status among the powers will surely develop, physically and morally, more rapidly and confidently than ever before.

#### During the third year

The R.A.F., in its powerful cross-Channel fighter and escorted bomber-sweeps during the third year of the air war has destroyed over 600 Axis planes. Nearly 400 more *Luftwaffe* machines were shot down in other day and night actions in the West. The R.A.F.'s own fighter losses were less than 700 or about two-third of the German figure, although most of their fighting was done over enemy territory.

—From a British Air Ministry's review of the year.

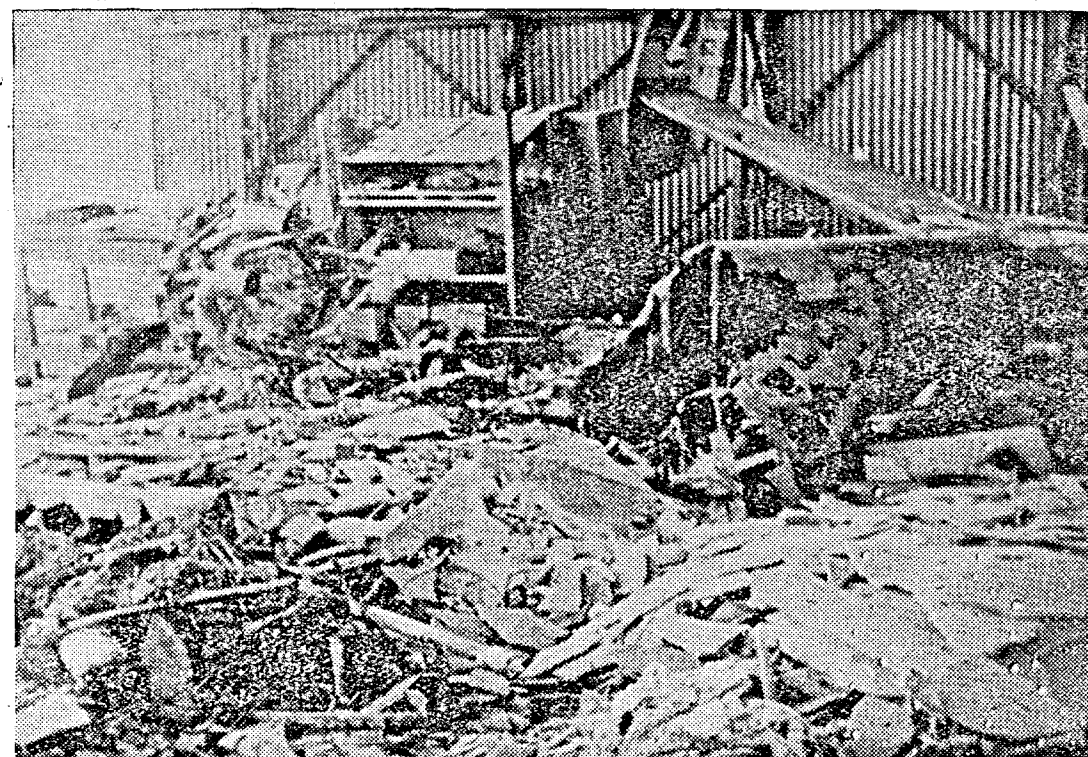
## Three Years of War: Retrospect and Prospect

By PHYLLIS BENTLEY

WAR, which used to be a matter of hired armies in the field, has now become the prime concern of the whole common people, and so I make no apology for speaking of Britain's three years of war personally as one of the common people dwelling in that front-line fortress of the present war—the British Isles.

We went to war in September 1939, from a deep sense of duty, because we knew we must. We were not attacked, and there were plenty

Sea, Arctic, the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, and the Indian Ocean. They convoy food to feed 45,000,000 British people; they convey food and munitions right through "Italy's" sea to Malta; they convoy troops right round Africa to the Middle East, and across the Atlantic from Canada and the United States of America to Britain; they convoy munitions, planes, tanks, guns, railway engines, waggons, cloth and boots north through that dangerous, dark, icy route to Russia.



The United Nations forestalled a Japanese move against the Vichy French naval base of Diego Suarez in Madagascar by sending a combined British naval and military force. Photo shows Vichy aircraft hangar wrecked by bombs, from British carrier-borne aircraft.

of indications that we could have had good terms from Hitler—good, rich blackmail terms—if we stayed out.

But we did not stay out.

The British Commonwealth was the first to declare war on Hitler without being attacked by him, and we have been in the war all the time.

The Navy has fought, and is fighting, in the Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean, North

At any given moment—now while you are reading this—600 British naval vessels are at sea. More than 6,250,000 tons of Axis shipping were sunk, damaged or captured by the Royal Navy up to the end of June 1941. Convoys' navy escorts are composed of merchant ships, and, what with keeping in line and keeping course, and Axis submarines, mines and aircraft, it is no light task sailing in a merchant ship to-day. Yet they will keep on doing it.



## THE TWELFTH FRONT

Meanwhile, what has the Army raised in Britain done? Nobody is more eager for a second front (at the right time and place) than I am, but I wish people would give it its proper name and call it the twelfth—which in fact it will be. That our Army has had help—and splendid help—from other parts of the British Commonwealth and our friends elsewhere, we gratefully acknowledge.

I do not think anybody is in much doubt about the contribution of the Royal Air Force. We have soon the tide of bombers stemmed and held and turned—there will be waves over us again, no doubt, but never again as heavy as those which we can send over the enemy. Our 1,000-bomber raids, our 175,000 fire bombs on Hamburg in 35 minutes, are too well known to need description, but the fact which reveals, the sustained attack continually pouring forth from these islands is that 7,892 separate attacks were delivered by the Royal Air Force on land targets up to the end of July 1942.

In June 1942 Britain was turning out more munitions per head than any other country in the world. In June 1942 we were producing ammunition for big guns at the rate of 25,000,000 rounds a year, and for small arms at the rate of 2,000,000,000 rounds a year. More than one of our factories to-day turn out a finished plane every two hours. It was not only our lads in light blue who defeated the *Luftwaffe* in September 1940, but the excellence of our planes and engines. Ships, planes, tanks, guns, mines, bombs, we have made more, more and more, with less and less man-power to make them, as our men poured into the armed forces.

## HARD YEARS

Three long, hard years of increasing production every day. Do not think they have been easy, those three years. Long hours; surrendered ambitions; unfamiliar work—they are not easy. The heaviest taxation a free people ever subjected itself to—that is not much fun. A single person earning £500 a year pays £156 in income-tax; if he earns £1,000, he pays £381 in taxes. And you haven't finished then. There are taxes on tea, beer, cigarettes, there are heavy taxes on "luxury" goods which used to be ordinary necessities. On a woman's hat, for instance, you pay purchase tax amounting to two-thirds of its wholesale value. No! Taxes in Britain aren't much fun.

The food ration system, though it is just efficient and works extremely well, is not much fun; the housewife's buying-in is a continual mathematical problem. No! Conscription, black-out, air-raids, fire-watching, Home

Guard national service, long hours, few holidays, food rationing, clothing rationing, business concentration, petrol rationing, taxes, war savings, salvage—and always the Germans 21 miles away and the radio announcer saying "The next of kin have been informed"—No! none of that is a joke.

## DEMAND FOR YET ANOTHER FRONT

But are we tired? Does our resolution weaken? Do you hear us saying "We've had enough of our 11 fronts and would like to reduce the number"?

On the contrary, production steadily rises—rises—and the strongest demand all over Britain to-day is for yet another front. We hold mass meetings; we fill our papers with talk of the coming offensive in Europe; travel in any bus or train in the British Isles to-day, and before your journey's end you will hear a couple of arguments about it. Arguments? Yes—on how soon we can begin. Every citizen in these islands is clamouring to fight and work harder than he has ever done before.

For who makes all this possible? Who held this front-line fortified point for a year pretty well alone? Who fights the wide world over in Navy, Army, Royal Air Force? Who "backs

(Continued on page 26.)

POISONED  
ARROWS → → →

Beware of rumours.

They are the poisoned arrows of the enemy

Sent to cloud your mind,

And dull your judgement

—to make you act unwisely.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS  
BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

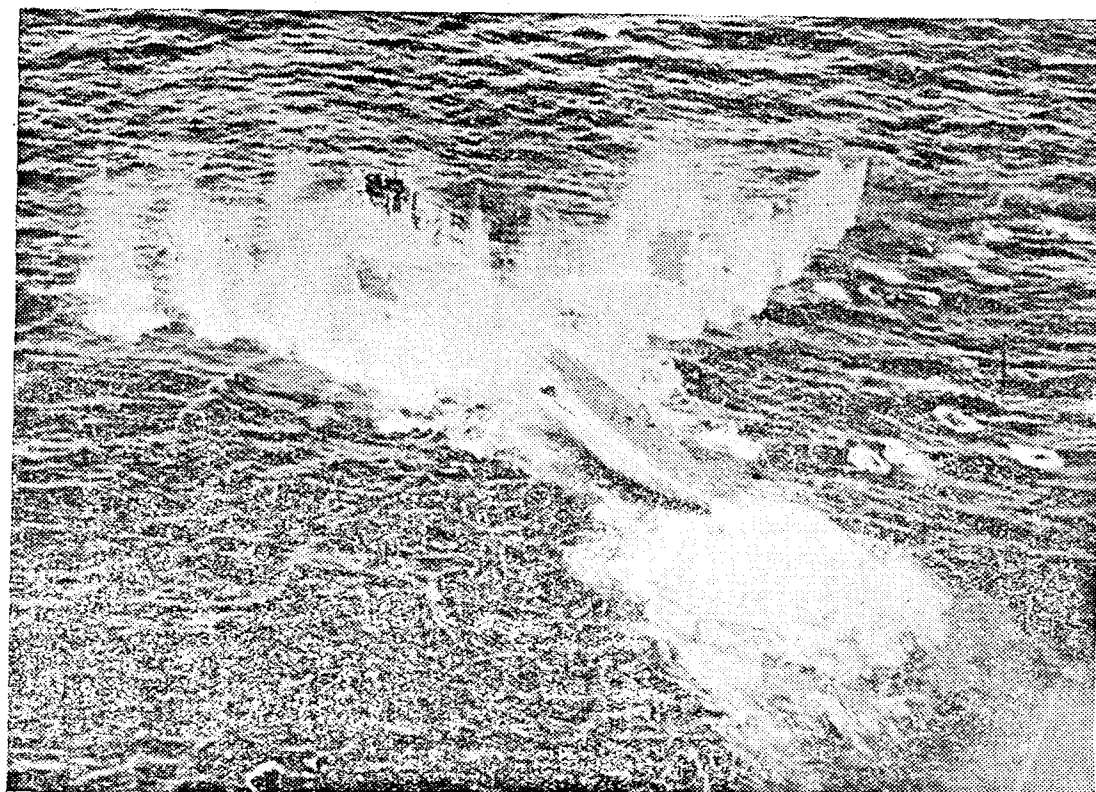
## I Know the Japanese

## III—At Home : Politics, Morals, Etc.

FRENCH politics used to be considered so complicated as to be practically unintelligible to the casual student. Japanese party politics in its intricacies, in its flashing changes, in its swift and often violent moves, was always just as difficult for the foreigner to follow.

In foreign policy, however, one Japanese Government after another has been constant for decades. It might truthfully be said that from the day on which forty-seven years ago, they scored their first major military success, the Japanese Army and Navy, though then

Asia, Japan must adopt a policy of Blood and Iron. . . . In order to conquer the world, Japan must first conquer Europe and Asia; in order to conquer Europe and Asia, Japan must first conquer China; and in order to conquer China, Japan must conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan expects to fulfil the above programme in ten years." And though for years the Japanese have denied the existence of any such document, this year Tokyo brazenly broadcast that "we are well on our way to accomplishing the first part of the sacred charge laid down on us as outlined in the Tanaka Memorial!"



Caught in the Bay of Biscay while on its way to raid shipping in the Atlantic, a U-boat was forced to surface by bombs from a Sunderland flying-boat of R.A.F. Coastal Command. Picture shows: The U-Boat caught in a hail of fire from the Sunderland.—E.N.P.

very much in embryo, began dreaming the dream which they think is now to come true. To this dream notoriously frank expression was given in 1927 by the then Prime Minister, General Tanaka.

The Tanaka Memorial has been so often quoted that it would be waste of time to give the full text here. But can there be anything more explicit, and more revealing of a national smash-and-grab policy than this extract? "For settling differences in East

DICTATORSHIP OF MILITARISTIC  
CLIQUE

There is no Opposition, as Britain knows it, in Japan. Up to 1937, the country was run from behind the Throne by that mysterious group known as "They." Since the outbreak of the China War, these fire-eaters have gained more and more power, until to-day the word government represents nothing more nor less than the dictatorship of a militaristic clique. The composition of this



clique occasionally changes; its policy does not, and so until hell has been let loose in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, until city by city, prefecture by prefecture, the people of Japan are made to realize what total war can mean—what indeed it has meant to millions of Chinese, Malays, Indonesians, Filipinos, Indo-Chinese and Indians, they are unlikely to understand that with nations, as with individuals, it is necessary to be peace-loving, law-abiding, morally upright and tolerant, in order to establish a permanent place in the comity of nations. They *must* be taught this, for their present military caste dictatorship is the choice of 'the people.' The masses appear to be behind their leaders in everything they are doing. The proletariat, equally with the Army commanders, is responsible for the mass murders, the ravaging of homes, the untold suffering of so many millions in the last five years. Sir Percy Harris, M.P., asked a very pertinent question when, in a discussion on Hong Kong in the House of Commons on March 8, he inquired of the Foreign Secretary whether he would "make it clear that the Emperor, the Government and the whole Japanese people are responsible for these atrocities, and not merely the Army."

It cannot be unfair to suggest that happenings in Japan itself in the last 21 years reflect the public character. Let us examine a few of the more widely published events. In Japan, for two decades, Liberalism either in thought or in action has been a sin, a capital crime, yet even in a country like Japan, there were naturally some dissidents, and I go on to recall shortly the fate of some of those exceptions.

### STABBED TO DEATH

In 1921, Prime Minister Hara was stabbed to death in broad daylight in Tokyo. He had contributed largely to the signing of the Washington Naval Treaty. His assassin easily escaped the death penalty.

In 1930, Prime Minister Hamaguchi died of wounds received from shots fired by a student who stated in open court that he had nothing whatever against Prime Minister other than that he was responsible for the ratification of the London Navy Treaty—and therefore deserved death. He (the assassin) became something of a national hero.

Two years later, Prime Minister "Old Man" Inukai was murdered. He had been a friend of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and believed in a peaceful—not "peaceful"—policy towards China.

In 1939, a prominent member of the Diet got up at a Session and suggested mildly that "it might not be a bad idea, since we want the Chinese to co-operate with us, if we were to give them some concrete sign of our goodwill, such as treating them more like fellow-humans and less like wild beasts." His little speech was not reported in the Press, but none the less it gained circulation. A rickshaw coolie, a student and a bank clerk made three separate attempts to knife the speaker. All failed, though the clerk wounded him. Finally, he received a message from very high up suggesting that as he had done something unpardonable, there was only one suitable course open to him. He took that course. I saw his funeral.

Where political morality is so rotten, it is easy to understand that social morals are also inferior. I have said that Japan was an excellent place to live in—healthy, modern, clean. So it was, if one stayed on the surface, likely just scratching the veneer one could find all the vice and filth in the world.

(Continued on page 28.)

### THREE YEARS OF WAR

(Continued from page 24.)

them up" in the women's services, A.T.S., W.A.A.F.S., W.R.N.S.? Who are those nearly two millions in the Home Guard sworn to defend their homes against invasion? Who, when bombs dropped and fires soared, rescued the trapped, put out the fires, and went to work the next day as usual? Who makes the ships, planes, tanks, mines, bombs and guns? Who put 6,000,000 extra acres under the plough during three years of total war?

Just the ordinary people of Great Britain. All—all of them. Young and old. Men and women. Two out of every three men and women between the ages of 14 and 65 are doing full-time war work. The remaining third are housewives with young children, part-time workers, workers engaged in some trade which though not classified as vital war work, is necessary to keep the population alive and working. Children are busy with war savings and salvage; the old have returned to their former tasks to release the able-bodied. Women—well! Women pack parachutes, fire anti-aircraft guns, drive cranes, fill ordnance fuses, hammer home ship rivets, cope with aeroplane wings, make and test precision instruments. They are porters, bus conductors, clerks, army cooks, radio locators, electric welders.

Then all these workers after their daily work usually do some extra war work as a "hobby"—Fire-watching, civil defence, canteens, blood transfusion, Home Guard. Just ordinary citizens of Great Britain, all of them.

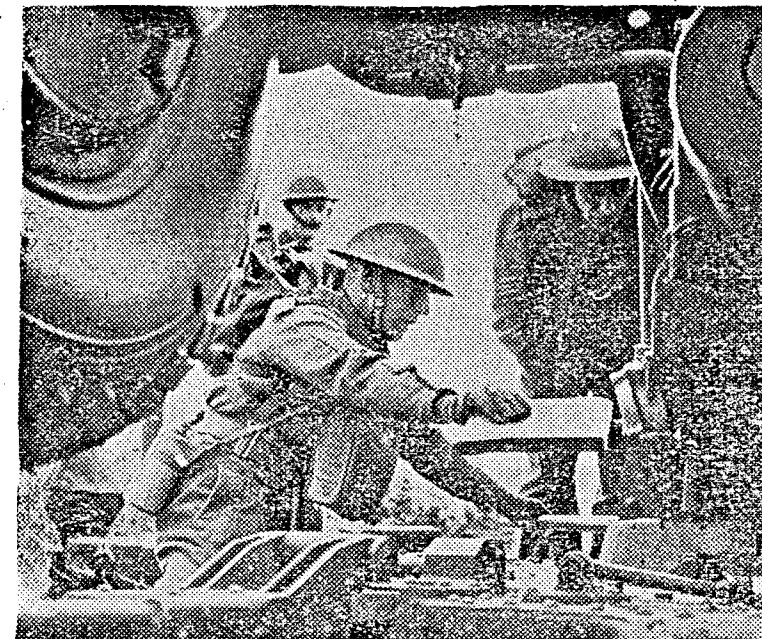
## Japanese use of Battleships

THE main significance of the first official news of the naval operations around the Solomon Islands is to be found in the mention of battleships as being part of the Japanese force and in the loss or crippling of two more Japanese aircraft-carriers, writes the *Manchester Guardian* naval correspondent. Japan's strength in carriers at the start of the Pacific war was known to be seven vessels on service and two more probably completed. Unofficial reports have since suggested that half a dozen others were available.

The probability is that Japan has put into service some converted merchantmen. These "small aircraft-carriers," as they are generally called, carry anything up to a score of

Mention of battleships among the vessels hit by Allied airmen is important because it looks as though the reduction in hitting power caused by carrier losses in earlier engagements had forced Admiral Yamamoto to support this new enterprise with his main strength from the battle-fleet. Hitherto he has avoided risking the backbone of Japan's sea power, but American success in landing in the Solomons and holding on there meant that a desperate effort had to be made to restore her position.

If that is the correct reading of the position, we get an interesting deduction. Although the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway Island were totally different in tactics from the traditional naval battle—since



Troops in Northern Ireland have been undergoing realistic training under war conditions calculated to make them ready and fit for all the changes and chances of modern warfare. Photo shows a member of an A.A. gun crew levelling the platform.

machines, as against the four score of the big carriers. A proportion of them have no landing-on facilities for fast fighters, and the pilot has to bale out when his petrol is exhausted in the hope that he will be picked up from the sea.

Japan's losses in carriers are now certainly six, with others out of action, repairing after the damage suffered in the Coral Sea and Midway Island engagements. The progress of the naval campaign in the Pacific has shown us that both sides there are more dependent on ship-borne aircraft than are opposed forces anywhere else. Japan's losses in carriers must, therefore, have severely reduced not only the hitting power of her fleet but its actual freedom of movement.

the main bodies of surface ships were not in conflict—the result has been the same as it has always been in naval warfare. The pressure of the stronger navy has gradually enforced desperate measures on its adversary. Nothing would suit Admiral Nimitz better than a pitched battle with the Japanese main fleet. Once that is destroyed, or even decimated, sea-borne expeditions of the Japanese must wither for lack of sea-borne support.

Admiral Yamamoto has known that all along, and that is why he has held his battleships back. If he is now compelled to throw them in the Solomons fighting, we may have come to that point in the Pacific campaign in which he can lose the war for Japan in a single afternoon.

## I KNOW THE JAPANESE

(Continued from page 26.)

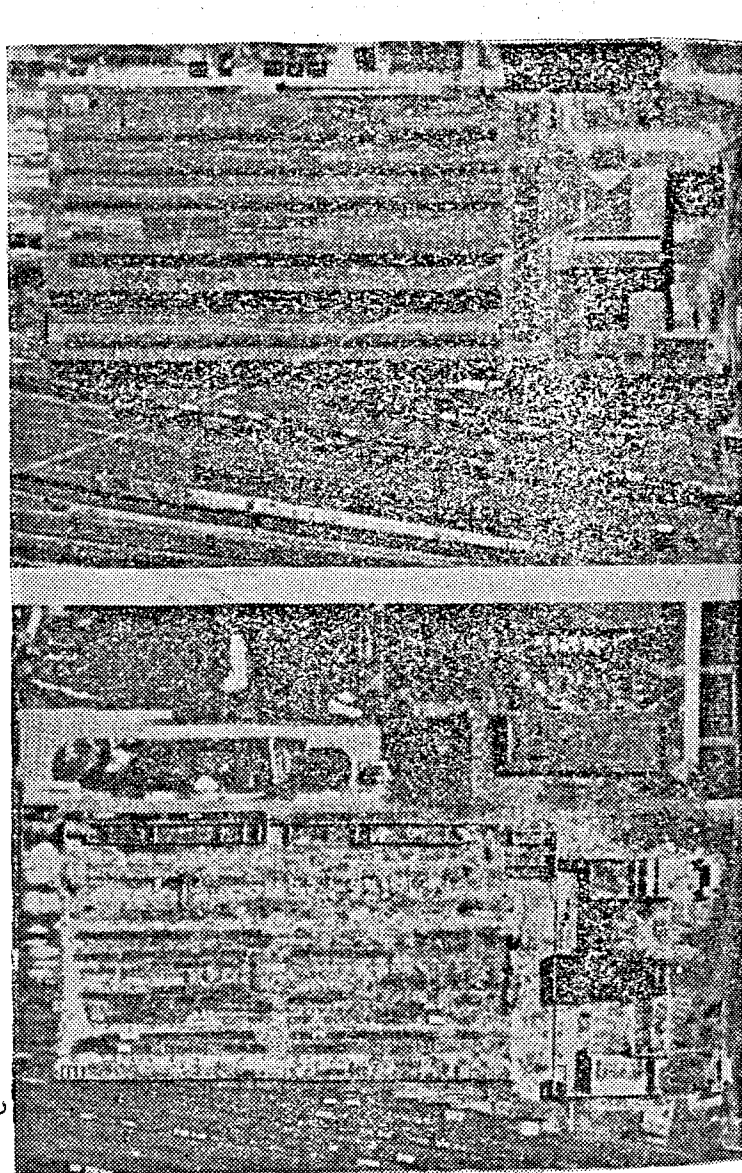
## LOW STANDARD OF MORALS

I read an article once wherein the writer, obviously from an arm-chair some thousands of miles distant, referred to the sanctity of Japanese family life . . . "his home is no less sacred and precious to the Japanese than to the Chinese." I wonder whether that author was an unconscious humorist, or a paid propagandist, for my own experiences certainly do not tally with his (if any). Some years ago, to gain some idea of Japanese family customs from the inside, I stayed as paying guest in the home of a man whom I had known abroad, and soon after I began my stay I realized that finance was becoming more and more of a problem with that family. One day, on my way out, I saw some sort of a ceremony in progress. My host told me later that it was a "blessing ceremony"—the youngest daughter of the house was going into the Red Light District to help tide over the financial crisis! If things went well she might return to her studies in six months (she was at a famous Tokyo university), but in the meantime, if I should feel in the mood for relaxation, it would be much appreciated. . . . And I learned of many another such case during my stay in Japan.

A visit to the Tokyo Quarter is an illuminating experience. Nearly every big city of the world has or had its "district," but I wonder if there is one where common decency is so blatantly ignored, one where girls are so shamelessly exhibited from cage-like windows for the passing male to make his choice,—just as a westerner might choose his cooked meat from a restaurant window?

John Gunther, in his section on Japan in his great book "Inside Asia," writes: "Japanese brothels are the most extensive in the world; thousands upon thousands of young girls—even children—are sold into prostitution by their parents every year, and the kind of professional hostess known as Geisha is a distinctive feature of Japanese life. There is little odium attached to prostitution in Japan. If she is lucky, a prostitute may eventually save enough money for a dowry, in which case she will return to her village and marry. Alcohol, gambling and music are forbidden in Japanese brothels: they may detract from the efficiency of the performance. Prostitution is simply a business—a serious business—from which the Government derives revenue.

Written three years ago, by a man who has made himself famous by the accuracy and impartiality of his writings (as other parts of the chapter on Japan in "Inside Asia" would witness) . . . "thousands upon thousands of young girls—even children—are sold into prostitution by their parents every year." What an excellent guarantee of the inviolability of Indian womanhood, should the fathers and brothers of these girls and children ever land on this soil!



Reconnaissance pictures taken after the R.A.F.'s 1000-bomber raid on Cologne on May 30, when, it is estimated, more than 250 factory buildings and workshops were destroyed or seriously damaged. Top picture shows the Kolnische Gummfaden at Deutz on the east bank of the Rhine before the raid. Below is the same factory after the raid. The main building had been entirely destroyed. Tyres and tubes were manufactured in this factory.—E.N.P.

## How R.A.F. Dislocates Reich's Economic Plan

## A DIFFERENT PICTURE

Very different is the picture of Germany today. In the first place, every available reserve has been thrown in to win the war in 1942. Everything has been sacrificed to this short-term policy, with the result that Germany's economy is a very finely balanced *tour de force* whereby the maximum of effort goes into war production and the very minimum to civilian needs.

As is already known, the labour situation is acute; armies and armaments factories alike are clamouring for man-power; and industrial reserves supplying the civilian consumer have been squeezed dry. Consumer goods, indeed, are practically unavailable; the food situation is definitely tight; while

WHAT is the effect on the complicated structure of Germany's economic life of the recent heavy bombing by the R.A.F. of important targets in the Reich? Speaking in London on August 19, an official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare answered this question when he referred in some detail, from information lately to hand, to the effects of R.A.F. bombing not only on war production but also on the whole pattern of every-day life in Germany.

The speaker prefaced his remarks with a picture of the Luftwaffe's attacks on Britain during the autumn and winter of 1940-41.



Described by the German press as "one of the most damaging attacks of the war," the R.A.F. raid on Lubeck devastated over 200 acres of this important German Baltic supply port. Note: This picture was published in the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," further proof that the German Government are no longer able to conceal the devastating effects of Britain's air offensive.

Britain had not then worked up to her full war effort; there were vast reserves of labour available for repairs of damage; there were ample reserves of food, furniture and ordinary necessities of every-day life with which those members of the population who had been bombed out could replenish their blitzed wardrobes and cupboards; while there were reserves of transport with which to meet inevitable dislocations of traffic. Thus Britain, in spite of staggering blows, was able to come quickly to her feet.

housing, or rather lack of alternative accommodation in the event of bombing, is another major problem confronting the Reich leaders.

## FIRE-FIGHTERS OR FACTORY WORKERS

The effect of the R.A.F. bombing is, therefore, thoroughly to dislocate this finely balanced plan of German economics. If the German war effort is not to suffer, those people who have suffered from a severe R.A.F. raid in one of the industrial centres must be

(Continued on page 30.)



## Second Front in the Making

"A second front is probably in the making although how, when, or where remains a closely guarded military secret," asserts retired Rear Admiral Clark Woodward, now a military annalist for the International News Service. He writes:—

"My conclusion is based on the following developments of 'a more or less interlocking significance': (1) The United States Navy's announcement of the successful establishment of shore positions in the Solomon Islands; (2) news of Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Moscow; (3) announced changes in the British Middle East Command; (4) the reported arrival of the largest single expedition ever sent to Egypt; (5) the reported arrival in the British Isles of the

largest troopship convoys that ever crossed the Atlantic; (6) the Dieppe raid.

"The American victory in the battle of the Solomon and the ever-increasing strength of the United Nations in various theatres of the war should indicate to the Axis Powers from now on that they will be unable to launch new offensives in any particular region except at the risk of being attacked by the Allies in other vital areas.

"The Dieppe raid was a rehearsal—probably the first of a series preliminary to a real operation. As the troops engaged in this raid had undergone months of special preparation, it is obvious that the raid was in no way connected with the conference in Moscow. Indications are that it was purely coincidental."

## Education "Taking Wings"

"A new air training programme will be initiated in American high schools this fall," states an article in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

"The American airplane industry is working miracles. Bombers, fighters, torpedo planes, trainers and mighty transports are now pouring off the assembly lines at a rate exceeding that of the combined Axis production. Soon the output will be 10,000 planes monthly.

"However, the United States does not want to find itself all dressed up with the most powerful planes in the world and not enough crews to man them. It is to avert this that the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Office of Education and the Air Training Corps of America are preparing to give 2,000,000 boys, and girls too, pre-flight training within the next 12 months. It means that this fall, education in American schools is 'going to take wings.'

"Government agencies are saturating the curriculums of high schools with the most practical pre-flight aeronautics. New manuals and text-books on aerodynamics, design, meteorology, communications, and engines will be available to every high school in the United States this fall.

"While Government agencies generally are seeking to air-condition American youth, the Air Training Corps of America, which is a non-Government group of civic-minded leaders, is specially gearing a programme to

urgent war needs. It seeks, first, to stir the youth's interest in the programme; second, to organize a Voluntary Aviation Cadet Corps in schools; third, to give these corps specially adapted physical drill and pre-flight training with the collaboration of the United States Army and United States Navy."

### HOW R.A.F. DISLOCATES REICH'S ECONOMIC PLAN

(Continued from page 29.)

housed, fed and clothed in order that factory workers should continue to fill the factory benches. But there are practically no reserves of any description such as were available in Britain in similar circumstances. Moreover, the very fact that heavy raids are likely means that defences must be strengthened and A.R.P. services improved, thus setting before Germany's rulers the problem: fire-fighters or factory workers?

Indeed, throughout the whole of Germany's economic life there is evidence to-day of this conflict—a conflict created by a "do or die" policy wherein every nerve is strained to win the war quickly and decisively, at whatever cost. Grim, indeed, is the prospect of the coming months if R.A.F. attacks increase in strength and weight, and the German population, already suffering acute discomfort, faces the prospect of less and less food, clothing and shelter.

## Diary of the War

### AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

**29th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked the industrial town of Cassel. Heavy bombers also attacked objectives in Port Gdynia. Railways and targets were raided in Occupied France.

Admiral Stark of the United States Navy expressed the opinion at Edinburgh that the war would be long and tough.

Mr. J. C. Winant, American Ambassador, speaking at the City Guildhall, London, said: "I have been here sometime and I never hope to find anywhere here or in hereafter a friendlier world than I found in Great Britain."

**30th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives at Nurnberg and Saarbrücken. The docks at Ostend were also attacked.

**31st Aug.**—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "Our financial front stands strong and firm."

Soviet planes bombed Berlin, Danzig and Koenigsberg.

The United States Army Air Force Flying Fortresses bombed the German aerodrome at Wevelghem near Courtaai (Belgium).

**1st Sep.**—One enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly at one point in eastern England.

**2nd Sep.**—Hitler issued an appeal to the German people again to make voluntary sacrifices in the Winter Help Campaign.

Disorder broke out in the Croatian capital Zagreb and the neighbouring villages.

Two German float planes were destroyed in the English Channel.

**3rd Sep.**—The Royal Air Force made a heavy raid on Saarbrücken. The Red Air Force raided Poland, Warsaw and East Prussia.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on south-east coast.

It was disclosed that there was a big shake-up in the *Luftwaffe* after the Dieppe raid.

Speaking at Guildhall, London, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said: "There could be no compromise with Hitler."

**4th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Karlsruhe.

Two German aircraft were destroyed over Britain.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

**31st Aug.**—According to well-informed circles in Montevideo, North American forces were to co-operate in the defence of the Brazilian and Uruguayan Coasts.

**1st Sep.**—President Roosevelt, in the course of a statement, said that America was wholly dedicated to the defeat of the Axis and the removal from this earth of injustices and inequalities which create tyrants and made for new wars.

**2nd Sep.**—According to a pamphlet issued by the office of the War Information in Washington, the United Nations had now more than 15 million men under arms.

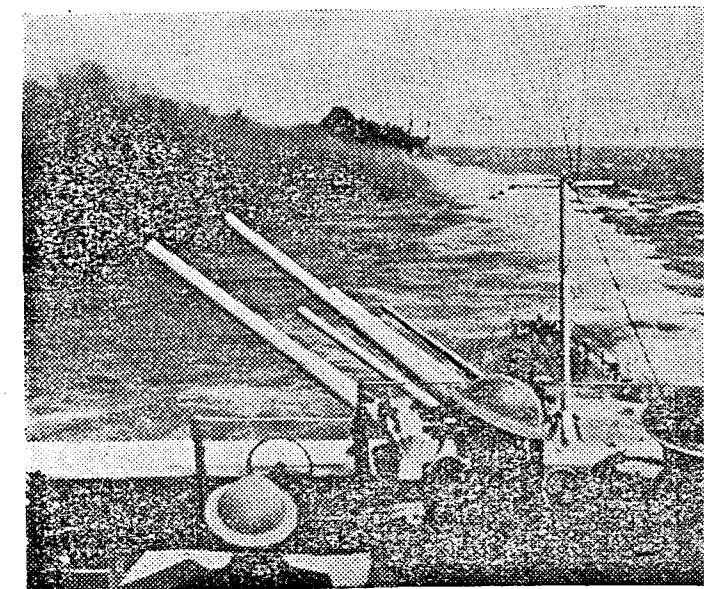
**3rd Sep.**—President Roosevelt announced that a special United States technical mission was leaving for Brazil at the request of the Brazilian Government.

Three men were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in New York on a charge of giving information to the enemy.

### INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

**31st Aug.**—It was revealed that organized guerilla bands armed with spears, slings, bow and arrows were operating with deadly effect against the Japanese on the Assam-Burma border.

**1st Sep.**—American bombers attacked Lashio. Thirty-two hits were scored in the airport area.



Picture shows:—A British light cruiser smoke-screening a convoy, in the Mediterranean seen from the bridge of another light cruiser.



The Royal Air Force bombed rivercraft near Akyab. A raid was also made on Myitkyina.

**2nd Sep.**—American aircraft bombed the Japanese base of Myitkyina.

#### ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

**29th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked a tanker or a large merchantman off Crete. Patrol activity continued.

**30th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy vehicles on the El Alamein front. A heavy raid was made on Tobruk.

An enemy supply ship was sunk in the Mediterranean.

**31st Aug.**—It was disclosed that the zero hour may not be far off in El Alamein.

British destroyers bombarded Rommel's tank repair workshops and stores dumps at Ras El Daba.

Goebbels arrived in Venice at the invitation of the Italian Government to attend the so-called international exhibition of cinema art.

No information was obtainable in London on the statement made in an Italian communiqué that an attempt was made by a small force to land on Cerigotto near Crete.

**1st Sep.**—The Italian Governor-General in Tirana, M. Mulletti, was the object of a bomb attempt.

Nine Axis bombers, one float plane and three Axis fighters were destroyed by Malta's defences.

It was announced that all British troops had left Addis Ababa except a small guard of 50 men for the British Legation.

Air combats took place over the El Alamein area.

**2nd Sep.**—Marshal Rommel launched an attack on Egypt. The Axis attack in the Central Sector was repulsed. Nazi forces advanced eight miles through the Allied minefields. Heavy fighting took place in the El Himeimat area.

The Royal Air Force scored a hit on a medium-sized Axis tanker in the Mediterranean. An Italian fighter was shot down.

#### ARMY TRAINING—SWIMMING

Modern warfare, particularly combined operations, requires that soldiers should be competent swimmers. Already swimming forms an important part of the training programme at many stations in India, and now War Department has sanctioned the provision of 41 further swimming pools at 28 stations in this country.

The cost of the new pools is estimated at Rs. 3,24,000 initial and Rs. 1,12,000 recurring.

#### IN INDIAN HANDS

"The vast majority of cases are decided by members of the Executive Council without even the knowledge of the Viceroy. It is only in important cases that he hears of the decision of the Member in charge, and only in cases where two departments differ or when the case is a difficult one or of wide importance that it goes before the Executive Council presided over by the Viceroy. Eleven Members out of sixteen including the Viceroy are Indians, and you can realize how much administration is now entirely in Indian hands. The eleventh Indian Member is now going to England on the War Cabinet. The Viceroy only holds the foreign portfolio and some special responsibilities under the Government of India Act, 1935."

—HON. SIR FIROZ KHAN NOON—in a speech at Aligarh on August 24.

**3rd Sep.**—A big tank battle was in progress south of the Ruweisat ridge. The Allies raided the northern sector. Enemy landing grounds between Matruh and Daba was attacked by Allied aircraft.

Five persons were killed and 30 wounded in an air raid on Cairo.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's Personal Representative, arrived in Cairo.

British planes raided Sicily.

**4th Sep.**—Allied heavy bombers raided Tobruk. There was lull in land operations.

#### RUSSIA AND FINLAND

**29th Aug.**—The Russians broke into Rzhev and captured the northern suburbs.

General Zhukov, Commander of the Soviet armies on the Central Front, was appointed Stalin's First Deputy Commissar.

The Germans were halted in their drive on Stalingrad. Von Bock's assault columns found it difficult to make headway. Mass air raids were staged by enemy aircraft.

**30th Aug.**—The Russians made a firm stand before Stalingrad. All German attacks were held. North-west of Stalingrad, the Germans were pushed back.

**31st Aug.**—Nazis met with reverses in the Caucasus. Landings on Black Sea coast were foiled. Ten troop ships were sunk. The Russians advanced on the Kalinin front.

**1st Sep.**—The Nazi drive towards Grozny oilfields hung fire. The final struggle for Stalingrad began. It was heavily bombed.

**2nd Sep.**—German panzers drove towards Stalingrad from south-west. The Russians fell back.

Timoshenko's main force pushed back the Italians and crossed the Don in the region of Kletskaya, 70 miles south-west of Stalingrad.

In the Eastern Caucasus, the Red Army started a counter-offensive in the Prokhladnaya region.

In the Western Caucasus, the Germans launched a new offensive.

The Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, stated: "The war will not end in 1942 but will be protracted through a fourth winter. The German losses since the outbreak of the war amount to one and a half millions dead."

**3rd Sep.**—Official and unofficial reports declared that Stalingrad, Russia's great tank city, was in great peril. In the Caucasus, the situation worsened where sanguinary battles took place. Russians fell back in the south-west.

The Russians registered an advance near Rzhev and forced German defences.

**4th Sep.**—The Germans attacked Novorossisk and made an onslaught on Stalingrad.

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

**1st Sep.**—The Swedish Government decided to take action against Fifth Columnists in the Swedish Army.

**3rd Sep.**—In Argentina, a group of Radical Deputies made a recommendation to the Congress to break-off relations with the Axis.

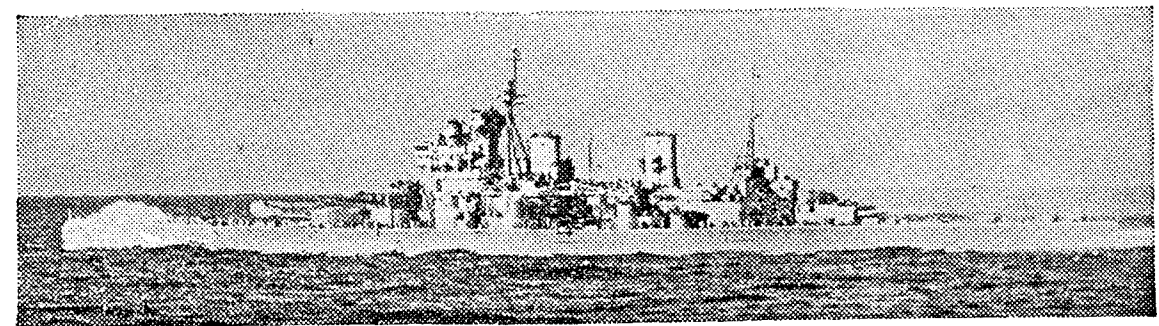
A subversive plot in Ecuador was quelled.

**4th Sep.**—Senor Sunar, Spain's Foreign Minister, resigned.

#### SHIPPING

**31st Aug.**—Two enemy transports were sunk by the Red Fleet in Barentz Sea.

A Russian warship sank an enemy submarine in the Black Sea.



The latest British battleship is, the £8,000,000 "Duke of York". Laid down on May 5, 1939, she is one of five battleships of the "King George V" class. Displacement 35,000 tons: personnel 1,150: Dimensions, 740 x 103 ft.: speed of over 30 knots: carries four air-craft. Her armament consists of ten 14-inch guns, sixteen 5.25 inch guns, four multiple pom-poms, and smaller guns.

### VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

**29th Aug.**—French patriots threw grenades at an S.S. detachment marching through the streets of Paris. Near Bordeaux, French patriots attacked German coastal defences and having captured arms, opened fire on German soldiers.

**31st Aug.**—It was revealed that M. Laval had herded thousands of Jewish children into concentration camps in Vichy France.

Marshal Petain, addressing the French Legion at Clermont Ferrand, said: "Too many Frenchmen look backwards and hanker for the old regime. I assure you the past is dead."

### THE FAR EAST

**29th Aug.**—Japanese surface forces withdrew from the Battle of Solomons. An American Navy Department's communiqué indicated a United States victory in the second phase of the battle. The first phase was the landing of United States troops.

The Japanese were hard pressed in Chekiang. In Kiangsi, the Chinese recaptured Likitan and Tuchang.

**30th Aug.**—The Chinese recaptured Lishui, an important air base.

One Japanese destroyer was sunk and two others were severely damaged in the Solomons. Allied aircraft bombed Milne Bay.

**31st Aug.**—It was announced that the Americans were well-established in the Solomons. The Japanese were annihilated or captured wherever they attempted to regain territory.

**1st Sep.**—By lightning attacks the Chinese retook more than 20 towns in Kiangsi and Chekiang.

The Japanese withdrew from Milne Bay.

**2nd Sep.**—A Chinese official spokesman, Dr. Tsiang, said at a press conference at Chungking that the Japanese would not be allowed to concentrate forces in anyone sector. He asserted that the Solomons could be called China's and Russia's second front. He further said that Japan was not efficient to launch a full-scale offensive against India.

Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Foreign Minister, resigned.

The Japanese launched strong attacks against the Australians in the Kokoda front. In Milne Bay, the Japanese were purely on the defensive.

**3rd Sep.**—The Chinese encircled Kinwa.

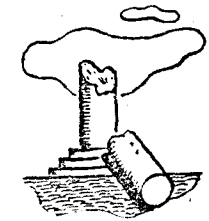
Marshal Chiang Kai-shek cabled to Mr. Churchill that China will not stop fighting.

**4th Sep.**—Japanese reinforcements were sent to Singapore.



## THE LOVED NAMES WILL BE CHANGED

**IMMEDIATELY** the Japanese took Singapore, that great city was given a Japanese name. If the Japanese should capture our



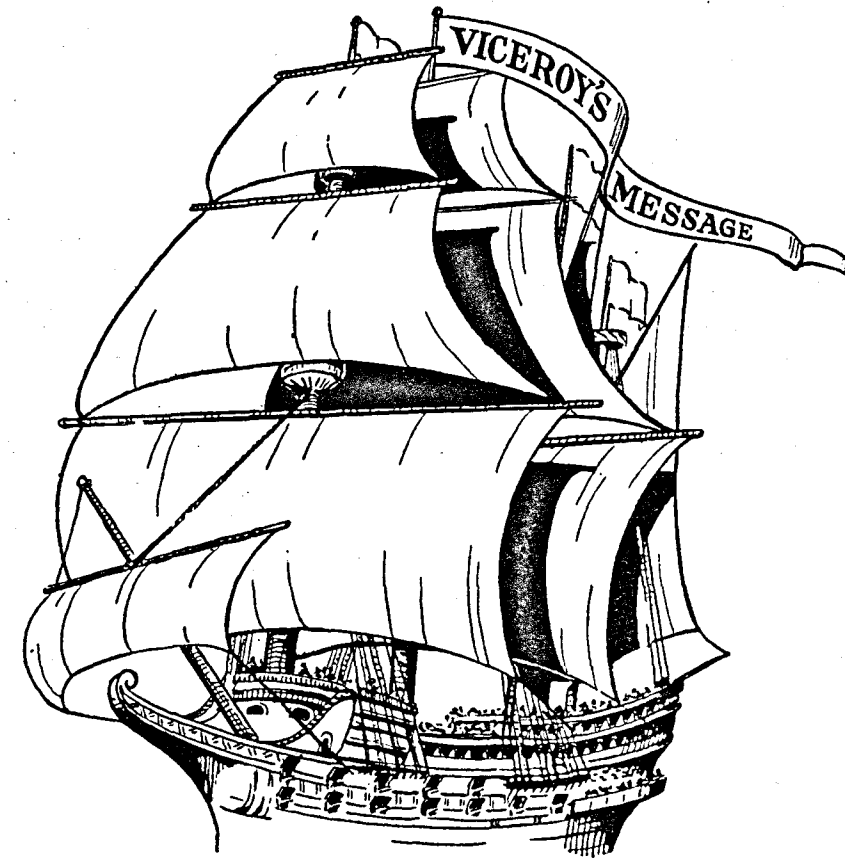
towns and holy places the same will happen here. Places with deep historic and religious associations will be desecrated and given Japanese labels—by law. The Japanese are not going to respect Indian sentiments. Are we of this great land going to allow such treatment without a blow? Never! Let us resist these barbarians with our combined might.

## BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

against the Japanese



# National War Front



The Ship of State sails a stormy sea, in peril from an adverse sky, from well-armed pirates, and from hidden rocks.

But she is a staunch and well-loved ship, and her Captain calls to every man aboard for single-hearted effort.

Officers to their posts! Men to their stations!

No dissension on the quarter-deck: no muttering in the fo'castle!

All together! Trim the sails! Man the guns!

Slam the enemy! Steer straight for

Victory!

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS WAR REVIEW

DIARY OF THE SECOND GREAT WAR

From September 1941 to September 1942

Friday, September 4, 1942

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## ENGLAND AND GERMANY 1941

**29th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force bombers attacked Duisberg and other targets in the Ruhr as well as the docks at Ostend.

A small number of casualties was reported from an enemy air raid on eastern England.

**30th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force raided Frankfurt and Mannheim.

**31st Aug.**—Cherbourg was attacked by the Royal Air Force.

**1st Sep.**—The Royal Air Force raided Essen, Cologne and other objectives in Rhineland and the Ruhr.

Many children were killed in a community shelter when German planes bombed the working-class quarter in Hull.

**SOVIET PLANES RAIDED BERLIN,** Koenigsberg, Danzig and Memel.

**2nd Sep.**—Cologne was raided by the Royal Air Force, which also made daylight sweeps over France.

Slight damage was caused by an enemy air raid on an area in north-east England.

**3rd Sep.**—The Royal Air Force raided Berlin, Frankfurt, Mannheim and other towns in western Germany, also the ports of Ostend and Dunkirk.

Bombs were dropped by enemy planes on East Anglia and north-east England but no casualties were reported.

**4th Sep.**—Brest and Rotterdam were raided by the Royal Air Force.

**5th Sep.**—In sweeps over the Channel and France, the Royal Air Force accounted for an enemy tanker and bombed a factory at La Pallice.

Slight enemy activity was reported over north-east Scotland.

Soviet planes raided Berlin.

**6th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy shipping at Oslo.

**7th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force attacked targets in Rhineland and the Ruhr and made offensive sweeps over France.

An escort vessel was blown up and a supply ship set on fire by British bombers off the Dutch coast.

Slight enemy activity was reported over south-west and eastern England.

**8th Sep.**—BERLIN SUFFERED THE HEAVIEST RAID EVER AT THE HANDS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE. Numerous fires were caused by high-explosives dropped



by hundreds of planes. Shipyard in Kiel and the docks at Boulogne were also attacked. A German "Flak" (anti-aircraft) vessel was sunk off Ostend.

A few German raiders dive-bombed a cinema, a school and some private houses in a town on the south-east of England.

**9th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force raided the important industrial centre of Kassel, Munster and other objectives in western Germany, as well as the docks at Cherbourg. High-explosives were dropped in the Norwegian coastal areas.

**12th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force raided Kiel and Boulogne and also the aerodrome at Stavanger. Enemy shipping off the Norwegian and Dutch coasts was attacked.

**13th Sep.**—Industrial objectives in Frankfurt were bombed by the Royal Air Force, as also the docks at Cherbourg and the port of St. Nazaire. An enemy supply ship was sunk off the Frisian Islands.

A slight German air raid on an area in north-east England was reported.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, announced the creation of a National Fire-Fighting Service in time for a second winter of "the Battle of the Flames."

**14th Sep.**—British bombers attacked the docks at Brest and at Le Havre.

**15th Sep.**—German airmen raided a north-east town in England.

It was revealed that air raid civilian casualties in England during August were only 169 killed or missing (and believed killed), and 135 injured and detained in hospital.

**16th Sep.**—A force of over 200 Royal Air Force bombers attacked Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven and the docks at Le Havre.

**17th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Karlsruhe and docks at Le Havre. A power plant at Mazingarbe near Bethune was also bombed.

**18th Sep.**—In offensive sweeps over enemy occupied country, the Royal Air Force destroyed 16 German fighters in addition to the 25 shot down on the two previous days. Enemy supply ships and anti-aircraft vessels were sunk or damaged off the Belgian and Dutch coasts.

**19th Sep.**—In offensive sweeps over the Continent, the Royal Air Force brought down 16 German planes and sank four German ships. The docks at Le Havre were bombed.

**20th Sep.**—Berlin was bombed by the Soviet Air Force.

In the greatest daylight offensive of the war, the Royal Air Force struck at the Nazis in Germany, in Norway and in France and set on fire four enemy ships in a convoy off the Dutch coast.

**21st Sep.**—The Royal Air Force raided Berlin and Frankfurt. Twenty-four enemy aircraft were destroyed and during sweeps over France, a power-station and railway objectives were bombed.

**23rd Sep.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Boulogne and damaged a large enemy supply ship off the Norwegian Coast.

German airmen dropped a few bombs on East Anglia but there were no casualties and only slight damage.

**24th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force bombed a large enemy supply ship off Norway and an enemy mine-sweeper off Dunkirk.

**25th Sep.**—It was announced in Simla that several Indian pilots had taken part in raids over Germany.

**26th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force attacked invasion ports, damaged two enemy mine-sweepers and two anti-aircraft vessels off Dunkirk and sunk a patrol ship off Cherbourg.

**27th Sep.**—The official German News Agency admitted British raids on south-west Germany and the coastal area. Calais and Dunkirk were again raided by the Royal Air Force, also the railway station at Amiens. Twenty-one enemy planes were shot down in the course of these offensive sweeps. Thirteen British planes were lost.

**28th Sep.**—While Britain was raid-free, the Royal Air Force successfully attacked an enemy supply ship in France.

**29th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force raided Frankfurt and attacked barges and boats off the Belgian and French coasts.

Enemy planes caused slight damage in a south Wales area.

**30th Sep.**—Targets in Stettin and Hamburg were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

A town in north-east Scotland was raided by enemy aircraft.

**1st Oct.**—For the second night in succession, the Royal Air Force bombed Hamburg and Stettin as well as enemy shipping and invasion ports.

Enemy planes raided north-east coastal area of England.

**2nd Oct.**—The Royal Air Force raided Stuttgart and other objectives in western and south-western Germany. Invasion ports in France were also attacked.

**3rd Oct.**—Three Nazi bombers were destroyed when they made a moonlight raid on Britain.

The Royal Air Force attacked the docks at Brest as well as aerodromes in enemy-occupied territory.

**4th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Dunkirk, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

One German supply ship as well as three "flak" (anti-aircraft) ships were sunk in the Channel by the Royal Air Force.

**5th Oct.**—Some slight coastal activity by the enemy was reported in the east and south-west of England.

**8th Oct.**—Slight enemy activity was reported over south-west England and South Wales.

**10th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force bombed shipping and other objectives in Aalesund.

A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the south-west coast of England and damaged a few houses.

**11th Oct.**—Two hundred bombers took part when the Royal Air Force attacked Cologne and other targets in Rhineland and the Ruhr and raided enemy-occupied ports and aerodromes in Holland and France.

The Nazis dropped bombs on eastern England and caused slight damage and a few casualties.

**12th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force successfully raided north-western Germany, started fires in Emden and also attacked enemy ships.

An enemy bomber attacking a British convoy in the North Sea was shot down. Enemy activity over Britain was on a very small scale. Three enemy planes were shot down in an air battle over the Channel.

**13th Oct.**—Over 300 Royal Air Force bombers raided Nuremberg and other objectives in Bavaria, Rhineland and north-west Germany.

**14th Oct.**—Düsseldorf and Cologne were bombed by the Royal Air Force, also the docks at Boulogne and enemy shipping off the French, Dutch and Norwegian coasts.

**15th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force destroyed five enemy fighters in the course of attacks on the docks at Le Havre.

**16th Oct.**—Targets in western Germany as well as anti-aircraft ships, petrol stores and oil-tank wagons in enemy-occupied territory were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

Slight enemy activity over the east coast of England caused some damage, but no casualties.

**17th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force bombed objectives at Duisburg and other places in the Ruhr and also attacked docks at Dunkirk, Ostend and Calais. Enemy shipping off Norwegian Coast and Frisian Islands were also bombed.

Slight enemy activity over eastern England was reported and one enemy bomber was shot down.

**18th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force bombed targets in western Germany.

**19th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force carried out several offensive patrols over the Cherbourg Peninsula. Radio stations were machine-gunned and two enemy aircraft destroyed.

**20th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force carried out a number of offensive patrols over Northern France. Attacks were made on a munition train, enemy supply columns, troops, gun-positions and enemy aircraft on the ground.

An enemy patrol vessel off the French coast was also attacked and an enemy supply ship off the Dutch coast.

A few enemy aircraft dropped bombs in East Anglia, causing slight damage. One German aircraft was destroyed.

**21st Oct.**—One enemy aircraft was shot down into the sea off the south-coast of England.

**22nd Oct.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Bremen and Emden and also French and Dutch occupation ports and aerodromes.

In combats over France 13 enemy planes were destroyed as against 10 of the Royal Air Force.

Enemy planes dropped bombs on two towns on the east coast of England.

**23rd Oct.**—The industrial centre of Mannheim in Rhineland, the docks at Le Havre and the harbour at Brest were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

German aircraft raided scattered points in north Wales and the Merseyside; causing little damage and some casualties.

**24th Oct.**—Powerful forces of the Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany, attacking docks at Brest, Cherbourg and Le Havre. Mannheim was raided and enemy aerodromes near Calais and at Lannion were bombed.

In a sweep over northern France, British fighters destroyed seven enemy fighters without loss to themselves.

A single enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs in north Scotland causing slight damage.

**25th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Rhineland and elsewhere in western Germany, and also bombed docks at

Brest. Coastal Command aircraft attacked enemy shipping off the coast of Norway and the Frisian Islands. A large-sized supply ship was hit and set on fire.

Enemy activity over Britain was on a small scale and a Nazi bomber was destroyed.

**26th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force carried out widespread raids, attacking aerodromes in France and Holland, and bombing objectives in Denmark.

**27th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Hamburg and Cherbourg.

During stray air-raids by the enemy, two Nazi bombers were shot down over England.

**28th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force made sweeps over northern France, bombed targets in the Dunkirk area and attacked an enemy convoy off Terschelling. Six enemy fighters were shot down.

**29th Oct.**—The Royal Air Force penetrated deep into German territory, attacking objectives in south and south-west. The docks at Cherbourg, an aerodrome at Abbeville and military objectives in Belgium were also bombed.

Enemy planes dropped bombs at points in south-west England.

**30th Oct.**—Ships in the harbour of the Norwegian town of Aalesund were successfully attacked by the Royal Air Force, which also bombed barracks and a fish oil factory.

Brest, Boulogne and Le Havre were raided by the Royal Air Force.

One enemy aircraft visited Britain and its bombs caused neither damage nor casualties.

**31st Oct.**—The Royal Air Force carried out numerous offensive sweeps over northern France and the Channel, attacking factories, communications, barges, etc.

Enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs over East Anglia, west and south-west England, causing little damage.

**1st Nov.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Hamburg and the docks at Dunkirk and Boulogne. Successful attacks were also carried out on enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast and the Frisian Islands.

German guns from the other side of the Channel shelled the vicinity of Dover.

**2nd Nov.**—The Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Kiel and elsewhere in north-west Germany. Docks at Brest Le Havre, and St. Nazaire were also attacked.

Six enemy planes were destroyed when enemy aircraft dropped bombs on scattered points in England and Wales. Small damage was caused at the Merseyside and the south coast.

**3rd Nov.**—The Royal Air Force again attacked objectives in northern France, including a wireless station and a number of enemy lorries.

The Royal Air Force Coastal Command attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch Islands and objectives on the coast of Norway.

Single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few isolated points in East Anglia and east Scotland, causing slight damage.

**4th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force made successful attacks on enemy convoys in the English Channel and off the Frisian Islands.

**5th Nov.**—The German News Agency admitted bombing of western and north-western Germany by the Royal Air Force. French Channel ports were also attacked as well as shipping off the Dutch and Norwegian coasts by the Royal Air Force.

Britain had a raid-free night.

**6th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force again attacked Channel ports and enemy shipping.

A single enemy plane raiding England caused slight damage and no casualty.

**7th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Wilhelmshaven, Hamburg, and other places in north-western Germany. Widespread mining operations in enemy waters were also carried out.

**8th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force made the biggest attack of the war on Berlin, Cologne and Mannheim.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in north-east and south-east England, causing some damage and killing a few persons.

**9th Nov.**—Essen and other industrial targets in Germany were attacked by the Royal Air Force. Successful attacks were also made on docks at Ostend and Dunkirk.

The Air Ministry announced that at least 300 fighters, including new Hurricane bombers, were in operation at one time during the day in offensives against targets in occupied territory. The heaviest British raid on Oslo, so far, was also reported. Considerable damage to factories was caused and four enemy fighters were destroyed.

**10th Nov.**—A strong force of the Bomber Command attacked docks and ship-building yards at Hamburg and other ports of north-west Germany, causing large fires.

Docks at Ostend and Dunkirk were also bombed. An enemy aerodrome at Calais was attacked and several fighters on the ground machine-gunned and hit.

A few enemy aircraft appeared over the east coast of England, causing little damage and no casualty.

Mr. Churchill announced that the Royal Air Force had reached parity in numbers with the *Luftwaffe*.

**12th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force made sweeps over the Channel and Occupied France. An enemy supply ship was sunk off the Dutch Coast.

The Frankfurt Radio announced that the German air "ace," Flying Officer Kahn, was missing.

**13th Nov.**—Enemy planes caused slight damage at a place in north-east England and at another in the south-west.

**14th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force fighters attacked gun-positions in Occupied France and aircraft on the ground.

Nazi raiders dropped bombs indiscriminately on the streets of a north-east Scottish town.

**15th Nov.**—Military and industrial targets in northern France were again bombed by the Royal Air Force.

A German raider was shot down into the sea off the east coast of England.

It was stated that 262 persons in all were killed (or were missing) in air raids over Britain during October. A further 361 were injured.

**16th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force raided Emden and other ports in north-west Germany in spite of trying weather conditions, bombed the docks at Boulogne and laid mines in enemy waters.

In scattered enemy raids by a small number of single aircraft, two German bombers were destroyed off the east coast of England.

**17th Nov.**—Britain had a raid-free night.

The Royal Air Force raided factories and other targets in northern France. A large German supply-ship off the south coast of Norway was successfully attacked.

**18th Nov.**—The sudden death was announced of the German air "ace," General Udet. He met with an accident while testing a new type of plane.

The Royal Air Force bombed a number of targets in northern France.

**19th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the docks at Brest.

Enemy air activity over Britain was on a slight scale at points on the East Anglian coast and in south-east England.

**20th Nov.**—No casualties resulted from stray enemy raids on two eastern coastal points in Britain.

**22nd Nov.**—The German air "ace," Moelders was killed in an air accident.

**23rd Nov.**—In the Royal Air Force sweeps over northern France, six enemy fighters were destroyed as against one British plane.

Scattered enemy raids on coastal places in south and south-west England caused neither casualties nor damage.

**24th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force raided the naval bases at Lorient and Brest, the docks at Dunkirk and aerodromes and factories in Occupied France.

Two enemy planes were destroyed over Britain.

**25th Nov.**—Gen. Wilberd of the German Air Force was killed in a plane crash.

**26th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force raided Cherbourg and Brest besides bombing enemy vessels in the Straits of Dover.

Enemy planes made stray raids on points in south-west and north-east England.

**27th Nov.**—Emden and other objectives in northern Germany as well as the docks at Ostend were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

Nazi bombs dropped on the South Wales coast caused slight damage but no casualties.

**28th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force bombed industrial targets in Dusseldorf, the docks at Ostend and aerodromes in the Low Countries.

**29th Nov.**—There was slight enemy activity over northern Ireland.

**1st Dec.**—Hamburg received 150 tons of bombs from the Royal Air Force, which also raided Wilhelmshaven, Kiel and Lubeck.

**7th Dec.**—A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers raided western Germany, the chief objective being Aachen.

Some civilians were killed in an enemy raid on a place in eastern England.

**9th Dec.**—Places in the coastal districts of north-east England were bombed by the Germans but damage was nowhere extensive.

**11th Dec.**—The docks at Emden in Germany and an aerodrome in Holland were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

**12th Dec.**—The Royal Air Force raided Cologne and other areas in western Germany, the docks at Le Havre and Brest and laid mines in enemy waters.

Slight enemy activity over eastern England caused slight damage and no casualties.

**13th Dec.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the oil refinery works at St. Nazaire in France.

**16th Dec.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Ostend and Brest.

It was revealed that only 89 persons were killed (or were missing) and 155 injured in air raids on the United Kingdom during November.

**17th Dec.**—The Royal Air Force raided the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven, Bremen and other towns in north-western Germany, the docks at Ostend, Dunkirk and Brest and aerodromes in Occupied France.

**4th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force raided Brest and laid mines in enemy waters.

**5th Jan.**—Enemy air activity over Britain was slight.

**6th Jan.**—Docks at Brest and Cherbourg were attacked by the Royal Air Force; a large enemy supply ship was set on fire off the Frisian Islands.

**7th Jan.**—Enemy bases in occupied France and enemy convoys off the Dutch Coast were bombed.

**9th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force raided the German naval base at Brest and the docks at Cherbourg.

**11th Jan.**—The German base at Wilhelmshaven was bombed for the sixth time and Emden for the 66th time by the Royal Air Force.

**12th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force made the sixth attack on Brest within a week.

**13th Jan.**—A town on the north-east coast of England was bombed by the enemy.

**15th Jan.**—Hamburg, Emden and other German ports were bombed by the Royal Air Force, also the docks at Rotterdam and aerodromes in Holland.

**16th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force raided Hamburg, Emden and aerodromes in the Low Countries.

**18th Jan.**—Bremen and Emden were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

**18th Dec.**—Brest and Le Havre were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

**19th Dec.**—The naval base of Brest was heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force for the third night in succession and the two German war-ships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* were hit.

**23rd Dec.**—The German naval base at Wilhelmshaven was raided by British aircraft.

**24th Dec.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Cologne, Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais and Brest.

**28th Dec.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Dusseldorf and aerodromes in Norway and Holland.

**29th Dec.**—Emden and Wilhelmshaven were bombed by British planes, as also shipping off the Dutch coast and aerodromes in Holland.

**31st Dec.**—Seven enemy fighters were destroyed on a daylight attack on Brest.

## 1942

Enemy air activity was reported from Shetland Islands and south-west England.

**21st Jan.**—The Royal Air Force raided Emden and undertook patrols over northern France.

**22nd Jan.**—Emden was again attacked by British airmen, also Bremen, aerodromes in Holland and docks at Boulogne.

**23rd Jan.**—The Royal Air Force raided Munster, the docks at Dunkirk and aerodromes in Holland. The enemy dropped bombs at points in south-west England and East Anglia.

**25th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force harassed the enemy in northern France.

**26th Jan.**—The docks at Brest were bombed by British airmen.

**27th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force raided Hanover and Emden, also Brest.

**28th Jan.**—Brest was bombed again by the British, as well as Boulogne.

**29th Jan.**—Airfields in the Low Countries and northern France, the docks at Boulogne and Rotterdam and objectives at Munster were raided by the Royal Air Force.

**30th Jan.**—Enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the north-east coast of Scotland.

**1st Feb.**—The Royal Air Force attacked the docks at Brest, La Havre and St. Nazaire. Bombs were dropped at two places on the East Anglian coast.

**2nd Feb.**—The Royal Air Force made offensive sweeps over Occupied France.

**6th Feb.**—A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few places on the east coast of England, but caused no casualties and only slight damage.

**7th Feb.**—Aircraft of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command raided the docks at Brest.

**8th Feb.**—The Royal Air Force carried out offensive sweeps over the North Sea and northern France and destroyed many enemy fighters.

**10th Feb.**—The Royal Air Force raided Bremen and other areas in north-western Germany.

**12th Feb.**—Objectives at Mannheim and the docks at Le Havre and Brest were attacked by the Royal Air Force.

**13th Feb.**—A big air and naval action in the Straits of Dover developed when British planes and ships attacked the German warships *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen*, which ventured out under heavy protection. The German vessels managed to escape to Heligoland.

**15th Feb.**—The Royal Air Force raided Mannheim and other objectives in the Rhineland, the docks at Le Havre, Dunkirk and Ostend and aerodromes in occupied territory.

**16th Feb.**—The docks at St. Nazaire were attacked by British aircraft.

**17th Feb.**—An enemy aircraft was reported over the Thames estuary.

**18th Feb.**—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in north-west Germany and northern France, also enemy shipping off Norway and Holland.

**19th Feb.**—British aircraft laid mines in enemy waters.

**20th Feb.**—Aircraft of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

**22nd Feb.**—The Royal Air Force raided the Rhineland and western Germany and laid mines in enemy waters.

**23rd Feb.**—The docks at Ostend were bombed by the Royal Air Force, in addition to ports and other objectives in north-west Germany.

**27th Feb.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the docks at the German naval base of Kiel where one of the three German warships which escaped from Brest was taking refuge.

**28th Feb.**—A radio-location post on the north coast of enemy-occupied France was destroyed by combined British military, naval and air action. The German garrison was taken completely by surprise.

**1st Mar.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other objectives in North-west Germany as well as the docks at Ostend. A German bomber was destroyed off the East Coast of England.

**2nd Mar.**—Enemy air activity was reported over coastal areas in North-east Scotland and South-west England but there was little damage.

**4th Mar.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the Renault Works on the outskirts of Paris which have been engaged in the production of war material for Germany. Kiel (for the third night in succession) and Wilhelmshaven were also raided.

**5th Mar.**—Enemy planes raided points on the South Coast of England but caused little damage.

**8th Mar.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the German naval base of St. Nazaire, also a factory at Poissy near Paris and a power-station and railway yards in Northern France. Enemy planes made a brief appearance over the south coast of England.

**9th Mar.**—The German armaments centre of Essen, the docks at Ostend and Le Havre and other objectives in northern France and Holland were raided by the Royal Air Force. Six enemy fighters were destroyed over France. Torpedo-carrying aircraft of the Royal Air Force attacked the German battleship *Tirpitz* off Norway.

**10th Mar.**—The Krupps armaments works at Essen were bombed by the British for the second night in succession. German and other western European radio stations went off the air, indicating British air activity.

**11th Mar.**—British bombers attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

**13th Mar.**—British bombers raided Kiel and other objectives in north-west Germany.

**14th Mar.**—The Royal Air Force attacked western Germany with Cologne as the main objective. In a series of engagements over the English Channel and over Occupied France, the Royal Air Force fighters destroyed ten enemy fighters without loss to themselves.

**15th Mar.**—Nobody was injured and there was no damage when a few enemy aircraft attacked three points in south-west England. The auxiliary vessel *H.M.S. Balmoral* shot down an enemy bomber. It was announced that during the whole of February, only 22 persons were killed and 21 injured in raids on England.



**22nd Mar.**—It was announced in London that, for the first time in a year, no losses were suffered by the Royal Air Force or the *Luftwaffe* in western Europe in the previous week; but the Axis lost 293 aircraft elsewhere—25 in the Middle East, 101 in the Far East and 167 on the Russian front—as against the Royal Air Force's 16 (in the Middle East).

**23rd Mar.**—The Royal Air Force made an offensive sweep over the English Channel and German-occupied territory. Enemy planes dropped bombs on Dover.

**24th Mar.**—A Royal Warrant announced the formation of an Army Air Corps in Britain, bringing all air-borne troops into one unit. Royal Air Force bombers attacked a power-station at Comines and other objectives in northern France.

**25th Mar.**—The Royal Air Force bombed ship-yards at Le Trait on the Seine and made sweeps over the Pas de Calais area.

**26th Mar.**—Hundreds of Royal Air Force bombers raided industrial areas of the Ruhr, the docks at St. Nazaire and shipping at Le Havre.

**27th Mar.**—The Royal Air Force bombers with strong fighter escort attacked objectives at Ostend, and destroyed one enemy fighter and damaged a number of others. One of our fighters was missing.

**28th Mar.**—A strong force of British bombers made a heavy attack on the Port of Lubeck, the most important commercial port in the western Baltic, which handles the greater part of the sea-borne traffic with Sweden, and particularly the supply of iron ore and other raw materials for the central German industrial area. This port was also being used for the dispatch of military supplies to Norway, Finland and the extreme north Russian front.

British bombers attacked the north-west German coast and dropped leaflets over Paris. Anti-aircraft batteries opened fire at the planes.

Squadrons of the Royal Air Force made offensive sweeps over the Channel and Northern France. Thirteen enemy fighters were destroyed. Five of our fighters were missing.

Saint Nazaire, the Nazi-held port of considerable strategic importance on the French coast, was raided and smashed by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. This was stated to be one of the finest aggressive operations Britain was engaged in since the war started.

**31st Mar.**—A few enemy aircraft flew over the south-west coast of England. At one place bombs were dropped close to the shore, and there was an attack with machine-gun. No one was injured.

**3rd Apr.**—Nazi bombers flew low across the moonlit Straits of Dover and attacked coastal areas in south-east England.

**4th Apr.**—Railways near St. Omer were attacked by Royal Air Force bombers. Five enemy fighters were destroyed; 11 of our fighters were missing. A fighter-bomber of the Royal Air Force Fighter Command destroyed a Heinkel 111 as it landed on an enemy air field in northern France.

A few single enemy aircraft flew inland over the south coast and bombs were dropped at a point in west England.

**5th Apr.**—Over 300 British bombers were engaged in attacks on the Rhineland and Occupied France. The targets included Cologne, Ghome-Rhone Works and other factories at Genevilliers near Paris, and docks at Le Havre. Our bombers and fighters attacked aerodromes in occupied territory. From all these operations five of our bombers were missing.

A few enemy aircraft raided the east coast of England. One of them was destroyed.

**6th Apr.**—British bombers attacked objectives in the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Five of our aircraft were missing.

A German raider, crossing the south coast under cover of a low cloud, dropped bombs in a coastal area. The bombs caused only slight damage and there were no casualties.

**7th Apr.**—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at places on the east coast of England. A small number of people were injured and slight damage was done.

**8th Apr.**—Squadrons of British fighters carried out a sweep over the Calais and Boulogne areas.

**10th Apr.**—British fighters were over the Channel in strength. An offensive sweep was believed to have been carried out over the Straits and northern France.

Six enemy fighters were destroyed during the sweep by squadrons of Royal Air Force fighters over the Calais-Boulogne area. Five British fighters were missing.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command were over western Germany. Industrial objectives in Ruhr were heavily bombed. Docks at Le Havre were also attacked, and mines were laid in enemy waters. Thirteen of our aircraft were missing.

**12th Apr.**—Another heavy raid on the Ruhr was the main feature of Royal Air Force operations. British bombers were also over northern Italy.

Squadrons of British fighters with a small force of bombers, were over northern France. The railway yards at Hazebrouck were bombed and bursts were seen on the target.

The latest photograph taken by the Royal Air Force of the damage done to St. Nazaire showed that the lock gate was completely blown up.

**15th Apr.**—Royal Air Force fighters carried out a series of sweeps over northern France.

**17th Apr.**—The submarine base at Lorient, docks at Le Havre and Cherbourg, aerodromes in Holland and northern France, a factory at Marquise and targets at Calais and near Rouen were bombed by the Royal Air Force. More than 400 Spitfires took part in the offensive operations over the occupied territory.

Bombs were dropped at two places on the south-west coast of England.

Wing Commander L. V. Fraser, in the course of a statement said: "Britain at the present time is the only country in the world with a great force of heavy bombers whose main function is long range attack by night."

**18th Apr.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Maschineg, Fabrik, Augsburg and Nuremberg where Diesel engines are manufactured, and the port of Hamburg.

The Royal Air Force also swept over the Cherbourg Peninsula. Bombs hit the main railway line at Calais, the power station, ship-yards and fuel tanks at Rouen and the docks at Cherbourg.

**19th Apr.**—Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in south-east coast of England and one bomber was shot down.

**25th Apr.**—Four enemy aircraft dropped bombs in two places in the south-east coast of England.

**26th Apr.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the Skoda works at Pilsen (Czechoslovakia). Objectives in southern Germany were also attacked.

There was enemy activity over the south and west of England and north-east of Scotland. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Hitler made a speech to the Reichstag.

**27th Apr.**—German aircraft dropped flares followed by incendiaries and high explosives in west and south-west England. Bath was again the principal object of attack. According to an Air Ministry communiqué, 11 enemy fighters were destroyed.

**28th Apr.**—Norwich in East Anglia was bombed by enemy aircraft.

**30th Apr.**—German aircraft attacked a town in north-eastern England.

**2nd May.**—Enemy aircraft appeared over north-east coast of England and bombs were dropped in several places. Eleven Axis aircraft were destroyed.

The German authorities imposed a ban on the publication of news of the Royal Air Force raids on Germany.

It was revealed that, Hitler and Mussolini met at Salzberg on April 29.

**5th May.**—There was a heavy raid on Exeter town.

At the Axis Powers' conference at Salzberg, Japan was pressed to open a front in East Siberia.

It was revealed in London that the escape of General Giraud from Germany proved that there were powerful forces (mostly industrialists) working in Germany for the overthrow of Hitler.

**6th May.**—It was revealed in a Press dispatch that over 7,000 people were killed in the recent Royal Air Force bombing of Rostock.

According to an Air Ministry communiqué, the Royal Air Force raided Stuttgart and bombed the Skoda works. Objectives at Zeebrugge were also attacked and four enemy fighters destroyed. Shipping off the coast of Holland and Norway was attacked and the aerodrome at Mandal bombed.

**7th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided again Stuttgart. The enemy aircraft raided a south-east coast town in England.

**8th May.**—Bombs were dropped at two places on the south-east coast of England.

**9th May.**—Air Marshall A. T. Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Bomber Command, said: "We are going to bomb Germany incessantly, and I have not the least doubt that the day is coming when the United States and ourselves between us would put over such a force that the Germans will scream for mercy. When Germany is smashed, the time will come for a final kick in the pants for Japan. If I could send 20,000 bombers to Germany to-night, Germany would not be in to-morrow. If I could send 1,000 bombers to Germany every night, it would end the war by autumn."

The Royal Air Force raided Stuttgart and airfields in France and Holland were bombed. Industrial objectives at Stuttgart and the docks at Nantes were hit.

Three small raids by enemy aircraft were made on the south-east coast of England.

**10th May.**—There were enemy air activity over East Anglia. Two German planes were destroyed off the south-west coast.

Possibly two enemy aircraft were destroyed by the English trawler *Horatio* in beating off a bomb and machine-gun attack by six enemy planes.

During April and March, 119 German fighters were destroyed.

**11th May.**—In a radio broadcast, Mr. Churchill warned Germany against the use of poison gas and said that Britain would retaliate German atrocities in Russia.

Hostile planes appeared over north Ireland. Ground defences were in action.

**12th May.**—Britain made ready to meet gas warfare. It was revealed that new discoveries had been made in the invention of deadly gases.

**14th May.**—A Berlin spokesman declared that the German Supreme Command had no intention of employing poison gas.

**17th May.**—Aircraft of the Coastal Command made low-level attacks on two German convoys off the Frisian Islands. Three supply ships were left on fire and several others hit.

A Nazi bomber was shot down off British coast.

**18th May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over Occupied France. The German fighters declined to give battle.

In a speech to his parliamentary constituency of Bristol, Sir Stafford Cripps said that Britain was anxious to open a second front in Europe.

**19th May.**—A few enemy aircraft dropped bombs at two places on the south-east coast of England.

The crack 10,000-ton German cruiser *Prinz Eugen* was attacked by British aircraft off Norway. Two definite torpedo hits and one probable were registered. Five German aircraft were shot down and a number of others damaged.

**20th May.**—More United States troops landed in Ulster, the largest contingent so far.

German air raiders made three daylight attacks on south-east and southern England. No damage was caused.

**21st May.**—Objectives at Mannheim were heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force. Factories and docks were hit. St. Nazaire base was also raided.

Enemy aircraft bombed towns in the north-east coast of England.

**22nd May.**—It was announced in London that the German cruiser *Prinz Eugen* which was attacked by the Royal Air Force limped to port.

Two Nazi planes were shot down off the south-east coast of England.

**23rd May.**—Dr. Van Mook, who had been appointed Minister for Colonies in the Netherlands Government, in the course of an interview in London said that the re-conquest of lost territories would most likely start from Australia or India when the moment was opportune.

It was announced in London that the German warship *Prinz Eugen* had arrived at Kiel.

**24th May.**—It was revealed that the ancient stained glass windows of Bath's magnificent Abbey were smashed in the *Luftwaffe's* "retaliation" raid.

His Majesty the King watched the exercises of Britain's air-borne troops.

**25th May.**—A few bombs were dropped by enemy aircraft in the west and south of England.

There was a Communist demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London, which demanded the opening of a second front.

**26th May.**—Eight Germans were shot in Berlin for "treason to the Fuehrer and the Reich."

**27th May.**—According to a Stockholm report to the Tass Agency, Hitler was asked by his Generals to give up his position as Supreme Commander of the German Army.

**28th May.**—An enemy bomber dropped bombs harmlessly at a point on the south-west coast of England.

Heydrich, Gestapo Chief for occupied countries, was wounded when an attempt was made on his life in Prague.

According to a German prisoner, wholesale executions took place in Germany. More than 100 were shot.

**29th May.**—Heydrich's condition was reported to be serious. A wide hunt for the assailant was set on foot.

Bombs were dropped at two places in East Anglia.

**30th May.**—An enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the east coast of England.

Heydrich's condition was still reported to be serious. Blood transfusion was given.

Group Leader Deluge succeeded Heydrich as "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

Six persons were executed following the attack on Heydrich.

**31st May.**—Seven German planes were shot down over England.

Heydrich's condition was reported to be grave. Mass arrests took place in Prague.

Compulsory labour for children was decreed in Bohemia.

Lord Vansittart said: "When this war is over and you have the Germans down, do not listen to anyone who thinks they should be lifted up again and start the whole thing over again. It is positively your last chance to live. I beg of you to take it. Civilization will certainly not survive a third war like the last two."

Speaking on the post-war problem at Washington, Mr. Sumner-Wells, Under Secretary of State, stressed the need for international police powers which, he said, was the duty of United Nations.

**1st June.**—More than 1,000 bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland. Cologne was the main objective. The Germans admitted great damage as

having been caused in Cologne. A pall of smoke rose to 15,000 feet over the target. It was the greatest raid in history.

More executions took place in Prague. Among the executed were high officials.

**2nd June.**—A reprisal raid was carried out by the Luftwaffe on the ancient town of Canterbury. Many buildings were gutted.

Four German aircraft were shot down in the attack on Cologne.

Heydrich's condition was reported to be very serious.

**3rd June.**—Another 1,000 aircraft of the Bomber Command raided Essen, a German industrial centre, and caused great havoc. Enemy aerodromes in Germany, France and the low countries were also attacked.

It was revealed that in the Royal Air Force raid on Cologne, 20,000 were killed and 50,000 injured.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, in a message, said: "Britain's next bombing climax will be more tremendous still."

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in East Anglia and south-east England. One enemy bomber was destroyed. A British trawler shot down a Nazi plane.

Mr. C. Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister, re-affirmed in the House of Commons that the Government were determined to give all possible help to China.

Mr. Churchill read a report from General Auchinleck on the Libyan battle in the House of Commons and proved how General Rommel had failed to achieve objectives in Libya.

**4th June.**—The Royal Air Force again attacked Essen and other objectives in Ruhr. The docks at Dieppe were also bombed and mines were laid in enemy waters.

The Gestapo chief decreed that German women should replace all police officials.

London had the first general night alert since last November.

More executions took place in Prague as a sequel to the attempt on the life of Heydrich, whose condition was still serious.

As a result of the Royal Air Force activity over Germany, about 200,000 people were evacuated from Cologne to Munich.

**5th June.**—Heydrich died. Twenty-five Czechs were executed. There was a sharp air attack on the south coast areas of England.

The Royal Air Force raided Bremen.

**6th June.**—A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a coastal town in East Anglia.

**7th June.**—The Royal Air Force executed a four-pronged attack on the enemy coastline from Ostend in Belgium right along the coast

to Brittany. The power stations at Ostend and Le Havre were hit. Sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed during the raid on Ruhr.

**8th June.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the port of Emden. Enemy airfields in the Low Countries were attacked. Squadrons of fighters swept over Le Havre, Abbeville and Berck.

Thirteen persons were executed at Prague, bringing the total since the attack on Heydrich to 220.

**9th June.**—Bombs were dropped at a place on the south-west coast of England.

Capt. Sir Ian Fraser, M.P., in the course of a speech said: "Shortly, I believe, that a million of our men will be launched upon a second front."

Heydrich's body was taken to Berlin.

The Royal Air Force attacked targets in France and Holland. Enemy shipping was attacked off the Frisian Islands.

British authority warned Frenchmen in Occupied-France to evacuate coastal regions.

**10th June.**—The Royal Air Force attacked industrial districts in the Ruhr. Docks at Dieppe and enemy airfields in the Low Countries were also bombed. Enemy sea-planes were destroyed over the North Sea. Airfields and railway objectives were attacked in northern France and Holland.

**11th June.**—Lieut. Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, arrived in Britain.

The Premier declared that for the successful prosecution of the war by the United States and the United Kingdom, a combined Production and Resources Board and a combined Food Board had been established.

**12th June.**—One enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the south-west coast of England.

A London communiqué announced that Britain and Russia had reached an understanding regarding the opening of a second front in Europe this year.

An Anglo-Russian alliance of mutual aid during the war was concluded.

Impressive figures of Britain's "mounting flood" of armament production were given to the American people in a broadcast by Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production.

**13th June.**—Further reinforcements of Canadian troops arrived in Britain.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed and another possibly destroyed off in south coast of England.

Two enemy vessels were bombed and hit off the Dutch Coast.

Lord Cranborne, Leader of the House made a statement on the new Anglo-Russian Treaty in the House of Lords. During his stay in England, M. Molotov was received by His Majesty the King in Buckingham Palace. M. Molotov also paid a visit to President Roosevelt before returning to Russia.

An agreement was signed at the Soviet Embassy in London, establishing direct diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Canada.

**14th June.**—The Royal Air Force dropped bombs at several points in north-west Germany. Dieppe also was raided and considerable damage caused.

One enemy aircraft was shot down in an attack on Allied convoy.

Bombs were dropped harmlessly on the ground in the south coast of England.

More United States troops arrived in north Ireland.

**15th June.**—There was enemy activity over the south and south-west coast of England.

**16th June.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch coast. Two ships were sunk.

**18th June.**—The Royal Air Force attacked industrial objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland. One German fighter was destroyed.

Conscription was applied by the Germans in the recruitment of foreign labour. Two hundred and fifty hostages were shot in Yugoslavia.

Bitter fighting flared up again in Yugoslavia between the local troops and the Axis forces.

It was revealed by an American who had escaped from Germany that the Nazis were keeping large forces, probably 30 or 40 divisions, in the west, to meet any Allied threat.

**21st June.**—The Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany and objectives at Emden, Osnabuck and elsewhere were bombed. Enemy airfields in Holland and Oslo also were bombed. The Royal Air Force also swept over Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk and Le Havre areas.

Addressing a British Soviet Alliance Anniversary demonstration in London, Sir Stafford Cripps, Leader of the House of Commons, said: "When we strike, let us strike hard with the determination to march through to Berlin before we call a final halt."

Mass arrests were made in Vienna and lower Austria as a prelude to a general purge in Germany.

**23rd June.**—Aircraft of the Bomber Command laid mines in enemy waters.

Enemy aircraft were active over the south-coast of England. Bombs were dropped at several points in the southern countries.

**24th June.**—The Royal Air Force raided Emden again. Airfields in the Low Countries were also bombed. Dunkirk docks were again attacked.

**25th June.**—A few enemy aircraft were over the coastal district of East Anglia. One enemy bomber was destroyed.

**26th June.**—As the result of dissatisfaction over the Libyan operations, a motion of censure against the Government was tabled in the House of Commons by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne.

A Canadian troop convoy arrived in Britain.

**27th June.**—Over 1,000 Royal Air Force planes took part in a mass raid on Bremen, enemy's principal centre of submarine production. Fifty-two British aircraft were lost. The Official German News Agency admitted that several towns in north Germany were attacked. Bremen was "a city of fires" after the Royal Air Force left. Targets at Le Havre also were attacked.

Several amendments were tabled on the no-confidence motion in the House of Commons. Mr. Churchill, it was reported from Washington, described the fall of Tobruk as "a temporary set-back, not affecting the ultimate outcome of the battle of Egypt."

**28th June.**—Mr. Churchill, on his return from United States in the course of an official statement, said: "The coming operations, which were discussed in detail at the Washington conferences between ourselves and our respective military advisers, will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

It was reported that M. Laval may visit Germany.

Enemy aircraft made a short attack on Norwich.

Walter Goering, 21-year-old nephew of Marshal Goering, was killed in an air battle with the Royal Air Force on the Western Front.

It was revealed that the executions since the assault on Heydrich totalled 520, including 72 women.

The Royal Air Force laid mines in enemy waters. Enemy airfields and railway objectives in occupied territory and enemy shipping off the Dutch coast were attacked.

**29th June.**—The Royal Air Force were over Bremen and north-west German coastal areas. Three enemy fighters were shot down. Large fires were left burning in Bremen and other targets in occupied France.

Enemy aircraft were over the west and south coasts of England. Lord Glanely, the famous race-horse owner and shipping magnate, was killed in an enemy raid on a south-western town.

**30th June.**—Two German aircraft were destroyed in a raid over south-west England.

The Royal Air Force raided the railway yards at Hazebrouck and three enemy fighters were destroyed. The submarine base at St. Nazaire, enemy airfields and railway objectives in Occupied France and enemy shipping in the Channel were also attacked.

**1st July.**—Enemy raiders were over East Midlands. Bombs were dropped at some places.

• The Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany. Bremen was again heavily bombed.

The Parliamentary Labour Party decided not to demand a special inquiry into Libya.

Mr. Churchill refused to publish reports received from General Wavell regarding the loss of Malaya and Singapore.

Another contingent of Netherlands soldiers arrived in England after completing training in Canada.

**2nd July.**—Eighty-two Czechs were executed in further reprisals for the death of Heydrich.

There were debates in the House of Commons and House of Lords on the fall of Tobruk and the situation in Libya. Lord Cranborne said in the House of Lords: "The fall of Tobruk was quite unexpected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East and by the Government."

**3rd July.**—The House of Commons reaffirmed its confidence in Mr. Churchill by an overwhelming majority.

**4th July.**—A powerful force of the Royal Air Force attacked Bremen. Many fires were left burning. One enemy fighter was destroyed.

A warning against undue complacency as to British war supplies was given by Lord Woolton in London.

General de Gaulle, in a broadcast from London, said: "It is a great thing in war to have won the first battles, but it is the last one which decides everything. It will take place in everything. Who can deny that a battle of France becomes each day more probable despite the enemies' victories? France herself will fight this battle."

**5th July.**—Two raiding bombers over North Midlands were shot down.

**8th July.**—Two spies were executed in London, one of them being a British subject born in Gibraltar and the other a Belgian national.

**9th July.**—Enemy aircraft made a short attack on a coastal area in north-east England and there was also slight activity over the coast of South Wales.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command laid mines in enemy waters.

**10th July.**—The Bomber Command attacked Wilhelmshaven, the German naval base and submarine building centre. Enemy aerodromes and other objectives in Occupied France were also attacked. Two German bombers were destroyed.

**11th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy coastal shipping and sank two minesweepers and seriously damaged three others. Mines were also laid in enemy waters.

More German troops arrived in Greece from Yugoslavia bound for Crete and Libya.

A Soviet Netherlands agreement was signed at the Soviet Embassy in London. The two Governments agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange Ministers.

**12th July.**—A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at one point on the south coast of England.

According to Radio Paris, Prince Nicholas of Rumania, brother of King Carol, had been allowed to re-enter Rumania.

**14th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked railway yards at Boulogne and swept the Abbeville area.

**15th July.**—A strong force of Royal Air Force bombed industrial objectives in the Ruhr. Duisberg in western Germany was also bombed. Enemy shipping at Ostend was also attacked.

A few enemy aircraft flew over the south coast of England. Bombs were dropped at one point causing a small number of casualties.

Major Helm, Chief of the Gestapo in Yugoslavia, was assassinated.

The Germans seized a large number of new hostages in Holland.

Thousands of people assembled round the French War Memorial in London and gave a tremendous ovation to General de Gaulle, leader of "Fighting France," when he officially opened the celebrations of the Bastille Day by laying a wreath at the base of the statue of Marshal Foch. Twenty-thousand Frenchmen and women turned out for the celebrations.

**16th July.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Ruhr again. Three enemy ships were set on fire off Ostend. Offensive operations took place over the Channel and northern France.

General de Gaulle went to the House of Commons for the first time and addressed an enthusiastic meeting of peers and members of Parliament of all parties.

**17th July.**—Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords debated shipping losses in secret.

**18th July.**—A single German aeroplane dropped bombs at a place in Greater London area.



The Royal Air Force attacked submarine building yards five miles north-east of Lubeck. Objectives in the Ruhr, north-west Germany and Holland were also attacked.

**19th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, speaking at Aldershot, said: "At no time since the battle of Britain have we stood in graver peril. It will be folly to deny that these 80 days in front of us are some of the very gravest."

A south-coast town in England was bombed and machine-gunned.

**20th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Lille and Bethune area of Occupied France. Power-stations at Choques and Mazingarbe were hit. One enemy fighter was shot down.

According to William Zeff, author of the recent book, "The Coming Battle of Germany," "Ten-ton bombs will replace the two-ton bomb in Allied air raids on Germany."

The Royal Air Force attacked and hit a German armed vessel off the Breton coast.

The Royal Air Force also attacked an enemy convoy off the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Japanese diplomats and officials left London on the first stage of their repatriation to Tokyo.

It was reported that Goebbels had opened an intensive campaign to convince the Germans that they would suffer "hell on earth" if the Allies won.

**21st July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked targets in north-west Germany, including submarine-building yards at Veghask, 30 miles south-west of Bremen. Northern France was also raided. Enemy ships were bombed off Norway.

**22nd July.**—A small patrol of the British light coastal craft made contact off Cape Griznez with an enemy force. One enemy trawler was set on fire and other ships sustained a large number of hits.

Mr. Churchill in the Commons contradicted the recent rumours suggesting that a general election was imminent.

The Royal Air Force made a mass low-level daylight raid over northern France. A variety of military targets between Octeville near Le Havre to Le Treport were attacked.

**23rd July.**—Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, speaking in London, said: "We must go back and deliver Burma from the thralldom of the Japanese, who must be far and away the most vile people in the world."

The Royal Air Force made a raid on Duisberg. Targets in the Ruhr also were attacked. Low-level attacks were made on enemy troops.

**25th July.**—The Royal Air Force raided the Ruhr. A low-level attack was made on enemy troops and gunboats and road, rail and canal traffic in the coastal districts of Occupied France and the Low Countries. Lannion aerodrome in Brittany was also attacked. Attack was also made on Duisberg.

Russian planes raided East Prussia.

Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed over Britain.

**26th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked German troops, gunposts, goods trains and other objectives in France and Belgium.

Soviet aircraft bombed military and industrial objectives in Koenigsberg, the East Prussian port.

Lieut. Gustov Sturner, Deputy Chief of the Gestapo at Zagerb in Yugoslavia, was killed by a barber while being shaved.

According to the Soviet News Agency, Hitler had ordered the closing of mosques and Moslem religious schools in the Balkan countries.

The Royal Air Force bombed targets in Mannerheim and Frankfurt in Germany.

Ten London munition workers presented a petition to Mr. Churchill urging the opening of a second front.

**28th July.**—About 30 enemy planes flew inland into England and dropped bombs in widely separated areas.

A daylight alert was sounded in London.

The Royal Air Force raided Hamburg. Nine enemy aircrafts were destroyed.

According to M. Andre Philip, ex-Socialist Deputy for Lyons, who recently came to England from France at the invitation of General de Gaulle, if there was a successful Allied landing in France, Allied troops would immediately have behind them a wide spread revolt of the whole French population.

**29th July.**—In a message broadcast to the German people, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Chief of the Bomber Command, said: "We are going to scourge the third Reich from end to end."

Full moon raiders visited London and areas in the Home Countries, Midlands, north-west England and northern Ireland. There were a number of casualties in Birmingham. Eight enemy bombers were destroyed.

Objectives in north-west Germany were bombed by the Royal Air Force. In Occupied France, French trains carrying goods for Nazis were disorganized.

Mysterious fires were reported to have occurred in Berlin recently.

**30th July.**—The Royal Air Force again raided Hamburg. High explosives and incendiaries caused fires and damage.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs at three places in East Anglia and the Midlands.

British light coastal forces attacked an enemy convoy in the Channel. One armed trawler was set on fire and considerable damage was inflicted on other German units.

It was officially denied in London that there was any agreement or understanding with Germany for the Royal Air Force or the *Luftwaffe* to refrain from bombing London and Berlin.

**31st July.**—The Royal Air Force raided Western Germany and dropped bombs on Saarbrücken.

**1st Aug.**—Enemy aircraft dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs and started several fires in a West Midlands town.

London had two air raid alerts.

Nazis reinforced the Western front by replacing troops sent to Russia.

The report of a new German submarine engine rendering surfacing unnecessary to recharge batteries was regarded in London as a "silly season" story.

According to a report from Rome, three Soviet parachutists landed in Hungary between Odenburg and Hegyeshalom. They were arrested. It was stated that they came to blow up bridges and railway lines.

Brushes between British and German light naval forces occurred in the Channel and North Sea. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy.

Enemy E-boats were driven back in the Straits of Dover.

An attack on British destroyers on convoy duty to Murmansk was beaten off.

**2nd Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked goods trains and other targets in Occupied France. North-east of Le Havre, the raiders attacked Mirville railway station. Two-ton bombs were dropped on Dusseldorf. The Rhine-Westphalian industrial region was also attacked. Dog-fights took place over Somme area.

There was slight enemy activity over the southern coast of England. Some people were killed in East London.

**3rd Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Flushing and Wilhelmshaven. An Axis fighter was destroyed.

German raiders delivered a short attack on Norwich.

Two E-boats were destroyed in a naval engagement in the English Channel.

**4th Aug.**—Three enemy aircraft were destroyed over England.

London area had an alert.

**5th Aug.**—Enemy bombers dropped bombs over eastern and north-eastern England and a few places in the Midlands.

Objectives in Holland were raided by the Royal Air Force. Barges off the Dutch coast were machine-gunned. A German float plane was destroyed.

The Earl of Selborne, Minister for Economic Warfare, said: "We have commenced a policy of systematic bombing of those German cities where munitions of war are produced."

In an announcement issued from the Buckingham Palace: "It is the desire of His Majesty the King that September 3 being the third anniversary of the outbreak of war, should be observed as a national day of prayer and dedication."

**6th Aug.**—Six German bombers were shot down over Britain.

The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

**7th Aug.**—H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived in England.

**8th Aug.**—Enemy aircraft dropped a new type of phosphorous fire bomb and explosive incendiaries on an East Anglian town, described by the Germans as Cambridge. The raiders also visited the east and south-east coastal districts. A single enemy plane made a hit-and-run raid on a town east of Scotland, which the Germans said, was Edinburgh. A number of explosives were dropped in a town in south-east Scotland.

**9th Aug.**—An air-raid alert of short duration was sounded in London.

The Royal Air Force bombed objectives in the Ruhr. Dussenberg was the main objective. Aerodromes in the Low Countries were also bombed.

**10th Aug.**—In the course of an interview, Major-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the United States Ground Forces in England, said: "United States forces are in Britain for the express purpose of opening a second front."

A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly at a point on the east coast of England. It was destroyed.

**11th Aug.**—Three German bombers were destroyed in attacks on England. Bombs were dropped on a town north-west of England.

The Royal Air Force attacked the industrial centre of Osnabrück and other objectives in north-west Germany. Docks at Le Havre and airfields in the Low Countries were also bombed.

**12th Aug.**—Enemy raiders in south-east England and East Anglia dropped high explosive as well as fire bombs. There were few casualties. A mental hospital in East Anglia was hit.

M. Jacques from western France who had arrived in England said: "About 90 per cent of the French people are waiting for an Allied landing in France and when the Allies do land, each man should take three rifles so that he can give two of them to Frenchmen."

**13th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Mainz, an important transport centre.

A few German raiders dropped bombs on a coast town in south-east England.

An air-raid alert was sounded in London.

**15th Aug.**—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at points in East Anglia causing slight damage.

London had a brief alert.

**17th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in western Germany.

German planes were over the coastal area in north-east England. Flares were dropped.

**18th Aug.**—German raiders dropped bombs on a town on the south coast and in Midlands.

One German U-boat was sunk and three damaged by British light coastal forces in the Straits of Dover.

**19th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force raided Rhineland in western Germany. The main attack was directed against Aachen, the centre of German coal industry. The railway and industrial centre of Osnabruck also was attacked.

An Axis float plane was destroyed and another damaged off the French coast.

Bombs were dropped in two places in south and south-west Britain.

Shells were fired over the Dover area across the Channel.

**20th Aug.**—Thousands of more Canadian troops arrived in Britain.

The Royal Air Force bombed the Rhineland also the area ranging from Le Havre to Dieppe, Abbeville and Ostend. Allied Commandos raided France in daylight. The B.B.C. warned the French people that it was not an invasion.

**21st Aug.**—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few points in the south-west of England.

It was reported that during the Commando raid on Dieppe, 91 German aircraft were destroyed and 96 Royal Air Force aircraft were missing.

**22nd Aug.**—A small number of German planes were over one coastal area in southern England.

Nearly 500 fighters of the Royal Air Force carried out a great four-pronged sweep over northern France.

According to an official report, the combined operations raid on the Dieppe area was a successful demonstration of the co-ordination of all the three services.

Goebbels in the course of an article in *Das Reich* wrote: "We all know that if we do not succeed this time, we never shall. The German people face the dilemma either to fight or abdicate."

**23rd Aug.**—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, speaking at Swansea, said: "We intend to press home our attacks on Germany ruthlessly." He described the destruction wrought by bombers in Germany and German-occupied territories in recent months as terrible.

Six enemy fighters were destroyed or damaged in a 20-minute air battle over the North Sea between American and German aircraft.

Moscow radio announced that Soviet aircraft bombed Warsaw, East Prussia and Upper Silesia.

**24th Aug.**—A few enemy planes dropped bombs in East Anglia and East Midland, two of which were destroyed.

A German bomber was attacked by the Royal Air Force over the Irish Sea and destroyed.

The Royal Air Force attacked the Port of Emden. Heavy gun batteries west of Dieppe were bombed.

**25th Aug.**—Three German bombers were destroyed in a raid on England.

United States Air Force bombers attacked a target in northern France.

Many thousands of American reinforcements arrived at a northern Port in Ireland.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Averell Harriman arrived in England after the visit to the Middle East and Moscow.

It was revealed that priceless books (some of them irreplaceable) were destroyed when a German raider, flying over Cambridge University, recently dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on the premises of the Cambridge Union.

**26th Aug.**—H.R.H. The Duke of Kent was killed on active service. The flying boat in which he was flying to Iceland, crashed in North Scotland.

The Royal Air Force bombed Upper Rhineland.

One Nazi flak ship was sunk off in the Dutch coast.

**28th Aug.**—Two enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the south coast of England.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

1941

**29th Aug.**—President Roosevelt received Admiral Nomura and received from the Japanese Ambassador a letter from Prince Konoye (Premier of Japan).

Mr. Roosevelt appointed Mr. A. Harriman to lead the American delegation to the Moscow three-power talks and also Mr. Wallace (Vice-President of the United States of America), to head a new supply Priorities and Allocations Board of seven members. Mr. J. D. Biggers was to go to London to work with Mr. Harriman in the task of facilitating and expediting aid to the British Empire.

**30th Aug.**—Mr. Roosevelt, addressing an informal gathering at his family estate, said that the dangers which had convulsed the world were "not over yet."

**31st Aug.**—In a Labour Day message, Mr. Roosevelt reminded Americans that no sacrifice was too great in the defence of freedom.

**1st Sep.**—Mr. Roosevelt, in a special Labour Day broadcast, urged Americans to greater effort in order "to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

**2nd Sep.**—American Labour leaders pledged full support to peoples fighting the Axis.

American army pilots were to be permitted to resign from service in order, as civilians, to fly pan-American planes on the new ferry air transport system of Africa.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he would have a new Lease-Lend programme ready by the end of the week.

**4th Sep.**—President Roosevelt authorized the first Lease-Lend aid to the Polish Government.

**5th Sep.**—The United States destroyer *Greer* en route to Iceland was torpedoed by a German submarine, which however missed its mark.

**7th Sep.**—The United States Navy Department categorically contradicted the German account of the *Greer* incident. Mr. Wendell Willkie, broadcasting from New York, urged President Roosevelt to take up the Nazi challenge.

**9th Sep.**—The former Danish ship *Sessa*, operated by the United States Maritime Commission, was sunk 300 miles south-west of Iceland.

**10th Sep.**—The British Government, in a communication to the United States Government, removed misconceptions regarding the use of Lease-Lend material obtained from America.

**11th Sep.**—Major-General Brett, Chief of the United States Air Corps, arrived in Cairo on a tour of inspection of the Middle East.

**12th Sep.**—The whole world rang with the words of President Roosevelt, who in a broadcast, warned the Axis that their warships entered American defensive waters at their own peril. Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, said that Germany's action would determine what areas the United States would consider "defensive waters in which American warships will shoot first."

It was revealed that the American-owned steamship *Montana* was torpedoed and sunk on the way to Iceland.

**13th Sep.**—Washington reports spoke of an imminent move by the President to arm American merchantships, but Mr. Cordell Hull said "Not at present."

The State Department announced that the steamer *Arkansa* flying the American flag was struck and damaged by shell fragments in a raid on the town of Suez.

**15th Sep.**—President Roosevelt, reporting to Congress on the working of the Lease-Lend Act, emphasized once again America's stake in the war.

Col. Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, announced that from September 16, the United States Fleet had orders "to capture or destroy" every Axis surface or sub-surface raider that was encountered in the sea "between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland."

It was reported that Mr. Roosevelt had conferred with Congressional leaders on the question of revising the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Harriman and other members of the American Mission to Russia arrived in London on their way to Moscow.

**16th Sep.**—As the United States Fleet stripped for action ready to protect Lease-Lend deliveries to Britain, Mr. Roosevelt rebuked amateur strategists who assumed that convoys were the only means of doing so. Mr. Ralph Baird, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, said that war may be forced on the United States.

The United States State Department announced that American ships can carry arms, ammunition and passengers to certain specified areas of the British Empire.

**17th Sep.**—Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, confirmed that the American Fleet was using all methods, including convoys, to ensure the arrival of Lease-Lend goods in Britain.

The American Legion (of World War veterans) demanded the removal of geographical limitations on the use of American troops.

**18th Sep.**—President Roosevelt called upon the Congress to make fresh appropriations of 5,985 million dollars under the Lease-Lend Act.

Mr. Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, revealed that America had already rendered financial help to Russia.

**20th Sep.**—Mr. Harriman, Head of the United States Mission to Russia, assured the Russians that the flow of American supplies would steadily increase.

President Roosevelt signed the biggest Tax Bill in American history—3,553,400,000 dollars—designed to help defray the costs of national defence and the Lease-Lend programme.

**22nd Sep.**—Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Congressional Leaders on the question of expediting the passage of the new Lease-Lend legislation.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, indicated that he favoured a revision of the Neutrality Act.

**23rd Sep.**—The United States State Department revealed the sinking of another American ship, *Pink Star*, in the waters near Iceland.

Both Col. Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, and Mr. John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine Shipping Workers of America, demanded the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

**25th Sep.**—Senator McKellar introduced in the United States Senate a resolution to repeal the Neutrality Act.

**27th Sep.**—Two new American destroyers were launched in New Jersey.

Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, inspected the American naval base at Bermuda and said that the Neutrality Act should be wiped off the statute book.

**28th Sep.**—The American merchantship *Trinidad*, flying the Panama flag, was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic.

**29th Sep.**—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, said that he favoured a modification rather than the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Senator Connally, Chairman of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, said that America should deliver arms "to points where they can be effectively employed" against Hitler.

Col. Knox again stressed the necessity of maintaining dominant sea power.

Mr. Claude Wickard, United States Secretary for Agriculture, outlining plans for supplying food to England, said that soon "the seas will be completely free."

**30th Sep.**—Mr. Wendell Willkie lent his support to opponents of the Neutrality Act.

**1st Oct.**—Col. Knox declared, in an address to the American Bar Association, that the defeat of the Totalitarian Powers (Germany, Japan and Italy) was "part of our national policy."

An American freighter was reported to have been torpedoed in the Atlantic.

**2nd Oct.**—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, returned to New York.

President Roosevelt reiterated that there could be no negotiated peace with Hitler.

**4th Oct.**—The Standard Oil Company's tanker *I.C. White* was torpedoed.

**5th Oct.**—Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, said that he would impart promptly to President Roosevelt and to Mr. Cordell Hull, information of the utmost value.

**7th Oct.**—Mr. Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President, five senators and two members of the House of Representatives, conferred with President Roosevelt regarding the revision of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican Leader, urged the prompt repeal of the Neutrality Act.

**8th Oct.**—The Appropriations Committee of the United States House of Representatives approved a 5,985 million dollars Lease-Lend Appropriation.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labour, said that they cannot take chances with national safety and urged them to speed up production of weapons for the Democracies.

**9th Oct.**—Mr. Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, urged revision of the Neutrality Act to permit the arming of merchantships. Bills were accordingly introduced in the United States Houses of Congress.

In a message to M. Stalin, Mr. Roosevelt assured him that ways will be found to provide supplies to Russia.

**10th Oct.**—The United States House of Representatives refused to exclude Russia from aid under the Lease-Lend appropriation and passed the new Lease-Lend Bill.

Mr. Wallace, Vice-President, announced that United States of America was to requisition war materials discovered at ports throughout America consigned to Axis-dominated countries.

**11th Oct.**—The United States authorities discovered and disposed of a Nazi radio station in Greenland and took into custody an enemy controlled Norwegian ship en route to Greenland.

**13th Oct.**—President Roosevelt announced that munitions for Russia were leaving United States ports constantly.

Arrangements were well in hand for ferrying United States planes for the Allied forces in the Middle East.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Col. Knox and Mr. Stimson, members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, urged the speedy modification of the Neutrality Act to help the Allies.

**14th Oct.**—President Roosevelt said that there was nothing in the conditions on the Russian front to make him doubt the success of the American programme of giving aid to nations resisting the Axis.

Senator Norris said that a United States-Japan war was inevitable if Russia lost to Germany and that such a war "is not a bad thing for United States" who could speedily destroy Japan's power.

A big shake-up of American army officers was reported after the recent manoeuvres in Louisiana.

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, former Chief of Staff of the United States Fleet, said that the American Navy was now on a war footing, patrolling the seas without lights and with gun-crews at their posts.

**15th Oct.**—Mr. Roosevelt stated that transfers of Lease-Lend articles and services in September were about three times the average monthly figure in the preceding half-year.

**16th Oct.**—Senator Pepper declared that the United States of America should immobilize Japan and destroy the Japanese, Italian and French Navies.

President Roosevelt conferred with members of his Cabinet and military advisers on the Far Eastern and Russian situations.

Two United States submarines were being transferred to the British Navy under the Lease-Lend Act.

**17th Oct.**—The United States destroyer *Kearney* was torpedoed and damaged by a German submarine 350 miles south-west of Iceland. President Roosevelt asserted that torpedoing had taken place in the United States defence zone.

Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary for War, declared that an Axis attack on Iceland now would meet with joint resistance from British and American forces. He added that American troops would eventually replace all British troops in Iceland.

The United States House of Representatives passed the measure for arming U. S. merchantmen.

The American Federation of Labour recommended full assistance to the U.S.S.R.

**18th Oct.**—The United States Navy Department announced that its programme for the construction of air bases in the Pacific was progressing very well.

Mr. Harriman, Leader of the American delegation to Moscow, returned to Washington from London.

The United States Press urged the repeal of the Neutrality Act. The veteran Senator Carter Glass demanded its repeal.

**19th Oct.**—Rear-Admiral Byrd declared that "Adolf Hitler will not win unless he attacks and defeats the United States."

Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast stated that the United States must abandon the hope of peace and go all out to defeat Hitler and his Axis partners before it was too late.

**20th Oct.**—The United States Navy Department announced that the destroyer *Kearney* had reached port with eleven men reported missing and two reported injured.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, said that diplomatic notes were not often sent to "international highwaymen," while replying to a query whether the United States of America was protesting to Germany about the attack on *Kearney*.

**21st Oct.**—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, recommended the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Harriman reported to President Roosevelt that he had great confidence in the Russian situation.

The United States Treasury advanced Russia 30 million dollars cash against future deliveries of gold.

President Roosevelt announced that an American freighter was torpedoed off Africa.

The American owned ship *Bold Venture* flying the Panamanian flag, was torpedoed en route from Baltimore to England.

**22nd Oct.**—The leaders of the British Management and Labour Mission to America, expressed confidence that the United States arms output would reach its peak in the spring and would be sufficient "to lick Hitler or any one else."

Commenting on the torpedoing of the American freighter *Lehigh*, President Roosevelt said "Arm them (ships) all."

**23rd Oct.**—It was reported that an American owned tanker had been torpedoed on her way to England.

**24th Oct.**—President Roosevelt announced that the United States tank production would be doubled immediately.



Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, speaking at Washington, said that collision in the Far East was virtually inevitable if the Japanese pursued their expansion plans.

**25th Oct.**—President Roosevelt declared that "the real end of the United States foreign policy was the destruction of the Hitler menace."

President Roosevelt assailed Nazi reprisal executions in France declaring that they were revolting to the world and were "the acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win."

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that all previous annual United States steel output records were smashed this year. The United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee voted in favour of broadening the Armed Ships Bill to permit American merchantships to sail anywhere on the high seas.

**26th Oct.**—The third cruiser in America's new 6,000-ton class of warships was launched.

Mr. Attlee, member of the British War Cabinet, met President Roosevelt at Washington.

**27th Oct.**—The debate on the Bill for the revision of the Neutrality Act opened in the United States Senate.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, emphasised the extreme urgency of delivery of war equipment to Britain and the Allies.

Col. Knox, in a Navy Day Speech, pointed to the example of Russia to emphasise the futility of isolation.

The House of Representatives and the Senate passed the Supplemental Lease-Lend Bill and sent it to the White House for signature.

The International Labour Office Conference opened at New York, 33 nations being represented.

**28th Oct.**—President Roosevelt, speaking at the Navy Day banquet, said: "We have cleared our decks" in order to stop Hitler and that America will deliver the goods at Britain and her Allies."

Mr. Roosevelt revealed that he was considering legislation against strikes in the defence industries with specific reference to the one called by Mr. John Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers' Union.

A writer in *The New York Times* stated that planes of all types at the rate of about 35,000 a year, were rolling off the assembly lines of Britain and America and by next July, American plants would turn out 250 planes a day.

**29th Oct.**—President Roosevelt signed the supplementary Lease-Lend Bill.

**30th Oct.**—Mr. Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, urged President Roosevelt to call a peace conference and said that Hitler dare not refuse to attend it in view of the terrible German casualties in Russia.

**31st Oct.**—The United States destroyer, *Reuben James*, with 120 on board, was torpedoed off the coast of Iceland while on convoy duty. Seven officers and 88 men were missing.

The United States *Journal of Commerce* stated that plans were afoot in America to produce 100,000 planes a year by 1943.

**1st Nov.**—Denouncing the sinking of United States ships as worse than piracy, Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, stated "We are in this fight to the finish."

Mr. Wendell Willkie asked for complete repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Naval men in Washington declared they were virtually certain that United States warships scored direct hits on German submarines since the Navy got orders to shoot.

It was revealed that there had been a rush of Americans to join the United States Navy within an hour of the news of the sinking of the *Reuben James*.

The Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, began conversation with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

**2nd Nov.**—It was revealed that the output of aircraft engines in the United States had risen 88 per cent during the first nine months of the year. Enough engines were being produced for about 2,000 aircraft monthly.

It was revealed that the United States Navy had 344 major fighting ships in hand and 347 were being built.

**3rd Nov.**—The United States warned Finland that she must discontinue promptly military operations against Russia if she desired to maintain her friendship with America.

Two American submarines were transferred to the British and Polish Navies.

The United States claimed three million dollars in full compensation for all claims against the German Government for the sinking of the American steamer *Robin Moor*.

**4th Nov.**—The United States Navy Department announced that the oil tanker *Salinas* was torpedoed without warning off Iceland, but had managed to reach port.

**5th Nov.**—Mayor La Guardia, ardent champion of the Allied cause, was elected Mayor of New York for a third term.

Mr. Kurusu, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Germany, was appointed Special Adviser to the Japanese Ambassador to the United States of America. It was said he was carrying a personal message from Premier Tojo to President Roosevelt and was bringing a formula approved by the Emperor of Japan for reaching an agreement with America.

**6th Nov.**—President Roosevelt, addressing the International Labour Office Conference, said that America was determined to play her part in planning a new world after the war.

The International Labour Office Conference approved of the Atlantic Charter.

**7th Nov.**—President Roosevelt authorized a thousand million dollar interest free loan to Russia which M. Stalin accepted with sincere gratitude.

The United States Senate voted revision of the Neutrality Act, permitting the arming of American merchantmen and allowing them to enter belligerent ports and combat zones.

**8th Nov.**—The Navy Secretary, Colonel Knox, announced the establishment of a United States naval operating base in Iceland.

**9th Nov.**—The world's largest flying boat, capable of flying to Europe and back non-stop, was launched at Baltimore, in a full naval ceremony.

**10th Nov.**—It was officially announced from Moscow that M. Litvinoff had been appointed Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

**11th Nov.**—In his Armistice Day Speech, President Roosevelt said that Americans would fight eternally, if necessary, to uphold liberty and to make the world safe for freedom.

Mr. Wendell Willkie said that United States and British aeroplane manufacturers were out-producing those of Germany and her satellites and that in a year the Anglo-American output would be three times that of the Axis.

Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of States, declared: "At any moment war may be forced upon us by that criminal, Hitler, or by Japan."

Colonel Knox said that "the hour of decision is near" in the Far East.

**12th Nov.**—President Roosevelt intervened in the dispute between steel companies and workers (on the companies coal mines) and called representatives of both to a conference at the White House.

The American War Department was sounding members of the armoured forces if they would be willing to serve overseas.

**13th Nov.**—The United States House of Representatives passed the Neutrality Act Revision Bill by 212 votes to 194.

**15th Nov.**—New York papers reported that 100 American merchantmen would be armed every month for the next four months.

The American Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reported that 330 million dollars worth of war planes and aeronautical equipment were delivered to Britain in the first eight months of this year.

The British freighter *Nottingham* (9,000 tons) was torpedoed and sunk on her maiden voyage to America.

Mr. Averill Harriman left the United States for London to expedite Lease-Lend deliveries to Britain. He said: "Enormous supplies are going to Russia from Britain as well as from the United States."

"American seamen are at battle-stations in their ships," declared Colonel Knox, Secretary for the United States Navy.

President Roosevelt conferred with Mr. Stimson, Secretary for War, thus giving rise to rumours that the Army would take over the "captive" coal mines (those owned by steel companies) where a strike by over 50,000 men was threatened on the question of union membership.

New York City practised air-raid drill.

**16th Nov.**—Negotiations for a settlement of the American coal mines dispute closed without any agreement.

The Executive of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, one of the two large American labour organizations, offered its complete support to President Roosevelt in his policy of aid to the nations fighting Hitler.

**17th Nov.**—President Roosevelt signed the Neutrality Revision Bill.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress for an additional appropriation of 6,687 million dollars for army equipment. He also recommended that the War Secretary be enabled to make dispositions under the Lease-Lend Act of any equipment bought for the Army since March 11, 1941.

The American coal strike began, the United Mine Workers' Union defying President Roosevelt's declaration that coal "must" be mined.

The German motorship *Odenwald* (5,098 tons), masquerading as an American ship, was seized in South Atlantic by the United States Navy despite attempts to scuttle herself, and was brought to a port in Puerto Rico.

**18th Nov.**—The National Convention of the C.I.O. pledged support to President Roosevelt's foreign policy. The President, in a message to the Convention, said that the Government were determined to see that guns, tanks, planes and ships were produced without delay.

Colonel Knox announced that ships plying from and to Britain and Northern Europe would be the first American merchantmen to be armed, then would come ships going to the Red Sea; and third, ships for the South Atlantic.

The United States warships sank or captured numerous German U-boats in a big naval battle with submarine raiders off the coast of Iceland, on the Norwegian approaches to Russian ports.

The United States naval patrols were on the look-out for an Axis raider that was reported to have sunk a Yugoslav cargo ship in the Panama Canal Zone.

**19th Nov.**—Mr. Roosevelt appealed to the executives of the steel companies and the United Mine Workers' Union to maintain the *status quo* as regards their dispute during the national emergency or to submit to arbitration.

Three new American "Eagle" air squadrons were formed in Britain.

**20th Nov.**—The steel companies agreed to accept either of the two alternatives proposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

**21st Nov.**—Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, launched a new battleship *Indiana* (35,000 tons).

**22nd Nov.**—The United Mine Workers accepted President Roosevelt's proposal for ending the coal strike, namely, arbitration to a board of three: Mr. John R. Steelman, head of the Labour Department's Conciliation Service, as public representative; Mr. Benjamin Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation; and Mr. John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' President, representing labour.

Two destroyers and a submarine were launched at Kearny (New Jersey) months ahead of schedule.

**24th Nov.**—It was officially announced that a contingent of United States would move into Dutch Guiana to protect the valuable bauxite mines at Surinam, in close co-operation with the Netherlands and Brazil Governments. Bauxite is vital to the American aluminium industries, on which rests the defence of the Democracies.

Another Canadian armoured division arrived in Britain after crossing the Atlantic in the greatest troop convoy ever.

**25th Nov.**—President Roosevelt conferred with the Democrat and Republican Congress leaders on legislation to deal with labour troubles.

**26th Nov.**—The United States House of Representatives' Sub-Committee approved of a further appropriation of 8,000 million dollars for defence supplies.

**28th Nov.**—United States troops arrived in Paramaribo to protect the bauxite mines in Dutch Guiana.

**30th Nov.**—In the course of an address at Warm Springs, President Roosevelt said that Americans might have to fight to defend American institutions.

**1st Dec.**—A German raider was sunk in the South Atlantic by H.M.S. *Devonshire*.

A settlement of the railway dispute in the United States was reached and the threatened strike warded off.

The United States freighter *Macbeth* (4,935 tons), flying the Panamanian flag, was torpedoed in the North Atlantic.

**2nd Dec.**—Following Colonel Knox's declaration that the United States Navy was ready to meet any emergency in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, a Washington announcement said that 33 warships had been launched and 52 keels laid in connexion with the naval programme.

**3rd Dec.**—The United States House of Representatives passed the Strike Control Bill.

The House Appropriations Committee approved a new lease-lend appropriation of about 8,250 million dollars for providing more tanks and guns for Britain and Russia.

**5th Dec.**—The United States' House of Representatives passed the Bill for an appropriation of 8,244 million dollars under the Lease-Lend Act.

**6th Dec.**—Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, said that the naval construction programme was one year ahead of schedule.

**7th Dec.**—President Roosevelt addressed an appeal to the Emperor of Japan to help in preserving peace in the Pacific.

**8th Dec.**—The United States Congress approved President Roosevelt's request to declare war on Japan.

**9th Dec.**—The Pacific coast of North America was blacked out as air raid alarms—mostly false—were sounded there and in New York.

**11th Dec.**—The United States Congress voted for war against Germany and Italy and passed a bill to enable American expeditionary forces to be sent abroad.

**12th Dec.**—The entire Pacific coast of the United States was blacked out at night as a precaution.

President Roosevelt revealed that Mr. Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook had offered to turn over to the United States the entire shell-making output of three factories in Canada.

**13th Dec.**—The three most influential American Labour leaders, Messrs. William Green, Philip Murray and John Lewis, pledged Labour's full support for war effort.

**15th Dec.**—President Roosevelt, in a message to the Congress, reviewed the current year's negotiations between Japan and the United States of America and the former's treachery.

In a broadcast on the anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, Mr. Roosevelt declared: "We covenant with each other before all the world that, having taken up arms in the defence of liberty, we will not lay them down before liberty is once again secure in the world we live in."

Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, reported to the President on his return from an inspection of the Naval Base at Hawaii.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, after meeting Mr. Roosevelt, declared that the damage done at Hawaii had not seriously affected America's ability to defeat Japan.

## 1942

**1st Jan.**—Mr. Churchill was back at Washington and resumed his talks with Mr. Roosevelt.

**3rd Jan.**—Three German U-boats were sunk and a number of German aircraft were shot down during an enemy attack on a convoy in the Atlantic, which was beaten off with the loss of only two escort vessels and two small merchantships.

Twenty-six nations, including Britain, United States of America, Russia, China, the Netherlands and India, signed a joint declaration against Axis powers.

**6th Jan.**—Mr. Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, announced a huge war production programme and said that American land, air and sea forces had taken their stations in the British Isles.

**7th Jan.**—President Roosevelt presented the biggest war budget in world history to the Congress.

**11th Jan.**—The United States of America launched one of the fastest of modern cruisers, costing 12½ million dollars.

**16th Dec.**—The United States House of Representatives granted President Roosevelt extraordinary wartime powers.

The United States Senate approved the Bill for the appropriation of 10,000 million dollars more for defence equipment that had been sent to it by the House of Representatives.

**18th Dec.**—The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet and Air Commanders at Hawaii were replaced.

**19th Dec.**—The Bill giving Mr. Roosevelt extraordinary authority to prosecute the war became law.

**22nd Dec.**—Fourteen German submarines were sunk or damaged by United States naval forces in the Atlantic.

**23rd Dec.**—It was announced that Mr. Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook and British Service Chiefs had arrived in Washington for conferences with President Roosevelt, his Cabinet, and his military advisers.

**26th Dec.**—Mr. Churchill addressed the Congress of the United States.

**27th Dec.**—A second full-dress meeting of the British-American "War Council" took place at Washington.

**30th Dec.**—Mr. Churchill addressed the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.

**12th Jan.**—Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, said that there were no prospects of any immediate full-scale naval engagements in the Pacific.

**14th Jan.**—President Roosevelt created a War Production Board with Mr. Donald M. Nelson as Chairman. He also authorized steps to be taken to safeguard the approaches to Panama Canal.

**15th Jan.**—It was officially announced that the American Army would be more than doubled.

An American tanker was torpedoed off the Atlantic coast and a Japanese freighter was sunk by an American submarine.

Mayor La Guardia was to be in charge of the United States Civilian Defence Programme.

**17th Jan.**—It was announced in Washington that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill had reached complete understanding on military and naval strategy.

Mr. William Knudsen was appointed Director of Production by Mr. Roosevelt.

**18th Jan.**—Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress for a further 11,000 million dollars for the Navy.

**20th Jan.**—Tariff barriers between the United States and South American States were abolished in order to facilitate Allied war effort.

**21st Jan.**—President Roosevelt, in a statement after receiving Dr. van Mook, said: "We were doing our best for the Far East."

A high United States official revealed that reinforcements were streaming to the Far East.

**22nd Jan.**—Canada arranged to hold a plebiscite on conscription.

**23rd Jan.**—The United States Army requested the House of Representatives for 13 billion dollars for making 33,000 planes so as to be able to deal a knockout blow to the Axis.

**24th Jan.**—The official investigators attributed the success of the initial Japanese raid on Pearl Harbour to the Commanding Officer's negligence.

**26th Jan.**—The United States War Secretary announced the arrival of American troops in Northern Ireland.

**27th Jan.**—Joint United States and British Boards were set up for the co-ordination of war effort as regards raw materials and munition assignments and shipping adjustments.

**28th Jan.**—President Roosevelt said that the United States was sending all possible help to the Pacific area and that a number of expeditionary forces had already left America.

**29th Jan.**—The United States Senate passed the 13 billion dollars Army Appropriations Bill.

**30th Jan.**—The United States Secretary of the Treasury announced the possibility of an international unit of currency, which would be tried out first in the Western Hemisphere.

**31st Jan.**—The Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate approved of the record-breaking Navy Fund of 26,495 million dollars, passed by the House of Representatives on Friday night.

**1st Feb.**—The United States Navy Department announced plans to produce 30,000 pilots annually, in "the greatest aviation training programme in naval history."

**3rd Feb.**—Admiral Chester Mimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, said that the Fleet was being used to the "fullest extent to bring the war to the enemy's front door."

**4th Feb.**—The United States House of Representatives agreed to accept the Senate's increases in the Naval Appropriations Bill, making a total of 26,495 million dollars, which is the largest in history.

**6th Feb.**—A combined British and American Chiefs of Staffs Group was established in Washington to ensure complete co-ordination of war effort.

**7th Feb.**—The United States War Department announced that the Army and Air Force would be expanded to one million officers and men this year and double that number later on.

Mr. Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing an expenditure of 750 million dollars to provide construction facilities for 1,799 naval combatant vessels.

**9th Feb.**—President Roosevelt signed the 26,500 million dollars Naval Appropriations Bill and also the 500 million dollars Loan to China Bill.

**12th Feb.**—The United States of America sent a contingent of troops to Curacao and Aruba off Dutch Guiana to assist the Dutch forces in the defence of those islands.

**13th Feb.**—The American War Production Board ordered the radio manufacturing industry to convert its entire facilities to arms production within the next four months.

**14th Feb.**—A light cruiser, believed to be the first United States warship ever commissioned in camouflage, joined the American fleet.

**16th Feb.**—Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, said that "ships will pour from our yards" which will help to recover sea-supremacy, while launching the 35,000 ton battleship *Alabama*. Work on the 45,000 ton *Kentucky* was to begin shortly.

**17th Feb.**—The United States House of Representatives passed a 32 billion dollars Appropriations Bill to provide munitions and merchantships for America and war supplies for the Allies.

**20th Feb.**—The United States took counter-measures against Axis U-boats operating in the Caribbean which had torpedoed two ships in Port of Spain (Trinidad).

**23rd Feb.**—President Roosevelt signed the Bill removing restrictions imposed by the Neutrality Act on financial transactions between the United States of America, Britain and other countries.

**24th Feb.**—A new Anglo-American Lease-Lend agreement was announced by Mr. Roosevelt. The Lease-Lend Administrator said that the rate of aid to the United Nations had trebled since the start of the Pacific war.

An Axis submarine shelled, with little effect, a point on the Californian coast.

President Roosevelt, in his Washington Day broadcast, called upon America to outproduce and overwhelm the Axis.

**25th Feb.**—It was announced that a small detachment of British troops had arrived in New York, but their ultimate destination was not disclosed.

**28th Feb.**—President Roosevelt directed Mr. Donald Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board, to take every possible step to raise production.

**2nd Mar.**—Both Houses of the United States Congress approved the Military Appropriations Bill of 32,000 million dollars, the biggest in history.

**3rd Mar.**—It was confirmed in Washington that an American mission would go to India in order to speed up war industries.

**4th Mar.**—A large number of American troops landed at a port in Northern Ireland and one contingent arrived in London.

**5th Mar.**—The United States War Secretary announced the formation of a new armoured division with a strength of 10,000 officers and men.

**7th Mar.**—America's west coast was placed on a war footing, many emergency measures being taken.

**10th Mar.**—Further reinforcements for the Canadian army arrived safely in Britain. Sweeping changes in the United States Naval Command were announced. The Chinese Government were to send a military mission to Washington, headed by Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui. Lieut.-Gen. Stillwell of the American Army, was appointed Chief of Staff to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

**12th Mar.**—It was revealed that more and more American troops were arriving to defend the islands of Curacao and Aruba. British forces landed at Nassau in the Bahamas.

**16th Mar.**—It was announced in Washington that the head of the United States Mission to India, Col. Louis Johnson, would have the personal rank of a Minister from President Roosevelt. The United States Secretary for War announced the arrival of a considerable number of air and ground troops in Australia.

**17th Mar.**—President Roosevelt, in response to Australia's request announced that General MacArthur would be Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in the Anzac area with headquarters in Australia and with Lieut.-Gen. Brett as his deputy.

**18th Mar.**—President Roosevelt asked Congress for an appropriation of 17,579 million dollars for the War Department, of which 8,516 million would be for the Army Air Corps.

Together with previous appropriations, this would provide for 148,000 planes out of the 185,000 called for in the production programme. It was announced in London that Lord Beaverbrook would proceed to the United States to carry on the work he had already begun regarding the pooling of the United Nations' resources.

**19th Mar.**—Canada made gift of 1,000 million dollars in war supplies to Britain. Three separate Commands were created for the defence of Canada.

**21st Mar.**—In his proclamation fixing Army Day for April 6, President Roosevelt declared: "We shall win this war as we have won every war we have fought."

**22nd Mar.**—It was stated that Mr. Ford's new factory at Detroit would produce one bomber an hour.

**26th Mar.**—President Roosevelt awarded General MacArthur, the Congressional Medal in honour of his gallantry and intrepidity in action in the Philippines which had "confirmed the faith of the American people in their armed forces."

**28th Mar.**—Mr. Stimson, the United States War Secretary, announced at a press conference that a special desert corps with an initial strength of 8,000 troops, has been created. He also revealed the news about the establishment of a new air-borne command of army ground forces at two stations in Georgia.

**30th Mar.**—American bombers were being ferried across the Pacific to Australia in order to reinforce the Allied air fleets.

**1st Apr.**—The first meeting of the Pacific War Council was held at the White House, with President Roosevelt as Chairman. Britain, China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Netherlands and the United States were represented.

**3rd Apr.**—President Roosevelt appealed to the American public for suggestions regarding how to designate the present war. He pointed out that such description as "Second World War" was unsatisfactory, and instead called for a name which would briefly describe it as a war for the preservation of the smaller people of the democracies of the world.

President Roosevelt sent a message expressing his confidence in the results of co-operation between the United States and China in reply to a telegram from the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. H. H. Kung, conveying China's thanks for the recent 500 million dollar loan from the United States.

**4th Apr.**—The United States Senate Appropriations Committee voted for legislation providing for a sliding scale of profits on war material.



Mr. Donald Nelson, the Chief of the United States War Production Board, said that the general war supply output in the United States was good, and plane production was up to the schedule.

**10th Apr.**—64 Germans—veterans of 1914-1918 war and members of the Kyffhanser Bund—were arrested in New York. It was the largest group arrest of enemy aliens in the New York area since the war.

The United States was now making more than 3,300 planes a month, according to a statement made by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

**11th Apr.**—Off the Atlantic Coast, two medium-sized U.S. merchant vessels were torpedoed.

Mr. Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, emphasised the necessity of hitting the Axis on every front as hard and as often as possible.

**14th Apr.**—The first total black-out of Washington was enforced tonight providing 75,000 policemen, firemen and civil defence workers with their first full-scale test.

**17th Apr.**—Mr. Stimson, Secretary for War, told a Press conference: "We are getting pretty near to the stage of an offensive." He also announced the organization of a new "Army Combat Force and a Destroyer Command" (on land).

Mr. Casey, the new Minister of State for the Middle East, declared: "We can rely upon America. . . . I think I can work out a formula for the British Commonwealth to remain an entity, but we can all have still closer relations with the United States in almost every field."

Seven bomber pilots of the American Far East Air Force were awarded Silver Stars for gallantry in a dive-bombing attack on Bali on Feb. 20 when four Japanese naval vessels were damaged.

**18th Apr.**—General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the American Army, the "American apostle of offensive War," said: "American air forces will be stationed all over the United Kingdom. American troops will take part in Commando raids. Tens of thousands of American troops will arrive in the United Kingdom in a steady stream."

An air raid alert was sounded in San Francisco.

**19th Apr.**—There was another air raid alert in San Francisco.

**20th Apr.**—President Roosevelt ordered the Navy Secretary, Col. Knox, to seize and operate the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation Works which manufacture well-known types of fighters.

**22nd Apr.**—Mr. Donald Nelson, the United States Production Chief, informed the Senate that the United States, England and Russia were now out-producing the Axis.

Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, gave this slogan to the United Nations: "Move forward today and not tomorrow."

The first group of Axis diplomats would leave the United States for Lisbon on or about May 5, according to the State Department announcement.

**23rd Apr.**—M. Litvinov, the Russian Ambassador to U.S.A., informed the Press that shipments of supplies from the United States to Russia were more satisfactory now.

**25th Apr.**—The Norwegian Prime Minister, M. John Nygaarsvold, who arrived in New York, advocated the establishment of a second front in Norway as a prelude to the invasion of France. He favoured an immediate attack on the Norwegian Islands of Bear and Jan Mayan in order to open the trade route to northern Russia.

Mr. Josiah W. Bailey, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, U.S.A., said: "We are going to beat the Axis by producing enough ships and planes to smother Germany and Japan. Japan probably lost one million of her six million tons of shipping since she entered the war. Germany, in two years of war, is estimated to have lost five million tons."

Lord Beaverbrook, in a speech in New York, said: "Britain has arisen at every call to all emergencies. In 1940, the need was for aircraft, and Britain made good. In 1941, it was for tanks and Britain made good with interest. Now in 1942, it is for ship-building. We should be able to double our output of ships this year."

**26th Apr.**—The French Consul in Detroit resigned as a protest against the appointment of M. Laval.

**27th Apr.**—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that Hitler's Reichstag speech proved how desperate the German situation was.

A sweeping anti-inflation programme covering taxes, profits, prices, rents, wages, savings, rationing, and instalment buying was announced by President Roosevelt in a message to the Congress.

Donald Mitchell, American Economist, writing in *The Nation*, stated that Japan would attack India before making an attempt on Australia.

**29th Apr.**—Canadians voted in favour of enforcing conscription for overseas service.

The American naval authorities disclosed that the Japanese had been forced to construct small wooden ships to import vital war materials.

Major-General Charles H. Bonestek of the United States army assumed command of all forces of the United Nations in Iceland.

**1st May.**—There were unconfirmed reports of German peace feelers to America.

**2nd May.**—Axis peace feelers were "spurned and ridiculed" at Washington.

**4th May.**—A Free Norwegian plane attacked and hit a German long-range bomber, according to a Reykjavik message.

Four new United States destroyers were launched.

According to Mr. Philip, President of the Boeing Aircraft Company, the production of the famous "Flying Fortress" bombers had more than doubled since December 7.

The Social Security Administrator at Washington declared that by the end of this year, nearly half of the men of the United States would be serving in the armed forces.

**5th May.**—It was revealed that the Australian Air Force was operating in Iceland under United States leadership, protecting supply lines.

**6th May.**—Mr. Peterson, Under Secretary, disclosed that the American army was building up to a strength of six million men.

According to a Washington dispatch, Germany was preparing for an all-out attack against Britain as well as a push to reach the oil fields of the Caucasus.

**10th May.**—The Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Henry Wallace, declared that the Axis offensive on the military sabotage propaganda front in the United States and Latin America would reach its peak "some time during the next few months." He added: "I am convinced that the summer and autumn of 1942 would be a supreme crisis for us all. We may be sure that Hitler and Japan will co-operate to do the unexpected."

**11th May.**—President Roosevelt sent Admiral John Hoover, a State Department official, to Martinique to negotiate an agreement with Admiral Robert. The arrangement offered by the United States Government provided that the French Flag would continue to fly over the French Caribbean possessions (Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana) and French sovereignty there will remain unchanged. An assurance of non-collaboration with the Axis was demanded.

4-A

President Roosevelt issued a proclamation designating June 14 as Flag Day of the United Nations.

**12th May.**—It was announced that all New York's seven million inhabitants were to receive gas masks.

According to the *New York Times*, General Giraud was arrested in Geneva for travelling with false papers.

**13th May.**—Lieut.-Genl. William Knudsen, the American War Production Chief, told a Press Conference: "War production is rolling along smoothly. But we are far from satisfied."

**15th May.**—According to a Washington report, three French warships in Martinique were immobilized by the Franco-American Naval Commission.

**16th May.**—The United States Production Chief, Mr. Donald Nelson, gave the warning: "Americans cannot go on boosting production indefinitely. Sooner or later we shall run into a deficiency of materials. From now on, the crux of the war production programme will be an unending struggle with the double problem of time and materials."

The War Department took over the actual operation or control of all domestic air-line planes numbering more than 300.

It was revealed that there was no note from Mr. Laval to the United States Government in connexion with Martinique.

**17th May.**—Large-scale manoeuvres of the United States army was announced.

**20th May.**—President Roosevelt personally awarded the Congressional Medal of Honour to Brigadier-General Doolittle who led the United States bombing squadron in a raid on Japan.

**22nd May.**—Mr. Hoover, ex-President, told the National Industrial Conference, that if the United States should win the war, President Roosevelt must have dictatorial economic powers.

**23rd May.**—A glowing tribute to Britain's intensive war effort was paid by Mr. Charles Palmer, ex-Defence and Housing Co-ordinator, at Washington, on his return from a mission to England. He said: "Britain is waging a war with all her terrific might, with every factory business and home; with every pound, shilling and pence; with every man, woman and child. We can do no less, nothing else will win."

Preliminary work began on the salvaging of *Normandie*, the French liner.

President Roosevelt said at a Press Conference: "This is going to be a long war. There is no reason to be over-optimistic one week and over-pessimistic the next."

**24th May.**—Commenting on the terminal aspect of the war, Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, issued a warning against over-optimism.

**26th May.**—Brigadier-General Doolittle, in an Army Hour Broadcast, said that "other Japanese objectives" would be bombed, in addition to Tokyo.

**27th May.**—It was revealed that an Anglo-American second front of the air will be opened.

**28th May.**—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews said in the course of a statement that Axis submarines in Atlantic coastal waters were in for even more trouble than the navy was giving them.

**29th May.**—American women made history when they rushed in thousands to enrol in the regular army at recruiting offices.

Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State for War, said that Japan may attack Washington.

**30th May.**—General George Marshall, the United States Chief of Staff, declared: "American troops will land in France. No compromise is possible and the victory of the Democracies can only be complete with the utter defeat of the war machines of Germany and Japan."

**31st May.**—Mexico declared war on the Axis.

American war production, it was declared, was breaking all records, more ships, more tanks and more planes being the programme.

**1st June.**—Mr. Edward Stettinius, United States Lease-Lend Administrator, explaining the pooling of Allied resources, said that Russians would send their technical experts to America.

**2nd June.**—General Arnold, Commander of the United States Army Air Force, declared at a Press Conference that the United States were turning out pilots at the rate of 24,000 a year.

**3rd June.**—The Associated Press Chief Correspondent in Berlin, Mr. Louis Lochner, who arrived in New York said that Hitler was planning to march through Turkey and Persia in order to execute a pincer movement against the Soviet forces.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

**4th June.**—President Avila Camacho, the Mexican President, in a message to Mr. Churchill said: "Mexico is deeply satisfied to be fighting in the same cause as the heroic British people."

**5th June.**—The Senate decided to declare war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

**6th June.**—President Roosevelt warned Japan of sharp retaliation by the United States if the Japanese persisted in using poison gas in China.

Stringent precautions were taken at Prague in connexion with the funeral of Heydrich.

**7th June.**—It was announced by Lord Louis Mount-Batten that four British Commandos who had taken part in the recent raids on France would visit United States of America.

New York had its first complete black-out.

**8th June.**—Mr. Donald Nelson, United States War Production Chief, said: "America will reach her war production peak—more than double her present war output—in 1944."

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared that Hitler's visit to Field Marshal Mannerheim was a deliberate move by the Germans to compromise Finland further in the war.

**9th June.**—Lord Halifax, addressing Syracuse University (United States of America), said: "I feel pretty sure Hitler knows that he cannot win the war now and certainly cannot win it unless he wins it this year."

An agreement was reached between Britain and the United States on a Combined Production Committee to integrate and cast production programmes in both the countries.

**11th June.**—President Roosevelt announced at a Press conference that a nation-wide collection of scrap rubber would be undertaken.

**13th June.**—Mr. Henry Stimson, Secretary for War, speaking at the Harvard University, said: "Never again must we allow narrowness of vision, sluggishness of spirit and selfishness of outlook throw away the fruits of a great national effort and great victory."

**15th June.**—It was revealed in Washington that one of the surprises for the Japanese in the Midway Island battle was the American navy's new torpedo bombers.

President Roosevelt spoke on the Four Freedoms on the occasion of the celebration of United Nations' Day.

**17th June.**—Mr. Donald Nelson, United States Production Chief, predicted that American arms would "smother the Axis" and said that they were not only outproducing Germany and Japan, but beginning to overcome the war materials the Axis had accumulated in the last decade.

**20th June.**—Mr. Churchill arrived in United States, accompanied by Sir Alan Brooke, Chief

of the Imperial General Staff, Major-General Sir Hastings Ismay, Secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, Brigadier G. M. Stewart, Sir Charles Wilson John Martin, Secretary and Commander Thompson, Aide-de-Camp.

Problems relating to the Allied shipping losses, developments in the Near East, position in China and the Pacific and the opening of a second front were to be discussed by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

**21st June.**—Speculations regarding Mr. Churchill's visit to U.S.A. in Washington were that the British Premier wanted to impress upon President Roosevelt the necessity of holding Egypt at all costs and the formation of a second front.

It was revealed that in recent months in Western Atlantic, German U-boats had caused extremely heavy losses, particularly of oil tankers.

**22nd June.**—Vancouver Island on the Canadian Coast was shelled by an enemy submarine. No damage was caused.

**24th June.**—A joint Roosevelt-Churchill statement said that the leaders were planning "the earliest maximum concentration of Allied war power upon the enemy."

**25th June.**—The discovery was made, according to a New York message, by the editor of the *New York Biographical Record*, that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are eighth cousins once removed. Their ancestors were aboard the *Mayflower*.

**26th June.**—President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met the leaders of the Congress at the first of a series of war conferences.

**27th June.**—For the first time, Russia took part in the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences at Washington. The Russian Ambassador to United States, M. Litvinov, held extended conferences with the two leaders.

In view of the closer relations between China and United States, the Consul of the Chinese Embassy in Washington was promoted Minister.

"No financial reckoning will take place at the end of this war. In return for Lend-Lease aid, the United States will expect no nation to do more than fight her utmost to rid the world of Nazism and Japanese militarism." This was one of the important commitments incorporated by President Roosevelt into his fifth Lend-Lease report to the Congress.

**28th June.**—The 23 American Army fliers who bombed Tokyo and other Japanese cities on April 18, received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared that Japanese assertions that an American submarine sank the Russian freighter were entirely false.

**29th June.**—Eight alien agents who landed in United States from German submarines were captured by officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**30th June.**—According to a New York message, several accomplices of the eight saboteurs were arrested.

**4th July.**—The United States Navy Department announced that British and Canadian warships were co-operating with the American naval craft in anti-submarine work in the Atlantic.

**5th July.**—President Roosevelt, in an Independent Day message to the American nation, said: "Never since it was first created in Philadelphia has this anniversary come in times so dangerous to everything for which it stands."

The Leader of the German-American Bund, Dr. Kunze, who is wanted in the United States on charges of espionage, was arrested at the coastal village of Boca Del Rio in Mexico.

All Canadian women were registered for war service and all young men, if not engaged in essential industries, were conscripted for home defence.

It was announced that the new carrier now being built by the United States navy will be named *Lexington*, to replace the gallant ship lost in the Coral Sea battle.

**10th July.**—Forty-five more leaders of the German-American Bund were arrested. Nine women were among the group.

**11th July.**—Naval and Military representatives of United States were appointed to consult the Free French National Committee in London regarding matters relating to the conduct of the war.

President Roosevelt signed a record 850 million dollar Naval Expansion Bill which authorized the construction of over 500 long-range combatant vessels.

An American citizen who landed in the United States from Europe, was arrested on charges of espionage.

**14th July.**—Members of the so-called German-American Vocational League in United States, 185 in number, were arrested for pro-Nazi activities.

**16th July.**—Col. Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, told a Press Conference that the United States was to launch a world-wide campaign against enemy submarines.

He said: "We plan to use every possible vessel suitable to combat and control the submarine menace."

**18th July.**—Reports of parachute landings in the vicinity of Rhinebeck (New York) were being investigated by the Defence Command.

According to a United States announcement, Allied shipping were being sunk at the rate of 60 ships per month off the United States seaboard.

**19th July.**—G-men arrested thirteen more Germans and one Italian.

**20th July.**—Yachtsmen, fishermen, boatmen, motor racing drivers and oarsmen flocked to enlist in a new "engineer amphibian command," which began training "somewhere on New England coast."

**21st July.**—Col. Armando L. Bernar, former Mexican Military Attache in Berlin, in a Press interview in Mexico City, said that he had reliable information that Rudolf Hess was sent by Hitler to England to propose peace.

**23rd July.**—Twenty-thousand Jews demonstrated in Madison Square Garden, New York, against the slaughter of over a million Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe.

The appointment of Admiral Leahy as Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—the President—of all United States armed forces was announced by President Roosevelt at a Press Conference.

The War Shipping Administration, Washington, announced that the losses for the week beginning July 12 reached the highest level since the start of the war.

**25th July.**—A Lease-Lend Pact was signed between the United States and Yugoslavia.

According to the latest Gallup Poll, 78 per cent of the people of the United States approved of the way "President Roosevelt was handling his job as President."

New contingents of United States troops reached Ireland.

Mr. Cordell Hull's stern declaration in Washington that the war cannot be won "by standing on our own borders" was taken as an indication of an early Allied move regarding the opening of a second front.

**28th July.**—It was announced that a measure for creating a Military Supply Board to direct the immediate construction of a fleet of cargo-carrying "freight trains of the air," in the words of Senators Lee and Johnson, had been drafted for introduction in the Senate.

**29th July.**—The reports that parachutists or other objects were dropped from unidentified planes in three areas near Washington were being investigated by military authorities.

A submarine stated to be between 400 and 500 feet long, made the first attack of this war on a Canadian fishing schooner.

**1st Aug.**—The general view prevailing in Washington was that Japan's "stab in the back" on Russia would not be long delayed.

M. Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador in United States, conferred with President Roosevelt and later with Mr. Cordell Hull.

Only fifteen months and three days after the keel was laid down, the first American aircraft carrier *Essex* (25,000 tons) to be completed since the Pearl Harbour incident, slid down the slipways into Javes river.

**2nd Aug.**—Because of serious shortage of man-power in Britain, the British Government appealed to all British men and women in the United States to return home to help the war effort.

New York had its first practice alert.

**3rd Aug.**—After inspecting "the newest and most secret material" for the American Army, Senator Elmer Thomas, Chairman of the Military Sub-Committee, said: "Believe me, the Huns are going to get some terrific surprises."

It was revealed that secret anti-U-boat vessels called "*Bangors*", now operating with the Royal Canadian Navy, had proved to be very effective.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, announced the appointment of M. Fyodor Gusev as the first Soviet Minister to Canada.

**4th Aug.**—It was announced that selected members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division, would go overseas shortly.

**6th Aug.**—A "dim out" of the entire Pacific coast was ordered by the United States Army authorities.

According to a recent American broadcast, the United States Air Force would operate from 150 aerodromes in Britain with a total ground personnel of 400,000.

**7th Aug.**—Information confirming the belief that Chicago was intended to be the Nazi headquarters of a nation-wide organization working for Germany was received by Federal authorities.

**8th Aug.**—The War Production Board, United States, approved plans for the construction of 500 Mars 70-ton flying boats as cargo carriers.

**9th Aug.**—Six Nazi saboteurs were executed. Referring indirectly to the demand for opening a second front, a Washington official declared: "Popular pressure for action on this front or that or many possible fronts can serve no useful purpose."

**10th Aug.**—G-men arrested 33 enemy aliens, one of whom had in his possession navigation maps of New York harbour.

**11th Aug.**—Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to United States stated in a broadcast in Washington that "only one-tenth of the supplies" formerly carried on the Burma Road were reaching China.

**12th Aug.**—According to *Chicago Sun*, American troops in Britain were now in sufficient strength for invasion.

Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal predicted that British and American bomber squadrons would soon be able to "destroy the industry and power of Germany."

**15th Aug.**—An American Navy spokesman in Washington refused to comment on reports that United States warships were hunting a German surface raider in South Atlantic.

**17th Aug.**—A navy yard at an American east coast port launched its eighth submarine this year.

**22nd Aug.**—President Roosevelt, made an official statement regarding Mr. Wendell Willkie's visit to the Near East, Far East and Russia.

Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast said: "We cannot and we will not win unless the production of guns, planes and tanks is backed up by deep and unswerving devotion of our belief."

**23rd Aug.**—The former leader of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, was sentenced at Connecticut to 15 years' imprisonment on a charge of spying.

President Roosevelt disclosed at a press conference that Mr. Wendell Willkie's visit to the East would include Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq and Iran. His main task would be "to sell the truth about what the United States is doing to win the War."

An official communiqué issued by the Brazilian Government stated: "In face of the acts of war against our sovereignty, we recognize that a state of war exists between Brazil and the aggressor nations of Germany and Italy."

It was believed that Uruguay would declare war on the Axis powers with little delay.

**24th Aug.**—Britain's first warship to be built in the United States was launched from a Pacific coast shipyard.

**25th Aug.**—A secret German-built airfield was discovered near Formosa Province in the state of Goyaz, Brazil.

The police raided a convent at Florianopolis and arrested the Mother Superior on a charge of communicating with Axis agents by radio.

Three Axis submarines were sunk off the Brazilian coast.

Lord Halifax, who had returned from London, conversed with Mr. Cordell Hull on the general world situation.

Military representatives of 21 American Republics, making-up the Inter-American Defences Board, unanimously adopted a resolution of "adherence and friendship" on the occasion of Brazil's declaration of war.

**28th Aug.**—About 100 aliens were arrested in New Jersey countries.

The American battleship *Iowa* was launched.



## INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON 1942

**3rd Apr.**—American Flying Fortress bombers struck a blow at a Japanese invasion fleet in the Bay of Bengal off the Andaman Islands. One Japanese cruiser was set on fire and one troopship and two supply ships were considerably damaged. The air attack was led personally by the Chief of the United States Air Forces in India.

American Air Force bombers attacked docks in the Rangoon area.

An alert was sounded in the Calcutta area, but no air-raid took place.

A communiqué issued from New Delhi said that the statement made by a Chinese spokesman that a Japanese force had landed at Akyab on the west-coast of Burma was incorrect.

**5th Apr.**—Ceylon's first air raid came early on Easter Sunday at 8 a.m. Dive-bombing and low-flying machine-gun attacks were made on the harbour and the Ratmalana area. British fighters intercepted the raiders and destroyed a number of aircraft. Twenty-five enemy aircraft were shot down for certain by our fighters, while 5 more were probably shot down, and 25 more were damaged. Anti-aircraft fire accounted for two more in the low-flying attack. Our losses were slight. The general demeanour of the public during the Japanese air-raid was excellent.

**6th Apr.**—Japanese aircraft raided Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The attacks were directed on the dock area. Damage was slight and there were few casualties. The reaction of the civil population to the bombing was good. The first attack on the dock area at Vizagapatam took place at about 1-30 p.m. and the second one at about 5 p.m. Not more than ten aeroplanes were used in either of these raids. All the bombs, about 20 all told, were dropped in the dock area. The first raid on land at Cocanada was made at about 1-45 p.m. when five Japanese aircraft attacked the oil installations causing slight damage.

**7th Apr.**—Madras City had an air raid alert for the first time. The alarm was sounded at 4-35 a.m. and the "All-clear" came at 5-55 a.m. No incident occurred.

Chinese forces in Burma were engaged with Japanese forces to the south of Kyungon.

**9th Apr.**—The Japanese raided Trincomalee, a naval base in Ceylon.

Two British cruisers were sunk by Japanese air attacks in the Indian Ocean.

**10th Apr.**—A communiqué issued from Colombo stated that the figures of Japanese aircraft destroyed or damaged during the raid on Trincomalee were: destroyed for certain 21; probably destroyed 12, damaged 2.

It was officially announced that the British aircraft-carrier *Hermes* was sunk.

A flare-up in the fighting on the Toungoo Front in Burma was announced in a Chinese communiqué. The Japanese had sent three columns to the north with the object of enveloping the Chinese forces, north of Toungoo. Another flying column sent across the Sitang river to outflank the Chinese troops at Yedusha was repulsed by the Chinese.

Major-General Molesworth, Deputy Chief of the Indian General Staff, was promoted to the acting rank of Lieutenant-General.

**11th Apr.**—Sir G. S. Bajpai, India's High Commissioner to the United States, said: "India's defence really depends on American aircraft and plenty of them."

The Japanese forces were engaged by British light reconnaissance troops 15 miles north of Thayetmyo between Prome and the Yenang-yung oilfields. The fact that the Royal Air Force and the American Volunteer Groups had brought down a number of Japanese planes over a northern airfield was regarded as implying that our troops were now getting more air support.

**12th Apr.**—It was announced that the Japanese resumed their advance northward from Toungoo in Burma, but the Chinese in the Seva River area had repulsed all attacks. The Chinese held their original positions and continued to offer stubborn resistance. The American Volunteer Group flew to the forward areas and gave active support to the Chinese troops.

Aircraft of the Royal Air Force had been active in Burma and the Andaman Islands. There was a successful raid on Port Blair. Japanese flying boats were hit. Enemy troop concentrations and rivercraft conveying enemy troops in Burma were bombed.

**13th Apr.**—On the re-assembly of Parliament after the Easter recess, Mr. Churchill gave a brief account of recent naval operations in the Indian Ocean.

**14th Apr.**—On the Burma front, heavy fighting was centred round the area north of Yedusha. The Japanese in the Seva area, north of Toungoo, continued their advance. They sustained heavy losses in recent combats.

**15th Apr.**—Fierce fighting continued in Burma.

**17th Apr.**—The Japanese suffered heavy losses in eastern Burma. The Chinese resisted on the Salween front. The British withdrew north of Magwe. The Yenangyaung oil fields were destroyed.

Sir Bertram Stevens, Australian Representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, assured India that Australian aid to India would grow. The two countries were vitally linked in strategy.

**18th Apr.**—United States planes raided Rangoon. Docks and harbour installations were heavily bombed. Japanese vanguards advanced into Karenin province, but were beaten back by the Chinese.

**19th Apr.**—An air raid was made on Port Blair by the British. Two enemy flying boats were destroyed and three damaged.

**20th Apr.**—The Chinese recaptured Yenang-yung and released several thousand troops from encirclement.

The Royal Air Force raided Allaanmyo and destroyed one Japanese fighter and one reconnaissance plane. The Royal Air Force also attacked and damaged the runways on the Bassein landing ground.

**22nd Apr.**—In the course of a Radio talk from Delhi, General Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief, said: "The Japanese may raid India, they may even seek to occupy a portion temporarily, but so long as India remains true to herself, she can never be conquered."

**24th Apr.**—Hand-to-hand fighting developed between Chinese and Japanese forces near Loikawa on the Pyinmana front. British forces withdrew from Taungdwingyi area.

**25th Apr.**—Japanese vanguards reached a point north of Loikaw in Karenni Province. On the Toungoo front, the Japanese suffered 3,000 casualties. In the vicinity of Pyinmana, the Japanese lost another 3,000 killed and wounded.

The Japanese made another air attack on Mandalay.

**26th Apr.**—The Chinese repulsed a Japanese column west of Taunggyi, and recaptured the place. The Chinese further counter-attacked successfully on the Salween front.

**27th Apr.**—Reuter's Naval Correspondent said that the disappearance of the Japanese fleet from the Indian Ocean was temporary. According to Dr. Van Mook, the danger to India was more imminent than that to Australia.

The battle for Burma developed into battle for Mandalay. Chinese forces withdrew from Loikaw. Taunggyi-Hopong area was recaptured by the Chinese. Five Japanese planes were shot down.

**28th Apr.**—Lashio was in flames owing to severe bombing by the Japanese. The Chinese troops moved towards Loilem in an attempt to cut off the Japanese. The Japanese reached Manson, 110 miles from Lashio.

**2nd May.**—Chinese forces were forced to evacuate Lashio. British troops withdrew on the Irrawaddy front. Japanese forces were within 10 miles of Mandalay. United States planes attacked Rangoon and inflicted heavy damages on the dock.

**3rd May.**—The Japanese claimed to have occupied Mandalay. The British troops retired towards the Indian border.

The Nagas of Assam declared war on Japan.

According to the broadcast from Delhi by Major-General H. Brereton, commanding the United States Army and Air Force in India, on the occasion of the United States "Army Day," the United States Air Force in India had been in action against the enemy since April 1.

His Excellency General Wavell broadcasting to America on the occasion, said: "The presence in India of the United States Air Forces is to us and to this country evidence of the determination of the American people to stand side by side with the other Allied peoples."

Lady Lumley, wife of the Governor of Bombay, launched *H.M.I.S. Peshawar*.

**5th May.**—The Chinese retreated up the Irrawaddy and the British up the Chindwin. The British Indian or Chinese troops were not cut off.

The Japanese bombed Akyab heavily.

**6th May.**—The Japanese vanguards crossed the Chinese border from Burma. Enemy planes raided Paoshan on the Burma Road. One was shot down and several were damaged.

**7th May.**—British forces were not cut off in Chindwin. The Japanese advanced north-east along the Burma Road. Eight Japanese planes were shot down over Paoshan.

**8th May.**—His Excellency the Viceroy broadcasting on the National War Front, appealed for unity and action. He said: "We must achieve unity and action and we must combine them in a spirit of attack. Passive defence or masterly withdrawals, forced on us as they are at times, do not win wars. Let us attack our work, attack the rumour-monger, attack the defeatist."

His Excellency the Governor speaking at Ootacamund said that the danger of invasion was infinitely less to-day.

The Japanese, advancing on the Burma Road, reached Chetang, 25 miles inside the Yunnan border. The British forces were still battling their way along Chindwin.

**9th May.**—The Japanese thrust up the Irrawaddy was held north of Mandalay. The Chinese resisted encirclement in the Yunnan Province.

**10th May.**—The Japanese bombed and machine-gunned the Chittagong area. Slight damage was caused and there were some casualties.

There were further withdrawals by British troops in central Burma. The Chinese cut the Lashio-Mandalay Road in the Japanese rear. The Royal Air Force bombed forward area in Burma.

**11th May.**—The Governor of Burma and his Ministers moved to India. The Chinese attacked Mandalay.

The Royal Air Force carried out a raid on the Japanese-occupied aerodrome of Magwe.

A Japanese motorised column was heavily machine-gunned west of Salween river.

**12th May.**—There was an enemy air raid on a small town in the mufassal of eastern Assam.

His Excellency Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, asserted: "Far from there being any considerable disloyalty among Burmans, the Japanese are unable to get a single Burman of any weight to join their side since the invasion began. In fact, there is not a single Burman Quisling, and I am proud of it."

**13th May.**—There was fighting on the west of the river Salween and the Japanese advance guard was destroyed.

An attempt was made to encircle the enemy in Lashio. The tide of the South Sea battle turned in Allies' favour.

**14th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided Akyab. The British withdrew to Kalewa. The Japanese launched an attack on Segyi and there was fresh attack along the Burma Road. Stiff resistance was offered by the Chinese.

**15th May.**—Communications were disrupted behind Lashio. Japanese vanguards were 60 miles to the west of Paoshan. Chinese forces consolidated their positions between Myitkyina and Mandalay.

The Royal Air Force attacked the Akyab aerodrome. Two enemy bombers were probably destroyed.

**16th May.**—The United States Army bombers made a second daylight raid on Myitkyina aerodrome. Enemy transport barges on the river Chindwin were bombed and machine-gunned by the Royal Air Force. The Allied forces escaped being cut off. The Chinese were still fighting in the neighbourhood of Maymyo.

**17th May.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the Akyab aerodrome. It was revealed that 4,000 Japanese were killed in the Burma Road battle.

Col. Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, left India for America.

**18th May.**—A town in eastern Assam was bombed by the enemy.

According to Gen. Alexander's statement, the Japanese plans to encircle British, Indian and Burmese troops were conspicuously unsuccessful. "Our forces," he said, "have kept the Japanese from any possibility of invading India before the monsoon. We have given India five months in which to prepare."

The American volunteer group staged a heavy raid on French Indo-China.

**19th May.**—The United States Air Force struck at Myitkyina again. Kelawa was bombed by the Royal Air Force. The Japanese suffered heavy losses and were driven back to Burma Road. The A.V.G. delivered a smashing attack on the Yunnan-Indo-China railway. A strong Chinese column crossed the Salween river at many points to the west of Paoshan.

**21st May.**—It was announced that the Chinese were maintaining continuous contact with the enemy and exacting heavy casualties in Burma.

**22nd May.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy targets on the Chindwin front.

**23rd May.**—The Chinese troops attacked Myitkyina, the northern Burma town and terminus of the Rangoon-Mandalay railway. The Japanese advanced in the direction of Sinchang.

Allied withdrawal in Burma was described in London by a senior officer who fought in Burma as one of the finest military feats of this war.

The Royal Air Force attacked Akyab.

**24th May.**—The Akyab aerodrome was again attacked by Allied aircraft. One Japanese fighter was shot down. A low-level bombing attack was made on enemy river craft in May Creek. At Maunggyithung, bombs were dropped on a steamer which received a direct hit.

**25th May.**—Japanese barges on Chindwin were bombed. At Kyankpyu, 60 miles south of Akyab, barracks and store buildings were successfully bombed.

**26th May.**—General Stilwell, United States Commander of the Chinese forces in Burma, who arrived in Delhi for a conference with General Wavell, stated: "Burma can and must be retaken from the Japanese. It is a vital point for our re-entry into China and I am certain that we can get it back."

The Royal Air Force bombed Japanese barges on the Chindwin. It was revealed that Trincomalee had balloon barrage defences when the Japanese raided the base on April 9.

**27th May.**—It was revealed that the Japanese had concentrated four divisions in northern Burma in Lashio, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Mandalay.

The Royal Air Force plastered enemy barges and river transport.

The Chinese attacked Japanese forces on the Salween front.

**29th May.**—General Wavell said at a Press Conference at New Delhi: "The Burma campaign is over for the time being. But some day, I hope, we will fight it again the other way round."

The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab aerodrome again. Direct hits were obtained on a steamer on the Chindwin.

It was declared in New Delhi that there was no enemy movement towards Chittagong.

**30th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided enemy barges in northern Burma. Warehouses were machine-gunned from low level.

**1st June.**—A Japanese fighter was destroyed near Akyab.

**2nd June.**—The United States Army Air Corps raided Rangoon. One Japanese tanker was sunk and others damaged.

**3rd June.**—The Royal Air Force raided Magwe in Burma. Low-level bombing and machine-gun attacks were carried out over a wide area on the Chindwin river.

**4th June.**—It was revealed that Ceylon was being prepared as a jumping off place in the general offensive against the Japanese. The Royal Air Force attacked objectives on Osyter Island off Akyab harbour.

**5th June.**—A Japanese plane, it was reported, was sighted off the east coast of Ceylon.

**6th June.**—The largest single convoy ever to reach India from the United Kingdom brought huge war material and personnel.

There was a heavy raid on Rangoon by American aircraft.

According to a German report, the Japanese set up military administration in Burma.

**7th June.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab's aerodrome and port and rendered the main jetty totally unserviceable. Rice mills were destroyed and the wireless station severely damaged. The Rangoon docks area also was raided by the Royal Air Force. Heavy damage was caused.

**8th June.**—Japanese troop concentrations in the Homalin area on the east side of the Chindwin river were attacked by the Royal Air Force.

An enemy merchantship was attacked and set on fire and river craft and some barges were machine-gunned.

**9th June.**—United States bombers raided Lashio. Japanese installations, including an aerodrome and planes on the ground, railway stock, equipment and supplies were bombed.

**11th June.**—The Duke of Gloucester arrived in India.

**13th June.**—Mr. A. V. Askwith, Chief Commissioner, said at a public meeting in New Delhi: "I have always found it difficult to believe in the likelihood of a full scale invasion of India by the Japanese."

Broadcasting His Majesty the King Emperor's message to India His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester said from New Delhi: "It is with deep pride that I, as your King-Emperor, join with you, the millions of men and women of India, in the brotherhood of service."

**14th June.**—A Royal Indian Navy ship bombarded Japanese machine gun nests near Akyab.

The first Japanese airman, so far known to have landed in Bengal, was captured near Chittagong.

**20th June.**—The Royal Air Force carried out a low-level bombing and machine-gun attack on Akyab and military objectives were hit. Food supplies were dropped by American airmen to the Chinese troops still fighting in Burma.

**21st June.**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited Madras.

**24th June.**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Colombo.

**27th June.**—The Royal Air Force bombers scored a direct hit on a large building when they again raided Akyab.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited Trincomalee.

General Lo Choying, Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, said in the course of a statement, "We are not going to give up Burma."

**1st July.**—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, announced at a meeting at Trafalgar Square, that the Indian fire-fighting organization would be strengthened by volunteers from the British Fire Service.

**5th July.**—Enemy shipping in the Mayu river near Akyab was twice attacked by the Royal Air Force.

**6th July.**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester inspect a number of military units stationed in Bangalore.

The Royal Air Force attacked Kwason, 50 miles north of Akyab.

**8th July.**—Enemy troop concentrations in northern Burma at Kalemio near the Chindwin river were bombed by the Royal Air Force. All the bombs fell on the target area.

**13th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked an enemy steamer, two miles south of Sitang, on the Chindwin river.

**15th July.**—Speaking at a Press Conference in London, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, said: "Burma is of terrific importance. It is not only essential to China for the matter of supplies, but is a great operational base for attack."

**16th July.**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Karachi.

**18th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked Kalewa in the north-west Burma. An attack was also made on Akyab jetty.

**21st July.**—The Royal Air Force made a low-level attack on Akyab. Buildings were damaged in Tankkan and Htoma Myank. Two fires were left burning at Kalemio. Four Japanese fighters were shot down.

**22nd July.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab. Military targets were machine-gunned.

**24th July.**—The Royal Air Force attacked river craft in the Arakan coastal waters.

**26th July.**—According to the German Radio, a hydro-electric power station was to be built on one of the principal rivers in Burma. A railway linking Mandalay and Indo-China was to be built.

According to *New York Times*, Burma was facing famine under Japanese rule. The Japanese were issuing worthless money, placing the Japanese in all responsible positions in business and industry.

According to a London report, clashes had occurred between patriotic Burmese and the Japanese. They took place in the Akyab area.

**31st July.**—According to the Berlin Radio, the Japanese would install the new puppet Government of Burma on August 1.

**2nd Aug.**—Rewards up to Rs. 5,000 were announced by the Government of Assam for information leading to the detection or apprehension of any enemy agent.

**3rd Aug.**—An enemy base on the Chindwin river in Northern Burma was attacked by the Royal Air Force.

**5th Aug.**—According to an Admiralty communiqué, London: "In a recent routine sweep in the Bay of Bengal, one Japanese flying boat was shot down by our fighters. No Japanese ships were sighted."

The Royal Air Force swept over North Burma railway from Namma to Myitkyina. Stations along the line were bombed and machine-gunned. A low-level attack was made on Akyab main jetty. A building received a direct hit.

**8th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked a small Japanese-occupied town north of Homalin in Burma.

**9th Aug.**—Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested in Bombay.

**12th Aug.**—According to a Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese were sending reinforcements to Indo-China and Burma.

The Royal Air Force attacked targets in the Myittha Valley in north-west Burma. Buildings and motor lorries near Kalewa were bombed and machine-gunned. About 20 cargo boats also were bombed and machine-gunned.

According to the Chungking Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, Japan was not going to act against India, she was "waiting for the word to stab Russia in the back in Siberia."

**13th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force dropped bombs on buildings and river craft in the vicinity of Taungu in Burma.

According to a Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese were preparing to attack India in the autumn. Reinforcements had been sent to Thailand and Burma.

**24th Aug.**—Brigadier-General Clayton Bissell was appointed General Commanding the United States Air Forces in China, Burma and India.

**25th Aug.**—A Japanese single-seater fighter was shot down in flames over Burma. The Royal Air Force dive-bombed buildings in enemy-occupied Mawlaik in the Chindwin Valley, north-west Burma, direct hits being scored.

The Government of India's ban on emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon to be partially lifted as from September 1, 1942, was confirmed in official circles in Colombo. They emphasized that there was no "anti-Indian legislation" in existence in Ceylon.

## ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN 1941

**29th Aug.**—Mussolini, it was revealed, met Hitler at the latter's headquarters in Russia.

A heavy attack on Benghazi by the Royal Air Force was reported as well as attacks by the Fleet Air Arm on an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean.

**31st Aug.**—Heavy raids on Tripoli and other Libyan ports were the high lights of a Royal Air Force Middle East communiqué.

**1st Sep.**—Enemy planes raided Alexandria and the Suez Canal area.

**2nd Sep.**—British patrols from Tobruk captured an enemy position. A dive-bombing attack on the garrison by over 100 enemy planes was practically fruitless.

A Royal Air Force Middle East communiqué reported raids on targets in Sicily and the mainland of Italy.

**3rd Sep.**—There were heavy raids on Tripoli and Benghazi.

**4th Sep.**—No casualties were caused when enemy planes raided the Suez Canal area.

The enemy made fruitless dive-bombing attacks on Tobruk.

**5th Sep.**—A British submarine torpedoed an enemy cruiser of over 10,000 tons off the Straits of Messina.

Other successes scored by British submarines in the Mediterranean were an Italian liner of over 20,000 tons torpedoed and sunk; a large heavily-laden tanker, also sunk; an Italian supply ship of 5,000 tons severely damaged; and, a supply ship of 8,000 tons torpedoed and sunk.

**6th Sep.**—A British submarine accounted for an Italian liner of over 11,000 tons sailing in a convoy off Tripoli and also another ship of over 4,000 tons in the central Mediterranean.

Some casualties were caused when enemy planes raided Alexandria and the Suez Canal area.

The Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm attacked industrial and military targets in Libya and south Italy.

**7th Sep.**—Mussolini reviewed a fresh division of Italian troops going to Russia.

The Royal Air Force destroyed a number of enemy aircraft on the ground in the course of raids on Libyan centres.

An alert was sounded in Rome and anti-aircraft batteries opened fire.

**8th Sep.**—An enemy convoy was attacked in the Mediterranean by the Royal Air Force and two ships were severely damaged. Enemy bombing attacks on Tobruk caused negligible damage.

**9th Sep.**—The United States freighter *Steel Seafarer*, carrying American war supplies was bombed and sunk in the Red Sea.

A British submarine torpedoed and sank a large Italian schooner in central Mediterranean. Another British submarine torpedoed and sank an Italian tanker, sailing in a convoy in the Aegean Sea outside Turkish territorial waters.

Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked Palermo in Sicily. Libyan bases were also raided.

**10th Sep.**—British bombers made a heavy raid on the Corinth Canal aerodromes and landing grounds in Libya were attacked.

**11th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force raided Genoa and Turin in north Italy as well as Messina and other Sicilian and Libyan bases.

An Italian ship of 4,000 tons was sunk in the Aegean Sea by a British submarine.

**12th Sep.**—Palermo in the Island of Sicily was again raided by the Royal Air Force, which continued its nightly hammering of Benghazi and other Libyan bases. Two enemy ships were also accounted for in the Mediterranean.

Military property or shipping suffered no damage when enemy planes attempted a raid on the Suez Canal area.

**13th Sep.**—A Royal Air Force Middle East communiqué reported the sinking of three Axis supply ships in a convoy in central Mediterranean as well as the bombing of Palermo, Benghazi, etc.

The British destroyed a German patrol in the Tobruk area.

A huge fire was reported in Turin (Italy), where a hundred motor-cars were destroyed as well as large quantities of other goods.

**14th Sep.**—The British garrison at Cyprus was strongly reinforced. No casualties were reported as the result of an enemy air raid on the Suez Canal zone.

Continuous enemy bombing of Tobruk caused no casualties. An extension of patrol activities in the Libyan frontier area was also reported.



Landing grounds at Heraklion and Maleme in the Island of Crete, as also enemy bases in Cyrenaica, were bombed by British and South African aircraft. The enemy convoy bombed on the previous day was again attacked in the approaches to Tripoli and all the ships were damaged.

**15th Sep.**—The tempo of warfare both on the Libyan frontier and in the Tobruk sector increased. Many Axis tanks and prisoners were captured. The South African Air Force was particularly active.

**16th Sep.**—Thirty-nine persons were killed and 33 injured in an enemy air raid on the Cairo area.

**17th Sep.**—Benghazi was again raided by the Royal Air Force, which also attacked Tripoli and Bardia.

The Egyptian Government protested to Berlin and Rome against the bombing of Cairo.

**18th Sep.**—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi and Tripoli.

**19th Sep.**—A Netherlands submarine sank two Italian ships in the Mediterranean.

Shipping off Tripoli and Benghazi, the harbour at Bardia and the aerodrome at Gambut were bombed by the Royal Air Force, the Fleet Air Arm and the South African Air Force.

**20th Sep.**—Italy admitted the loss of two escorted troop transports, torpedoed off Tripoli, where the Royal Air Force also successfully attacked an enemy destroyer.

**21st Sep.**—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi.

**22nd Sep.**—Slightly increased shelling activity was reported from Libya.

British submarines destroyed two Italian liners of about 25,000 tons each, sailing in a convoy in the Mediterranean, and damaged a third of the same tonnage.

**23rd Sep.**—Enemy planes raided shipping in Gibraltar, but only one hulk was sunk.

**24th Sep.**—British submarines successfully attacked an Italian mine-layer in central Mediterranean, also an enemy supply ship and a transport.

The Royal Air Force made wide-spread attacks on an Italian mine-layer in central Mediterranean and off Libyan ports.

**25th Sep.**—It was officially denied in London that the British attacked a French Post near Djibouti.

**27th Sep.**—The Italian Cabinet ordered the rationing of bread.

The Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm raided Tripoli, Benghazi and other Libyan bases.

**28th Sep.**—The Italian garrison at Wolcheft in Abyssinia surrendered to the British, who took 3,000 prisoners and a considerable quantity of equipment.

A South African patrol captured an enemy staff-car containing four Italian officers in the Libyan frontier area.

**29th Sep.**—British patrols scored a number of successes in the Tobruk area.

The Royal Air Force bombed objectives at Genoa, Turin and other places in north Italy as well as in the Islands of Rhodes and Sicily. The Admiralty announced the successful passage of an important British convoy through the central Mediterranean. Only one merchant ship was lost and the battleship *Nelson* very slightly damaged. The latter was able to proceed on her own steam. Three British Naval fighter aircraft were lost, but Italy lost no fewer than 13 warplanes, including 10 torpedo bombers.

**30th Sep.**—Great diplomatic activity was reported from the Vatican, following the visit of Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's Special Envoy.

**1st Oct.**—The Royal Air Force raided Tripoli and Benghazi and Italian bases in Sicily (where anti-Fascist demonstrations were reported to have taken place after successful British bombing).

**2nd Oct.**—Tripoli was again bombed by the Royal Air Force.

**3rd Oct.**—A successful raid by heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force was carried out on Tripoli. Benghazi was also raided and several enemy aircraft were destroyed.

**4th Oct.**—Benghazi was again raided heavily by the Royal Air Force.

**6th Oct.**—Italy admitted Royal Air Force raids on Catania and Licata in Sicily.

Enemy aircraft caused little damage in a raid on the Suez Canal area.

**7th Oct.**—The Admiralty announced that British submarines had sunk or severely damaged 11 enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force bombed shipping in Tripoli harbour and attacked Italian aerodromes and seaplane bases.

The Fleet Air Arm attacked a protected enemy convoy and left two ships sinking and at least another damaged.

Patrol activities in the Tobruk and frontier areas were reported from Libya.

It was announced that the Emperor of Abyssinia would raise and maintain an army under his own command. A British Military Mission was to assist him in the organization and training of the force.

**9th Oct.**—Increased activity was reported on the part of British patrols at Tobruk.

**11th Oct.**—The Germans, failing to penetrate the Tobruk defences with tanks, tried "anti-personnel bombs." Two hundred of these bombs were dropped, but with very little success.

It was revealed that Polish troops were fighting in the front line at Tobruk.

The Royal Air Force bombed Libyan ports.

**12th Oct.**—Fleet torpedo planes and the Royal Air Force bombers attacked and crippled an Italian convoy in the Mediterranean. Enemy shipping in the Gulf of Sirte was successfully attacked.

Successful patrolling by Allied garrisons at Tobruk was reported. German tanks were destroyed and prisoners taken.

Benghazi and Tripoli were raided by heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force.

**13th Oct.**—Farinacci, a prominent Fascist leader, said that Italy must be prepared to face a long war.

Count Sforza, in a Columbus Day broadcast from America, urged Italy to accept the Atlantic Charter and to turn her back on collaboration with the Axis.

**14th Oct.**—British submarines sank two enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean and severely damaged another; and a Netherlands submarine sank a fourth enemy ship.

The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi and Tripoli, drove off enemy planes from Malta and sank an enemy ship in convoy.

Two train collisions occurred in Italy.

**15th Oct.**—Italy admitted damage and casualties in two successive air raids by the British on Benghazi.

A British patrol captured the Italian garrison of an enemy post outside Tobruk.

**16th Oct.**—It was revealed that American bombers were being ferried to Britain and the Middle East via the West African Coast.

**17th Oct.**—British aircraft bombed Naples. British patrols were again active in the Tobruk and Frontier areas.

The Royal Air Force attacked Sardinia, Syracuse and Tarapani in Sicily, Axis transport in the West Desert, and Axis ships at sea.

Naval aircraft torpedoed two Axis merchantmen, each between five and six thousand tons, and hit another of about 4,000 tons.

**18th Oct.**—The first batch of wounded Italians arrived in Italy from the Russian front.

**19th Oct.**—The landing grounds at Derna, Gazala, Benghazi and Sicily were "plastered" by the Royal Air Force.

More Italian merchantmen were torpedoed by British naval aircraft.

The Royal Air Force carried out successful air attacks on objectives in Naples and Syracuse.

**20th Oct.**—Two Italian torpedo boats sank in the central Mediterranean, probably after striking some mines.

An Italian communiqué stated that the British Air Force raided Benghazi, Tripoli and Acireale in Sicily.

**22nd Oct.**—Italy admitted a five-hour raid by the Royal Air Force on Naples.

Benghazi was bombed by heavy aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

Reports from Milan said that a big operation was imminent in Libya on either British or Axis initiative.

The British Navy bombarded enemy gunpositions in the Tobruk sector.

**23rd Oct.**—Reports were circulating in America that the Italian army leaders were on the brink of revolt and that the Germans were planning the occupation of Italy.

**24th Oct.**—An Italian communiqué stated that Naples was again raided by the Royal Air Force.

British patrols, along with the Abyssinian Patriot forces, were in contact with the only remaining Italian force in Abyssinia.

Light enemy shelling of the harbour at Tobruk was reported.

**25th Oct.**—An Italian communiqué admitted that British planes bombed Ragusa, Licata, Naples, Tripoli and Benghazi and caused heavy damage. British Naval Aircraft raided Bardia.

The South African Air Force attacked the landing ground in Gazala, damaging several aircraft.

In the central Mediterranean, two enemy ships were bombed and machine-gunned.

Admiral Cunningham revealed that in September, over 30 per cent of Axis shipping sailing from Italian ports was sunk by British submarines and air force.

**26th Oct.**—Tobruk town and harbour were raided by enemy aircraft with no damage or casualties resulting.

**27th Oct.**—Naples was heavily raided by the Royal Air Force. Tripoli and Benghazi were also attacked.

British patrols harassed the enemy in the Gondar area.

**28th Oct.**—Southern Italy was raided by the Royal Air Force, which blew up a goods train near Cotrona. Benghazi and other Libyan bases were also attacked.

**29th Oct.**—Italy admitted a Royal Air Force raid on Cosmiso in Sicily.

**30th Oct.**—There was an increase in the intensity of enemy shelling of the Tobruk area.

The Royal Air Force raided Siderna, Soverato and Locri in southern Italy, also enemy bases in Libya and Sicily.

**31st Oct.**—An Italian communiqué admitted raids on Tripoli and Benghazi by British aircraft.

Tmimi and Bardia in Libya and Heraklion and Suda Bay in Crete were also heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force.

**1st Nov.**—Naples and the Sicilian ports of Palermo and Licata were raided by the Royal Air Force and numerous fires started.

**2nd Nov.**—British patrols continued to be active on the Egyptian frontier.

Italian positions in the Gondar area were attacked by the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force.

**3rd Nov.**—Widespread havoc was caused by the latest Royal Air Force and South African Air Force raids in north Africa. Military objectives in Benghazi, the harbour and aerodrome at Derna, and aerodromes at Berca were heavily attacked. Four enemy aircraft were set alight.

**4th Nov.**—British bombers attacked Syracuse and Licata and also the aerodrome at Castel Benito, south of Tripoli.

**5th Nov.**—British submarines sank three enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean. Increased enemy activity was reported in the Tobruk area.

**6th Nov.**—Italy admitted a Royal Air Force raid on Augusta in Sicily.

**7th Nov.**—An Italian communiqué reported that the Royal Air Force raided Benghazi, Tripoli and Sicily.

The enemy raided Suez Canal area, causing slight damage to property.

**8th Nov.**—General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, declared in an interview that Britain had won the Battle of Mediterranean where her domination was complete.

An Italian High Command communiqué reported that the Royal Air Force bombed Brindisi and other points in southern Italy and Sicily. Heavy damage was admitted.

**9th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force attacked an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean. Attacks on Benghazi and over the Gondar region in Abyssinia were also reported.

Three Italian destroyers and 11 supply ships (including an oil tanker of 10,000 tons) were sunk in a brilliant action by the British Mediterranean Fleet, which sustained no loss whatsoever.

Three enemy planes were shot down and two damaged during enemy attacks on Malta which caused some civilian damage. Some damage to property was also caused by an enemy air raid on the Suez Canal area.

**10th Nov.**—Italy admitted air raids on Naples and Messina.

**11th Nov.**—Four enemy troop ships (or supply ships) and two sailing vessels were sunk by British submarines in the Mediterranean. Two armed merchant ships and two supply ships were also seriously damaged.

The Royal Air Force raided Naples, Brindisi, Messina and other towns in Italy, Sicily and Libya.

**12th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force raided Naples and Brindisi in Italy, Catania in Sicily and Benghazi, Gazala, etc., in Africa.

British and Ethiopian forces captured Gianda, completing the encirclement of the Italian garrison at Gondar.

**13th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi and Derna.

**14th Nov.**—The capture of Kammant Hill, 13 miles north-east of Gondar, was announced by the British G.H.Q. at Nairobi.

*H. M. S. Ark Royal*, the 22,000 tons aircraft carrier with an impressive record in the Royal Navy, was torpedoed and sunk east of Gibraltar (near the place where a Spanish vessel was sunk three days earlier by a U-boat). Of her complement of 1,600, only one was dead.

The Royal Air Force attacked Naples, Syracuse (in Sicily), Benghazi and Derna, while the South African Air Force bombed enemy positions in Abyssinia.

**15th Nov.**—"We shall avenge the *Ark Royal* as we avenged the *Hood*," said Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Royal Air Force raided Derna, Bardia, Barace and Martuba.

Gen. Pricolo, Chief of the Italian Air Staff, was relieved of his duties and succeeded by Gen. Rino.

There was neither damage nor casualty when enemy planes dive-bombed the eastern sector of the Tobruk defences.

The British stranglehold on Gondar tightened, the Italians evacuating Janguar.

**16th Nov.**—Marshal Badoglio was dismissed from his last official post as President of the Italian National Research Council.

It was officially announced that a new British army had been formed in the Western Desert, called the Eighth Army.

**17th Nov.**—Gen. Sikorski, Polish Premier, returned to Cairo after two days with the Polish and Empire troops at Tobruk.

Deserters from Gondar reported a mutiny among the Italian Colonial infantry.

**18th Nov.**—British columns, advancing from the Sudan, started artillery attacks on enemy positions in Abyssinia. The Italian garrison of Gorgogra near Lake Tsana was called upon to surrender.

Italy admitted that Naples was raided in successive waves at night by the Royal Air Force.

**19th Nov.**—It was officially announced that the British Imperial Forces penetrated 50 miles into Cyrenaica, the enemy being taken by surprise.

**20th Nov.**—The British advance, supported by the Navy and Air Force, continued towards Tobruk.

British forces, attacking the last Italian position in Abyssinia, took Venticinque.

British submarines torpedoed four enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean.

The U-boat which sank the *Ark Royal* was destroyed by the British corvette *Marigold*. Thirty-four German sailors were made prisoners of war.

**21st Nov.**—In big tank clashes near Sidi Rezegh and Sidi Omar, the Germans lost over 130 tanks and were beaten off by the British forces advancing in Libya. British aircraft bombed Tripoli, Benghazi, Naples, Brindisi and Messina.

The British Imperial Forces, advancing on Gondar in Abyssinia, penetrated a fortified enemy position at Ioimariam.

**22nd Nov.**—Trapped in the triangle between Tobruk and the northern and southern ends of the Egypt-Libya border, the Germans lost half their tanks. The British Imperial Forces captured Fort Capuzzo. An enemy air-field was captured at Sidi Rezegh with all the aircraft and personnel there. The British garrison at Tobruk sallied forth to join the Empire forces.

The Italians at Kukober and Ferrober, east of Lake Tana, surrendered to the British forces closing in on Gondar. Ethiopian Patriot forces particularly distinguished themselves. In the north, the Italian garrison at Giria surrendered.

**23rd Nov.**—The British Imperial Forces occupied Bardia and Sidi Omar. The Indians took Sidi Omar Nuovo. Thousands of prisoners were taken by the Indian and other troops.

British planes scored a direct hit on an enemy cruiser escorting a convoy in the Mediterranean. Another cruiser was torpedoed and possibly sunk by a British submarine. A destroyer was also hit by two torpedoes and probably sunk.

**24th Nov.**—The British Imperial Forces captured Gambut, an important enemy supply centre.

Gondar came under British artillery fire.

The Royal Air Force destroyed 18 enemy aircraft in Libya and three over Malta for the loss of 13 British planes. Enemy troop position in Libya were ceaselessly bombed.

**25th Nov.**—British forces captured the Gialo Oasis, 250 miles west of the Egyptian frontier, and Indian troops took Auglia closeby. Fierce infantry battles were reported. The Royal Navy sank two more enemy supply ships in convoy and withdrew all Australian forces from Tobruk and replaced them with British troops without rousing Axis suspicions. It was revealed that 119 enemy planes were destroyed in Libya from the dawn of November 19 to the midnight of November 23.

British Imperial Forces captured Tadda Ridge, seven miles from Gondar.

**26th Nov.**—Indian troops captured Jalo. Fierce fighting was reported from Sidi Rezegh. An enemy column staging a diversion from Gabir Saleh eastwards was promptly tackled.

**27th Nov.**—British and Empire Forces captured Bir El Hamid and recaptured Sidi Rezegh which had changed hands many times. A junction was effected at El Duda with the British forces from Tobruk.

Ethiopian Patriots cut the Celga-Azoto Road, west of Gondar.

**28th Nov.**—British Imperial Forces established junction with the Forces that had sallied out from Tobruk.

Gondar, the last Italian stronghold in Abyssinia, surrendered to the British, the garrison being 23,500 strong, under General Vasi.

The Royal Air Force bombed Naples and Derna.

**29th Nov.**—The British advance continued in Libya, where the reformed Axis armoured forces offered stiff resistance.

**30th Nov.**—Gen. Vbn. Revenstein, commanding the 21st German Panzer Division in Libya, was captured along with 600 German prisoners. British patrols penetrated to the Cyrenaican coast between Jedabaya and Benghazi.

The Royal Air Force raided Derna, Benghazi and Tripoli.

**1st Dec.**—The Germans, after penetrating British defences round Sidi Rezegh, were driven back. Pockets of enemy resistance were eliminated by Indian and other units.

Eighteen Axis planes were destroyed in air combats. Three British fighters were lost, but all the pilots were saved.

Malta's 1,000th alert passed off without any attack developing.

**2nd Dec.**—The operations in Libya continued to be in a fluid state, the Germans taking Sidi Rezegh and Bir-El-Hamid but failing in their attempts to isolate Tobruk again.

**3rd Dec.**—The tempo of the Libyan operations slowed down, both sides pausing for rest.

An anti-Fascist conspiracy was reported to have been unearthed in Italy and 71 persons were put on trial at Trieste.

**4th Dec.**—Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson was appointed to lead the Ninth British Army in the Middle East.

The New Zealand Premier stated that the New Zealand forces in Libya both inflicted and suffered heavy losses.

**5th Dec.**—The tempo of activity in Libya quickened, the Indians attacking enemy positions near Bir-El-Gobi successfully. The Royal Air Force bombed Calabria.

**6th Dec.**—The British completed the capture of El Duda; many prisoners were captured and 22 enemy planes shot down in air combats in Libya.

**7th Dec.**—The Royal Air Force raided Naples and the Libyan bases of Derna and Benghazi.

**8th Dec.**—The British re-captured Sidi Rezegh. Fresh battle was joined with the German forces, an Indian division engaging General Rommel's armoured divisions.

**9th Dec.**—The eastern half of the Tobruk perimeter was cleared of enemy tank forces, which withdrew after a series of running fights. British and South African aircraft raided Tripoli, Castel Benito, Derna, etc.

**10th Dec.**—The British Imperial Forces occupied El Adem.

**11th Dec.**—It was announced that Major General Kitchie had taken over command of the Eighth Army in Libya from Gen. Cunningham.

**12th Dec.**—The British Imperial Forces in Libya reached Gazala, 40 miles west of Tobruk. It was revealed that the 361st German Afrika Regiment had been destroyed during the Libyan operation.

A British submarine torpedoed and caused a violent explosion in an Italian cruiser in central Mediterranean.

**13th Dec.**—British destroyers sank an Italian cruiser and severely damaged another in central Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force raided enemy bases in Sicily as well as the mainland of Italy, while the Empire Forces continued their advance in Libya.

**14th Dec.**—The British Imperial troops encircled and attacked enemy troops at Gazala and captured Ghirba.

The Empire air forces destroyed 18 enemy aircraft over Libya and set fire to two enemy cruisers in central Mediterranean.

**15th Dec.**—The Empire Forces captured 700 prisoners, 70,000 gallons of fuel and several guns and tanks in Libya, besides destroying many more tanks. Heavy fighting with Gen. Rommel's main forces was reported between Tmimi and Gazala.

Italy admitted the loss of two cruisers and British raids on Cirene and Derna. British submarines sank by gunfire a supply ship and a schooner and torpedoed another supply ship and a salvage tug.

**16th Dec.**—British and Indian troops broke through a strong enemy position near Alam Hamza, 15 miles south-west of Gazala.

**17th Dec.**—The Admiralty announced that the British destroyer *Franchise* had sunk the big, modern Italian U-boat *Ammiraglio Carraciolo* in central Mediterranean.

**18th Dec.**—Axis forces in Libya were in full retreat to Derna after five days of intensive fighting. The British Imperial Forces pursued the enemy for 30 miles and reached the Tmimi-Mekili Road.

**20th Dec.**—The British occupied Derna and Mekili and advanced to Cyrene.

**21st Dec.**—The British captured Cyrene and Appolonia. The pursuit of General Rommel's forces continued.

**23rd Dec.**—British mobile forces reached the Gulf of Sirte and cut off Benghazi from the south.

**24th Dec.**—Indian troops in Libya occupied Barce. Benina airport fell into the hands of the British. The Italian and German forces were separated. The Royal Air Force relentlessly harassed the retreating enemy.

**25th Dec.**—The British captured Benghazi.

**26th Dec.**—Enemy forces retreated in the Jedabaya area.

**30th Dec.**—Twenty-two Axis tankers were destroyed in Jedabaya.

## 1942

**1st Jan.**—The Royal Air Force raided enemy bases in Greece and Crete.

**2nd Jan.**—The British retook Bardia, capturing 75,000 prisoners.

**3rd Jan.**—A British cruiser struck a mine in the Mediterranean and sank. A destroyer was also lost.

**5th Jan.**—The Imperial troops attacked Halfaya, the last Axis stronghold in East Cyrenaica.

**7th Jan.**—It was revealed that 44 enemy aircraft were destroyed in an air raid on a Sicilian aerodrome.

**8th Jan.**—The enemy column retreating from Jedabaya, was hotly pursued.

**10th Jan.**—Enemy forces in Libya withdrew towards El Agheila.

**12th Jan.**—Free French forces in Syria were en route to reinforce the British Eighth Army in Libya.

**13th Jan.**—British forces made considerable progress towards El Agheila, the advanced elements reaching the road to Marada. Sollum, the outpost of Halfaya, was captured.

**15th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Tripoli. The British advance in the coastal sector about Mersa Brega continued.

**17th Jan.**—The Halfaya garrison surrendered to the British forces in Libya and over 5,000 prisoners were taken.

**18th Jan.**—Malta was subjected to ten air raids in the course of a single day, but there were no casualties.

**19th Jan.**—Patrol skirmishes were reported near El Agheila. The Royal Air Force scored direct hits with torpedoes on an enemy tanker in the Mediterranean and on an escorting destroyer.

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**20th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force raided Syracuse and Catania.

General Vittoria Ambrosio was appointed Chief of the Italian General Staff.

**22nd Jan.**—In addition to a 10-hour raid on Catania (in Sicily), the Royal Air Force raided enemy bases in Greece, Crete and Libya.

General Rommel sent three columns of tanks to reconnoitre in the Mersa Brega area.

**23rd Jan.**—Axis forces occupied Jedabaya; the Royal Air Force smashed and scattered concentrations of enemy motorized forces in Libya.

**24th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force raided Tripoli and enemy bases along the Sirte coast. A fierce tank battle was reported east of Jedabaya.

**26th Jan.**—British forces fought the Axis columns in the area south of Msus, 70 miles south-east of Benghazi. British submarines sank two large fully-laden Axis tankers in the Mediterranean.

**27th Jan.**—A lull was reported in land-fighting on the Libyan front, but the Royal Air Force had a very successful day.

**28th Jan.**—Axis troops occupied Msus. The Royal Air Force bombed Sicilian and Libyan bases.

**29th Jan.**—The Germans occupied Regina, 16 miles east of Benghazi, and claimed the capture of Benghazi itself.

**30th Jan.**—Despite bad weather, the Royal Air Force attacked enemy motor transports east of Tripoli. Axis planes raided Malta.

**31st Jan.**—The Seventh Indian Infantry Brigade broke through the enemy ring round Benghazi and rejoined the main body of British troops. The Royal Air Force bombed Jedabaya and ports on the Gulf of Sirte.



The British Government concluded an agreement with the Emperor of Ethiopia. A Military convention was also signed.

**1st Feb.**—British troops engaged west of Marava the enemy columns moving north-east along the roads leading from Benghazi. Royal Air Force fighters successfully attacked mechanical transport columns in the Benghazi and Msus areas. The Air Ministry announced the sinking of one large and one medium-size enemy merchant-ship in the Mediterranean on their way to North Africa by British torpedo carrying aircraft.

**2nd Feb.**—The Fourth Indian Division conducted an orderly withdrawal in Jebel Akdar, the enemy following in considerable strength. German tank units occupied Barce and El Abiar. The Royal Air Force bombed enemy supply columns relentlessly.

**3rd Feb.**—British mobile columns were active north-east of Msus and the Royal Air Force and the South African and Australian Air Forces over both Cyrenaica and Tripolitania. Rome admitted British air raids on Naples and Palermo.

**4th Feb.**—The right flank of the British forces left Derna, but the left flank retained its forward positions in the desert, pivoted on Msus.

**8th Feb.**—British mobile columns operated west of Gazala, which remained in British hands despite Axis claims. The Royal Air Force continued to lend support to the ground troops and bombed enemy bases. Seven enemy fighters were shot down over Malta.

**10th Feb.**—One enemy supply ship was sunk in the Mediterranean, and another probably sunk, in the course of an attack on a convoy by British submarines.

**12th Feb.**—An enemy attempt to bomb Tobruk harbour was beaten off by British aircraft.

**13th Feb.**—British patrols were active in the area south of Tmimi and towards Mekili.

**15th Feb.**—Eighteen British and Australian fighters shot down 20 enemy aircraft without loss to themselves in a thrilling air battle in the Acroma area. Three Axis raiders were shot down over Malta. British submarines sank two enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean for certain and probably another.

**16th Feb.**—Patrol activity was reported from Libya. The Royal Air Force raided Berka and Benghazi, also bases in Sicily.

**17th Feb.**—British naval aircraft attacked a strong formation of the Italian Fleet in central Mediterranean, scored torpedo-hits on two

cruisers and two destroyers. One of the cruisers was well ablaze. Enemy patrols withdrew from the Gazala region after three active days.

**18th Feb.**—British convoys passed safely through the central Mediterranean despite attacks by enemy warships. Five enemy aircraft were shot down. A British submarine scored two torpedo-hits on an eight-inch gun cruiser. The Royal Air Force made a heavy raid on Benghazi and another on Tripoli.

**21st Feb.**—Italy admitted the loss of a submarine and British air raids on Tripolitania.

**22nd Feb.**—There was a lull in land operations in Cyrenaica, but air activity went on there as well as over Malta.

**23rd Feb.**—British patrol columns encountered stiffer resistance from the enemy in the Tmimi-Mekili region. The Royal Air Force set on fire an enemy tanker in the Mediterranean.

**25th Feb.**—The Royal Air Force bombed Tripoli and Derna, but bad weather hampered land operations in Libya.

**26th Feb.**—A British submarine scored three hits on an Italian convoy sailing to Libya.

**27th Feb.**—Italy admitted the loss of a submarine, also British air attacks on Tripoli, Benghazi and Berka.

**2nd Mar.**—British fighters hit back when Malta experienced its worst air raid since December. Military casualties were negligible but civilian property suffered. A small enemy column withdrew from the area east of Mekili on being engaged by British artillery.

**3rd Mar.**—The Royal Air Force raided Palermo while Axis airmen bombed Malta and the Suez Canal area. The Duke of Aosta, former Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, who surrendered to the British at Amba Alagi in May last, died in Nairobi of tuberculosis.

**4th Mar.**—A British column successfully engaged the enemy south of Tmimi.

**5th Mar.**—Enemy patrols withdrew after a clash with British mobile columns in Libya.

**7th Mar.**—Free French forces operating from Chad territory, smashed the Axis outpost at Fezzan in the Libyan desert and took many prisoners.

**8th Mar.**—An enemy vessel blew up when the Royal Air Force bombed shipping at Benghazi and Tipoli. Malta was subjected to daylong raids, but with little effect.

**9th Mar.**—The Royal Australian Air Force destroyed nine Axis aircraft in a battle over Libya without loss to itself.

**10th Mar.**—Rome admitted British air raids on Athens, Rhodes and Samos. An Axis cruiser, a destroyer and a merchantship were set on fire when the Royal Air Force attacked an enemy convoy in central Mediterranean.

**11th Mar.**—Nine German aircraft were destroyed or damaged in air battles over Malta. Free French forces captured the Axis outpost of Temessa.

**14th Mar.**—Free French headquarters announced further successful air raids and ground attacks on enemy outposts in Libya. The Italian village of Ualow el Kebir, south of Murzuk, was surprised and captured, the garrison being taken prisoner. British bombers raided Tripoli, Benghazi and Piraeus, the port of Athens.

**15th Mar.**—Exchange of considerable artillery fire between our fighting patrols and those of the enemy was reported from Libya.

**16th Mar.**—The Royal Air Force raided the islands of Crete and Rhodes, the latter being also shelled by the Royal Navy. Half a dozen enemy aircraft were destroyed by the Royal Air Force in Cyrenaica.

**17th Mar.**—British bombers raided Catania in Sicily.

**19th Mar.**—Mr. Churchill announced in Parliament that Mr. Richard Casey, at present Australian Minister in Washington, had been appointed British Minister of State in Cairo with a seat in the War Cabinet.

**21st Mar.**—Free French forces operating from the south Libyan desert, raided Italian outposts north-east of Muszuck, reaching a point 300 miles south of the Gulf of Sirte. Sir Stafford Cripps, on his way to India, conferred with British military chiefs at Cairo. It was revealed that British paratroops had been in training in the Middle East.

Italy admitted the loss of a submarine. The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi, Berka and Derna.

**22nd Mar.**—British Imperial Forces made a successful raid on enemy posts in the area round Tmimi and on aerodromes near Martuba. In the course of increased enemy air activity over Malta, five aircraft were shot down by British fighters and 12 more destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

**23rd Mar.**—Without loss to themselves, the Royal Air Force destroyed over Malta three German bombers for certain, probably two others, and damaged six more. The Royal Air Force also raided Axis bases in Greece, Crete and Libya.

**26th Mar.**—British planes visited Milan and Turin. In one of the biggest air battles over Malta, British fighters destroyed or severely damaged 30 German (Junkers) dive-bombers.

**27th Mar.**—British patrols were active in Libya. The enemy's fortified post at Halegh el Eleba between Mekili and Tmimi was attacked, and heavy casualties were inflicted.

There was an enemy air raid on Tobruk. Two German planes were damaged by our anti-aircraft fire. An Italian plane was shot down by our fighters.

His Majesty the Queen's nephew, the Master of Glamis, Captain John Patrick Bowes-Lyon, who was reported missing after taking part in a patrol in the Western Desert last September was now reported killed. He was 32, and was a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards.

General Blamey told Australians that the position in Libya had been stabilised, and that the campaign was "a big achievement."

Our infantry shelled enemy positions in Alima. Royal Air Force fighters shot down a Macchi 202, and damaged other enemy planes. During a raid on Benghazi, a number of fires were started, and a large three-masted ship was seen ablaze at the central mole. Two of our fighters were lost, but both pilots were saved.

**28th Mar.**—A Free French column engaged an enemy column, including some tanks, some miles east of Mekili and forced it to withdraw. Our troops brought down one German and one Italian aircraft.

There was an increase in air activity in Cyrenaica. Benghazi was bombed and nearby camps machine-gunned. Our fighters attacked the landing grounds of Derna and Martuba.

**29th Mar.**—Bombers of the South African Air Force, escorted by fighters, attacked the west landing ground at Martuba. Hits were scored on aircraft on the ground.

Artillery of a British fighting column harassed enemy positions at Ras el Elba behind the Tmimi-Mekili track. Another British fighting column attacked a group of 40 enemy vessels in the Gabriel Aleima area.

Bombing attacks on landing ground and camps in Derna, Tmimi and Martuba were continued.

**30th Mar.**—An attack was carried out on enemy shipping off Benghazi. Enemy attacks on Malta were on a greatly reduced scale.

**3rd Apr.**—The London Gazette announced that H. M. the King was to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Malta Artillery. In a message to the Governor and Commander of Malta, Lieut.-General Sir William Dobbie, His Majesty said: "I have been watching with

admiration the stout-hearted resistance of all in Malta—service personnel and civilians alike—to the fierce and constant air attacks of the enemy in recent weeks.”

**4th Apr.**—It was announced that repatriation of Italian and Imperial prisoners of war would be made at Smyrna from hospital ships.

A landing-ground at Derna and the harbour and shipping at Benghazi were raided by British bombers.

Three waves of German bombers attacked Malta during daylight.

**5th Apr.**—Seven enemy raiders were destroyed over Malta.

**6th Apr.**—A large-scale air raid was launched. One Junkers 88 was destroyed by our anti-aircraft artillery and one Messerschmitt 109 was damaged.

A scheme for the evacuation of Italian civilians in Abyssinia was agreed upon by the Allies.

There was an enemy air raid on Alexandria. Eight persons were killed and 32 wounded.

The Royal Air Force attacked Libyan bases.

**10th Apr.**—It was announced by the Admiralty that an enemy convoy, escorted by destroyers, was successfully attacked in the Mediterranean by a submarine under the command of Lieut.-Col. P. S. Francis (R.N.). Two hits with torpedoes were secured and one large supply ship was sunk. In another attack, the same submarine torpedoed and sank an enemy supply ship of medium size. Other submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet sank two schooners, one of which was bound for Tripoli with a cargo of sugar and other stores.

**11th Apr.**—Lieut.-General the Duke of Gloucester, it was announced, had arrived in Gibraltar on an important mission.

The German Air Force made two major raids on Malta.

**12th Apr.**—British troops captured an important Italian stronghold south-east of Tmimi and routed a crack Italian battalion. In addition, one of the largest parties of prisoners captured in the Western Desert, since the surrender of Halfaya in January, was brought in by a small formation of troops.

Seven Axis planes were destroyed, and two badly damaged, in two more heavy raids and nine alerts during the past 24 hours.

Axis positions were shelled in Libya. An enemy column operating on the southern flank was routed. British troops captured an Italian stronghold near Tmimi.

**15th Apr.**—Crown Prince Umberto assumed the Command of the Italian Forces “in Central and Southern Italy and on the island.”

**16th Apr.**—It was officially stated that General Auchinleck, C-in-C, Middle East, had completed an extensive tour of inspection of the British Ninth and Tenth Armies in the Middle East, and conferred with Service Chiefs.

**17th Apr.**—Enemy armoured cars and vehicles in the Temrad area were shelled by Allied artillery.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived in the Middle East on a visit to the forces.

**18th Apr.**—According to a Rome report, many Fascist Secretaries were dismissed by Mussolini.

A point on the Palestine coast was shelled by an enemy vessel.

**19th Apr.**—Air raids on Malta were resumed by the enemy. Three enemy planes were shot down.

Johannesburg had its first black-out.

**22nd Apr.**—It was officially stated that seven Axis aircraft were destroyed and seven were damaged in raids over Malta. The Royal Air Force destroyed one bomber and two fighters and damaged four bombers. The Royal Artillery destroyed four bombers and damaged two bombers and one fighter.

An Italian Communique admitted that British patrols effected a thrust in the Ain-El-Gazala region.

According to a Royal Air Force Middle East communique, air operations in Cyrenaica were on an increased scale on April 20. Fighter aircraft carried out a series of effective attacks on enemy troops, encampments and motor transport vehicles.

**23rd Apr.**—According to a Trans-radio Agency report, M. Laval refused to allow the Japanese to send a military mission to Madagascar after consulting the German Ambassador in Paris.

The Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha declared in the Chamber that Egypt's foreign policy was to avoid war.

**24th Apr.**—South Africa severed its relations with Vichy France.

Enthusiastic Anti-Laval and pro-de Gaulle demonstrations took place in Cairo.

Patrol activity increased in Libya.

**25th Apr.**—The Royal Air Force destroyed one Nazi plane and damaged 12 over Malta. Valletta's historic buildings were ruined by Nazi bombs.

Objectives in Libya were raided by the Royal Air Force and the Sicilian aerodrome of Comiso was attacked.

A German plane attacked a British destroyer off the Portuguese coast. It was driven off.

**26th Apr.**—Enemy aircraft in the Tobruk region were attacked by the Royal Air Force and two were destroyed.

The Royal Air Force carried out offensive operations in Benghazi, Jedabya and El Agheila areas and attacked motor transport vehicles and encampments.

Hospitals in Malta were subjected to three heavy bombing attacks by the German aircraft. Fourteen Axis planes were damaged.

An air raid alert was sounded in Cairo, Alexandria and Suez Canal areas.

**27th Apr.**—Free French bombers attacked a column of Italian desert troops in southern Libya.

**30th Apr.**—According to a Buenos Aires message, it was rumoured that King Victor of Italy had dismissed Sgr. Mussolini and Count Ciano and set up a new Cabinet under Marshal Badoglio to negotiate for peace.

In a broadcast to the American nation, President Roosevelt disclosed that American warships were now operating in the Mediterranean.

**1st May.**—According to the Diplomatic Correspondent of the *Daily Herald*, all was not well with Italy. Clashes had occurred between Italian and German soldiers and Mussolini was much worried over the atmosphere of crisis in Italy.

The Royal Air Force raided Crete and Benghazi.

**2nd May.**—In a raid on Malta aerodrome, the Axis lost five aircraft.

**3rd May.**—General Smuts, in the course of a speech, gave a warning that the Japanese may attack South Africa.

Bombs were dropped in the Suez Canal and Damietta areas.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down over Malta.

The Royal Air Force was active over Cyrenaica. Targets at Benghazi, Berka and Martuba were hit by the Royal Air Force.

There were two alerts in Malta.

The Royal Air Force bombed Lezos, Menidi and Martiza.

Benghazi harbour was again bombed.

**5th May.**—New German Generals arrived in Libya. Small groups of enemy vehicles and enemy working parties were dispersed by artillery fire.

Shipping in Benghazi harbour was raided by British aircraft.

Mr. R. Casey, Minister of State with the Middle East, arrived in Cairo.

There were further air raids on Malta. One enemy fighter was destroyed and another damaged.

According to a Moscow message, as a result of their protest against sending Italian troops to the Eastern Front and demand for Italy's immediate withdrawal from the war, a number of members of the Fascist Party were arrested in Italy.

Three French warships arrived in Madagascar.

**6th May.**—British troops landed in Madagascar, thus forestalling the Japanese move. Petain and Darlan advised the troops to offer resistance. An Anglo-American promise was made to hold the island in trust to protect it.

**7th May.**—Resistance was offered to British troops in Madagascar.

There was street fighting in Diego Suarez. Vichy navy lost a cruiser and a submarine.

Objectives in Libya were raided by the Royal Air Force.

**8th May.**—The British forces captured Diego Suarez in Madagascar.

Three enemy bombers and one fighter was damaged in an air raid over Malta.

**9th May.**—Resistance on the Island of Madagascar ended. The naval base surrendered.

Major-General Sir William Dobbie, Governor of Malta, resigned. General Viscount Gort succeeded him.

**10th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi harbour. Bombs were dropped on enemy landing grounds at Martuba. Fighter activity continued in the forward area of Cyrenaica.

The French forces continued to offer resistance to British troops in Madagascar. British casualties were approximately 500.

Three Axis fighters were destroyed and two seriously damaged and four bombers and two fighters damaged in raids over Malta.

**11th May.**—It was reported that Axis airborne troops landed in Marcia desert.

The Royal Air Force again raided Benghazi. An enemy merchant vessel was hit. One enemy plane was shot down.

There was an enemy raid on Alexandria when 22 were killed and 40 wounded.

**12th May.**—Twenty enemy aircraft were destroyed and 51 damaged during Axis air raids on Malta.

Reinforcements were sent to the Royal Air Force in Malta.

There were minor exchanges of artillery fire between our light forces and enemy patrolling columns in Libya.

There was a lull in fighting in Madagascar. British troops were five miles north of Mahazaga.

The French Air Force in Madagascar lost its petrol supplies.

**13th May.**—Ninety-six enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged in air battles over Malta.

An enemy battery was silenced in the Central Sector in Libya.

It was announced that there was no British Protectorate over Abyssinia, but only limited military control.

**14th May.**—The Minister for Railways and Harbours, the Union of South Africa, announced that the largest graving docks in the southern hemisphere, 1,200 feet long, 150 feet wide and 45 feet deep, estimated to cost two millions, one hundred thousand sterling, were being built at Capetown.

In a broadcast, the Pope made an appeal for peace. British fighters intercepted a formation of enemy planes off North Africa and shot down 13 of them.

**15th May.**—Fifteen enemy aircraft carrying troops were shot down by the Royal Air Force over the Mediterranean.

One enemy supply ship was attacked and set on fire.

It was officially announced in London that the Free French would help in the administration of Madagascar.

**16th May.**—Five bombers and three fighters of the enemy were destroyed in two raids over Malta.

In the northern sector in Libya, British patrols engaged an enemy post and inflicted casualties.

**17th May.**—Enemy patrol activity decreased. Objectives at Benghazi, Penira and Martuba were raided by the Allied aircraft.

**18th May.**—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi again.

**19th May.**—Coastal batteries of Malta sank an enemy E-boat. One Royal Air Force pilot shot down three Italian bombers within an

hour and three-quarters. One German bomber and four fighters were destroyed. Two flying boats and two fighters were damaged.

A reconnaissance aeroplane made a forced landing on the east coast of Madagascar.

The Axis powers strengthened their position in North Africa. Supplies were sent from Crete, Greece and South Italy.

In the southern sector, groups of enemy tanks were dispersed.

**20th May.**—Enemy camps and motor transport in Cyrenaica were attacked by Allied aircraft.

It was reported that Mussolini was planning to occupy Corsica.

It was announced that less than 100 British were killed and about 350 wounded in the capture and occupation of Diego Suarez.

**21st May.**—According to the Vichy News Agency, two British and one French plane were shot down over Algerian territorial waters.

In seven days, the enemy lost 55 aircraft over Malta.

The Royal Air Force again attacked Benghazi harbour. Small groups of enemy infantry and tanks were forced back.

**22nd May.**—Objectives in Crete and Libya were raided by the Allied aircraft. An enemy convoy was attacked in the Mediterranean.

**23rd May.**—There were eight enemy night raids over Malta. Some civilians were killed and others seriously injured. One German fighter was shot down.

An enemy aircraft was shot down near Cairo.

The Royal Air Force raided enemy camps in Tmimi area.

Benghazi Harbour was again attacked and the enemy landing ground in Martuba was bombed.

**24th May.**—Three more bomb explosions occurred in Johannesburg and the Rand district, described as acts of sabotage.

Four Axis planes were shot down over Malta.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester spent a busy period of inspection in Syria and Lebanon.

**25th May.**—The Royal Air Force bombed enemy landing ground at Derna. The aerodrome at Martuba was again bombed.

**26th May.**—Enemy aircraft operated over Malta. One enemy bomber and two fighters were destroyed.

Representatives of the Military staffs of Germany, Italy and Japan met in conference in Rome. Count Ciano presided.

It was reported that Sgr. Mussolini sent a note to the Vichy Government demanding Corsica, Nice and Tunis for Italy.

**27th May.**—It was revealed that Hitler brought pressure to bear upon M. Laval to allow Axis troops to occupy Tunis with a view to counter-balance Madagascar and Martinique.

The Royal Air Force raided objectives at Martuba, Benghazi and Tmimi.

**28th May.**—An enemy force advanced towards Bir Hakeim in Libya. Allied troops were dive-bombed.

The Royal Air Force shot down two Italian fighters over Malta.

It was revealed that a new Fascist Party purge was about to begin in Italy.

**29th May.**—The enemy was repulsed at Bir Hakeim. German tanks were unable to break through at Gazala.

The Royal Air Force attacked Messina and Catania.

**30th May.**—Free French troops repulsed Italian attack on Bir Hakeim. Enemy mechanised columns were engaged south of Tobruk. A main tank battle took place between Acroma and Knightsbridge.

A British-Vichy air clash occurred off Algeria.

**31st May.**—Several enemy raiders dropped bombs over a scattered area of Maltese Islands.

It was announced that Major-General F. N. M. Macfarlane had been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

**1st June.**—A big tank battle raged in the area between El Gazala and Bir Hakeim. General Auchinleck sent the following message to the Eighth Army in Libya: "Well done, indeed, Eighth Army. Stick to it. Hang on to him. Never leave him. Don't let him get away. Give him no rest. Good luck to you all!"

Count Ciano revealed that the war against Russia was planned by the Axis powers in 1940.

**2nd June.**—General Ludwig Cruewell, Nazi Commander of the Afrika Corps, was made prisoner after his reconnaissance plane was shot down in the Allies' lines. British forces won the battle of Knightsbridge. It was authoritatively stated that the Axis forces failed to take Tobruk.

Italian bombers made a raid on Malta. Three alerts were sounded. One Italian fighter was destroyed and others damaged.

There was considerable British air activity in the area of Irato in Madagascar. An aerodrome was machine-gunned.

**3rd June.**—There was a fresh enemy drive in Libya, behind the Allied Gazala-Bir Hakeim line. General Rommel attempted to re-form his battered forces.

There were Royal Air Force activities over Cyrenaica.

The Kittyhawk fighter-bombers of the South African Air Force bombed Rommel's rear. German invasion barges which tried to land troops between Gazala and Tobruk were scattered by British artillery from the shore and gunfire from the sea.

Anivorano in Madagascar was occupied by British troops.

**4th June.**—The second phase of the battle opened in the fight for Libya. The Allied troops occupied Rotunda-Segnali, an enemy strong point. Enemy attack on Bir Hakeim failed.

The Italian submarine base at Augusta in Sicily was raided. An Italian fighter was shot down.

Field Marshal Smuts, addressing British troops in Durban, said: "I have no doubt about the result of the Libyan battle."

**5th June.**—The Allies repulsed General Rommel's attack on Bir Hakeim. The enemy was driven out of Tamar. Indian Sappers destroyed a large number of German tanks.

Two Japanese Naval Officers were shot in Madagascar while trying to escape.

**6th June.**—The third phase of battle was about to open in Libya. General Rommel's forces were still attacking Bir Hakeim.

Enemy fighters swept over Malta. No damage was caused.

British bombers attacked Syracuse.

The Japanese made a submarine attack on Diego Suarez in Madagascar. False Japanese claims of Allied losses were repudiated.

**7th June.**—Britain's Eighth Army opened a vigorous, confident offensive against the Axis forces in the "Devil's Cauldron" in front of the Trigh-Capuzzo gap in Libya. First objectives were reached in Allied counter-attack.

Speaking at the anniversary of the South African Women's Auxiliary Air Force, Field Marshal Smuts said: "Think of the four and half-million reserves we have against our



enemies who have practically no reserves. This will not be a man-made world or man-made victory. Our women will bear an equal share in it."

The British occupied Ambiboube in Madagascar.

**8th June.**—The British troops reached Harmat in Libya. Attacks on Bir Hakeim were repulsed. The enemy was driven westwards.

**9th June.**—The second Nazi attack was repulsed in the tank battle in Libya. Knightsbridge held out. At Bir Hakeim, the Free French held off another attack by an Axis infantry.

**10th June.**—There was heavy fighting in Bir Hakeim area. An Axis attack was held. The defenders rejected the fifth demand for surrender received in five days. A fair number of prisoners were taken by Allied columns. There was little activity in the Knightsbridge area.

**11th June.**—Enemy attempt to capture Bir Hakeim was foiled. Italian soldiers of the Pavia Division surrendered. General de Gaulle congratulated the Free French.

Durban was unexpectedly blacked out and sirens sounded at Peitermaritzburg.

**12th June.**—One enemy raider was destroyed and several were damaged over Malta.

Bir Hakeim fell and the garrison withdrew. It was revealed that General Rommel was using air-conditioned tanks in the desert campaign.

**13th June.**—A British motor launch shot down one enemy aircraft in the Mediterranean.

A Royal Air Force pilot shot down two Italian fighters and one German fighter during a raid over Malta.

The Germans advanced between Harmat and Bir Hakeim.

**14th June.**—The Germans made an all-out bid for Tobruk. The Allied defensive positions were intact. A great tank battle raged between El Adem and Knightsbridge. Thirteen enemy planes were destroyed.

The Royal Air Force attacked Port Piræus (Athens).

**15th June.**—A fierce tank battle raged in the area south of Acroma. An enemy column at El Adem was forced to withdraw. The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi Harbour.

**16th June.**—Fighting in Libya was very fierce, with very heavy losses on both sides. The Germans were driven from a key point. The Royal Air Force attacked enemy transports.

Twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed and others damaged over Malta. A few bombs were dropped near the aerodrome, but no damage was caused.

Durban and Maritzburg were blacked out.

**17th June.**—The Allied Air Forces attacked the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean. Two cruisers were sunk.

Two Allied divisions were withdrawn successfully from their position south of Gazala. Enemy attacks on El Adem were repulsed. The Eighth Army took up new positions. Enemy positions were subjected to constant air attack.

Lord Strabolgi, in a speech, said information had reached him that U-boats were operating off the west coast of Africa from Vichy French bases.

**18th June.**—Permanent black-out was ordered in Durban. Bomb outrages and fires, believed to be the work of incendiaries, occurred in Bloemfontein.

The Axis attack on Sidi Rezegh was broken up. Enemy attacks on Acroma were repulsed. There were heavy losses on both sides.

**19th June.**—The threat to Tobruk was described to be serious. It was announced that Allied forces had withdrawn from positions at El Adem and Sidi Rezegh.

**20th June.**—The defenders of Tobruk area were surrounded. The coast road to the east was cut and Gambut was held by the enemy. The British bombed Gazala. The Royal Air Force raided enemy aerodromes. General Ritchie consolidated his new eastern lines.

There was slight enemy activity over Malta.

**21st June.**—German troops broke through the defences of Tobruk and occupied a considerable area.

The defenders of Digo Suarez joined the Free French forces.

**22nd June.**—Tobruk fell. The Royal Air Force raided enemy positions near Tobruk.

Senor Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, paid a visit to Mussolini at Rome.

**23rd June.**—The garrison at Tobruk consisted of troops from the United Kingdom, South Africa and India who were taken prisoner.

The Eighth Army entrenched itself in the Sollum-Fort Capuzzo-Halfya area.

**24th June.**—With the fall of Tobruk, enemy activities over Malta increased. In 48 hours, 10 enemy machines were destroyed.

Mr. C. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, made a statement in the House of Commons. It was revealed that Marshal Rommel was still receiving French North African products in Libya.

German and Italian forces were massed on the Libyan frontier. Fort Capuzzo was being threatened. The Royal Air Force attacked Axis bases in Crete.

It was revealed that the enemy used parachute troops in Tobruk.

**25th June.**—It was reported that the Axis powers were planning an assault by-passing Capuzzo and Halfya. The battle for Egypt was probably on. A powerful enemy force marched towards Halfya.

**26th June.**—Enemy forces marched deep into Egypt and reached a point south-west of Sidi Barrani. The British forces withdrew from Sollum and Sidi Omar. The Allies decided to take Mersa Matruh as the next line of defence.

The Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha, reaffirmed in Parliament the Egyptian Government's determination to keep out of the war.

**27th June.**—The enemy reached a position in Egypt 30 miles from Mersa Matruh. Three divisions were engaged. The Royal Air Force raided German positions. The Eighth Army was locked in battle with the entire striking forces of the enemy in Africa on the desert between Sidi Barrani and Mersa Matruh.

Two enemy supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean by British submarines.

An unidentified aeroplane flew over Durban. Anti-aircraft guns went into action, but the aircraft escaped.

**28th June.**—Three Italian fighters and one German fighter were destroyed and three damaged by the Royal Air Force over Malta.

Rommel's advance into Egypt was slowed down. The enemy's main force forged along the coast towards Mersa Matruh. Enemy units were plastered by the Royal Air Force fighters and bombers.

**29th June.**—The great battle for Egypt began. Two main clashes occurred south of Matruh. There was fierce fighting near Mersa Matruh. Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed over the battle area. The Royal Air Force made a low-level attack on aircraft in the Derna aerodrome. Enemy transport vehicles between Sidi Barrani and Mersa Matruh were knocked out by our aircraft and enemy troops killed.

**30th June.**—Mass executions were carried out by the Germans in Crete.

An Italian capital ship was hit in the Mediterranean by a British submarine.

It was announced that the Australian destroyer *Nestor* was sunk while escorting a Mediterranean convoy on June 14.

Gibraltar had its first alert. Three enemy planes attempted a raid but were driven off.

Mersa Matruh was evacuated by the Allied forces. Fires flared all along the coast line from Sollum to Mersa Matruh. There was heavy fighting between mobile and armoured forces. The Royal Air Force bombed Axis transport. Alexandria was raided. Few bombs were dropped causing slight damage.

**1st July.**—Axis forces crossed deeper into Egypt, having passed El Daba. They were 90 miles from the naval base of Alexandria. General Auchinleck assumed personal command of the Eighth Army in Egypt in succession to General Ritchie.

Enemy bombers again raided Alexandria, one of which was shot down. Twelve persons were killed in the raid.

Enemy bombers made a short, sharp attack on an aerodrome in Malta.

**2nd July.**—The big battle in the Western Desert was on. The main armoured forces of both sides were fully engaged. The battle was being fought west of El Alamein. General Auchinleck, in an Order of the Day, to the Eighth Army, said: "The battle is not over yet and will not be over until we have defeated the enemy and defeat him we will." The German News Agency said Marshal Rommel's troops were attacking El Alamein. It was stated that the danger to Alexandria was accentuated.

The Egyptian Cabinet met. The Premier, Nahas Pasha, had an audience with King Farouk.

The Greek Minister of Information stated that 40,000 people died of starvation in Athens between October and January.

Reinforcements in the form of aeroplanes were sent to Malta through the Mediterranean.

It was officially announced in Pretoria that a considerable contingent of South African land and air forces was now serving in Madagascar.

**3rd July.**—The first day's fighting near El Alamein was decidedly in favour of the Allies. All enemy attacks were repulsed.

**4th July.**—It was officially announced that the British Cruiser *Hermione* was lost in the recent Mediterranean convoy operations. Four British destroyers and one Polish destroyer also were lost. The Axis lost one battleship, one cruiser, two destroyers and a U-boat.

There were enemy air raids on Malta. Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Enemy assault on El Alamein was held. Marshal Rommel's troops were hurled back. The Allied forces took a number of prisoners in the early stages and knocked out several guns.

There were no Fifth Column activities in Egypt. The attitude of the people was one of quiet confidence.

The German and Italian Governments issued a declaration to respect the principle of "Egypt for Egyptians."

**5th July.**—It was "Not a bad day" for the Allies in Egypt. Marshal Rommel lost a number of tanks and 24 planes. The Allies successfully counter-attacked and enemy positions were hammered all day from the air. One thousand Axis prisoners were taken. The situation at El Alamein took a more favourable turn for the Allies.

A few bombs were dropped in the Suez Canal area, causing three casualties of which one was fatal. Slight damage was done to property.

It was decided to black-out Cairo.

**6th July.**—There was intense fighting near El Alamein. The immediate threat to Alexandria and the Nile Valley was largely removed. Enemy vehicles were destroyed and 600 Germans surrendered.

**7th July.**—Fighting continued in the same area south of El Alamein where the enemy was driven away from a strong point. Rommel lost 3,500 vehicles. There was a raid alarm at Haifa. The Eighth Army retained the initiative. Rumours that American troops were in the Middle East, particularly in Egypt, were not confirmed in Washington.

**8th July.**—A South African boxer and 17 others were formally charged with high treason and their trial commenced in Pretoria. Nine Axis fighters, eight German and one Italian, were destroyed over Malta. During the last three raids, 12 Axis aircraft were destroyed.

According to a report of the Soviet News Agency, the trial of 15 persons accused of armed opposition to Fascists began in Rome.

The first phase of the battle of El Alamein was over and enemy attempts to break through failed. It was rumoured that Marshal Rommel was wounded. British tanks made a firm stand. The German Panzer divisions were baulked by the numerous rivers ahead.

A sharp split occurred in the Egyptian Wafd Party. Nahas Pasha gave the Egyptian Chamber a comprehensive statement on the present situation during a secret session.

**9th July.**—An examination of captured air-conditioned Axis tanks did not show that their ventilation arrangements were in any way superior to those of British tanks.

In the last 24 hours there was no major activity on land in Egypt, most of the action being in the air in the form of heavy bombardment of enemy gun positions and supply lines which were badly battered. The Royal Air Force attacked targets in Tobruk. The enemy continued air attacks on Malta. An enemy ammunition ship was hit in Benghazi harbour.

**10th July.**—British forces occupied Mayotta, a French Island between Madagascar and South Africa. There was no resistance.

Three enemy aircraft operated over Alexandria. Fifty-nine enemy bombers were destroyed in the Western Desert since May 23. It was a quiet day in the desert.

**11th July.**—An Allied submarine sank three enemy ships in the Mediterranean.

The battle of El Alamein started again after an unnatural calm.

Four German bombers and five fighters were destroyed over Malta.

**12th July.**—The British advanced west of El Alamein. The march was covered by Allied fighters. A number of Italians were taken prisoners.

Four German bombers, four German fighters and three Italian fighters were destroyed and several others damaged in two raids on Malta. There was some civilian damage.

**13th July.**—More than 2,000 enemy prisoners were taken in Egypt. Empire troops consolidated their position in the Northern Sector at El Alamein. Enemy shipping at Tobruk were bombed. Haifa was bombed again.

Three Nazi agents were arrested in Iran.

**14th July.**—An Egyptian military proclamation banned the employment of refugees from Axis-invaded countries.

Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, dismissed 19 members from the Wafdist Parliamentary Caucus.

The British navy bombarded Mersa Matruh. There was a heavy attack on the harbour. The situation in El Alamein area was described as tense.

**15th July.**—All was quiet on the Western Desert front. Rommel's attacks were beaten off. Axis tanks and transports were destroyed.

Vichy rejected two proposals made by President Roosevelt for the removal of the immobilized French warships at Alexandria to a safe port.

**16th July.**—The British launched a new offensive in El Alamein area. Many prisoners were taken. There were heavy air attacks on Axis columns.

A single enemy raider dropped a few bombs in Malta.

**17th July.**—A big tank battle took place in the Central Sector. Rommel gained a small foothold on a ridge.

**18th July.**—Rommel's Panzer division broke off the battle. The Axis forces slightly withdrew to west of El Alamein. A number of Axis tanks were destroyed. Allied aircraft continued to pound the Axis supply lines. There was fierce fighting in the air and Allied losses were heavier than usual.

Port Elizabeth on the extreme south of the eastern coast of Africa was to be permanently blacked out.

**19th July.**—The Eighth Army's position on the newly captured ridge south-west of El Alamein was intact. An Indian division repelled an Axis infantry attack. More supplies reached Rommel. United States bombers attacked Tobruk.

A brief "alert" was sounded in Durban.

Two raid alarms were sounded in Cyprus.

Viscount Knebworth, 32-year old, only surviving son of Earl Lytton and the great grandson of the novelist, Bulwar Lytton, was killed in action in Egypt.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived in Cairo.

**20th July.**—Dust restricted operations in the Western Desert. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. There was a slight Allied advance in the Central Sector.

**21st July.**—Allied naval units bombarded Mersa Matruh. An attack was made on an Axis aerodrome. Allied troops maintained their positions on all fronts.

**22nd July.**—Mersa Matruh was again bombarded and Axis aerodromes were bombed. An Axis convoy was attacked at Sidi Barrani.

**23rd July.**—Fighting flared-up again in Egypt. The Allies held the Tel-El-Aisa ridge. There were extensive air operations.

The Duke of Gloucester visited Allied troops in El Alamein area.

**24th July.**—There was heavy fighting on all sectors in Egypt.

Five Axis planes were destroyed and several others damaged over Malta.

British submarines took a heavy toll of Rommel's supplies on their way to Russia.

**25th July.**—The British strengthened their positions on the Ruweisat Ridge. Axis activities were confined to vigorous defensive action. Mersa Matruh was again bombarded. The Royal Air Force carried out heavy raids on enemy supply dumps and motor transport vehicles.

General de Larminat, commanding the Free French forces in the Western Desert, was involved in a motor accident.

Two-dozen enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged by the Royal Air Force lightning sweeps on two landing grounds in El Daba.

The Duke of Gloucester paid a visit to Eritrea.

Three German bombers and one fighter were destroyed and others damaged when Axis aircraft dropped bombs near the aerodrome in Malta.

**26th July.**—There was an air raid alarm in Durban.

Sgr. Mussolini, it was revealed, spent nearly a month in Libya from June 29.

The Allies consolidated their positions. Axis landing grounds were bombed. Over 100 Axis aircraft were destroyed.

**27th July.**—While in Libya, Sgr. Mussolini inspected aerodromes, naval bases and German and Italian hospitals. On his way back, he stopped at Athens and met several Greek Quislings.

The desert lull continued with no change in the positions. The British artillery engaged Axis positions and transport vehicles.

**28th July.**—The Duke of Gloucester arrived in Aden.

Operations on a limited scale were resumed in Egypt. There was fighting in the northern sector and the Allies took some prisoners.

Three German bombers, eight German fighters and one Italian fighter were shot down over Malta.

**29th July.**—One person was killed and seven injured during an air raid in the Suez Canal area. Air raid warnings were sounded in the Cairo area and certain Provinces of Lower and Upper Egypt.

Following the withdrawal of the British garrison, the Italians occupied Siwa Oasis. British forces withdrew in certain sectors in El Alamein area.

**30th July.**—Allied airmen attacked Axis sea-borne traffic. American bombers raided Tobruk. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

**31st July.**—The Germans laid mine fields in El Alamein area. Both sides regrouped forces. Cairo area was raided.

**1st Aug.**—An entire raiding force of three German bombers were shot down together with one of the escorting fighters over Malta.

There was no fresh activity in the Western Desert. Axis forces were harassed on all sides. There was a raid on Alexandria area. Tobruk harbour was heavily raided. The landing ground at El Guhti was also bombed.

**2nd Aug.**—There was a lull in the Egyptian theatre of war. British patrols were active in El Alamein area. The Allies bombed Tobruk. Mersa Matruh was also raided by Allied aircraft.

An enemy bomber was destroyed over Malta.

Five persons were killed and 12 injured when the Cairo area was raided.

**3rd Aug.**—Patrol activities continued yesterday in all sectors. There was an uneasy quiet on the front. The Royal Air Force sank two enemy ships.

The Duke of Gloucester visited the Kenya Port of Mombasa.

**4th Aug.**—There were patrol activities in all sectors in the Egyptian front. Tobruk was again bombed.

**5th Aug.**—Apart from patrol activity, two German aircraft were damaged.

An attempt to raid Malta was beaten off.

**6th Aug.**—A large number of Gestapo and army officers were killed by bombs thrown by Yugoslav's patriots following the massacre of over 700 people in Zagreb, according to reports received in Cairo.

An attempt was made to blow up the railway bridge over the Gowitz river, 36 miles from Mossel Bay. The damage was slight.

**8th Aug.**—American planes raided Tobruk. Nine Axis planes were shot down. Allied patrols were active. Axis aircraft bombed the Libyan oasis position of Kufra. No damage was caused.

**9th Aug.**—General de Gaulle arrived in Cairo. All was quiet in Malta for 24 hours.

**10th Aug.**—Enemy positions in the northern sector were engaged by our artillery. Three enemy aircraft were shot down.

German reinforcements for the Afrika Korps arrived from Greece.

**11th Aug.**—Two German fighters were shot down over Malta.

It was authoritatively stated in London that both General Auchinleck and Field Marshal Rommel were preparing for the next move in Egypt which may come very soon.

**12th Aug.**—Patrol activity continued. Transport vehicles and enemy encampments were attacked from the air. Enemy shipping was bombed off the North African coast.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down over Malta.

**13th Aug.**—An Axis U-boat attacked and sank *H.M.S. Eagle* the 22,000-ton aircraft-carrier, in the Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force attacked Tobruk. A few enemy aircraft were shot down.

**15th Aug.**—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, former Commander of Malta's air defences, now visiting United States, gave a warning of grim consequences if Rommel should break-through into Iraq and Persia.

Allied patrol activities continued and casualties were inflicted on enemy patrols and working parties in the northern sector.

Cruiser *Manchester* was sunk in the Mediterranean convoy operations.

**16th Aug.**—Two German troop-carrying planes, full of troops, were brought down into the sea off Sidi Barrani.

A British naval squadron raided the Italian island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean.

**17th Aug.**—There was increased activity in the air. The Royal Air Force attacked Tobruk and Mersa Matruh.

**18th Aug.**—The Germans seized another batch of hostages in the Greek island of Crete. An air-raid alarm was sounded in Durban.

There was increased air activity. Allied aircraft continued their attacks on shipping.

**19th Aug.**—United States bombers raided Mersa Matruh.

Rome had an air-raid alarm.

Gen. T. H. E. Alexander was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East in succession to Gen. Auchinleck.

**20th Aug.**—It was revealed that Mr. Churchill visited Cairo. He inspected the El Alamein front.

Mr. Churchill spent three hours in Teheran on his way to Moscow.

Two British ships were sunk in a Mediterranean convoy battle.

The German U-boat that sank the British aircraft-carrier *Eagle*, was rammed and destroyed by the British destroyer *Wolverine*.

A record contingent of the American Expeditionary Force arrived in Egypt.

In a farewell message to the Eighth Army, General Auchinleck revealed that in the last two months in Egypt, Marshal Rommel had lost 10,000 men in prisoners alone.

**21st Aug.**—Four enemy fighters were destroyed. Axis shipping were attacked in the Mediterranean.

**22nd Aug.**—There was patrol activity. There were artillery exchanges in the centre and southern sectors.

There were two Axis sweeps over Malta. The planes flew very high and British fighters were unable to engage them.

**23rd Aug.**—An express train between Zagreb and Bgrade was deliberately wrecked, with the loss of 21 lives and 32 injured.

Port of the naval base of Simonstown near Capetown was completely blacked out.

**24th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force bombers raided Tobruk. Mersa Matruh and Kastellu Pidiade in western Crete were also bombed.

Five enemy aircraft were destroyed in the Mediterranean by Royal Air Force fighters.

General Nuri-es-Said, Prime Minister of Iraq, said: "Should they (the Germans) break through the Caucasus and reach our frontiers, we shall declare war and fight on the side of the Allies."

General Chahab, Director of the Senior Military Officers' School, Teheran, was shot dead by a dismissed cadet.

**25th Aug.**—A 19-minute alert was sounded at Port Elizabeth (South Africa), when an unidentified plane approached the coast.

A medium-sized enemy supply ship was sunk in the central Mediterranean.

According to *Reuter's* military correspondent, things were moving towards the opening of a new battle for Egypt.

An Italian plane laden with troops was shot down into the Mediterranean.

A German bomber was shot down over Suez.

Persia and Iraq were united in a new command under General Sir H. Maitland Wilson.

**26th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy transport vehicles in the southern sector.

**28th Aug.**—It was revealed that during July, 84 civilians were killed in air raids on Malta; 111 were seriously and 187 slightly injured.

A highly successful attack on Axis transport on the road between Mersa Matruh and Sidi Barrani was carried out.

The Egyptian Prime Minister in a broadcast reaffirmed Egypt's firm determination to abide by the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.



## BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, ETC. 1941

**29th Aug.**—Soviet and British forces continued to make methodical progress in their occupation of key-posts in Iran.

Berlin claimed that a new Serbian Government had been formed in Belgrade by General Neditch.

**30th Aug.**—Mr. Eden, speaking in the Commons, emphasised that Britain and Russia coveted neither Iran's lands nor her territory.

The Soviet forces occupied the entire Caspian coast in Iran. Martial law and curfew were imposed in Teheran.

The N.B.C. commentator at Ankara said that a joint Anglo-Soviet command would be set up in Iran.

General Auchinleck, the British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, arrived in Damascus on a visit of inspection.

**31st Aug.**—The Iran Premier, addressing the Iranian Parliament, warned the people against believing false rumours such as the one that the Shah and the family had left Teheran.

It was stated in well-informed circles in Simla that the Iran Government would be asked to facilitate the transit of supplies and war material through Iran to Russia.

Italian troops were reported to be concentrating on the Greek-Turkish and the Bulgarian-Turkish frontiers.

**1st Sep.**—The C.B.S. broadcaster in Ankara declared that British and Soviet Ministers in Teheran had presented proposals to the Iran Government for "the efficient but discreet occupation of strategic points in Iran." The Iranian Premier said that negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily.

Moscow issued a warning that Hitler was preparing a treacherous attack on Turkey.

**2nd Sep.**—The N.B.C. commentator in Ankara said that reports were circulating there that an Axis attack on Turkey was imminent.

It was stated authoritatively in London that agreement had been reached on broad principles between Iran on the one side and Britain and Russia on the other.

**3rd Sep.**—The German Ambassador to Turkey, Von Papen, proceeded to Vienna to report to the German Government.

The Iranian Government handed their reply to the Anglo-Soviet armistice proposals.

The Soviet and British Commanders in Iran met at Kazvin.

**4th Sep.**—While the Bulgarian Premier reaffirmed friendship with the Axis and had submitted an Anti-Communist Bill to Parliament, it was reported that his Government had informed the Germans that they would not declare war on Russia or send troops to the Eastern Front.

**5th Sep.**—It was reported that Bulgaria had refused to fight Russia in spite of German pressure.

All was quiet in Iran, rebel bands having been dispersed.

**6th Sep.**—The British and Soviet Governments handed a second note to the Iran Government.

**7th Sep.**—Indian troops, advancing to the town of Sultanabad, brought the important oil wells of Iran under British protection.

A German delegation arrived in Turkey for trade talks.

**8th Sep.**—The Iranian Government accepted the Allied terms: all Axis Legations in the country were to be closed and German nationals to be handed over.

**10th Sep.**—The Iran Government stopped Cypher facilities for Axis Legations for communicating with Germany or Italy.

Marshal Von Brauchitch, the German Commander-in-Chief, was in Sofia on a tour of inspection of the German troops massing in Bulgaria.

**11th Sep.**—German nationals in Iran were being surrendered to the British and Russian authorities. Meanwhile Japan was looking after Italian interests in Iran.

The Soviet warned Bulgaria that her conduct in allowing Germany to use her territory in order to forward the campaign in Russia did not conform with normal diplomatic usage.

**12th Sep.**—The Iranian Parliament voted confidence in the Faroughi Government.

**13th Sep.**—Eighty Germans in Iran were handed over to the Allies after a good deal of evasion by the Legation authorities.

**14th Sep.**—While the Turks were reported to feel no perturbation at the Nazi activities in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Council of Ministers decided to put the country's defences on a war-time footing.

The staffs of Axis and Axis-controlled Legations in Teheran were ordered to leave. The British and Soviet Governments demanded the complete severance of relations between Iran and the Axis powers.

Members of the Iranian Parliament decided to wait on the Shah, demanding domestic reforms.

**15th Sep.**—A further batch of 241 Germans was handed over to the Allied authorities in Iran. It was revealed that the Iranian Government's attitude had been most helpful, but that of the Shah's was puzzling.

**16th Sep.**—The Shah of Iran abdicated and left Teheran for Isfahan. The Prime Minister announced in the Iranian Parliament that the Crown Prince would succeed to the throne. British and Russian forces were marching on Teheran.

General Catroux, the Free French Commander-in-Chief in the Levant, restored the Syrian Republic, vesting it with authority.

**17th Sep.**—British and Russian staff officers entered Teheran while Allied mechanized forces surrounded the Iranian capital. The Premier of Iran announced in Parliament that he had been authorized by the new Shah to say that he would rule as a completely constitutional monarch.

Reports from Rome said that the Axis was exerting pressure on Bulgaria to join the war against Russia.

Sheikh Taj Eddin Al Hassani was invited by General Catroux to form a new Syrian Administration.

**18th Sep.**—The new Shah of Iran took the oath. The Allied troops entered Teheran.

**19th Sep.**—Sweden was to take charge of German interests in Iran.

**20th Sep.**—A State of Emergency was proclaimed in Bulgaria where the police reported the arrest of a number of Soviet parachutists.

**21st Sep.**—The Iranian Premier presented his new Cabinet to Parliament which demanded the trial of the ex-Shah. The latter was asked to relinquish his properties to the State.

A new Syrian Ministry was formed, with Hassan Hakim as Premier.

German pressure on Turkey to hand over control of the Straits and on Bulgaria to join the war, was reported. King Boris of Bulgaria was stated to be en route to a conference with Hitler and the German Army and Navy Chiefs.

**22nd Sep.**—The Iranian State, by official decree, took over the ex-Shah's property.

A Simla communiqué said that the Allied troops had not yet occupied Teheran; they were still encamped outside the city.

The Moscow Radio contradicted the Bulgarian report regarding the dropping of Soviet parachutists in Bulgaria.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent reported growing unrest in Bulgaria, including dynamiting, shooting and anti-Government demonstrations.

**23rd Sep.**—The Germans, (it was revealed), confronted Bulgaria with a virtual ultimatum, demanding her prompt entry into the war against Russia.

The Iranian Government recalled their diplomatic representatives from Germany, Italy and Rumania.

**24th Sep.**—General Wavell, it was announced, had returned to India from a flying visit to London to discuss Middle East strategic problems with Mr. Churchill and Sir John Dill.

The Bulgarian Minister of the Interior disclaimed any aggressive intentions on the part of his Government.

**25th Sep.**—It was learnt that about 600 refugees from the German Legations at Teheran had crossed the Turkish frontier.

The Chief of United States Air Corps and other Staff officers arrived in Jerusalem.

**26th Sep.**—The Germans demanded the closure of the Iranian Legation and Consulates in Germany.

The arrival of British aircraft for Turkey was reported from Ankara.

General Catroux, the Free French leader, made a public declaration, proclaiming the independence of Syria. The Syrian President expressed his gratitude to Britain and to the Free French.

**28th Sep.**—The ex-Shah of Iran sailed for South America.

**29th Sep.**—In a press interview at Teheran, General Wavell said that he did not think it would be necessary to create a joint British-Russian Caucasian or Persian Command.

**30th Sep.**—Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that a new alliance made by Britain and Russia with Persia "will associate the Persian peoples with us in the future movement of the war."

General Wavell after his conversations with the Soviet Commander in Teheran and with General Auchinleck (British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East) at Baghdad, left for India.

Hitler was reported to have handed over a final Demarche to King Boris, asking him to send a Bulgarian army corps to the Russian front.

**1st Oct.**—Turkey refused to sell chrome to Germany and renewed the agreement with Britain in this connexion.

**4th Oct.**—The creation of an Eastern and a Western Army in the Middle East was announced in Cairo.

**5th Oct.**—The Iraqi Cabinet was reported to have resigned.

**7th Oct.**—It was announced in London that Eritrea would be included in the new East African Command, which came directly under the control of the War Office.

**8th Oct.**—Turkey denied (1) German pressure; (2) Bulgarian pressure to allow passage through the Dardanelles of destroyers "brought" from Italy; and (3) Anglo-Soviet pressure to root out German Fifth Columnists in Turkey.

The Moscow Radio contradicted Axis reports that the Soviet Union demanded the annexation of North-West Iran to Soviet Armenia.

**9th Oct.**—A Turkish-German trade agreement was signed at Ankara.

General Nuri Said formed a new Cabinet in Iraq.

**11th Oct.**—The Teheran Radio said that the new Shah addressed the Iranian Deputies at the Marble Palace. A grant of twenty million rials for nation-building was announced by His Majesty.

**13th Oct.**—General Auchinleck returned to Cairo from a short tour of the defences in Palestine and Syria.

**14th Oct.**—The Allied troops in Teheran withdrew to positions outside the city, as no disturbances occurred in the Iranian capital.

**16th Oct.**—One hundred thousand guerillas were reported to be playing havoc with German communications in Yugoslavia.

**17th Oct.**—H.I.M. the ex-Shah of Iran proceeded temporarily to Mauritius.

**18th Oct.**—The British and Soviet forces in Teheran moved out to take positions elsewhere in Iran.

**23rd Oct.**—It was stated that 600 Axis nationals left Iran in a troopship for internment abroad.

Britain sent to Turkey a consignment of spare parts from the Heinkel aircraft engines shot down on English soil.

**25th Oct.**—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, revealed that British losses in Persia were less than one hundred. He also announced that the Persian Government had already accepted in principle the suggested alliance with the Soviets and Britain.

**26th Oct.**—American built Tomahawk fighters, the first batch of a large consignment of Tomahawks and Hurricanes, were delivered to Turkey from Britain.

**27th Oct.**—The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem arrived in Italy.

Teheran reports that Soviet forces in Iran were withdrawing to the Caucasus were contradicted.

It was revealed that the first consignment of supplies to Russia had already passed through Iran.

**28th Oct.**—The Turkish Premier warned his country against the dangerous possibilities of the international situation.

His Majesty the King-Emperor telegraphed his congratulations and good wishes to the President of the new Syrian Republic.

The Iraqi Premier declared that his country would stand loyally by the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance.

The National Broadcasting Corporation's commentator at Ankara said that the Anglo-Russian Treaty with Iran would be signed this week.

**29th Oct.**—His Majesty the King-Emperor sent a message of congratulations and greetings to President Inönü of Turkey on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the Turkish Republic.

President Inönü, addressing the Turkish nation, appealed for increased production as a means of preventing the spread of war to Turkey.

A report was current in Berlin that M. Horia Sima, the Rumanian Iron Guard Leader, had been assassinated.

**1st Nov.**—President Inönü, opening the Turkish Parliament, said that Turkey would adhere to her announced foreign policy and commitments.

Emir Abdullah of Transjordan declared that the question of an Arab Federation should be left until after the war and for the time being, all efforts should be concentrated on helping Britain to win the war.

**2nd Nov.**—The Regent of Iraq, opening the first session of the Iraqi Parliament since May, declared that the Iraqi Government would zealously observe their treaty of alliance with Britain.

**6th Nov.**—The Turkish motor boat *Kaynakdere* was stopped and sunk by a submarine in the Black Sea, in Turkish territorial waters.

**9th Nov.**—Fakri Nashashibi, a leading Palestinian Arab leader and vigorous opponent of the ex-Mufti, was assassinated in the main street of Baghdad.

**12th Nov.**—The Turkish Ministers for War and Transport resigned (and were replaced), in order to facilitate investigation into the loss of a Turkish vessel in the Mediterranean.

**13th Nov.**—The Turkish Government were reported to have protested to the Soviet Government against the sinking of a Turkish motor-boat by a Russian submarine in Turkish territorial waters.

**15th Nov.**—Brigadier-General Wheeler and Brigadier-General Maxwell of the United States Army arrived in Manila, en route to the Middle East to collaborate respectively with General Wavell and General Auchinleck.

**16th Nov.**—Captain Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of State in the Middle East, addressing British delegates to the Middle East Supply Centre, said: "Cut out luxuries of life and stimulate local production to the utmost, use only essentials for existence, cut down demands for imports in the most drastic manner, hasten the turn round of our ships so that they may not lose one precious hour in port."

It was stated that Britain was to supply Turkey with 75,000 tons of wheat; 20,000 tons of this total had already been delivered in British ships to the Turkish port of Mersine.

**18th Nov.**—The Turkish press warned Bulgaria that British help was near if the Bulgarians attempted to enter Turkish Thrace as hinted by the Vice-President of the Bulgarian Parliament.

Dr. Schmidt, Press Chief of the German Foreign Office, arrived in Ankara and called on the Turkish Foreign Minister.

Iraq decided to break off relations with Japan and Vichy following investigations into the activities of their representatives at Baghdad during the Rashid Ali rebellion.

**21st Nov.**—Two Turkish ships were sunk by an unknown submarine in the Black Sea.

**25th Nov.**—The Turkish Government prohibited the entry of Turkish vessels into the Black Sea in view of the recent torpedo attacks by unknown submarines.

**26th Nov.**—President Roosevelt appointed Mr. William Bullitt as his Special Representative in the Near East.

**27th Nov.**—Gen. Catroux, the Free French Delegate-General in Syria, proclaimed Lebanon to be an independent, sovereign state, the Allies undertaking its defence for the duration of the war.

**30th Nov.**—The United States State Department welcomed the grant of independence to the Lebanon.

**3rd Dec.**—President Roosevelt announced that Turkey had been brought into the Lease-Lend programme as her defence was vital to the defence of the United States of America.

**4th Dec.**—The Royal Yugoslav General Headquarters announced fierce resistance to the Germans in Yugoslavia.

**6th Dec.**—Great Britain declared war on the Axis satellites, Hungary and Rumania, who had refused to stop aggressive operations against Russia.

**9th Dec.**—An Ankara message reported that Turkey would remain neutral in the Pacific war.

**12th Dec.**—Rumania declared war on the United States.

**13th Dec.**—Hungary declared war on America; and Bulgaria on both Britain and America.

**14th Dec.**—Turkey notified that she would remain neutral in the Pacific conflict.

**16th Dec.**—The Iranian Parliament passed a vote of confidence in the Government, who stated that the signing of a treaty with Britain was imminent.

**22nd Dec.**—Moscow revealed a German plot to sink a Turkish ship and blame it on Russia.

## 1942

**7th Jan.**—It was stated that King Carol had accepted the leadership of the Free Rumania Committee.

**8th Jan.**—The Iraqi rebel, Rashid Ali, was sentenced to death by the Baghdad Military Court. He was stated to be in Germany.

**9th Jan.**—The British and Soviet Envoys in Teheran contradicted Berlin Radio reports that Britain and Russia had arranged a partition of Iran.

**11th Jan.**—The British Ambassador assured the Turkish Foreign Minister that Turkey had nothing to fear from Russia.

**13th Jan.**—M. Yovanavitch became the Premier of the Yugoslav Government in London.

**15th Jan.**—The Greek and Yugoslav Governments signed an agreement in London for the creation of a Balkan Union.

**19th Jan.**—Turkish army, air force, and naval reserves were called up for training.

**21st Jan.**—The President of Turkey and his Foreign Minister had a long talk with the British Ambassador in Ankara.

**23rd Jan.**—It was stated that 16 Axis agents had been arrested in Turkey.

**26th Jan.**—The Iranian Parliament ratified the treaty with Britain and Russia.

**2nd Feb.**—Dr. Saydam, Turkish Foreign Minister, said that there had been no change in Turkey's foreign policy.

**7th Feb.**—The Rome Radio reported that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and Rashid Ali, the Iraqi rebel, were proceeding to Rome to organize a propaganda campaign in Middle Eastern countries.

**8th Feb.**—Three Rumanian Generals were reported to have resigned, including the Director of Military operations, owing to differences with the regime on the question of fighting Russia.

**16th Feb.**—It was revealed that Gen. Auchinleck had now three Armies under his Middle East Command—the Eighth Army in the Western Desert, the Ninth Army in Syria and another in Iran and Iraq, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Quinan.

**20th Feb.**—*Sultan Hissar* (1,400 tons), the first of several destroyers ordered from Britain, was handed over to the Turkish naval authorities.

**24th Feb.**—The German Ambassador to Turkey (Von Papen) and his wife had a narrow escape when a bomb exploded in Ankara.

**7th Mar.**—Mr. Furoughi, who headed the last Iranian Ministry, left the capital, unable to form a new Cabinet.

**8th Mar.**—Mr. Soheyli, former Foreign Minister, was authorized by the Iranian Chamber of Deputies to form a Ministry. The Turkish Foreign Minister received the British and Soviet Ambassadors. It was stated that, as a result of the recent bomb explosion, many foreigners, for whose presence in Turkey there was no justification, would be expelled.

**15th Mar.**—When unidentified planes dropped a dozen bombs on Milas district on the west coast of Turkey, two persons were killed and one injured.

**21st Mar.**—The Moscow Radio said that the Axis powers had increased their preparations in the Balkans and on the Aegean Islands with the obvious intention of launching an offensive in the Near East.

**22nd Mar.**—Britain offered to pay compensation to Turkey for the raid by British aircraft on Milas which was made in error, in complete darkness and in generally bad conditions—during the course of heavy naval and air operations against the Island of Rhodes.

**25th Mar.**—King Boris of Bulgaria visited Hitler at his headquarters. The Moscow Radio reported an armed clash between

Hungarian and Rumanian troops on the frontier between their two countries east of Sigisoara.

**29th Mar.**—Bulgarian divisions moved to the southern frontier. M. Filov, the Bulgarian Premier, declared in a speech to the Bulgarian Parliament that Bulgaria's "fate is indissolubly linked" with that of the Axis power.

**3rd Apr.**—German subjects residing in Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, who were born between 1897 and 1923, were ordered to report to the local military authorities for military service.

Clashes between Hungarian and Rumanian troops were reported along the whole frontier, on account of conflicting territorial claims.

**4th Apr.**—Von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, returned to his post after seeing Hitler.

**5th Apr.**—With regard to the Ankara Bomb Plot Trial, Moscow issued a sharp protest and repudiated the complicity of the Soviet accused.

**11th Apr.**—The Bulgarian Government resigned. Professor Filoff formed a new Cabinet. In addition to the Premiership, he took over the Foreign Ministry in the place of M. Popoff, who had resigned. Five other members also had resigned, including the War Minister, General Daskaloff, who was replaced by General Michoff, former Commandant of the Sofia Army Corps.

The new Bulgarian Government was approved by King Boris.

It was announced that the Iranian Government had ordered the banishment to the south-east, under police surveillance, of six leading Iranian subjects on a charge of being engaged in Axis propaganda.

**14th Apr.**—Iran broke off relations with Japan and ordered the Japanese legation to leave Teheran within a week.

**15th Apr.**—Yugoslav guerillas routed a German punitive expedition numbering 5,000 men.

**22nd Apr.**—Fierce fighting was raging in northern Bosnia and north-west of Serajevo. The eastern frontier of Croatia was reported to be under the control of Croatian guerillas.

A meeting of the Japanese diplomats in Europe was held at Budapest to consider the diplomatic relationship between Japan and the Axis Powers.

**23rd Apr.**—Thousands of Polish troops arrived in Persia from Russia.

## RUSSIA AND FINLAND

1941

**29th Aug.**—The Germans claimed to have captured Tallinn and the Finns Viborg.

**30th Aug.**—The Germans claimed to have advanced beyond Gornel. A big naval action was reported in the Gulf of Finland between the Russian and German forces.

Fierce battles were reported round Odessa and in the Central Sector. General Koniev's forces pierced the second line of German defence.

The National Broadcasting Corporation Commentator at Ankara reported that the Germans had moved towards the Russian front numerous poison-gas containers together with men specially trained in the use of gas.

**31st Aug.**—Fierce fighting was reported around Leningrad while the German drive east of Smolensk was completely checked. Heavy rain fell in the Central Sector.

**1st Sep.**—The enemy admitted counter-attacks by the Russians under Marshal Budenny in the region south of Kiev. The Russians routed a Finnish regiment and thwarted German attempts to construct pontoon bridges over the Dnieper.

The Finns denied reports that they were negotiating peace with Russia in view of their recapture of most of the territory lost last year to Russia.

The Moscow Radio said that German casualties in Russia totalled two million and a half, including one million killed.

**2nd Sep.**—The Germans claimed that a final assault on Leningrad was imminent and that they had captured positions on the outskirts of Odessa. But the Russians counter-attacked fiercely in the Central Sector and firmly held the "Stalin Line" across the Karelian Isthmus in the north.

British planes were on their way through Iran to the Soviet Union.

**3rd Sep.**—Reuter cabled that there was no basis for the German claim to be within 15 miles from Leningrad.

In counter-attacks in the centre, the Russians recaptured twenty-two villages.

In the south, Marshal Budenny launched a series of attacks on the west bank of the Dnieper.

It was confirmed in London that Lord Beaverbrook was to head the British Delegation to the Moscow talks.

Mr. Cordell Hull discounted rumours of United States mediation between Russia and Finland.

A Soviet Military Mission arrived in Alaska on its way to Washington.

**4th Sep.**—A Military Council of six under Marshal Voroshilov was formed to defend Leningrad.

Briansk was still in Russian hands, the German claim having captured it being merely a "radio victory."

A United States oil tanker arrived in Vladivostok with fuel for Russia.

**5th Sep.**—The German High Command claimed progress in the Leningrad sector, but it was evident that fierce fighting was going on in the Northern, Central and Southern Fronts. German attempts to cross the Dnieper were repulsed and enemy transports were sunk in the Baltic.

**6th Sep.**—A Soviet communiqué announced that two German battalions were completely annihilated by the Cossacks behind the German lines. A German General was killed and many prisoners taken.

Germany was reported to be sending grain to Finland in order to induce the Finns to continue the struggle against Russia.

**7th Sep.**—German bombers raided the town and harbour of Odessa. The Germans sustained heavy losses of men and material in the Central Sector and were driven out from advanced positions in the Leningrad area. The Rome Radio announced that British planes were being used by Russians at Leningrad.

**8th Sep.**—The Germans claimed the capture of Schulsselburg, 25 miles east of Leningrad, and the Finns to have reached the River Svir between Lake Onega and Lake Ladoga. But Leningrad was far from being encircled and the Russians in their counter-attacks in the Central Sector, routed seven German divisions, and retook Yelnya, 40 miles south of Smolensk.

It was officially stated that British supplies were reaching Russia on a considerable scale. In order to foil Germans' attempts to augment their coal supplies, an Allied force, consisting of British, Canadians and Norwegians, was reported to have occupied the Island of Spitzbergen in the Arctic Ocean and taken control of the coal mines in the area.

**9th Sep.**—The Russians recaptured over 50 villages in the Central Sector, where the Germans were retreating. A German air raid on Moscow was frustrated. In the south, Rumanian troops were brought to a standstill by the strength of the Odessa defences.



**10th Sep.**—The Russian advance continued in the Central Sector, the Germans sustaining huge losses.

**11th Sep.**—The Germans developed two thrusts—one in the direction of Vilnie Lukie, 125 miles north-east of Smolensk, and other in the area north of Kiev.

The Russian counter-offensive launched by Marshal Timoshenko in the Central Sector made headway.

The Italians got the worst of an air battle with the Russians in the Dnieper region.

**12th Sep.**—Fierce fighting in the Leningrad Sector was reported. The Russians re-crossed the lower Dnieper westwards to launch a series of counter-attacks. The Russian offensive in the Central Sector was also progressing.

**13th Sep.**—The Russians, who were using armoured trains to guard the railway approaches to Leningrad, counter-attacked about 100 miles south and south-west of the city. A German air raid on Leningrad was beaten off. The Russians also struck hard in the Central Sector. Two parallel thrusts—in opposite directions—by the Russians and the Germans in the Gomel area were reported, the Russians deciding to evacuate Chernigov. Two similar movements in the opposite directions were reported over the Dnieper.

**14th Sep.**—The Soviet Air Force bombed Bucharest, and the Baltic Fleet Air Arm took heavy toll of German tanks on the approaches to Leningrad. Over 20,000 Rumanians were reported to have been killed in the Odessa Sector. The German High Command announced the death in action of General von Schobert.

A wing of the Royal Air Force arrived in Russia to reinforce the Soviet Air Force.

Marshal Mannerheim transferred most of the Finnish troops from the Karelian Isthmus, north-west of Leningrad, to other fronts. A Vichy report said that the Finns' new objective was the conquest of Soviet Karelia.

**15th Sep.**—Russian forces were reported to be only 12 miles from Smolensk. The Russian Baltic Fleet sank two German destroyers carrying troops to the Leningrad Sector. The Germans sustained heavy losses in the air and their attempt to raid Moscow was beaten off. In the south, the Russians evacuated Kremen-chug on the east bank of the Dnieper which the Germans took only after a bloody struggle.

M. Tauner, Finnish Minister for Trade and Industry, said, "We shall not continue the war longer than our interests demand"; and the Finnish Government, in an official publication, blamed Russia for the conflict between the two states.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, announced that all tanks produced next week would go straight to Russian battle fields. He appealed to workers for the maximum output.

**16th Sep.**—The Russian Air Force bombed Galatz and Sulina and the Russian Navy sank an enemy troop-ship and convoy vessel off Petsamo. The Germans put up claims of success in the Ukraine and in the Leningrad Sector.

A Washington report said that the United States of America was trying to arrange a Russo-Finnish armistice.

**17th Sep.**—While the Nazis claimed an advance in the Ukraine and successful dive-bombing of objectives in Crimea, the Russians captured Yartsevo, a city on the highway to Moscow. The Soviets were not in a position to invest Smolensk. They however threw back, in a resolute counter-attack, Axis troops attacking Odessa.

**18th Sep.**—The German claim to have cut off the Crimean Peninsula was confirmed. Bitter fighting raged in the Leningrad Sector where the Russian counter-attacks drove back the Germans nine miles at a particular point.

M. Molotov was chosen to lead the Russian delegation to the Moscow Three-Power Talks.

**19th Sep.**—The German High Command claimed that German troops had entered Kiev. A bitter battle raged in the Leningrad Sector where the Germans tried their usual dive-bombing attacks. In a counter-attack, Marshal Voroshilov's troops destroyed 40 German tanks and captured many others, driving back an enemy tank division.

German and Rumanian troops were mauled by the defenders of Odessa. And in the Murmansk region, many German regiments were decimated.

**20th Sep.**—Mr. Lozovsky, the Soviet Spokesman, refuted Finland's charge (of aggression) against Russia.

The Nazis claimed to have bombed Odessa and Moscow, but the Soviet said that only one German plane got through to the capital, causing insignificant damage.

Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British Mission, left for Russia after appealing to workers to speed up the production of planes for the Soviet.

**21st Sep.**—The Germans claimed the surrender of the entire garrison at Kiev, which the Russians admitted having evacuated after a bloody struggle.

The Germans also said that they had reached the Sea of Azov. In the north they claimed the capture of the Islands of Worms, Moon and Oesel in the Bay of Riga.

The defenders of Leningrad threw back the Germans at many points. In the Central Sector, Marshal Timoshenko's forces maintained their pressure on the Germans. In the south, the Russians re-occupied the Island of Horitza in the Dnieper; and a Russian submarine sank an enemy transport (8,000 tons) in the Black Sea.

**22nd Sep.**—The Germans claimed successes in naval engagements in the Black Sea and the Baltic, but admitted that the Russians had left nothing but scorched earth in Kiev—thus indicating that Marshal Budenny had safely withdrawn his main forces to the Donetz River.

M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, visited British factories working 66½ hours a week to rush tanks to Russia.

The British and American Missions for the Three-Power Talks arrived in Moscow.

Mr. Cordell Hull deprecated pessimism with regard to the fighting in Russia.

**23rd Sep.**—Successful Russian counter-attacks were reported in the Leningrad Sector, also near Odessa. Heavy fighting continued east of Kiev.

**24th Sep.**—Bitter fighting was reported both in the approaches to Leningrad and round Odessa. The Germans were thrown on the defensive in the Central Sector and thrown back in the Murmansk region. M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, ridiculed the German claim to have encircled vast Russian armies in the Kiev region. Enemy planes attempting a raid on Moscow were dispersed.

Britain warned Finland against invading pure Russian territory and promised to promote a Finnish-Russian settlement if the Finns ceased further fighting.

The Soviet Government pledged their support to the Atlantic Charter at the Allied Council's meeting in London.

The Air Ministry announced that the Royal Air Force had been in action in Russia, destroying several German planes.

**25th Sep.**—The German claim to have entered the suburbs of Leningrad was not confirmed by the Moscow Radio which said that a strong German infantry and tank attack was repulsed. An attack on Crimea by four Nazi divisions was developing, but enemy divisions attacking Odessa met with serious reverses.

It was revealed that squadrons of British planes were participating in the defence of Leningrad. Tanks were rolling out of British factories in enormous numbers for Russia.

Heavy movements of Soviet troops to the Siberian frontiers were reported.

**26th Sep.**—The Russians beat off attacks on Leningrad from three directions. The Germans launched a drive towards the Crimea. In the far north, the Russians defending Murmansk and the Royal Air Force flung back the Germans across the River Litsa.

M. Litvinov and Gen. Golikov were added to the Russian delegation to the Three-Power Talks.

**27th Sep.**—A Stockholm report said that Genl. Wavell was organizing a strong expeditionary force for service in the Caucasus. The Russians put up a stiff defence in the Battle for Crimea and also in the Odessa Sector. Rainfall was reported in the Ukraine where the situation, despite German claims, was confused. In the north, the Russians still held part of the Island of Oesel and beat back the German thrust south of Lake Ilmen. Four thousand Germans were killed in the approaches to Leningrad, but the Finns claimed the capture of Kandalaksha, also the isolation of Murmansk.

The British Government, in a note to Finland, warned her against continuing the war with Russia.

**28th Sep.**—The Russian Army of the Centre captured ten more villages near Yelnya.

The British and American delegations to the Three-Power Talks arrived in Moscow, and M. Stalin received Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman.

M. Lozovsky, Soviet Information Chief, contradicted the German claims to have captured the approaches to Leningrad and encircled the Russian troops in the Kiev Sector. He said that no German soldier had set foot in the Crimea.

**29th Sep.**—The Three-Power Talks opened in Moscow. M. Molotov urged speedy aid to Russia. The delegations quickly got to work. M. Stalin accorded a second interview to Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman.

The Russians scored heavily in a seven-day tank battle in the Leningrad Sector; destroyed hundreds of German aircraft; and sank one German cruiser and two destroyers in the Baltic.

**30th Sep.**—Everywhere the Russians held the initiative. The defenders of Leningrad forced a number of positions held by the enemy; Rumanian troops were mauled in the Odessa Sector; though German planes bombed positions to the rear of the Russians in the Crimea, German troops made no progress in the Isthmus of Perekop.

**1st Oct.**—The Finns claimed Petrozavodsk, the capital of Soviet Karelia, but their claim to have captured the Murmansk Railway was not confirmed. In the Central Sector, the

German 268th infantry division was flung back, leaving 1,800 dead on the field. Following the Russian evacuation of Poltava in the south, the Germans made some progress in the Perekop Isthmus, but were still far from the Crimean Peninsula.

The Moscow Three-Power Talks concluded after rapidly drawing up plans of action.

**2nd Oct.**—The Germans intensified pressure on Leningrad, but their attacks were repulsed. The Russian forces recaptured four important positions in a big counter-attack in the Staraya Russia area near Lake Ilmen, 125 miles south of Leningrad. The German planes raided Moscow and Leningrad, but otherwise there was no important change on the front.

The Three-Power Conference concluded at Moscow where Britain, United States of America and Russia pledged mutual help and planned close co-operation.

The Russian Marshal Bluecher was stated to be training a huge Soviet army in Siberia for the winter warfare.

**3rd Oct.**—Soviet troops made successful counter-attacks in the defence of Leningrad.

**4th Oct.**—Marshal Budenny launched a strong counter-attack to relieve the German pressure on Crimea.

The Germans were driven back from Murmansk.

**5th Oct.**—Fighting of the fiercest nature was reported all along the Russian front.

Marshal Budenny's troops advanced 20 miles in 36 hours and retook 30 villages in one sector.

**6th Oct.**—The new German offensive hinted at darkly by Hitler was reported to be in full swing from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

**7th Oct.**—The Germans were held up on the Isthmus of Perekop. In the Battle for Moscow developing in the Central Sector, the Russians inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy, who bombed Moscow and Leningrad. The Russians drove the Germans out of dug-outs in front of the Leningrad fortifications.

Finland, replying to the British Memorandum, asserted she was purely on the defensive against Russia.

**8th Oct.**—The German High Command put out characteristically extravagant claims concerning the undoubtedly fierce struggles that took place in the Battle for Moscow and the Crimea, one of them being the encirclement of several Soviet armies!

A Finnish political commentator, speaking over the Finnish radio, exclaimed: "Our safety lies in the downfall of the Soviet leaders."<sup>2</sup>

**9th Oct.**—The Russians admitted the (orderly) evacuation of Orel, but their front was unbroken in spite of the tall claims made by Hitler in an Order of the Day to German troops that their (Russian) resistance had been smashed. It was evident that bitter fighting raged along the entire front.

**10th Oct.**—Fierce fighting continued in the Vyazma sector where the Soviet troops under General Boldin, destroyed in five days 220 tanks and 140 lorries and annihilated about 8,000 German officers and men.

The loss of Melitopol, Berdiansk and Mariupol was confirmed.

**11th Oct.**—The German High Command announced that the Battle of the Sea Azov was concluded and that the bulk of the Soviet Ninth and Eighteenth Armies was beaten and "annihilated."

The Soviet communiqué said that attacks near Vyazma were being repulsed and strong reinforcements were being sent to the Central Front to relieve the hard-pressed Soviet Army. Briansk fell into enemy hands and the Russians evacuated it.

**12th Oct.**—M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, claimed that the Battle of Moscow had already shown that Hitler's aims could never be achieved in the present offensive.

The Moscow Radio stated that in the Murmansk area, 29 German bombers and fighters were destroyed.

Lord Beaverbrook, in a broadcast, pledged that Britain would not fail Russia in her hour of need and said that M. Stalin must be sustained and the Soviet Union enabled to enter the Spring campaign with adequate supplies. All tanks and aircraft asked for by M. Stalin were promised.

**13th Oct.**—The Soviet announced the evacuation of Vyazma. The Nazis claimed the capture of 350,000 prisoners in the fighting in the Briansk-Vyazma sector. It was clear that the German drive to Moscow had slowed down though it had not been completely held. It was revealed that M. Stalin visited the front.

**14th Oct.**—Activity on the Russian front was confined to the centre. The Germans, after advancing to 65 miles from Moscow at one point, were driven back by the Soviet forces.

"The Germans will never reach Moscow," said M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman.

His Excellency the Viceroy made a grant of one lakh of rupees from the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the provision of surgical and medical supplies from India to Russia.

**15th Oct.**—Marshal Timoshenko barred Hitler's road to Moscow on the famous Napoleonic battle-field of Borodino. Three-

new army corps were thrown into the battle by the Russians to stem the advance of the Germans who had reached Kalinin, to the north-west of Moscow.

**16th Oct.**—The Battle of Moscow reached its climax. The Nazi claimed the capture of Kalinin and Kaluga and stated that the capital's outer defences were under fire. The Soviet admitted a break-through by the Germans to the west of Moscow, achieved at the cost of hundreds of thousands of German lives, and stated that resistance to the enemy was as stubborn as ever.

It was reported that Foreign Embassies were leaving Moscow for Kazan, about 400 miles further east, which may become the temporary Soviet Capital.

On the southern front, the Rumanians claimed the capture of Odessa. But in the north, the Russians drove the Germans from several fortified places outside Leningrad.

**17th Oct.**—Soviet and German armies suffered heavy losses. Marshal Timoshenko's armies were reported to be intact and fighting back with undiminished fury.

The defenders of Leningrad continued to counter-attack vigorously and claimed successes.

A successful Russian counter-attack drove the Germans back from Kalinin with heavy losses to the enemy.

The Nazi attack in the Orel direction slackened.

**18th Oct.**—The Moscow Radio announced that "the enemy is at the gates of Moscow, but we shall not allow him to enter our city."

The Russians were powerfully countering the German attempt in the south to reach the industrial Don basin.

The recapture of Orel and another town in the Leningrad sector was announced by the Russians.

Odessa, it was revealed, had been evacuated in time in perfect order.

The German High Command claimed the successful conclusion of the double battle of Briansk and Vyazma with the "annihilation" of Marshal Timoshenko's armies and the capture of over 600,000 prisoners.

**19th Oct.**—German troops were driven out of three towns in the western direction of the front and the Russians changed attack into counter-attack also in the Kalinin district and in the Vyazma sector.

Odessa was incorporated in the new Rumanian Province of Transneistria by a decree published in Bucharest.

**20th Oct.**—M. Stalin proclaimed a state of siege in Moscow, which was to be defended street by street, house by house.

Soviet troops near Vyazma succeed in breaking through the surrounding Germans.

The Russian Government were now established at Kujbyshev (formerly known as Samara), 550 miles south-east of Moscow, on the banks of the Volga.

**21st Oct.**—Soviet troops repulsed repeated attacks by large formations of German tanks in the western direction of the front.

Moscow radio announced the recapture of Pogastie near Leningrad.

The Russians were reported to have taken the initiative in the Leningrad sector.

Soviet troops caused several German losses in the Orel sector.

A German High Command communiqué announced the occupation of the area around Stalino.

The Germans also claimed the capture of the Baltic Island of Dagoe.

The British Embassy in Russia arrived at Russia's new capital, Kujbyshev.

**22nd Oct.**—The Russians entrenched themselves in new positions following a German break-through at Mojaik.

The Russians stopped the German thrust to Rostov on the southern front.

Mr. Jesse Jones, United States Federal Loan Administrator, made a further advance of two million pounds to Russia to buy munitions in the United States.

**23rd Oct.**—The Germans launched a fierce offensive on the approaches to Crimea and fierce fighting raged in the Donetsk Basin, where the Russians inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

The Soviets announced the evacuation of Taganrog.

It was revealed that the Rumanians lost twelve divisions in the siege of Odessa.

Further fierce fighting in the vicinity of Mojaik was reported. The Germans claimed that some of their spearheads fought their way at some points to 38 miles from Moscow and that Moscow was heavily bombed.

General Zhukov, former Soviet Chief of Staff, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian western sector (including Moscow).

Marshal Timoshenko was transferred to another post.

The House of Lords passed a resolution expressing admiration for "the heroic resistance of our Russian Ally." Lord Beaverbrook said that the Russians would be able to reconstruct their industrial resources as the British did under Mr. Churchill's leadership last year.

**24th Oct.**—The Official Soviet News Agency said that renewed German attacks on Crimea had been repulsed, the Germans losing 2,000 killed and wounded.

Marshal Timoshenko took command of the Russian Southern Front. Marshals Voroshilov and Budenny were completing the preparation of new armies. New Soviet reserves were thrown in on the Central Front.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador, and members of the British Mission established themselves at Kujbyshev. Moscow remained the capital and leading members of the Government including M. Stalin were still there.

A Bucharest telegram said that a bomb in an Odessa hotel killed General Glugosianu, Rumanian Commander of the Fortress, and fifty other officers and soldiers.

**25th Oct.**—The Germans claimed the capture of Kharkov and the occupation of Belgorod.

The battle for Moscow continued with unabated fury, but the Germans did not make much progress.

Wounded German soldiers arrived in Warsaw at the rate of between 11,000 and 14,000 daily.

The German drive on Rostov was checked and the Germans were thrown on their defensive in this sector.

The Red Banner Baltic Fleet destroyed within the past few weeks nearly 50 enemy warships, including one Finnish battleship, one German cruiser and 158 German transports, tanks and an auxiliary vessel and nearly 300 enemy planes.

**26th Oct.**—The German claim to have captured Kharkov was premature. Fighting continued on the approaches to the city. In a fierce battle in the Rostov sector, Soviet troops repelled the Germans; intensive fighting continued in Crimea and there was most intense fighting in the Donetz Basin, too.

The Russians reported a successful counter-offensive on the approaches to Moscow.

Soviet troops inflicted losses on the enemy in the Kalinin direction of the front in which 4,000 Germans were killed and wounded and much valuable equipment captured.

The *Red Star* reported that the German army had lost 300,000 killed and wounded during the last twenty days in Crimea.

A Soviet communiqué announced the evacuation of Stalino.

A German High Command communiqué claimed bomb-hits on the Kremlin during night raids on Moscow.

**27th Oct.**—German forces made some slight progress towards Moscow from the south and south-west, but their drive at the important railway centre at Kalinin was firmly held.

The Moscow Radio broadcast a "Do-not-retreat-one-step" call to the defenders of the capital.

Fierce fighting was reported in the Leningrad sector, one Soviet unit accounting for 37,000 German casualties in four days.

The Finns claimed the sinking of two Soviet destroyers in the Gulf of Finland.

**28th Oct.**—The Germans admitted a very severe Soviet counter-attack in the Central Sector.

The Soviet Air Force struck hard at German communications.

The Russians retained the initiative around Leningrad.

In the South, the Germans claimed a further advance in the Donetz Basin and it was stated that the threat to Kharkov was intensified. But Marshal Timoshenko speedily reorganized the Russian Army of the south on the Don river.

**29th Oct.**—The Germans claimed a breakthrough to Crimea. The Russians admitted a little setback, but fought fiercely to restore the position.

The Soviets admitted the evacuation of Kharkov after terrific fighting.

It was revealed that Marshal Timoshenko was organizing a new line of defence on the Don river.

The Nazis launched a fierce attack in the Orel Sector and claimed a slight advance towards Tula. They also brought fresh reinforcements in the Kalinin Sector, but elsewhere, in the battle of Moscow, the Russians not only held their own, but made several counter-attacks.

**30th Oct.**—The Germans claimed some progress towards Tula, but the Russians advanced five miles in the Mojaisk Sector.

Over 300 German planes attempted to raid Moscow, but were no more successful than their predecessors. Forty-seven planes were shot down by the Russians.

The Soviet Air Force raided Berlin.

Fierce fighting was reported in the south, where the German thrusts towards Rostov were repelled.

**31st Oct.**—A German communiqué claimed a striking advance in Crimea by German and Rumanian troops.

The German offensive against Orel and Tula intensified and fierce fighting was in progress in the Central Sector.

The Soviet midnight communiqué stated that all Nazi attacks on Russian positions were beaten off with heavy losses.

A Soviet cavalry regiment smashed two German regiments on the Southern front and a Soviet tank unit wiped out an enemy regiment on the Central front.

**1st Nov.**—It was revealed that fresh Russian armies were undergoing vigorous training in Southern Siberia.

The Germans brought up fresh reinforcements on the Moscow front for an imminent new assault.

The German News Agency claimed that big force of bombers raided Moscow.

Soviet motor torpedo-boats sank three enemy ships and damaged another in the Baltic.

The Germans advanced several miles in Crimea and the Moscow Radio reported fierce fighting in the Crimean front.

A submarine of the Russian Black Sea Fleet returned to its base after sinking three enemy transports.

**2nd Nov.**—The Russians commenced counter-attacks in some sectors of the Moscow front.

The Germans claimed the capture of Simferopol, capital of the Crimea.

It was claimed that German and Italian troops had broken Soviet resistance in the Donetz Basin and occupied further industrial districts.

"Do not step back," was the order issued by M. Stalin to the Red Army in the Moscow Sector.

**3rd Nov.**—The Moscow Radio announced that the Battle for Moscow had entered a most serious phase.

The Soviet claimed the destruction of two German battalions on the Southern front.

A special announcement by all German radio stations claimed that the Soviet troops in Crimea had been separated into two groups and that the industrial town of Kursk had been captured. Soviet factories showed remarkable records of increased output, according to the British Trade Union Congress delegation which visited Russia recently.

Swedish newspapers revealed the arrival at Archangel of several large British transport ships and war supplies.

The suggestion made by Russia that Britain might declare war on Finland, Hungary and Rumania was under active consideration by the British Government in consultation with Dominion Governments, according to informed circles in London.

Finnish troops were stated to be 14 miles from Murmansk in a Helsinki press report.

It was stated that some Russian warships had broken out of the mine-fields in the Gulf of Finland and were steaming west.

**4th Nov.**—The Germans claimed the capture of the harbour town of Feodosia on the Black Sea Coast.

The Russians made many successful counter-attacks on the Moscow and Leningrad fronts and beat back a new Nazi offensive at Mojaisk.

The Germans threw in fresh reserves on the Kalinin front.

The Russian Air Force raided Danzig, Königsberg and Riga.

The Finns claimed the occupation of an island in the Gulf of Finland, 40 miles north-east of Kronstadt. They also reported an advance into Russian Karelia towards the White Sea.

**5th Nov.**—M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, contradicted the German report to have captured almost the whole of Crimea and said that fierce fighting was going on.

The Germans claimed to have reached the Black Sea coast of the Crimea and to have bombed the ports of Sebastopol, Yalta and Kerch.

Fierce fighting was reported at Tula on the Moscow front.

A Soviet advance was reported in the Donetz Basin.

M. Lozovsky contradicted the German statement that the Soviet troops had been withdrawn from the Far East to the western front.

**6th Nov.**—The fresh Nazi offensive was stemmed all along the Moscow front and Russian defence was stabilized.

Another attack on Leningrad was beaten off.

The Germans reached the outer defences of Sebastopol.

The training of powerful reserves for the Red Army was proceeding apace.

M. Stalin, addressing the Moscow Soviet, emphasized Hitler's failure to isolate Russia and pointed to the Russian deficiency in tanks as the reason for the German successes so far. M. Stalin said that Hitler's Blitzkrieg was bound to collapse, the German losses in the first four months of the war in Russia being 4½ millions, as against the Soviet's million and a half.



The Finnish Radio stated: "Military operations are drawing to a close so far as our country is concerned."

President Roosevelt authorized a thousand million dollar loan to Russia.

M. Litvinov (it was understood), had been appointed Soviet Ambassador to the United States of America.

**7th Nov.**—M. Stalin, speaking at the Red Square in Moscow, declared that Germany faced disaster and there was no doubt that she cannot sustain the strain for long. He declared Hitlerite Germany would collapse in a few more months.

**8th Nov.**—Reports from the Moscow front showed that the German assault on the capital had been halted. Hitler, in a speech at Munich, hinted that the Germans would be on the defensive in Russia during the winter.

A German communiqué claimed that the Russian defence zone in eastern Crimea had been pierced for six miles, while a Hungarian communiqué said that the whole left bank of the Donetz river had been occupied.

The Moscow Radio announced that Soviet troops had passed from the defensive to the offensive on the north-eastern sector of the Leningrad front.

**9th Nov.**—Soviet counter-attacks on the Moscow front were reported. The Russians recaptured two important villages.

*Pravda's* war correspondent stated that the Germans had been unable in the last few days to press their advance in the Donetz Basin for heavy losses had been inflicted on the enemy by vigorous counter-attacks. The German General Rens was killed by a Soviet tank.

Marshal Voroshilov broadcast a fighting message to Soviet men and women and said that the Russian guerillas had become a nightmare to the German army.

The Germans claimed to have captured the holiday resort of Yalta in Crimea.

**10th Nov.**—The Germans reached the outer defences of Sebastopol, but did not penetrate them, according to authoritative quarters in London.

The Russians reported they had thrown back the German forces by counter-attacking in the Southern Sector.

The German Radio admitted heavy counter-attacks by the Russians in the Sebastopol area, but claimed that the attacks had broken down. The Germans also claimed the capture of Tikhvin, about 120 miles south-east of Leningrad.

*Pravda* reported fierce fighting in the Don Basin and the dispersal of two German divisions.

Forty-eight new Generals were appointed in the Red Army.

M. Martin Agronsky, broadcasting from Ankara, said that British troops would fight alongside the Red Army in defence of the Caucasus.

**11th Nov.**—The Germans claimed to have occupied Bakshisei, midway between Simferopol and Sebastopol in Crimea and to have bombed the latter city as well as Kerch.

Fierce fighting was reported at Tula on the Moscow front. The Germans were driven back at Mojaisk. The Nazi thrust in the Karelian Isthmus was foiled. A German air raid on Moscow did not achieve anything important. The Russians launched large-scale counter-attacks on the Leningrad front.

**12th Nov.**—The Russians beat back all German attempts at advancing on Moscow.

The Germans claimed that in Crimea they had reached the coast south of Kerch.

The British Minister for War Transport said: "We shall deliver the goods to Russia."

The Finnish Government, replying to the United States Government, stated that they would fight on against Russia till guarantees for Finland's permanent security were created.

**13th Nov.**—The Rome Radio's statement that Axis troops had occupied Kerch was not confirmed by any other source. But there was severe fighting round that city and Sebastopol. The Germans threw in fresh reserves at Tula on the Moscow front, but were held back there as well as at Kalinin and at Volokolamsk.

Grim fighting was reported near Leningrad.

Britain and United States were expected to renew their efforts to end the Soviet-Finnish conflict by evolving some guarantees for Finland's security.

**14th Nov.**—The Russians regained the initiative on the Moscow front and drove the Germans out of several prepared positions. A fierce battle was reported outside Kerch in Crimea, but the other German thrust towards the Caucasus was held outside Rostov on the Don.

M. Litvinov, Russia's new Ambassador to America, Mr. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Russia, and Sir Walter Monckton of the British Ministry of Information, were safe though the plane carrying them from Kujbyshev to Cairo made a forced landing at Pahlevi in Iran.

**15th Nov.**—The Germans threw in more troops on the Moscow front, but the Russians not only stood firm, but launched several counter-attacks. No fewer than 31 German planes were shot down for the loss of five Soviet planes when the enemy attempted an air raid on Moscow. The Germans claimed a further advance around Sebastopol and Kerch despite tough resistance.

**16th Nov.**—The Russians forestalled a German offensive with a series of offensive thrusts and recaptured many villages in the Moscow Sector. A violent German attack on the Kalinin front was beaten off and the Russians held Tula despite pressure from the north-west and south-east. The Russian Air Force destroyed German supply columns near Leningrad. But German pressure near Tikhvin continued and the Germans said they had cut the Leningrad-Vologda railway. Further north, an enemy attempt to cross from the Rybachi Peninsula to the Murmansk coast was thwarted and 20 Axis ships were sunk. On the Crimean front, the Germans claimed to have captured a strongly defended fort near Sebastopol but, in the Don Basin, Soviet resistance was as stiff as ever.

**17th Nov.**—Soviet troops advanced several miles on the Karelian front and stopped the German drive to Moscow at all points. But the Germans took the harbour town to Kerch in the Crimea, and claimed over a hundred-thousand prisoners. It was revealed that Leningrad was not completely surrounded and still had communication with the rest of Russia.

Dr. Rosenberg was appointed Reich Minister for occupied Russian territory.

**18th Nov.**—The Germans claimed that, with an improvement in the weather, they had occupied further areas in the Donetz Basin. But two attempts to take Rostov were repulsed by the Russians with heavy losses. The Germans made air raids on Sebastopol and Leningrad. Both these towns continued to beat off all German attacks. In the Moscow Sector, the situation was much better for the Russians as a result, especially, of counter-attacks near Tula. In the extreme south, German planes bombed the Caucasian ports of Anapa and Tuapse, but it was now evident that Russian troops in Kerch had been safely evacuated to reinforce the Caucasian garrisons.

The Russian Foreign Office denied that the Soviet Government presented any new demands to Finland after the conclusion of peace between the two nations last year.

**19th Nov.**—A Nazi flank attack on Rostov failed and another near Volokolamsk in the Moscow Sector was beaten off. The Germans attempted to drive a wedge in the Soviet defences near Tula and also to advance eastwards from Oniel, 200 miles south of Moscow.

**20th Nov.**—The Russians recaptured many strategic heights in Crimea. It was revealed that they had withdrawn all troops, equipment and stores in perfect order from Kerch. A new Nazi offensive failed in Kalinin region, but fierce battles took place both near Volokolamsk and near Tula where small German advances were effected at a tremendous cost.

**21st Nov.**—Fierce fighting was reported both on the Moscow front and near Rostov on the Don. Three enemy transports (19,000 tons) were sunk in the Barents Sea and one tanker (5,000 tons). Another enemy tanker (9,000 tons) was sunk in the Black Sea.

**22nd Nov.**—The fiercest engagements of the war were reported at the distant approaches to Moscow, especially in the Volokolamsk and Tula Sectors. The Russians took up new defence lines. A German communiqué announced the capture of Rostov after violent fighting and admitted the death of General von Briesen.

**23rd Nov.**—The Germans made slight advances on the Moscow front in the Volokolamsk and Mojaisk directions and in an area south-east of Tula. They also approached Klin on the Kalinin-Moscow Road. But there had been no break-through. On the contrary, the Soviets exacted a fearful toll from the Germans for every square inch of territory. The Russians also dislodged Germans from the town of Malaya-Vishera, 40 miles north-east of Novogorod on the Leningrad-Moscow Railway. The Russians reported street battles in Rostov where the Germans had penetrated only the southern defences.

**24th Nov.**—The B.B.C. announced that "the terrific battle for Moscow reached new heights of fury," the Germans throwing in all available tanks and nearly three-quarters of a million men. In the Mojaisk Sector, 60 miles from Moscow, the Russians retired in good order to prepare positions; in other sectors, they held their own. The Russians registered a 60-kilometres advance on the southern front in a brilliant counter-attack west of Rostov. And on the Leningrad front, the Russians took several important positions, two German infantry regiments totalling 3,000 men being completely smashed in one sector.

**25th Nov.**—The Russians registered a 60-miles advance on the Rostov front. In the Leningrad Sector, they re-entered Tikhvin. In the Moscow region, they improved their position by counter-attacks at Volokolamsk.

M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, informed other states of the torturing of Russian prisoners by the Germans.

Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary for War, said that the Finns were used by the Germans to cut the supply line from outside to Moscow.

**26th Nov.**—The German offensive on the Moscow front was generally held in all sectors in spite of its intensity. The Russians registered a further advance of six miles on the Rostov front.

**27th Nov.**—The Germans made some progress towards Moscow at a fearful cost. Their offensive in the direction of Volkhov and Lake Ladoga in the Leningrad Sector was, however, definitely broken.

**28th Nov.**—The Russian advance continued in the Rostov Sector. The Germans made a slight but costly advance near Stalinogorsk in the Moscow region.

The Russians brought down 19 German planes and sank an enemy oil tanker and five troop-transporters.

**29th Nov.**—The Russians re-took Rostov, smashing General Von Kleist's Panzer troops. The German thrust near Tula on the Moscow front was beaten off, but the Nazis claimed Volokolamsk.

Fifty-eight German planes were brought down by the Russians in the course of 48 hours, as against the loss of 13 Russian planes.

**30th Nov.**—The Russians pursued the remnants of Von Kleist's army towards Marioupol. In the north, they evacuated Tikhvin, but in the Moscow Sector they beat off all German outflanking movements.

The Finnish Government's spokesmen indicated in Parliament that they would continue the war with Russia.

**1st Dec.**—The Germans were firmly held on the Moscow front. While the pursuit of Von Kleist's forces continued in the south, a new Russian thrust was reported in the Donetz Basin.

**2nd Dec.**—The Germans had already retreated 40 miles from Rostov. Russian counter-attacks drove the Finns from four heights on the Karelian front and threatened the German flank at Tula in the Moscow region.

**3rd Dec.**—Soviet troops took the offensive in various sub-sectors of the Moscow front.

**4th Dec.**—The Germans made desperate efforts to take Tula in the Moscow region, but the Russians resisted stubbornly.

In the north, the Germans reported the capture of a Russian troopship as a result of its striking a mine, but there was no confirmation of the Finnish claim that the Russians had begun the evacuation of the Finnish naval base of Hangoe.

In the south, the Germans continued to retreat to Marioupol.

**5th Dec.**—Soviet forces launched counter-attacks in the Klin, Volokolamsk and Tula sub-sectors of the Moscow front. In the south, the Russians broke through the German defences at the approaches to Taganrog and took the mining town of Matveyev in the Donetz Basin.

**6th Dec.**—Many German positions were captured in the Soviet counter-offensive at Kalinin, north of Moscow. The Russians re-took Kuibyshevo, on the eastern bank of the Miuss river, which runs into the sea of Azov.

Great Britain declared war on Finland as the latter had refused to cry halt to aggressive operations against Russia.

**7th Dec.**—A German offensive in the centre of the Don Basin was repulsed.

**8th Dec.**—The Germans were ejected from the strategic Tula-Serpulkhov main road to Moscow. The Germans were credited with the idea of stopping their attempt to take Moscow this winter.

**9th Dec.**—The Russians re-captured Tikhvin in the Leningrad Sector, forced back the Germans in the Tula region of the Moscow front and continued to press back the Germans on the southern front along the shore of the Sea of Azov.

**10th Dec.**—The Russians re-captured Eletsk in the Moscow Sector.

**11th Dec.**—Tens of villages were captured by the Russians beyond Tikhvin.

**12th Dec.**—A special Soviet communiqué announced the definite defeat of the German army before Moscow. The Russians continued to advance on all fronts. The Russians re-captured Rogachav, Stalinogorsk and other towns and surrounded Klin. It was reported that Von Bock, the German Commander on the Central (Moscow) front had been relieved of his command.

A Soviet official revealed that Germany had sent out peace "feelers" to Russia.

**13th Dec.**—The Russians continued to press back the Germans all along the front and re-occupy a number of towns.

**14th Dec.**—Three more towns were captured by the Russians. An Italian General, Ugo de Carolis, was killed in Russia.

**15th Dec.**—In addition to taking the railway line from Tikhvin to Volkhov and capturing Klin, the Russians advanced further along the entire front. It was reported that the Soviet Government were returning to Moscow.

**16th Dec.**—The Russians re-captured Kalinin, 100 miles north-west of Moscow, and launched an attack on the Lake Ladoga front.

**17th Dec.**—The Germans began a retreat on a large scale from Mojaisk, 65 miles due west of Moscow.

**18th Dec.**—The Russians re-captured the towns of Aleksin and Shchekino. Large scale Russian manoeuvres were reported in the Far East.

**20th Dec.**—The Russians recaptured Volokolamsk, 60 miles west of Moscow, and Voidakalo.

**21st Dec.**—The Russians captured Plavsk, 40 miles south of Tula, pushed back the Germans 45 miles from Tikhvin, and routed four German divisions.

Hitler assumed supreme command of the German army in the field, dismissing General Brauchitsch.

## 1942

**1st Jan.**—The Russians captured Staritz, 45 miles south-west of Kalinin.

German forces in the Crimea were threatened in the rear.

**2nd Jan.**—The Russians recaptured Maloyaroslavets, 80 miles south-west of Moscow and 40 miles south-east of Mojaisk.

**5th Jan.**—The Soviets threatened Mojaisk; cleared Kerch Peninsula of Nazis and marched to the relief of Sebastopol.

**6th Jan.**—The Red Army advanced all along the front from Karelia to the Black Sea. The important rail centre of Mojaisk was recaptured and a new offensive was started towards Kharkov.

**7th Jan.**—More Soviet landings in Crimea were reported. Three Nazi troop transports were sunk in the Barentz Sea.

**9th Jan.**—The Russians captured Moslsk, 47 miles west of Kaluga, and also occupied Vetchino and Serpeysk.

**11th Jan.**—The Red Army occupied Balaklava, 10 miles south of Sebastopol.

*Red Star*, the organ of the Soviet Army, hinted that Russia's Siberian forces would soon be in action.

**12th Jan.**—The Soviets captured Lyudinovo on the railway between Vyazma and Briansk and another important railway centre, Tikhonovo-Pustyn.

**13th Jan.**—The Russians captured Staraya Rusa, south of Leningrad.

**14th Jan.**—The Russians captured Kirov in the Smolensk region and Gorokhov near Mojaisk.

**26th Dec.**—The Russians recaptured Kaluga, south-west of Moscow and Oskuye, 62 miles south-west of Tikhvin.

**29th Dec.**—Fifty-one German divisions were in retreat in the Central Sector of the Russian front.

It was announced that Mr. Eden has had conversations with M. Stalin and M. Molotov at Moscow.

**30th Dec.**—Soviet forces crossed the river Oka which runs between Kaluga and Orel. The Russians re-occupied Kerch and Feodosia in the Crimea.

**31st Dec.**—The Russians re-took Kaluga, 100 miles south-west of Moscow, and occupied the railway junction of Novy Kirishi.

**15th Jan.**—Medyn, near the Moscow-Smolensk road, fell to the Russians.

**16th Jan.**—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr was appointed British Ambassador to Russia.

**17th Jan.**—The Russians broke through the German lines on the northern front.

**18th Jan.**—Soviet troops advanced on the road to Novgorod, north of Lake Ilmen.

**19th Jan.**—The Russians continued to advance all along the line, except in eastern Crimea, where the Germans claimed the capture of Feodosia.

**20th Jan.**—The Russians captured Mojaisk. The Germans admitted intense Russian pressure on the Donetz front.

**22nd Jan.**—The Germans withdrew along the road from Mojaisk to Minsk.

**23rd Jan.**—The Russians captured a series of towns in the Smolensk region and sank three enemy transports in the Barentz Sea.

**24th Jan.**—Soviet forces which had advanced 65 miles in ten days, re-took nine large towns and were reported to be within 100 miles of Latvia.

**25th Jan.**—The Russians were within 40 miles of the important railway junction of Velikiye-Luki.

**26th Jan.**—The Russians threatened German positions in Smolensk.

**27th Jan.**—The Russians were widening the wedge (in the German lines) driven westward from the Valdai Hills. Two German Generals were killed by Ukrainian guerillas.

**29th Jan.**—It was reported that the Russians had reached Velikiye-Luki. The Soviets captured Borinkovo and Lozovaya. On the Donetz front, they had advanced 65 miles in two days—threatening the Germans both at Kharkov and in Crimea.

**31st Jan.**—Russian troops on the Kalinin front crossed a river and approached a town of great military importance. In the south, Marshal Timoshenko's forces reached a point 50 miles from the Dnieper.

**1st Feb.**—It was revealed that 4,900 Germans had been killed in three days fighting in the Central Sector and 60 inhabited localities liberated. The Finnish Government confiscated all property, industrial factories, transport, bank deposits and credits in Finland belonging to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and the Soviet Union.

**2nd Feb.**—Marshal Timoshenko prepared for a great sweep in the Ukraine. The town of Berestovoie, 100 miles west of Taganrog, on the coast of the Sea of Azov, was occupied by the Russians. It was reported that the German Generals Braun and Drisen had been killed. The Russians revealed that they had evacuated Feodosia on the Crimean coast. Four enemy transports were sunk by Russian submarines in northern waters.

**3rd Feb.**—One unnamed town, 140 miles south-west of Moscow, and another town in the Central Sector were captured by the Russians as also Gabrilovsk, 65 miles south of Moscow. They also threatened Kharkov.

**4th Feb.**—The Russians pressed forward both in Smolensk area and the Donetz Basin. Marshal Timoshenko had broken through the German lines at two places in the Kharkov region.

**5th Feb.**—Russian troops on the Kalinin front, north-east of Moscow, were methodically breaking down German resistance. The Germans were in full retreat in the Kharkov Sector.

**6th Feb.**—Soviet troops on the South Ukraine front captured a town 60 miles north-west of Mariupol. The Russians also laid siege to Rzhev, a key-town on the Moscow-Riga railway.

**7th Feb.**—The Germans threw in reserves on the Central Front, but the Russians pressed forward.

**8th Feb.**—The heaviest Russian tanks were used in offensive operations in the Leningrad Sector.

**9th Feb.**—The Russians broke through the German fortifications on the Kalinin front, north-east of Smolensk.

**10th Feb.**—The Red Army occupied 80 towns and 400 villages in the Smolensk and Kalinin regions.

**11th Feb.**—The battle for Kharkov reached its climax, following relentless Soviet pressure. Marshal Timoshenko's army broke through the German lines at several points.

**12th Feb.**—The Russians forced deep wedges into German lines with drives from Lake Ladoga and Lake Ilmen in the Northern Sector.

**13th Feb.**—The Soviet troops captured two munitions trains in the Smolensk region. One Russian submarine sank seven German supply ships in northern waters. It was reported that the Russians had re-entered the Soviet Republic of White Russia.

**14th Feb.**—The Germans abandoned their counter-offensive and were once more on the defensive on the Kalinin front.

**15th Feb.**—*Red Star*, the Soviet Army paper, reported that German forward defence positions had been breached at a number of places. The Russians were only 72 miles from the old Polish frontier and the Vilna district. They captured more localities in their drive to Kharkov.

**17th Feb.**—The Germans threw in fresh reserves in the Central Sector, but were unable to check the Russian offensive. The Germans admitted a break through their lines 50 miles south-east of Vyazma. The Soviet navy and its air arm had hitherto sunk 81 enemy warships (announced by the Moscow Radio).

**19th Feb.**—The Germans admitted exceptionally heavy attacks by the Russians on the Leningrad front.

**20th Feb.**—Increasingly violent fighting was reported from the Leningrad, Kharkov, Smolensk and Crimea Sectors. A Soviet unit broke through the German lines near Leningrad.

M. Lazar Kaganovich, People's Commissar for Railways, became a member of the Soviet Defence Committee.

**21st Feb.**—Soviet forces, which were fighting for the possession of the Kharkov-Taganrog railway, were also reported to be well inside the Donetz Basin. It was revealed that the Russians in the Central Sector had advanced 240 miles since their offensive began on December 6.

**22nd Feb.**—M. Stalin, in a Special Order of the Day, called on the Red Army to throw out the invaders. Special messages were sent on the 24th anniversary of the Red Army by Mr. Churchill, Marshal Chiang-Kai-shek and others.

**23rd Feb.**—The Soviet forces encircled and annihilated the entire 16th German Army at Staraya Russa, in the Leningrad sector.

**24th Feb.**—The Russians captured the town of Dorogobuzh, 50 miles east of Smolensk.

**25th Feb.**—A Soviet cavalry unit pierced the German lines both north and south of Kharkov.

**27th Feb.**—Russian troops routed three regiments of General Schwedler's army group operating in the Donetz Basin. M. Litvinov urged the Allies to open more fronts against Germany.

**28th Feb.**—It was announced that Marshal Timoshenko had smashed one German and one Rumanian division, the enemy fleeing in disorder after leaving 7,500 dead on the battlefield.

**1st Mar.**—A Russian submarine sank an enemy transport of 5,000 tons in the Barentz Sea.

**2nd Mar.**—The Russians were reported to be within sight of Staraya Russa.

**3rd Mar.**—Marshal Timoshenko's troops freed eleven centres on the Southern front in the course of their drive to the Dnieper. Sixty German aircraft were destroyed by the Russians (52 on the ground), making 200 German aircraft destroyed in three days.

**4th Mar.**—A German division was wiped out by the Russians on the Leningrad front. *Pravda* said that the first big batch of trained Russian reserves were now ready to go into action.

**5th Mar.**—The Russians captured Yuknov.

**7th Mar.**—The Russians surrounded two entire German divisions at Orel, a railway junction some 200 miles south-west of Moscow.

**8th Mar.**—The Germans admitted numerous Soviet attacks in the Donetz region and east of Kharkov.

**9th Mar.**—The Russians occupied nine more places on the Kalinin front. Bitter fighting was reported in the Leningrad and Kharkov sectors.

**10th Mar.**—The Russians converged on Kharkov from three sides. They captured an important point, believed to be Trojanovo, south-west of Orel.

**11th Mar.**—Two companies of the encircled 16th German Army were wiped out in the Staraya Russa sector.

**12th Mar.**—Employing 90 divisions, Marshal Timoshenko launched a terrific offensive all along the southern front, mainly in the Kharkov-Stalino area and near Taganrog. The Germans were retreating in the Donetz region.

**13th Mar.**—The Russians, advancing in many sectors were stated to be 20 miles from Dniepropetrovsk. A member of the Finnish Parliament admitted that Finland's losses in the present war had far exceeded the losses sustained in the war against Russia in 1940.

**14th Mar.**—Eleven places north of the Smolensk-Vyazma Road were retaken by the Russians.

**15th Mar.**—Hitler conveniently blamed the German reverses in Russia on an "unprecedented winter." Berlin admitted heavy Russian attacks in the Crimea and in the Donetz Basin.

**16th Mar.**—Russian parachutists captured a number of fortified positions behind the German lines on the Smolensk front. The pincers around Orel were steadily closing in, a further advance on the Orel-Kursk-Kharkov front being registered by the Russians. Forty-seven German planes were destroyed against a Russian loss of 15.

**17th Mar.**—The Russians captured a strategic unnamed locality—probably Pysjovka—10 miles to the east of Vyazma. They also continued to advance on the Leningrad front.

**18th Mar.**—Soviet ships sank in the Barentz Sea two enemy transports, one trawler and one coastguard ship, of a total tonnage of 16,000.

**19th Mar.**—The Russians surrounded the important German railway and arms centre of Gzhatsk, 50 miles west of Mojaisk.

**20th Mar.**—Great fires were reported to be raging in Kharkov as the Russians surrounded the city. In despair Hitler recalled Marshal Brauchitsch to defend it.

**22nd Mar.**—On the Leningrad front, Russian troops destroyed eight German block-houses. The Finnish Radio admitted a Russian attack on the Northern front.

**23rd Mar.**—The Russians freed several inhabited localities near Kalinin. The Russians were at the gates of Briansk on the Central front. Nazi counter-attacks in Crimea were repulsed with heavy losses. The conclusion of a *modus vivendi* between Japan and the Soviet Union on the fisheries question was announced in Tokyo.

**24th Mar.**—Disregarding the loss in ten days of 132,000 men, the trapped German Sixteenth Army at Staraya Russa made fresh



but fruitless attempts to break through the Russian ring. It was stated in Moscow that the German air force lost 249 planes in the past seven days as against a Russian loss of 77. The Russians captured two positions near Kharkov.

**25th Mar.**—The Russians captured two fortified posts in the Central sector, launched heavy attacks in the Donetz Basin and sank a German submarine in the Barentz Sea.

**26th Mar.**—Bitter fighting marked the Russian advance all along the front from Leningrad to Crimea. Eleven German planes were shot down when the enemy attempted a mass raid on the Russian port of Murmansk.

**27th Mar.**—Soviet forces launched a large-scale attack on the Murmansk front to delay the German preparations for the spring.

**28th Mar.**—Thaw set in on the Moscow front. Fierce fighting raged on the southern wing of the Central (Smolensk) front.

**29th Mar.**—The battle of Staraya Russa, where the German Sixteenth Army was encircled, entered on "the decisive phase." At Rzhev an intense battle was raging. Thirty-nine enemy aircraft were destroyed, five of them near Moscow. The Russians lost six aircraft.

**31st Mar.**—Soviet armoured forces launched an offensive from three directions—north, south and east—in the Kharkov region. The Russians routed in the Crimea the twenty-second German tank division. After the failure of the German counter-attack on the Kalinin front, the Russians swept forward. Six bridges in the Smolensk region were destroyed by Russian guerrillas.

**4th Apr.**—The second All-Slav meeting was opened in Moscow by Lieut.-General Bundorov who declared that five million Slavs had been killed by Hitler in Slav lands.

The Germans counter-attacked in Russia in order to keep the important towns they held. The thaw increased the difficulties on the southern front.

German bombers attacked harbour installations at Murmansk.

**5th Apr.**—Soviet troops occupied several more inhabited localities in the Smolensk front and drove the enemy westward.

A German counter-attack in one sector of the south-western front was met and repulsed by Soviet tanks, which drove forward to meet the thrust.

**6th Apr.**—M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, received the new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Naotake Sato.

A new success on the Leningrad front was announced in a supplement to the latest Soviet communiqué. A successful attack had been carried out on one of the German "pockets of resistance." Subsequently in machine-gun nests and trenches, 400 German dead were counted. The war material captured included 1,600 land mines and 150,000 rounds of ammunition.

**7th Apr.**—The Russians captured an important place on the south-western (Kharkov) front.

**10th Apr.**—The German Commander-in-Chief in Finland, General von Falkenhorst, was dismissed. The Moscow Radio quoting a Berne source said that he had been dismissed because of his statements that it was futile to demand further efforts by Finland in its present miserable state. General Gittler was appointed to succeed him.

German divisions were once more retreating on the Kalinin front after the failure of their counter-offensive in that sector. On one sector in this front, 900 Germans were killed.

Soviet troops made a further advance on the Central (Smolensk) front in the last 24 hours, occupying a number of enemy strong points. Furious counter-attacks by the Germans were repelled with heavy losses.

On the Moscow front, Soviet forces occupied forty fortified dugouts.

**11th Apr.**—Several more villages on the Briansk sector were reoccupied by Soviet troops. The Germans suffered considerable losses on the Leningrad front, where 1,600 Nazis were killed in the last 48 hours. Thirty German planes were destroyed.

M. Kalinin, President of the Soviet Republic, stated in an article in the *Izvestia*, that between 200,000 and 300,000 Germans were put out of action on the Eastern Front during the winter because of frost-bite.

The important strategic point "N" on the Leningrad Sector, was occupied by Soviet troops. More than 300 German officers and men were killed in the fighting.

**13th Apr.**—On a colossal front, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, Soviet troops fought fierce battles. Germans threw in fresh units.

**14th Apr.**—Marshal Timoshenko's troops made a deep breach in the German battle front of Kharkov.

**16th Apr.**—It was stated from Stockholm that "the much-advertised German spring offensive had apparently been postponed."

**17th Apr.**—In Demidovo sector, one great fortified place after another was captured. Three German infantry divisions suffered heavy

losses. Soviet guerrillas raided four German garrisons in the Leningrad region and killed 743 German soldiers. Much war material also was captured. In the Central Front, 200 Germans were killed.

Fierce Russian attacks between the Lakes of Ladoga and Crega resulted in an important penetration of Finnish positions.

The Soviet State War Loan was over-subscribed by 68,000,000 roubles.

**18th Apr.**—Soviet destroyers shelled Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.

Russians advanced in the Central Sector. In the Kalinin front, 35 German block-houses and ten earth works were destroyed. Two ammunition dumps were blown up behind the German lines. The Finnish front was breached in one section and the Soviet troops advanced to a depth of several miles.

**19th Apr.**—The Germans failed decisively to take Leningrad. Soviets captured Nazi air aces. General von Leeb was dismissed from service. Some 1,000 German officers were killed on the Leningrad front, and 3,160 officers and men on the Kalinin front.

**20th Apr.**—Russians advanced in Karelia on the Finnish front. Russian parachute troops landed in the enemy's rear. The Germans were again making mass attacks by air. A considerable amount of war material was captured. German tanks proved ineffective in the face of Russian artillery.

**22nd Apr.**—A German attempt at mass raid on Murmansk was frustrated. The Russians brought down 15 of the raiding planes and damaged 12 more. No damage was caused to military objectives.

The Russian air-craft attacked a German aerodrome, and destroyed 15 Junkers.

The Moscow Radio announced that during March, 1,000 German aircraft were destroyed and in the first fortnight of April, 500 German aircraft had been destroyed.

The Nazis threw in fresh reserves in the front line engagements. According to a Soviet midnight communiqué: "In two days' fighting in the Central Sector, 1,300 German officers and men have been killed, and 19 guns, 99 machine guns and 60,300 rounds of ammunition captured. Seventy-three machine-guns and 10 motors were destroyed."

**24th Apr.**—Both Russians and Germans were massing for a gigantic offensive. The Russians sent more reinforcements to Crimea. A German attack on Kalinin front was repulsed. German aircraft raided Caucasasia.

**25th Apr.**—On the Kalinin Front, 1,200 Germans were killed and several German tanks destroyed. The Russians captured a strongly

fortified village and wrecked a convoy behind the German lines comprising 30 carts and killed 50 Germans. Twenty-five German planes were also destroyed.

The Royal Air Force attacked Rostock, the Baltic Port, twice in full force and reduced the neighbouring Heinkel Aircraft Works to a blazing mass of ruins.

The crew of an American bomber who bombed Tokyo and who were forced to land on the Far Eastern Soviet Territory were interned in Siberia by the Russians.

The Russians made headway at Briansk and on the Karelian front. They also launched a big thrust in the Kursk region.

**26th Apr.**—Rostock was attacked by the Royal Air Force for the third time and heavily bombed.

German aircraft, 25 in number, raided Leningrad, of which 11 were destroyed.

**27th Apr.**—The Royal Air Force raided Rostock and Heinkel works for the fourth time. Heavy damage was caused.

The Germans retreated on the Smolensk front. The entire region around Lake Ilmen except Staraya Russa and Novogorod fell into Russian hands. The Russian troops attacked along the Stalin Canal in Northern Finland.

The Finnish General Kaarlo Vinjanem was killed in action on the Karelian front.

**28th Apr.**—M. Molotov, the Foreign Commissar, delivered a note to the Ambassadors of all those countries with which Russia has diplomatic connexions, about the fresh atrocities committed by the Germans in Soviet territory.

**29th Apr.**—A German attack on the Smolensk front was repulsed with heavy losses.

A Soviet communiqué claimed to have destroyed 12 tanks and killed 800 German officers and men in the Kalinin sector.

A Soviet communiqué said that during the week ended April 25, the Germans lost 227 aircraft.

**2nd May.**—There was heavy fighting around Leningrad. Much booty was captured by the Russians.

**4th May.**—According to Major-General Grendal of the Soviet Air Force, the Germans lost since the beginning of the German-Soviet War, 15,000 aircraft and 40,000 airmen.

The Germans lost 1,000 killed in three days' fighting, on the Leningrad front. One German battalion was wiped out in the Central Sector. Six tanks, ten guns, much ammunition and other war material were also captured.

**6th May.**—Twelve German aircraft were destroyed on the Eastern front.

**7th May.**—Russian troops killed 1,500 German officers and men in three days' fighting in the Kalinin Sector.

**8th May.**—There was stubborn fighting on the Kalinin front. The enemy was thrown back. On the Briansk front, 400 German soldiers who mutinied and refused to fight, were executed.

The Soviet News Agency reported that Hitler was conscripting Russians for his Afrika Corps in Libya.

**9th May.**—German light naval forces, U-boats and aircraft attacked arctic convoys to Russia. One British cruiser and one German destroyer were lost.

**10th May.**—The Germans used mines with poison gas on the Crimean front.

According to the Moscow Radio, the Germans lost over 60,000 killed and wounded on the Leningrad front during March and April.

**11th May.**—There was heavy fighting on the Kalinin front and the Germans sustained huge losses. The Germans lost 600 officers and men killed.

**12th May.**—There was fierce fighting on the Karelian front. There was Russian pressure on the Leningrad front.

**13th May.**—The Germans started a large-scale offensive against Russia. Several divisions with tank and air support were employed in Crimea. Enemy lines were broken through on the Leningrad front.

The Moscow report that gas had been used in Crimea was explained by the fact that the Germans were using a new kind of mine.

**14th May.**—Russian troops smashed back the enemy in Kerch Sector and retired to new prepared positions. On the southern part of the eastern front from Taganrog to the Donetsk Basin, the Russian army drove back the enemy. The Soviet units captured an important position on the Central front and routed the 539th German Infantry Regiment.

**15th May.**—The Russians advanced in Kharkov. The Nazis were forced to retreat. Marshal Timoshenko's troops broke through the German first line of defence.

The Russians counter-attacked in Kerch. There was fierce fighting on a narrow front.

**16th May.**—Another heavy defeat was inflicted on the Germans by Marshal Timoshenko in Kharkov Sector. There was a new Soviet offensive in the Ukraine. The Russians fell back in Kerch Peninsula. The Russians smashed across the Donetsk river.

**17th May.**—The Russian army reached the outskirts of Kharkov. German counter-attacks crumbled under Marshal Timoshenko's blows. Enemy suffered tremendous losses in a tank battle.

The Germans claimed to have entered Kerch which was not confirmed in London.

**18th May.**—The Russians continued to advance towards Kharkov. The Germans retreated in disorder in one sector. Fighting continued in Kerch city. Seventy Nazi tanks were disabled in one day.

**19th May.**—Marshal Timoshenko attacked on a 100-mile front. German counter-attacks failed to stop the Russian advance on Kharkov. The Germans brought up reserves to no purpose. They used para-troops on the Kharkov front. The Russians still resisted in Kerch Peninsula.

**20th May.**—The Germans failed to stem the Russian advance in the Kharkov Sector. There was intense fighting in Kerch Peninsula. The Russians captured strategic heights near Kharkov.

**21st May.**—The Nazi High Command claimed Kerch. In the Kharkov Sector, the Russians destroyed 81 enemy tanks. German defence lines were pierced. The German hordes were pushed back.

**22nd May.**—A non-stop battle raged on the Kharkov front. The Red Army captured the railway link with Crimea. A Finnish battalion was routed. The Soviets progressed in northern Karelia.

It was revealed that the Leningrad factories were producing a new weapon known as "Leningradeps."

**23rd May.**—The battle for Kharkov headed rapidly towards a climax. The Germans counter-attacked towards Izyum and took "a bite out of a big Russian salient." Tired Axis troops were reported to be falling back.

The Russians broke through near Lake Ilmen.

A German battalion in Karelia was surrounded by the Russian troops and cut to pieces.

**24th May.**—There were further Russian successes on the Kharkov front. German attacks were repulsed. The Red Army took more villages and booty. The enemy was thrown back several miles.

**25th May.**—Bitter fighting raged in Kharkov area. The Soviet troops evacuated Kerch. German attacks were repulsed. In the Kalinin area, 2,500 Germans were killed.

**26th May.**—A communiqué issued from Hitler's Headquarters stated that the bulk of three Soviet armies including strong tank forces were encircled in the area south of Kharkov. This claim was not confirmed. The communiqué also claimed that the Germans had captured 30 villages in the central sector. The main struggle shifted from Kharkov to Izyum, where the Germans made counter-offensive.

**27th May.**—There was no encirclement of the Soviet army as claimed by Hitler. Fighting on Kharkov front reached a crisis. The Germans cut into the flank of Russian advance. Timoshenko's drive slowed down.

It was claimed that as the result of a new German weapon, losses of the Axis troops in the Kharkov battles were extremely low.

**28th May.**—The Germans suffered heavy losses in the Kharkov sector. The Red Army broke through the German wedge on the Izyum-Barvenkovo front.

**29th May.**—Timoshenko launched a new attack. Fierce enemy attacks in the Izyum-Barvenkovo sector were repelled.

**30th May.**—The Russians wiped out two Rumanian divisions. Timoshenko surrounded the German forces in Kharkov region. The enemy suffered heavy losses in man-power and equipment.

**31st May.**—Soviet troops smashed their way into a town on the Kharkov front. The Germans were held on the Izyum front.

**1st June.**—The Germans lost heavily in the Izyum-Barvenkovo section. The German claim to have wiped out three Russian armies in the Kharkov region was dismissed as fantastic.

**2nd June.**—Soviet bombers attacked Vipur at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland. An enemy transport and one trawler were sunk in the Gulf of Finland. There was stubborn fighting in Izyum area.

**3rd June.**—Another large convoy of merchantships carrying supplies to Russia reached safe after beating off Nazi air attacks. Two German bombers were destroyed and two damaged.

Marshal Timoshenko's motor-car was hit in a Nazi raid in the Kharkov battle and he had a narrow escape with a few injuries.

**4th June.**—A tense fight in the air was fought out in the southern and south-western sector. There was much activity in Kalinin and Leningrad areas. Soviet forces pressed back the Germans in the Lake Ilmen area. A German officer, who had lost his way, was captured with a consignment of Iron Crosses.

**6th June.**—Soviet troops consolidated their advance near Leningrad. Nazis were driven from important positions. On the eastern front, enemy attacks were repulsed. Thirty-seven German planes were destroyed on the ground by the Red Air Force in a surprise attack on an enemy aerodrome on the south-western front.

**7th June.**—Soviet troops broke through the Axis defences on the southern front. The Germans lost 400 officers and men. A successful raid was made on an Axis aerodrome and 40 out of 60 planes were destroyed.

**8th June.**—The Germans launched a fierce offensive against Sebastopol in Crimea. There was mass bombing by the Germans. Many planes were shot down by the defenders. Fierce air battles took place over Murmansk. Retreating Germans in the Ukraine burnt villages after them.

**9th June.**—Intense fighting raged on the Leningrad front. Violent air battles were fought in the Nazi drive against Sebastopol.

**10th June.**—Repeated German attacks on Sebastopol were repulsed with tremendous losses. The Russians received air reinforcements. German columns on the march were attacked.

**11th June.**—It was revealed that 2,500 Germans were being bled away daily at Sebastopol. The Germans brought up reinforcements, but their fresh attacks were beaten off. It was found that tanks made in France were being used by the enemy against Russians.

**12th June.**—German troops crossed Kerch and claimed landing in Caucasia. There was a fresh offensive in Kharkov area.

**13th June.**—The Germans withdrew from Taman and were back again in Kerch. Soviet troops smashed through Nazi defences in the Kalinin front. The Russians counter-attacked at Sebastopol. The Red troops waged fierce defensive engagements against the advancing enemy in Kharkov Sector.

**14th June.**—United States bombers raided Axis bases along the coast of the Black Sea. There was bitter fighting in Sebastopol and the enemy sustained heavy losses. A new tank battle was fought near Kharkov and the enemy was forced back.

**15th June.**—The German attack on Sebastopol continued. The Nazis suffered heavy losses. An Axis transport was sunk off Odessa. Fierce German assaults in Kharkov were repelled.

**16th June.**—Russian forces supported by numerous tanks, counter-attacked in the Kharkov sector. The German tank columns

fell back. The German air force made five attempts to raid Murmansk. Only a few aircraft succeeded in breaking through to the town. The Soviet air force destroyed or damaged 90 German tanks, 280 lorries (with troops and war materials), silenced 30 guns and motors, and blew up three ammunition dumps.

**17th June.**—The threatened Japanese invasion of Siberia was reported to be imminent. Japanese troops poured into Manchuria.

The Soviet Black Sea fleet rushed to the help of Sebastopol. The Russians landed at Yalta and Mariupol. Enemy tank attacks were repelled. German advance east of Kharkov was stopped. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

In a telegram of birthday greetings to His Majesty King George VI, the Soviet President, M. Kalinin, sent the "best wishes for the success of the friendly British people, together with whom the peoples of the Soviet Union are waging a just war against barbaric Hitlerism."

A four-day German attack failed and a British convoy reached Russia.

**18th June.**—The Germans were driven from several points on the Kharkov front. Heavy losses were inflicted. The Soviets took a village in the Moscow Sector. The enemy was held at Sebastopol.

**19th June.**—Simultaneous German attacks on Sebastopol from the north and south were successfully beaten off, according to a *Pravda* despatch.

**20th June.**—There was bitter fighting in Kharkov. All German attacks were beaten off. Four thousand Germans were killed in four days on the Kharkov front. Seventy German tanks, 140 motor vehicles and 28 wagons transporting ammunition were destroyed. A battalion of the Hungarian division revolted at Briansk. Enemy attempt to cross a river was foiled.

The Japanese Ambassador in Russia had an interview with the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet met and ratified the treaty signed between Britain and the U.S.S.R.

**21st June.**—The Soviet army launched a new drive in Smolensk region. The German claims that they had broken through the Russian defences north of Sebastopol were not confirmed by Moscow. An enemy transport of 15,000 tons was sunk in the Barentz sea. The air war over Murmansk grew fiercer. In three days, the Nazis lost 24 aircraft.

**22nd June.**—The situation at Sebastopol was described as serious. The Germans drove a wedge into the defences of the port. There was fierce fighting on the Kharkov front. A German tank force was destroyed.

**23rd June.**—The Soviet forces made a slight advance to the south of Sebastopol. Repeated and fierce enemy attacks were repelled.

Russian submarines successfully attacked enemy shipping in the Baltic.

**24th June.**—The battle for Sebastopol reached a still more intense stage. Bitter hand-to-hand fight took place all round the chain of fortresses surrounding Sebastopol. On the Kharkov front, the situation was tense. The civilian population was evacuated from Sebastopol.

**25th June.**—General von Mannstein's forces launched a large-scale attack on Sebastopol. Soviet troops, by strong counter-attacks, recaptured a height on the northern front of Sebastopol. The Nazis drove a wedge in Kharkov front. Soviet forces succeeded in making a gap in the German lines south-east of lake Ilmen. The Germans were thrown back on the north-western front.

The Finnish High Command claimed to have destroyed six Soviet submarines and two motor torpedo boats.

**26th June.**—The Nazis hurled 1,000 planes and about 10 divisions against Sebastopol. Super-heavy guns were used. Fierce fighting continued in Kharkov area.

**27th June.**—The situation was tense in Sebastopol. The Nazis threw in more forces for attack. The Russians withdrew from Kupyansk. The Germans intensified their attacks in the direction of Kharkov. An attack by Panzer division was repulsed.

**28th June.**—Several enemy attacks on the Sebastopol front were repulsed. Mass raids were staged by Nazis on the Kharkov front. The Soviet troops carried out an organized withdrawal in the Kupyansk sector of the Kharkov front. Enemy attacks were repelled.

**29th June.**—The Germans again tried to advance in some sectors of the Kharkov front but were checked. There was fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Concentrated enemy attacks on Sebastopol were held.

The Soviet air force dealt a heavy blow to a German naval base where there was a large concentration of ships in port and troops at the railway stations. Extensive damage was caused and large fires were started.

**30th June.**—The Nazi summer offensive opened. The Germans struck at Kursk and east of Kharkov. The drive was aimed at

capturing Rostov. There was renewed activity along the Briansk front. Sebastopol was still holding out after the heaviest air and artillery bombardment. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down on the Leningrad front.

**1st July.**—The Nazi threat was intensified in Kursk, north of Kharkov. The German claim to have annihilated three Soviet armies in the Leningrad sector was denied by Moscow.

**2nd July.**—The Axis claimed that Sebastopol had fallen. But this was not confirmed in the Russian official communiqué.

**3rd July.**—The defences of Sebastopol were penetrated and street fighting took place inside the fortress.

**4th July.**—A Soviet communiqué confirmed the fall of Sebastopol. Fighting flared up again on wide sectors of the Russian front. Fighting raged north of Kharkov and east of Kursk.

**5th July.**—A furious non-stop battle raged in the Kursk area. The biggest tank clash of the war occurred. Soviet troops withdrew to new defence lines. The Russians fortified the island of Kossa Tusia in the middle of Kerch Straits.

**6th July.**—Two thousand Germans were killed on the Kalinin front. The Soviet troops withdrew in Kursk sector. The Germans maintained pressure in the Ukraine sector. Stubborn fighting continued in Bielgorod and Volchansk.

**7th July.**—Marshal Timoshenko resisted von Bock's three drives on the 100-mile front between Kursk and Kharkov. There was no confirmation in London of the German claim to have reached the river Don. Timoshenko's army was in peril of being cut-off.

**8th July.**—The Germans tried to cross the river Don at several points simultaneously. Masses of German tanks lay ready all along the river bank. The situation was "exceptionally grave."

**9th July.**—Stary Oskal, 70 miles south-west of Voronezh, was evacuated. A small number of German troops which succeeded in crossing the Don, were cut to pieces. There was fierce fighting on the Kalinin front. A Soviet submarine sank an 8,000-ton transport in the Baltic.

**10th July.**—Timoshenko's forces were in a serious position. Nazis gained a foothold in the Upper Don. The Red Army retreated in several sectors.

**11th July.**—The Germans entered Rossosh. The Moscow-Rostov railway was cut. Nazi troops were in the east of river Don. A bitter battle raged on a 150-mile front. According to

*Annalist*, "It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the breach made in the Russian defence system."

**12th July.**—The Nazis launched an offensive south of Rossosh in two directions. Fighting raged in Kante-Mirovka and Lisichansk. Reinforcements were rushed from Germany. The situation was recognized to be very serious.

**13th July.**—The Nazis penetrated the outer defences of Voronezh. The Soviets withdrew from two places. Fighting on the east bank of the Don increased in intensity.

**14th July.**—Three German armies were preparing to strike from three directions at Stalingrad. A fierce battle was in progress for Voronezh. A new Nazi attack developed from Taganrog. The Germans were astride the Moscow-Rostov railway. There was fierce fighting on the Kalinin front and the Nazis succeeded in driving a wedge.

**15th July.**—Soviet troops fought fierce engagements against concentrations of enemy troops which had broken through into the area of Voronezh. In the area south of Boguchar, Soviet troops continued fighting.

"The Germans will get a knock-out blow," said M. Lozovsky, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau.

In White Russia, 100,000 peaceful citizens were interned in concentration camps.

**16th July.**—The battle for the city of Voronezh reached "paroxysms of battle fury." A stubborn stand was made by the Red Army. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

**17th July.**—The Germans were hurled out of Voronezh suburb. Enemy attempts to bypass the town failed. According to the B.B.C., "the situation was critical."

Soviet planes sank a Nazi transport.

**18th July.**—The Russians applied diplomatic pressure for the opening of a second front in Europe.

The Germans advanced east and south of Millerovo in an all-out attempt to outflank Soviet troops. The Nazis established a new bridgehead on the Don south of Voronezh and prepared for an offensive on the Byransk front.

The German losses in killed, wounded and made prisoners on the eastern front between May 15 and July 15 amounted to not less than 900,000 men, stated an official Soviet announcement.

Another German U-boat was sunk in Soviet territorial waters.



**19th July.**—A big battle was fought south of Millerovo. Von Bock used paratroops on a considerable scale. The Red Army resisted grimly in Voronezh area. The Nazis were thrown back across the Don.

**20th July.**—After heavy fighting, the Red troops evacuated Voroshilovgrad. The Germans massed troops in this area and widened their spearhead towards Rostov. The situation was very grave.

According to the *New York Times*, Japan was moving more seasoned troops northwards to the Manchukuo-Siberian frontier.

According to well-informed circles in Turkey, the Russians had a vast mass of reserves numbering several millions held in the triangle of Voronezh-Astrakan-Kubishev.

**21st July.**—The Russian troops fought the enemy south-east of Voronezh. Voroshilovgrad was evacuated. Bridgehead across the Don was captured by the Red Army. A serious threat was made to Rostov. Thirty-eight fires were started in Koenigsberg, when the Soviet bombers raided the town recently.

**22nd July.**—The Soviet troops fought the enemy near Voronezh and south-east of Voroshilovgrad. Russian counter-blows grew strong. German defence lines were cut. The Nazis were forced to retreat in certain sectors.

A Soviet coastal battery on the Arctic coast set a German transport on fire.

**23rd July.**—Koenigsberg in East Prussia was raided by Soviet bombers.

Kuibyshev had two air raid alarms.

The Germans intensified their drive for the Rostov gateway to the Caucasus and Stalingrad, the tank city on the Volga. An attempt was made to smash through the city. The Soviets withdrew further. The Russians delivered counter-attacks in Voronezh area. The Germans used paratroops.

**24th July.**—Fighting took place about 30 miles from Rostov and the battle for Caucasus and oil began.

**25th July.**—The Germans claimed officially that their troops had entered Rostov and that parts of the city were already in their hands. Moscow did not confirm the claim. The Moscow Radio broadcast an impassioned appeal to the Russian people, declaring: "Our Fatherland is in danger".

**26th July.**—Moscow officially stated that the Germans had broken through in one sector of the Rostov front and were making non-stop attempts to cross the Don in the Tsymlyanskaya area. Nazi forces withdrew on the Briansk front.

**27th July.**—The defenders of Rostov were in danger of being overwhelmed. There was heavy fighting on the left bank of the Don. Red tanks penetrated Nazi rear in Briansk area.

**28th July.**—Rostov fell. The Russians abandoned some places north of the lower Don and fell back on a line of defence along the river Chier, 100 miles above Tsymlyanskaya.

The first phase of the summer offensive by the Nazis ended. In three weeks, the Germans had added another 60,000 square miles to their conquest of Russia.

**29th July.**—Nazi thrust south of Rostov was aimed at Krasnodar. Threat was made to Stalingrad from two directions. There was heavy fighting in Don bend and Tsymlyanskaya area. Nazis claimed to be within 45 miles of Stalingrad having taken Kalach.

**30th July.**—The railway from Stalingrad to Krasnodar was cut in several places by aerial bombing and crossed by German advance units. A big tank battle was fought at Tsymlyanskaya. Timoshenko threw in his reserves and Nazis brought fresh divisions from France.

**31st July.**—In an Order of the Day, Stalin said: "Every soldier and officer must stand and fight to victory or death." Three giant battles raged on the Don bend. The Red Army resisted fiercely at Bataisk and Tsymlyanskaya.

The midget Soviet submarine *Maluk* sank a German U-boat in the Arctic waters.

**1st Aug.**—Marshal Timoshenko, determined on saving Stalingrad, hurled in fresh forces. The Soviet command set itself the task of stopping Von Bock at any cost from reaching the river between Kletskgya and Kalach. There was intense fighting south of Voronezh.

**2nd Aug.**—An enemy transport of 15,000 tons was sunk by the Fleet Air Arm in the Barentz Sea. Nazi counter-attacks failed at Voronezh. The Red and Nazi armies fought fierce engagements in the areas of Kletskaya, Tsymlyanskaya and Kuschchevskaya.

**3rd Aug.**—Fighting raged along the Stalingrad railway. The German forces reached Kuschchevskaya, 50 miles south of Rostov. A wedge was driven in Salsk defences.

**4th Aug.**—The situation was very serious in the Caucasus. The Germans infiltrated in Tsymlyanskaya. The Red Army offered stiff resistance near Kletskaya. The Nazis threw in fresh troops. The Nazis assumed fresh offensive on the Murmansk front.

**5th Aug.**—There was severe fighting in the area of Belaya Glima, an important place on the Stalingrad-Black Sea Railway line. All

enemy attempts to establish bridgeheads across the Don in the Stalingrad area were frustrated. An enemy aerodrome was destroyed.

**6th Aug.**—The position of the Red Army worsened in the past 48 hours on all the fronts in the south, except in the Don elbow. Four German attacks in the area of Kletskaya were repulsed. Von Bock, it was reported, was aiming at a gigantic encirclement of the Soviet forces in Kuban, with the Maikop oil fields as his prize. Russian troops withdrew in one sector of the Tsymlyanskaya region.

**7th Aug.**—According to a Soviet communiqué, there was fierce fighting in Kletskaya in Kotelnikovo to the south of Kuschchevskaya and the south of Belaya Glima.

**8th Aug.**—The Caucasus situation was very grave. The Russians withdrew near Belaya Glima, but took the offensive at Rzhev. There was fierce fighting in Kletskaya area.

**9th Aug.**—The Germans reached Armavir. Von Bock continued his drive towards the Maikop oil-fields. The Red Army captured important points near Voronezh. There were mass bombing raids on Leningrad front.

**10th Aug.**—Soviet troops withdrew in Armavir area. There was heavy fighting at Kropotkin on the railway to Rostov. Position in north Caucasus deteriorated further. The Nazis claimed to have captured Maikop and Krasnodar which was not confirmed by the Russians.

**11th Aug.**—More Russian withdrawals took place in north Caucasus and the situation was very serious. The position in Kuban area was described as critical.

A daring raid was made by the Soviet Black Sea fleet on a German occupied port.

Four days after the arrival of the British and American Ambassadors in Moscow, the Vichy radio declared: "The inter-Allied conference in Moscow has ended. Several British and American delegates will stay in the Kremlin to settle some pending questions."

**12th Aug.**—The battle for Stalingrad flared up with renewed intensity. Germans brought up reserves and regrouped in the Don elbow. They gained some ground in the Maikop area as the result of several attacks. Russian troops captured a strongly-fortified position on the Leningrad front.

**13th Aug.**—There were more effective signs of Soviet resistance in the Cherkessk area, half-way between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. A dangerous German tank break-through on the Kotelnikovo front was defeated by the Russians. The situation in the Caucasus was described as serious.

**14th Aug.**—Russian resistance stiffened before Stalingrad. Threat to Novorossisk became more acute. The Red Army fell back to new positions in Cherkessk. Fighting raged with unabated ferocity in the Don elbow.

**15th Aug.**—The Germans pressed back Russians in Cherkessk area and occupied a number of important positions.

**16th Aug.**—A new German thrust developed towards Astrakhan from the south of Kotelnikovo and aimed at the lower reaches of the Volga. The Nazis made some progress in their drive towards Stalingrad.

**17th Aug.**—The Germans suffered heavy losses in the Kletskaya area. German advance slackened. Nazi offensive against Stalingrad was foiled.

**18th Aug.**—The Red Army withdrew from Maikop after destroying the oil fields. The Germans continued their advance to Stalingrad. The Nazis succeeded in crossing the Kuban river.

Mr. Churchill and M. Stalin met in Moscow. General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, India, Mr. Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal envoy in Europe, Sir Alan Brooke, Sir Alexander Cadogan, M. Molotov and Marshal Voroshilov also were present.

A number of decisions were reached against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe. "This just war of liberation we are determined to carry on with all our power and energy until complete destruction of Hitlerism and any other similar tyranny has been achieved."

**19th Aug.**—Very fierce fighting developed south of Voronezh on the west bank of the Don. The Russians repelled five counter-attacks.

**20th Aug.**—The Russians evacuated Krasnodar.

Soviet bombers raided Danzig, Koenigsburg and Tilsitt.

A special Soviet announcement said that between May 15 and August 15, the Germans lost one and a quarter million officers and men, of whom 480,000 were killed. In the last three months, the Germans lost 3,390 tanks, 4,000 guns and 4,000 aircraft.

**21st Aug.**—A tank battle raged in Kletskaya area. Russians wiped out enemy units. German attacks near Voronezh were repulsed.

**22nd Aug.**—Several German groups got across the Don. Marshal Timoshenko brought in fresh reinforcements.

Russian warships in the Black Sea sank one German transport of 5,000 tons.

**23rd Aug.**—Fierce fighting raged in South Russia. Nazis exerted pressure on Stalingrad front. There were Red Army withdrawals in the Caucasus. The Germans started a new offensive near Orel.

**24th Aug.**—A German thrust was held at Kotelnikovo. More German shock infantry troops crossed in Don "Elbow" in the past 24 hours. There was fierce fighting in Kletskaya area.

Berlin claimed to have captured the town of Korymskaya, 30 miles along the railway from the Soviet Black Sea base of Novorossik.

**25th Aug.**—The Germans continued to advance in the Caucasus. The Russians evacuated Pyatigorsk and the Nazis drove a wedge

in Kotelnikovo. Stalingrad was menaced from two sides.

**26th Aug.**—The Nazis launched a frontal attack on Stalingrad. More Axis tanks and infantry crossed the Don.

**27th Aug.**—Soviet troops took the offensive in the central and Kalinin fronts.

The Nazis hurled 58 divisions against Stalingrad. The Russians began preparations for a siege. Big tank battles were in progress.

**28th Aug.**—The Battle for Stalingrad reached a climax. The Russians broke through Nazi lines at Rzhev.

Russian planes bombed objectives in Berlin, Danzig, Koenigsburg and other towns.

## NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

1941

**2nd Sep.**—President Camacho, speaking in the Mexican Congress, condemned German aggression and announced Mexico's determination not to recognize conquests carried out by force.

**3rd Sep.**—The United States was to make a large loan to Mexico under an agreement providing for co-operation in the economic and military defence of the Western Hemisphere.

**5th Sep.**—The United States was arranging a stabilization loan to Mexico, simultaneously with a settlement of the dispute between the Mexican Government and the American oil companies.

**7th Sep.**—The Stockholm Radio sharply warned Major Quisling to mind his own business and not to trouble himself about Swedish policy.

**13th Sep.**—The German Ambassador in Argentine was charged with Fifth Column activities by several members in the Chamber of Deputies at Buenos Aires.

**15th Sep.**—The Argentine Federal Court ordered the police to board the Japanese liner *Nana* and seize packages consigned to the German Embassy.

The Government of Panama decided to protest to Germany against the sinking of the steamships *Montana* and *Sessa* and demand indemnity.

**16th Sep.**—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution, censuring the German Ambassador for abusing his diplomatic privileges.

**17th Sep.**—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies demanded the dissolution of the German "Cultural centres" in Argentine.

Three Swedish destroyers were sunk owing to a series of accidental explosions while in their moorings off Stockholm. There were a number of casualties.

**19th Sep.**—Spain and Manchukuo signed a treaty of Commerce, Friendship and Navigation.

**20th Sep.**—The Swedish Premier emphasized his Government's resolve to stay neutral.

The German Press and Radio started a campaign against the Argentine Government.

**24th Sep.**—The Argentine Government crushed a threatened military plot.

**27th Sep.**—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, paying a flying visit to England, said: "We have a lot more friends in Spain than anybody thinks."

**2nd Oct.**—The Eire Government decided to complete a National Register to facilitate rationing if and when necessary.

**6th Oct.**—Two officers of the German pocket battleship *Graf Spee*, who escaped from a concentration camp in Argentina, were arrested by the Brazilian authorities while attempting to return to Germany.

**8th Oct.**—The official Afghan News Agency contradicted Axis rumours that Britain and the Soviet Union had addressed a note to Afghanistan regarding Germans in that country.

**9th Oct.**—A *coup d'etat* was reported in Panama, whose President had left the country.

**10th Oct.**—An all-party Government was reported to have been formed in Panama under the Former Minister of Justice, de la Guardia. Ex-President Aria's followers were arrested.

**11th Oct.**—Colonel Batista, President of Cuba, declared that Cuba would immediately abandon her policy of strict neutrality and that she was wholeheartedly with the United States of America and the Democratic powers.

**13th Oct.**—Aircraft of unknown nationality dropped bombs on a village in Switzerland on the shore of Lake Constance.

**14th Oct.**—It was reported that the Portuguese steamer *Corte Real* was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic by a German U-boat.

The United States and Argentina concluded a new trade agreement.

**15th Oct.**—Peru was stated to be negotiating with the United States of America in order to get the latter to revoke her decision to divert to the Soviet Union over one million dollars worth of bombing planes and equipment destined for Peru.

**19th Oct.**—Mr. de Valera warned Eire that there was every possibility of the country being involved in war and even being invaded.

Acting on representations from the British and Russian Governments, the Afghan Government asked German and Italian nationals not engaged in Consular duties, to leave the country.

The Cuban Secretary of State requested the Spanish Government to withdraw their Press Attache at Havana as the latter had been indulging in Falangist activities and totalitarian propaganda.

**21st Oct.**—President de la Guardia of Panama signed a decree, authorizing ships of the Panama registry to be armed in order to defend themselves against all attacks.

**22nd Oct.**—Great Britain and Mexico resumed diplomatic relations that were broken off in 1938 on the question of the Mexican Government expropriating foreign oil companies.

**26th Oct.**—Mexico's attitude in case the United States entered the war, was defined by her Foreign Minister, Senor Padilla, who stated that she would honour her given word and the agreement reached at the Havana Conference. Meanwhile, various measures were taken to prepare the country for any emergency.

**29th Oct.**—M. Gunther, Sweden's Foreign Minister, reaffirmed her neutrality.

**1st Nov.**—Costa Rica, Argentina and Chile protested to Germany against the shooting of French hostages.

A Bill providing for the extension of compulsory military service was presented to the Riksdag by the Swedish Government.

**3rd Nov.**—M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, affirmed Russian friendship with Afghanistan.

**8th Nov.**—The Japanese Foreign Office lodged a protest to Panama against the latter's decision banning the continuance there of Japanese commercial establishments, but the Panama Government sharply rejected the protest as being insolent.

**10th Nov.**—The Spanish Foreign Minister conferred with the German, Italian and Japanese envoys at Madrid.

**13th Nov.**—Sixty-four persons were killed and 95 injured in an Axis air raid on the Fayoum area, 60 miles south of Cairo.

**15th Nov.**—It was stated that the first batch of 600 Spanish workers was to leave shortly for Germany.

In a speech to the Egyptian Parliament, King Farouk thanked Britain for the gift of a million sterling for the construction of air raid shelters.

**16th Nov.**—Mr. de Valera warned Eire that, as the war would reach its real intensity in the coming spring or summer, she must make a nationwide effort to achieve self-sufficiency in the necessities of life.

**22nd Nov.**—The Argentine Parliamentary Committee completed its fifth report on Nazi activities in Argentine.

**24th Nov.**—Over 125,000 Cuban workers demonstrated in favour of full aid to Russia, Britain and China.

America revoked licences for exports of petroleum products to Spain and her possessions, as well as licences for the export of any goods to French North Africa.

**1st Dec.**—The Dublin mail-boat *Cambria* was unsuccessfully attacked by a German plane.

The Chilean Defence Council met.

The Spanish Foreign Minister reported to General Franco on his recent talks in Berlin with the German and Italian Ministers.

**6th Dec.**—President Batista asked the Cuban Congress to declare a State of Emergency and grant the Cabinet extraordinary powers.

The United States of America entered into an agreement with Bolivia, who would get help under the Lease-Lend Act for strengthening her defences as part of hemispheric defence.

**8th Dec.**—Most of the Latin American countries declared war on Japan.

**12th Dec.**—Cuba, Costa Rica and the Dominion Republic declared war on Japan, while Mexico broke off diplomatic relations with her.

**14th Dec.**—Mr. de Valera said that Eire would be a "friendly neutral" in the new extension of the war to America.

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Rumania and Hungary.

**17th Dec.**—The Admiralty revealed that the sinking of the Spanish steamer *Badalonia* was brought about by a German U-boat.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, after a conference with General Franco, received the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare.

The Argentine Government declared a state of siege "in order to carry out their international obligations."

**19th Dec.**—A decree issued by General Franco stated that Spain would continue her attitude of non-belligerency in the Far Eastern conflict.

## 1942

**12th Jan.**—Mr. De Valera contradicted reports that Eire had entered into a secret bargain with another country.

**15th Jan.**—As a measure of retaliation, Mexico ordered the detention of German and Japanese diplomats in a house of custody.

**20th Jan.**—The British Admiralty refuted German allegations that Allied naval forces had violated Spanish territorial waters off the Port of St. Isabel Fernando and seized three Axis merchantmen.

**22nd Jan.**—The 21 nations represented at the Pan-American Conference decided to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis.

**23rd Jan.**—By agreement with Britain, Portugal sent troops to defend Timor Island.

**24th Jan.**—The Pan-American Conference approved a formula for a rupture with the Axis "in accordance with the laws and circumstances of each country."

**26th Jan.**—The Pan-American Conference resolved on the joint defence of the hemisphere and adopted "a Rio Charter," based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

**27th Jan.**—Another Spanish ship, the *Nave-mar*, fell a victim to Axis U-boats.

Mr. De Valera, Premier of Eire, protested against the arrival of American troops in north Ireland.

**29th Jan.**—Mr. De Valera charged the Irish Republican Army with willingness to help Germany.

Brazil broke with the Axis Powers. Peru and Ecuador reached an agreement.

**1st Feb.**—The Mexican Government announced that nine Japanese had been arrested in the key Pacific port of Matalan on charges of espionage.

**2nd Feb.**—The Egyptian Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha, and his Cabinet resigned.

**5th Feb.**—The King of Egypt called on the Wafd Leader, Nahas Pasha, to form a Ministry.

**6th Feb.**—Nahas Pasha, Leader of the Wafd (Nationalist) party, formed a Cabinet in Egypt.

**7th Feb.**—King Farouk dissolved Parliament and authorized general elections as desired by Nahas Pasha, who paid a tribute to Britain and her Ambassador for their correct attitude towards Egypt.

**8th Feb.**—The British Consul-General protested to the Spanish Occupation Authority against Axis-inspired riots at Tangier in which British property was damaged.

**12th Feb.**—Dr. Salazar, Portuguese Prime Minister, conferred with General Franco at Seville.

**14th Feb.**—The Chilean Defence Council decided on the immediate fortification of vital ports from which materials necessary for the defence of the American continent were exported.

**15th Feb.**—General Franco said that a million Spanish volunteers would go to fight for Germany "if the road to Berlin from the east were to become open."

**20th Feb.**—Britain condemned the Japanese landing in Portuguese Timor.

**21st Feb.**—Dr. Salazar, Portugal's Prime Minister, speaking in the National Assembly, voiced a protest against Japan's action in Timor and paid a tribute to Britain's attitude.

**22nd Feb.**—President Baldomir of Uruguay dissolved both Chambers of Parliament and created a State Council for Uruguay in order to prevent the activities of the anti-Allied Herrerista Party.

**28th Feb.**—The Venezuelan Government announced that their armed forces would participate in the defence of Dutch territorial waters around Aruba and Curaco.

**3rd Mar.**—The United States and Brazil signed three sweeping agreements aimed at the widespread development of strategic war materials for the defence of the Western Hemisphere, including the production of rubber in the Amazon Basin.

**7th Mar.**—The Argentine authorities arrested the German Consul at Santos and six other Germans for pro-Axis activities.

**11th Mar.**—The Japanese Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro was placed in detention; this was Brazil's spirited reply to the restrictions placed on the Brazilian Ambassador at Tokyo.

**13th Mar.**—The President of Uruguay suspended telegraphic communication between his country and the Axis countries and organized a search for clandestine radio stations engaged in broadcasting information to them.

**14th Mar.**—Popular anti-Axis demonstrations were reported from Brazil and Argentina. The Brazilian Government took over various German undertakings of military interest.

**17th Mar.**—There was mounting indignation in Chile and Uruguay against Axis attacks on their merchantships. The Uruguayan Government decided that none of their ships was to sail unless in convoy and the United States promised to assist Uruguay in that matter.



**21st Mar.**—It was reported that a Japanese spy, a General masquerading as a dentist, was captured in Brazil.

**22nd Mar.**—Uruguay protested to Germany against the attack by a U-boat on the merchantship *Montevideo*, which was carried out in violation of all principles of international law.

**23rd Mar.**—Two squadrons of the Royal Air Force Swordfish aircraft arrived in Cuba to join the United States and Cuban air patrols against enemy U-boats in the Caribbean.

**27th Mar.**—Suspects belonging to the Axis powers were arrested in all parts of Brazil.

**3rd Apr.**—An official communiqué announced that a foreign plane flew over the town of Haparanda on the Swedish-Finnish frontier and dropped five bombs near a railway bridge.

Juan Antonio Rio was proclaimed the 59th President of Chile.

**4th Apr.**—Giant effigies of Hitler and the Emperor of Japan were burnt at Rio de Janeiro with ignominy in the place of the customary figures of Judas in the Holy Saturday celebrations. The substitution, which was spontaneous, was an indication of the state of public opinion in Brazil.

**5th Apr.**—A denial of the German reports that Russian planes were concerned in a recent bombing of the town of Haparanda on the Swedish-Finnish frontier was issued from Moscow, by the official Tass Agency.

**10th Apr.**—The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper *Madrid* said that the moment had come when, while the neutrality of Turkey was worthy of respect, the interests of Europe were worthy of even more respect.

The Spanish Cabinet issued a decree authorizing constructional work on the naval bases of El Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena. Another decree authorized the construction of piers at the El Ferrol dockyard.

**11th Apr.**—The police arrested eight Italian spy chiefs in Sao Paulo. In the capital itself, Capt. Selchini Bruni, described as a "liaison agent," was also arrested.

The Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Husrev Gereide, left Ankara for Berlin to rejoin his post. The Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Kurihara, left Ankara for Sofia to meet the Japanese Ambassador to Germany.

**13th Apr.**—Turkey recalled from Berlin, Paris, Berne and other centres Consul-Generals and diplomats whose four-year terms expire in June.

**22nd Apr.**—According to the report of the Swedish Telegraph Agency, German aircraft flew over Swedish territory on April 19.

**25th Apr.**—Axis diplomats left Mexico.

Columbia, Venezuela and Chile in South America rounded up Axis agents and spies.

**29th Apr.**—A Brazilian firm entered into an agreement with leading American aviation companies to manufacture aeroplane motors.

**4th May.**—Aircraft of a foreign nationality flew over the Swiss territory.

**16th May.**—Mexico broke off relations with the Axis powers. It protested to Germany, Italy and Japan regarding the sinking of a Mexican tanker. It threatened to declare war if no satisfaction was given by the power concerned before May 28.

**22nd May.**—The expectation of Berlin over the sinking of a Mexican tanker was that it will result in a declaration of war by Mexico on the Axis.

**23rd May.**—It was officially announced in Mexico City that Germany had refused to accept the Mexican note.

**24th May.**—Mexico was on the point of declaring war on the Axis.

A Turkish battleship accidentally fired anti-aircraft shells into an Istanbul quarter during naval manœuvres as a result of which fourteen persons were wounded, five seriously.

Plans were being made in Madrid for receiving the Khalif (Moorish Ruler) of Spanish Morocco.

**25th May.**—There was intense excitement in Mexico. It was disclosed that a new type of incendiary torpedo was used in the torpedoing in the Gulf of Mexico.

**27th May.**—Exceptional powers were given to the Mexican President in times of war. The Permanent Commission of Congress unanimously adopted President Camacho's message requesting declaration of war against the Axis.

It was reported that conscription would be introduced in Mexico for the establishment of a Mexican Expeditionary Force to operate on the United Nations battle-front.

**29th May.**—President Camacho asked the Mexican Congress to declare the existence of a state of war between Mexico and the three Axis powers.

**17th June.**—The German Radio announced that five American bombers had landed in Turkey.

**20th June.**—A Spanish trawler fleet which was fishing 100 miles west of the French coast was attacked by Nazi planes and three were sunk. A fourth was damaged.

A British plane made a forced landing near Santa Maria in southern Portugal.

The Turkish Government was satisfied that the American bombers which recently landed in Ankara did not intend to fly over Turkey.

**24th June.**—The Argentine cargo boat *Rio Tercero* was sunk.

**25th June.**—The Soviet Ambassador in Turkey, M. Vinogradov, was recalled to Moscow for consultation.

A U-boats' supply base was reported to have been discovered at the mouth of the Gurupi river in Brazil.

**27th June.**—The Chilean Senate decided not to rupture its relations with the Axis.

Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese Premier, in a broadcast, reaffirmed Portugal's neutrality.

The Argentine liner *Rio Gallegos* was held up by a German submarine 250 miles from Bermuda.

Anti-Nazi demonstrators smashed the windows of a big German hardware store in Buenos Aires. There was also a bomb explosion.

**28th June.**—The Swedish Government protested to Russia against the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer *Ada Gortho* in Swedish waters.

**1st July.**—Two German parachutists, each equipped with a radio set, were arrested by the Turks in the Caucasian border.

**2nd July.**—It was officially announced that the Soviet Government rejected Sweden's protest against the sinking of *Ada Gortho* in Swedish territorial waters.

**8th July.**—The German Government's reply to the Argentine Government's protest against the sinking of the Argentine merchantman *Rio Tercero* admitted that their U-boat did the mischief and offered to pay indemnity.

**10th July.**—M. Sarajoglu was appointed Prime Minister of Turkey.

**11th July.**—The Swedish steamer *Margareta* (1,272 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off Arkoesund near Norrköping at about the limit of the Swedish territorial waters.

**12th July.**—According to a Berlin report, the Spanish monarchy was to be restored very soon. Don Juan, third son of the late King Alfonso, would be the new King.

Argentina cut off communications with Axis.

**15th July.**—The report on Fifth Column activities in Venezuela read at a plenary session of Congress showed an astounding degree of Nazi penetration of this important Latin American nation.

**17th July.**—The Turkish 1,200-ton submarine *Saldary* was sunk following an accident near Chank in the Dardanelles.

**18th July.**—The Swedish Foreign Ministry announced that the Swedish steamer *Stureborg* (1,584 tons) was sunk by an air attack in the Mediterranean.

The 3,000-ton Turkish tanker *Antares* was hit by a torpedo from an enemy submarine off the Syrian coast.

**19th July.**—A German bomber came down in the Black Sea off the Turkish port of Trebizond. The crew were interned.

**23rd July.**—A small Portuguese Schooner was shelled and sunk in the north Atlantic.

**24th July.**—A Turkish food ship was fired on in the Aegean by an Axis torpedo boat.

**27th July.**—Two German aircraft landed in an aerodrome near Berne. The pilots had lost their way and were forced to land through lack of petrol.

**30th July.**—According to a neutral traveller who had arrived in Ankara from Germany, Hitler's popularity in Germany had declined while that of other Nazis, especially Goering, had fallen sensationally because of their lives of luxury.

**31st July.**—Another Brazilian ship *Tamandare* (4,942 tons) was torpedoed by an Axis submarine.

A Reich spokesman warned Sweden in connexion with a Puss article which said that if Sweden were to abandon neutrality, it should be careful to pick up the right side.

**1st Aug.**—Following the resignation of a number of members of his Cabinet, Prime Minister Mr. Ali Soheily announced in the Parliament the resignation of the Persian Government.

**2nd Aug.**—An enemy aircraft of unknown nationality flew over Switzerland.

A medium merchant ship flying the Panama flag was torpedoed in the Atlantic off the north coast of South Africa.

**4th Aug.**—Mr. Qavam Sultaneh, an experienced politician of the old school, accepted the premiership of Iran in succession to Mr. Ali Soheily.

**6th Aug.**—M. Sarajoglu, Turkish Prime Minister, in a speech in the Parliament, declared that all efforts would be made to keep Turkey out of the war.

**10th Aug.**—The Turkish Deputy, Yalchin, declared that a campaign had been started in Bulgaria designed to work up an anti-Turkish incident.

**11th Aug.**—Mr. Harris, British Vice-Consul at Isfahan province of Persia and Dr. Griffiths, a medical officer, were murdered.

The new Premier of Persia, Quvam Sultanah, who received 51 votes in the National Assembly, formally presented his new Cabinet to the Shah and to the Persian Parliament.

**12th Aug.**—Mr. Cordell Hull and Senator Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador, signed an agreement providing for a United States military mission to Bolivia.

**17th Aug.**—The Vichy radio declared that the Portuguese Government had placed the Azores and Maderia islands in the Atlantic under military control.

**20th Aug.**—Angry crowds stoned Axis buildings and offices in the capital and other important towns in Brazil.

A Swedish steamer was torpedoed in Swedish territorial waters.

**22nd Aug.**—President Vargas announced that all Axis nationals in Brazil, except diplomats, will be held as hostages for the 25 Brazilians now interned in Occupied France.

**24th Aug.**—Over 50 foreigners, mostly Germans, who arrived secretly in Chile, were arrested by the police at Santiago.

## SHIPPING

### 1941

**30th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy shipping off the coasts of Norway, France and Belgium.

**31st Aug.**—Submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet (it was revealed) attacked an Italian squadron and also sank several enemy supply ships in convoy.

**2nd Sep.**—An enemy supply ship in convoy was attacked and set on fire by British bombers off Dunkirk.

**3rd Sep.**—Two schooners in an enemy convoy were sunk in the Mediterranean.

**4th Sep.**—Four enemy ships proceeding in a convoy off Sardinia were successfully attacked by the Fleet Air Arm.

The Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission revealed that American shipping programme was ahead of schedule.

The British cruiser *Hermione* rammed and sank an Italian submarine.

**5th Sep.**—The German High Command admitted in a radio broadcast that less British tonnage had been sunk by German U-boats in the last two months than in the months from February to June.

The Danish ship *Malaya* was sunk in the Atlantic.

**6th Sep.**—A 2,000-ton Vichy supply ship was captured by a British destroyer off the French coast.

The new United States cruiser *Atlanta* was launched.

**7th Sep.**—Two enemy submarines were sunk in the Atlantic in one night by a British destroyer.

**8th Sep.**—It was revealed that seven million out of the thirteen million tons of shipping belonging to the Allied countries under German occupation had been rescued by the British.

A German U-boat surrendered to a British Coastal Command aircraft and was taken in tow by the Royal Navy.

**9th Sep.**—The British Navy sank a German destroyer, an armoured trawler and another vessel off Murmansk.

The German High Command admitted the sinking of an artillery training ship of 14,000 tons by the British Navy in Norwegian waters.

British Naval patrols sank two enemy supply ships and an E-boat in the English Channel.

Reuter learned that the sinking of British and Allied ships in July and August did not amount to much more than one-third of the German and Italian tonnage sunk by Allied aircraft and submarines.

Mr. Churchill revealed that British scientists had largely mastered Germany's latest secret weapon, the 'acoustic mine'.

**10th Sep.**—An enemy supply ship in a convoy off the Norwegian coast was torpedoed by Royal Air Force Coastal Command aircraft.

**11th Sep.**—It was reported that a German raider sank a Dutch motor ship in the Pacific, about a thousand miles west of Panama.

**12th Sep.**—The British destroyer *Vimiera* shot down a German bomber when the latter attempted to attack a convoy in the North Sea.

**13th Sep.**—A Netherlands submarine sank an enemy supply ship of about 6,000 tons in the Mediterranean.

**14th Sep.**—British naval aircraft made a successful attack on enemy shipping in the Bodo area, off the Norwegian coast.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that American policy, as announced by Mr. Roosevelt in his broadcast, would be "of untold help to the Royal Navy."

**15th Sep.**—An Axis raider was reported to be operating off Ecuador.

British planes, in an attack on an enemy convoy off the Frisian Islands, sank one ship and damaged another.

**16th Sep.**—It was announced that British submarines and aircraft had sunk 10,000 tons of enemy shipping in the Mediterranean in the first half of this month, the total Axis shipping losses for August having exceeded 168,000 tons.

**18th Sep.**—Some Axis vessels, seized in United States ports, were put into the Trans-Atlantic service to carry Lease-Lend goods to Britain.

**19th Sep.**—It was revealed that millions of cubic feet of shipping space had been released as a result of military salvage work in the Middle East.

The United States Navy Department announced that twelve British warships and eleven other craft were now in American ports for repairs.

**21st Sep.**—Two German E-boats were sunk in the North Sea while attempting to attack a British convoy.

**23rd Sep.**—President Roosevelt announced that the Administration was studying the question of arming American merchantships.

**24th Sep.**—Britain, said *The New York Times*, had promised to give reciprocal facilities for re-fitting American warships at Singapore.

**27th Sep.**—A number of merchantships—"the Liberty Fleet"—were launched simultaneously at shipyards scattered throughout the United States. President Roosevelt said: "We propose to the best of our ability to protect them (the ships) from torpedo, shell or bomb."

**30th Sep.**—Mr. Churchill announced that the losses of British, Allied and Neutral merchantships in July-August-September amounted only to one-third of the losses in April-May-June and that "Our slaughter of enemy shipping has been increasing by leaps and bounds."

**1st Oct.**—Preferring the word "protection" to "convoy", Colonel Knox declared that the United States Fleet "is providing whatever protection is needed anywhere."

**6th Oct.**—Increased ship production and fewer sinkings would mean free movement of American foreign trade cargoes within the next few months, predicted Admiral Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission.

**8th Oct.**—It was announced that seven former United States destroyers had been transferred to the Canadian Navy.

**9th Oct.**—The Admiralty announced the capture of a German U-boat by a British trawler.

**10th Oct.**—A 6,000-ton enemy vessel was torpedoed and sunk by British Naval aircraft, said a Middle East communiqué.

The Admiralty announced the introduction of fighter aircraft as a means of new protection for merchantmen. These aircraft will be catapulted into the air by the latter whenever enemy bombers made their appearance.

**11th Oct.**—The United States Maritime Commission announced the signing of contracts for the construction of 49 more tankers which would give America the largest tanker fleet in the world.

**13th Oct.**—It was announced that Malaya as well as Australia were building ships for the Royal Indian Navy.

**14th Oct.**—It was reported that four ships in a convoy were sunk a hundred miles from the Azores. Eighty survivors reached Lisbon.

**15th Oct.**—An enemy supply ship was torpedoed off Norway by the Coastal Command aircraft.

**21st Oct.**—The First Lord of the Admiralty revealed that British, Allied and Neutral shipping losses had been less in the last twelve months when they had to face co-ordinated air, submarine and mine attacks than they were from submarine attacks alone in 1917.

Britain released to the United States of America 15 oil tankers, formerly of American registry, to be used for alleviating petrol shortage on the east coast of America.

**22nd Oct.**—The Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission said that American ship construction had caught up ton for ton with the sinking of Allied ships.

A British submarine sank two enemy supply ships in the course of an attack on a convoy in the Mediterranean.

The United States Navy Department announced that three more British warships, making a total of 35, had arrived in American ports for repairs.

**23rd Oct.**—Mr. Harold Ickes announced that Great Britain was returning 40 tankers borrowed from the United States.

**24th Oct.**—The Admiralty announced that an Italian armed merchant cruiser had been torpedoed by a British submarine in the central Mediterranean.

It was officially announced that the British destroyer *Broadwater* had been torpedoed and sunk while on escort duty in the North Atlantic.

**25th Oct.**—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that Britain had sent some naval equipment to Russia and also carried out fourteen separate attacks on enemy transports taking reinforcements for use against the Soviets.

**29th Oct.**—Col. Knox said that the United States navy would probably apply a policy of secrecy to the sinkings of any German submarines in engagements with American vessels of war.

**30th Oct.**—Senator Taft said that Britain had now 25 million tons of shipping, which was four million more than when the war was declared.

Two British ships were bombed from the air outside Spanish territorial waters. One was sunk but the other beat off the raiders.

**1st Nov.**—Ten ships including a tanker, a large-sized supply vessel and an escort ship, were hit during the Royal Air Force attacks on enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast and off the Frisian Islands.

**3rd Nov.**—The United States Navy Department announced that fifty escort vessels for Britain were under construction.

It was announced that twenty to thirty ships of a German convoy hugging the European coast had been destroyed during the last three days by the Royal Air Force.

**5th Nov.**—It was revealed that the American navy was actively hunting Hitler's new-type U-boats in the Atlantic.

**6th Nov.**—The Canadian Navy Minister revealed the presence of German U-boats just off Newfoundland.

**7th Nov.**—It was reported that submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet and bombers of the Middle East Command had, in the last three months, sunk 81 Axis ships, totalling 339,000 tons and damaged another 61 ships, totalling 267,000 tons.

**10th Nov.**—It was revealed that the Italians had so far lost 30 destroyers.

The Admiralty announced the loss of the destroyer *H.M.S. Cossack*.

The sinking of the Italian tanker *Torcallo* (3,336 ton) in the Black Sea, presumably by a Soviet submarine on November 6, was reported.

The Royal Air Force scored a direct hit on an enemy supply ship off Norway.

British warships captured the Finnish freighter *Anneberg* (2,544 tons).

**12th Nov.**—Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that shipping losses for the four months ending with October totalled only three-quarter million tons, as against two million in the preceding four months.

**15th Nov.**—In a message to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, President Roosevelt called for "ships, ships and more ships" and Mr. Knudsen, head of the Office of Production Management, said: "As long as you keep the line open to England, Hitler cannot win."

It was announced that the American liner *George Washington* (23,000 tons) had been transferred to Britain.

**17th Nov.**—Mr. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a Special Mission to the Far East, inspected shipyards at Sydney and paid a tribute to the great and expanding ship-building industry in Australia.

**21st Nov.**—The Admiralty reported that one enemy E-boat was sunk, and two others probably so, in engagements with British naval patrols.

**22nd Nov.**—The French Freighter *Ville de Tamatave*, captured by the British Navy, arrived in New York under the British flag.

12-A

**23rd Nov.**—President Roosevelt approved of legislation authorizing the Navy Department to construct or acquire at least 300 small vessels for mine-sweeping, etc.

**27th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force sank an enemy supply ship off the Dutch Coast and another supply ship and two anti-aircraft ships near France, beside shooting down two enemy fighters.

**28th Nov.**—The Royal Air Force made successful attacks on enemy shipping off the Dutch and Norwegian coast.

**29th Nov.**—The British submarines *Tigris* and *Trident* sank eight enemy ships and seriously damaged five others in Arctic waters.

**2nd Dec.**—After sinking a heavily-armed German raider, the Australian cruiser *Sydney* was herself sunk.

The British Navy in the Mediterranean sank one Italian supply ship, one heavy destroyer and one tanker carrying 10,000 tons of petrol for the German army in Libya.

The Royal Air Force Coastal Command, in the course of surprise attacks on the harbour at Kristiansund, set on fire several enemy supply ships.

**3rd Dec.**—The United States Maritime Commission revealed that launchings in American shipyards were at the rate of one per day.

**5th Dec.**—The Royal Air Force made successful attacks on enemy shipping off the north coast of France.

**6th Dec.**—The British Cruiser *Dorsetshire* sank a German commerce raider of about 10,000 tons in the South Atlantic.

**7th Dec.**—The United States Navy Department took into protective custody Finnish merchant-ships in American waters.

**12th Dec.**—The United States Coast Guards seized the French liner *Normandie* and other French ships in American ports.

**18th Dec.**—Another United States Cruiser was launched.

**20th Dec.**—Two enemy merchantmen in convoy were torpedoed off Tripoli.

**23rd Dec.**—It was authoritatively stated in London that the battle of the Atlantic was going "pretty well."

**28th Dec.**—Enemy shipping was successfully attacked off the Norwegian coast by British naval and air forces.

**30th Dec.**—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy shipping off La Pallice.

**31st Dec.**—British submarines sank five enemy schooners in the Mediterranean and torpedoed an Italian destroyer.



## 1942

**2nd Jan.**—One Italian and two German submarines were sunk off Libya.

**8th Jan.**—A German U-boat was sunk in the Mediterranean by a Dutch submarine.

**9th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force successfully attacked two enemy merchantmen in central Mediterranean.

**11th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force bombed a strongly-escorted enemy convoy off the Dutch coast.

British submarines sank enemy transport vessels in the Ionian Sea.

**13th Jan.**—An Italian mine-sweeper was sunk in the Mediterranean by British submarines, which also torpedoed two enemy supply ships.

**17th Jan.**—Three enemy merchant-ships were sunk by United States submarines off Tokyo Bay.

**18th Jan.**—The loss was announced of the British submarine *Perseus*.

**19th Jan.**—The British destroyer *Vimiera* (1,000 tons) was sunk.

**20th Jan.**—An American torpedo boat successfully attacked a 5,000-ton enemy vessel in Subig Bay (the Philippines).

**21st Jan.**—Two merchantmen were sunk off the Atlantic coast of America by enemy U-boats.

A United States Flying Fortress sank a 10,000-ton Japanese tanker in the Far East.

The Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission in a report to Congress said that the Allied shipping programme was forging ahead of the losses by sinkings at sea.

**24th Jan.**—A British warship sank a Japanese submarine.

**25th Jan.**—An 8,000-ton Italian ship was intercepted and captured by the British Navy.

**26th Jan.**—A Norwegian ship and an American tanker were torpedoed off the east coast of America.

**29th Jan.**—A British liner (7,000 tons) was sunk off the Canadian coast with the loss of 250 lives.

**31st Jan.**—The Royal Air Force set fire to the largest ship in an enemy convoy of eight ships off the Frisian Islands.

An American tanker of 6,836 tons was sunk by a submarine off the Atlantic coast.

**3rd Feb.**—An escorted enemy tanker was attacked off Brittany by the Royal Air Force.

**4th Feb.**—Allied naval forces sank two heavily-laden Axis supply ships off the Channel islands.

**7th Feb.**—The Admiralty announced that at least two aircraft were destroyed and others damaged when enemy planes made three totally unsuccessful attacks on British convoys.

**9th Feb.**—Mr. Roosevelt appointed Admiral Emory Land as War Shipping Administrator to ensure the most effective utilization of United States shipping for the prosecution of the war.

**10th Feb.**—The giant French liner *Normandie*, recently took over by the United States Government, was seriously damaged by fire in New York harbour.

**11th Feb.**—The House of Commons discussed the shipping situation in a secret session.

**16th Feb.**—An Axis submarine which made a daring attack on the Dutch West Indies Island of Aruba, sinking three tankers at port, was itself sunk by United States aircraft. Two Canadian corvettes sank two Axis submarines. Two enemy ships in a convoy were sunk by British aircraft in the Bay of Biscay.

**17th Feb.**—A German ship, *Spreewald*, of 5,083 tons, was torpedoed and sunk by an Axis U-boat (!) 450 miles north of the Azores.

**21st Feb.**—The United States Maritime Commission announced the launching of five cargo ships.

**24th Feb.**—Mr. Churchill, opening the war debate in the Commons, stated that there had been an increase in Allied shipping losses; these were mainly due to the fact that American anti-submarine measures had not been completed.

**26th Feb.**—It was announced that the British submarine *Trident* torpedoed a German cruiser of 10,000 tons, and possibly an enemy destroyer, off the Norwegian coast.

**28th Feb.**—It was reported that United States submarines had sunk five enemy ships in the Far East. The American destroyer *Jacob Jones* (1,200 tons) was torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast.

**5th Mar.**—American shipyards were turning out, it was announced, one ship a day; before the end of the year, not less than three ships would be built daily.

**7th Mar.**—The Brazilian Government took over 96,325 tons of shipping, made up of 10 Italian, 10 German and 1 Finnish vessels.

**21st Mar.**—British submarines sank two enemy supply ships in central Mediterranean though the latter were escorted by destroyers.

**22nd Mar.**—An American bomber destroyed an enemy submarine off the east coast of the United States.

**23rd Mar.**—The Admiralty announced that eleven Axis vessels in all—two U-boats, two supply-ships, six Schooners and a motor-vessel carrying troops—had been sunk by British submarines in the Mediterranean, in some cases close to the Italian coast. United States submarines operating in Japanese waters sank a 7,000-ton Japanese tanker, a 6,000-ton ship and a 5,000-ton freighter and damaged two 2,000-ton freighters. In addition, an enemy destroyer (or anti-submarine vessel) was attacked and probably sunk.

**25th Mar.**—The Italians admitted that the battleship *Littorio* was hit during naval and air operations in the Mediterranean when they unsuccessfully tried to stop an important British convoy proceeding to Malta with supplies. Two Italian cruisers were also hit. Only one ship of the convoy was sunk; one British destroyer was hit but reached harbour.

**31st Mar.**—London's Warship Week reached a total of £145,074,919.

It was revealed that 98 Allied ships were sunk in four months in the Atlantic waters. A United States Senate Committee would inquire into the effectiveness of the counter-measures.

**4th Apr.**—The United States Naval Department announced that a medium-sized United States merchantman was torpedoed off the Atlantic coast.

Three American vessels were sunk by the Japanese in the Pacific.

A Japanese light cruiser was sunk by the United States marines in the vicinity of Christmas Island, about 250 miles south-west of Java. Five other Japanese ships were damaged in the Java area. The total of Japanese ships of all sizes sunk or damaged or otherwise affected by United States submarines, since the Pearl Harbour attack, was 48.

**9th Apr.**—An Italian cruiser of 10,000 tons, armed with 8-inch guns was torpedoed and sunk in the central Mediterranean by a British submarine.

**10th Apr.**—A United States submarine sank a large and heavily-armed Japanese vessel, possibly an auxiliary cruiser, in the vicinity of the Celebes Sea.

**17th Apr.**—A large Italian transport was sunk by a British submarine in the Mediterranean.

There was no official confirmation of Japanese claims to have caused loss to a convoy on April 6 and to have sunk 15 freighters within one hour.

**18th Apr.**—*Surcouf*, the world's largest submarine belonging to the Free French, was reported lost.

**20th Apr.**—Two vessels for the British merchant fleet were launched at an east Atlantic port in America.

A second fire, reported to have been caused by a short-circuit, broke out in the former French liner *Normandie*, now lying in New York harbour.

Four large German transports and one tanker were sunk in the Barentz Sea by the Soviet navy.

**22nd Apr.**—An American submarine operating in the Pacific, damaged a Japanese submarine.

**23rd Apr.**—Two United States torpedo boats attacked a Japanese light cruiser off Cebu and left her sinking.

The Australian Prime Minister announced that *H.M.A.S. Vampire* was lost in the Bay of Bengal as the result of enemy action.

**25th Apr.**—A British ship was sunk by a U-boat. Forty survivors were rescued.

Two medium-sized merchant vessels were torpedoed off the Atlantic coast.

A small Norwegian merchantman was damaged by shell fire by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast.

**26th Apr.**—In the Mediterranean, British submarines sank four heavily-laden enemy supply ships.

Russian warships in the Barentz Sea sank one enemy transport.

**27th Apr.**—The United States destroyer *Sturevant* sank by an underwater explosion off Florida.

Washington naval and military experts said that Japanese losses to Americans in the Pacific from December 7 to April 17 totalled 80 warships and merchantmen. Besides these, 56 Japanese vessels were believed to have been sunk and 78 damaged.

**29th Apr.**—A large enemy supply ship was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Norway by a British submarine.

**4th May.**—According to a joint Admiralty and Air Ministry communiqué, the German warships *Gneisenau*, *Scharnhorst* and *Prinz Eugen* had been severely damaged as a result of Royal Air Force bombing.

**5th May.**—As a result of enemy operations, a United States gunboat was sunk near Corregidor.

**6th May.**—The American shipyards set up a new construction record in April, completing and delivering 36 merchant ships.

**7th May.**—Destroyer *Jaguar* was sunk. Three mine-sweepers and two gunboats were lost by the United States Navy.

*Marblehead*, a United States light cruiser, was attacked and damaged by Japanese planes off Balikpapan in Borneo.

**8th May.**—*H.M.S. Edinburgh* and four other British ships were sunk by the Germans in Arctic area. In south-west Pacific, one Japanese cruiser, two destroyers and four gunboats were sunk by the United States Navy. Four other enemy vessels were also sunk.

**10th May.**—An Allied ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine near Bermuda.

**13th May.**—Three British destroyers were sunk by a German air attack in the Mediterranean.

A ship was torpedoed in the St. Laurence river by a U-boat.

**15th May.**—A large Japanese merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk in eastern South China Sea.

Several encounters took place between British and German naval units of the Dutch coast. One German boat was sunk and two British vessels were damaged.

Allied planes attacked enemy shipping at Amboyna. One vessel was sunk and two others were hit.

A United States merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the west coast of Africa.

**16th May.**—British light naval forces harassed enemy shipping off the Flemish and French coasts and two Axis trawlers were sunk. British fighters attacked three German mine-sweepers off the north coast of Cherbourg Peninsula.

A United States merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the Mississippi river.

A Mexican tanker was sunk by a submarine off Miami.

A Mexican Government-owned merchantman was sunk.

**19th May.**—A small United States merchant ship and a medium-sized British merchant vessel were torpedoed by Axis submarines in the Caribbean Sea. A British corvette was sunk.

**20th May.**—The loss of the liner *Empress of Asia*, 17,000 tons, was announced.

**21st May.**—Eleven enemy submarines hunting in a pack in the mid-Atlantic torpedoed an Allied ship.

**23rd May.**—Another Mexican tanker *Naja* was torpedoed off the Brazilian coast.

A small Norwegian merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast.

A medium-sized United States freighter was torpedoed in the Gulf of Mexico.

The following three enemy vessels were destroyed off Australia; one eight-inch cruiser of the Kako class; one 9,000-ton cargo vessel and one 16,000-ton cargo vessel.

According to the Vichy News Agency, a second French submarine *Le Heros* was sunk in the British operations against Madagascar.

**26th May.**—The Turkish steamer *Chefa Chefak* was torpedoed and sunk by an unidentified submarine in the Black Sea.

The Japanese liner *Nagasaki Maru* sank after striking a Japanese mine outside Nagasaki harbour.

**27th May.**—The United States destroyer *Blakely* was damaged by a torpedo from an enemy submarine in the Caribbean Sea.

The 5,000-ton Brazilian ship *Commandante Lyra* was torpedoed 180 miles off the South American coast.

**29th May.**—United States submarines damaged a Japanese heavy cruiser in the Far East.

The United States destroyer *Blakely* was attacked again outside Castries harbour.

**30th May.**—Three Axis submarines were attacked off the Brazilian coast and one submarine was sunk.

**31st May.**—An Axis submarine was sunk off Martinique.

A medium-sized United States merchant ship was torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea.

**1st June.**—A series of explosions occurred aboard a United States merchantman in port at Tampico (Mexico), setting it on fire.

**2nd June.**—Two enemy supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean by a British submarine.

An American merchantman was torpedoed in the Gulf of Mexico by a small Axis submarine.

The British cruiser *Trinidad* was sunk.

**3rd June.**—A medium-sized British merchantman was torpedoed in the Atlantic.

**6th June.**—A medium-sized British merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico.

One Norwegian and one Dutch merchantman were torpedoed by a submarine in the Atlantic.

**7th June.**—A violent five-minute battle occurred when a German bomber attacked a British convoy off Lisbon.

A Japanese submarine torpedoed and sank an Allied ship off the New South Wales coast.

**8th June.**—Allied planes bombed and destroyed a Japanese submarine.

A naval action was fought off the Belgian coast and a Nazi torpedo boat was sunk.

**10th June.**—Four enemy merchant ships and an Italian destroyer were sunk in the Mediterranean by the British submarine *Turbulent*.

Three Allied merchantmen were sunk in the eastern coast of southern Africa.

**11th June.**—A United States freighter was sunk by a submarine off the northern tip of the State of Washington.

**13th June.**—The Royal Air Force sank two Italian destroyers in the Mediterranean.

**18th June.**—The Yugoslav steamer *Supetar* was torpedoed in the Mozambique Channel.

**20th June.**—An enemy submarine was sunk in the western Atlantic by a small Norwegian merchant vessel.

The British destroyer *Wild Swan* was sunk by enemy aircraft west of the French coast.

**22nd June.**—One United States merchant ship was lost and another damaged off the coast of Virginia through mines.

**24th June.**—An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank an American freighter.

The Royal Air Force in Malta sank a medium-sized merchantman in an Axis convoy.

An enemy supply ship was torpedoed in the English Channel.

**26th June.**—Enemy supply ships were attacked in the Mediterranean by British aircraft and one of them was sunk.

Four Japanese warships were sunk by Chinese bombers off Hankow.

**29th June.**—Two Mexican tankers, *Tuxpan* and *Choapes*, were torpedoed and sunk 50 miles off the coast of Mexico. There was heavy loss of life.

**30th June.**—Three United States merchantmen were sunk by the enemy. One of them was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico; the other two were sunk by enemy submarines several hundred miles off the Atlantic coast.

**2nd July.**—A sharp engagement was reported to be going on between a British warship escorting a convoy and enemy planes off the Portuguese Coast.

**5th July.**—Two steamers were attacked by a submarine off the East African coast.

**9th July.**—The Swedish motor-ships *Uddeholm* (3,600 tons) and *Argentina* (5,300 tons) were sunk by mines off the coast of Norway.

A Greek steamer was torpedoed south of Angoche.

A Japanese destroyer was torpedoed in the vicinity of Kiska in the Aleutian Islands.

**10th July.**—Germany's most powerful battle-ship *Von Tripitz* was torpedoed and damaged by a Soviet submarine in the Barentz Sea. A big German transport also was sunk.

Three Allied ships were torpedoed in the Mozambique Channel.

**12th July.**—It was reported that three ships, part of a convoy of 14 vessels, were sunk by U-boats off Cape Chat in the Gulf of St. Laurence.

After an Axis submarine had torpedoed and sunk a merchantship off the east coast of Africa, it machine-gunned the survivors.

A medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean.

**13th July.**—Another Swedish ship *Lulea* was torpedoed in Swedish waters.

It was revealed that since submarine attacks began on January 14, 350 ships had been sunk in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf area. *The Manchester Guardian's* comment was, that "it was a most serious rate."

**16th July.**—A heavily escorted enemy tanker was destroyed off the French coast by British light coastal forces.

**19th July.**—A Nazi plane was shot down by a British motor-launch in the English Channel.

A U-boat was destroyed in eastern Mediterranean by two South African patrol vessels.

Lieut.-General Frank Andrews, Commander of the Caribbean Zone said in an interview that submarine attacks in the Caribbean had decreased recently.

A United States merchantship was torpedoed in the Indian Ocean.

**22nd July.**—United States submarines sank three more Japanese destroyers off the Aleutian Islands.

**26th July.**—A medium-sized United States merchantship was torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea.

**6th Aug.**—A British submarine torpedoed and sank an Italian steamship *The Adda* (800 tons). Another supply ship was attacked and severely damaged.

**10th Aug.**—More than six shells were fired by an Axis submarine in a running battle with an Australian merchantman off the south Australian coast. A shot from the merchantman at point-blank range hit the U-boat.

**11th Aug.**—An attack by the Soviet fleet air arm on a heavily escorted convoy of two transports sank one transport and damaged a number of the escorts in the Barentz Sea.

**18th Aug.**—According to an announcement by the Brazilian Government, three Brazilian ships were sunk during the last three days by Axis submarines.

**19th Aug.**—Two more Brazilian ships, *Itagiba* and *Arara* were sunk off the State of Bahia.

**20th Aug.**—A United States merchant ship was sunk in South Atlantic by a German ship.

**22nd Aug.**—Three German ships were hit off the Dutch coast.

**23rd Aug.**—It was revealed that more than a million tons of Axis shipping, mostly funy laden with vital supplies, were sunk in the North Sea and the English Channel by British naval and air forces up to July 15.

His Majesty's submarine *Upholder* was lost.

The United States cargo ship *Narbo* was sunk 500 miles off the mouth of the Congo river in Africa.

**25th Aug.**—An enemy merchant ship was sunk off the Norwegian coast by a British submarine.

**28th Aug.**—Three enemy ships were sunk off Dieppe harbour.

## VICHY

1941

**30th Aug.**—Five Frenchmen were executed by a military court in Paris for participating in a Communist demonstration and two Frenchmen and one Dutchman for espionage.

**3rd Sep.**—It is revealed that Vichy had made a formal request to Germany for a final peace treaty and that the Germans were reluctant to agree.

The Vichy Army and Navy personnel continued to go over to Free France.

General Dentz and other Vichy Officers in Syria were released, but two were detained pending the return of two British Officers who had not yet reached Syria from France.

**5th Sep.**—It was stated in Washington that M. Henri Haye, Vichy's Ambassador to the United States, will leave America for good.

**6th Sep.**—Three French hostages were shot by the German authorities in Occupied France as a reprisal for the attempted assassination of a German soldier.

**8th Sep.**—Russians, whether Communists or not, were rounded up in France at the behest of the German authorities.

**10th Sep.**—Vichy's negotiations with the Germans for a reduction in the occupation charges reached a deadlock.

**12th Sep.**—The court-marshal at Clermont passed sentences on several Communists for attempting to revive the Communist Party at Chateau Roux. Two received death sentences.

**13th Sep.**—Vichy maintained silence on the reports that British planes bombed Cannes and other towns in southern France.

A copy of the text of Mr. Roosevelt's broadcast was handed over to Marshal Petain by the American Ambassador.

**14th Sep.**—The German authorities banned the retention of firearms by the civilian population of Occupied France.

**15th Sep.**—M. Laval declared his intention to continue his policy of "reconciliation with Germany."

**16th Sep.**—Ten French hostages were shot by the German authorities in Occupied France as reprisal for "acts of aggression against members of the German army."

General de Gaulle, Leader of Free France, returned to London.

**17th Sep.**—Attempts to kill German soldiers in Occupied France continued to be reported.

**19th Sep.**—General de Gaulle, Leader of Free France, in a broadcast to the French people, denounced the sinister manoeuvres of the Vichy clique. Two Frenchmen were shot by the Germans "for aiding the enemy through Communist propaganda."

**20th Sep.**—A big clash was reported in Paris in which five Frenchmen were killed and several German soldiers wounded. The Germans arrested seventeen Frenchmen and shot seven "hostages."

It was reported, but not confirmed, that Vichy was to have in the United States a new pro-British Ambassador, M. Charles Rist.

**21st Sep.**—Marshal Petain, in a broadcast, called on Frenchmen in the Occupied zone not to indulge in isolated attacks on the German army.

**22nd Sep.**—Two hundred arrests were reported in Paris where four theatres cancelled their performances as a protest against the imposition of the curfew.

A Vichy report said that armoured cars and machine guns were to be used to quell the rising tide of disorder in Occupied France.

The Vichy Cabinet approved of a new plan for the defence of Dakar from whatever quarter an attack may come.

**23rd Sep.**—General de Gaulle announced the formation of a new Free French Committee who will act as trustees for France till such time as they can hand over to a constitutionally representative French Government.

**25th Sep.**—The Vichy authorities sentenced (in absentia) to death General Le Gentilhomme, the Free French leader, and confiscated his property.

**26th Sep.**—The Soviet Union recognized the Free French National Committee, M. Maisky (Soviet Ambassador to Britain) exchanging letters with General de Gaulle in London.

**28th Sep.**—Two more Frenchmen were executed in Paris "for being in wrongful possession of arms."

A Stockholm report said that Berlin had agreed to a relaxation of the armistice conditions and that Petain's Government will move from Vichy to Paris, though the German occupying troops will remain in France.



**2nd Oct.**—Twenty French railwaymen were shot at Lille, following the blowing up of a German ammunition train and two goods trains.

**3rd Oct.**—Bombs destroyed six Paris synagogues.

**7th Oct.**—Secret German activities along the French coast were reported as well as an order prohibiting the people from entering the so-called "forbidden zone."

**10th Oct.**—Fears of a fresh wave of Gestapo terror swept through Paris when the body of Mme. Tonia Masse, Secretary of the French Fascist leader, Eugene Deloncle, was discovered in the Seine.

**13th Oct.**—Admiral Darlan went on a visit to Paris.

Senator Connally, Chairman of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, said that America will seize hold of any French colonies in the Western Hemisphere if the Vichy Government permitted Germans to use them.

**16th Oct.**—Marshal Petain ordered the detention in a fortress of M.M. Daladier, Blum, Reynaud, Mandel and Guy la Chambre and General Gamelin.

**17th Oct.**—Marshal Petain, referring to the internment of M.M. Daladier, Blum, Reynaud, Mandel and General Gamelin, asked the French people to have faith in him.

**19th Oct.**—Genl. Karl Frederick Holtz, the Nazi Military Commander of the Nantes district of Occupied France, was assassinated.

**20th Oct.**—Genl. Weygand left Vichy for North Africa after attending a French Cabinet meeting.

**21st Oct.**—Fifty hostages, the Germans threatened would be shot as a reprisal for the assassination of the German Commander of Nantes. Fifty more hostages would be shot if the guilty persons were not arrested before midnight of October 23.

**22nd Oct.**—A German officer was assassinated in Bordeaux and fifty hostages were arrested by the Occupation authorities.

Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan appealed to Frenchmen to stop shooting Germans in view of the terrible reprisals.

**24th Oct.**—The town and neighbouring areas of Bordeaux were ordered to pay a surety of ten million francs as a reprisal for the shooting of a German officer.

It was rumoured that Marshal Petain wanted to hand over himself as a hostage to the German authorities in order to prevent the execution of further batches of hostages at Nantes and Bordeaux.

**25th Oct.**—Mr. Churchill issued a statement, associating His Majesty's Government fully with the sentiments of horror and condemnation expressed by the President of the United States upon the Nazi butcheries in France and declared that retribution for those crimes must henceforward take its place amongst the major purposes of this war.

Three more Frenchmen were shot by the Germans "for illegal possession of arms and munitions."

General de Gaulle, broadcasting to the French nation, asked all French men and women to stand still for five minutes at 4 p.m., on October 31, wherever they may be, as a gigantic demonstration against the shooting of the French martyrs.

**27th Oct.**—The Commander of the German occupation troops in France advised the Vichy Government that he had suspended the executions of 100 French hostages at Nantes and Bordeaux in order to give the population a chance to throw light on the recent killing of the German officers.

The Government of Chile protested to the German Government against the execution of French hostages.

The Vichy Cabinet adopted further repressive measures against attacks on Germans and against acts of sabotage.

**28th Oct.**—It was revealed that His Holiness the Pope had made a *démarche* to the German Government against the execution of hostages in Occupied France.

The Royal Air Force, while bombing military objectives at Nantes, dropped leaflets containing a message of hope and deliverance to the French people. The citizens of Nantes joyously acknowledged the message in spite of the fact that the town was surrounded by German troops.

**30th Oct.**—Vichy banned public or private reception of British radio stations and announced penalties for those infringing the rule.

A cooling-off in Franco-German relations was reported, following the execution of hostages by the Nazis.

**3rd Nov.**—Marshal Petain nominated 20 new members of the French National Council, from which the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris resigned.

The Admiralty announced that French ships in convoy, attempting to scuttle themselves off South Africa, had been intercepted by British ships.

**4th Nov.**—The Vichy Government protested to Britain against the interception of a French convoy off South Africa.

Britain granted a 'navicert' for fresh United States Red Cross supplies for France.

**5th Nov.**—The Vichy Delegat -General to Occupied France returned to Paris from a visit to Germany.

The German-controlled Paris Radio incited the Vichy authorities to resist with force future searches of their ships by the British Navy.

**7th Nov.**—Neutral observers, who had just left Berlin, said that recriminations had broken out between the German Army and Nazi party officials, each accusing the other of having provoked the present French unrest by shooting hostages.

**12th Nov.**—Gen. Huntziger, Vichy's Minister for War, was killed in a plane crash in France just before he was due to report to Marshal Petain on his 10,000 miles tour of inspection of French North Africa.

**14th Nov.**—The British Ministry of Economic Warfare stated that the five Vichy ships recently intercepted by the Royal Navy off the South African Coast carried war materials.

**15th Nov.**—Gen. De Gaulle outlined "The Free French Charter" at a mass meeting of his countrymen in London, and pledged full support to Britain in the war.

**16th Nov.**—While Gen. Juin (who arrived in Vichy on the invitation of the French Government) was freely tipped as the next War Minister, Gen. Weygand also arrived in Vichy from North Africa.

The German envoy, Herr Abetz, met M. Laval and then lunched with Marshal Petain at Vichy before returning to Occupied France.

**17th Nov.**—Gen. Weygand reported to Marshal Petain on his recent conversations with the late War Minister (Gen. Huntziger). It was believed that the Germans favoured Gen. Weygand's appointment as War Minister, but it was not thought he would willingly relinquish his strategic post in North Africa.

Gen. Gamelin, former French Commander-in-Chief, was reported to be ill and in hospital.

**18th Nov.**—Dr. Dalton, British Minister for Economic Warfare, affirmed that it would be impossible for blockade purposes, to distinguish between Occupied and unoccupied France. Intercepted French ships were to be retained as reprisal for the unlawful detention of British, Allied and neutral vessels by the Vichy Government at the conclusion of the armistice with Germany.

**19th Nov.**—It was reported from London and Washington that Gen. Weygand was dismissed from his post.

**20th Nov.**—It was officially announced in Vichy that Gen. Weygand had "retired." A reshuffle of civil and military posts in French Africa was also announced.

The United States declared that it was reviewing its entire relations with Vichy, consequent on the removal of Gen. Weygand and the growth of German control over French Africa.

**21st Nov.**—Iran broke off diplomatic relations with Vichy.

**22nd Nov.**—It was stated that a German military and economic mission would shortly leave for French North Africa.

American press reports said that Hitler was to visit Marshal Petain in Occupied France and demand his consent to send troops to French North Africa.

**23rd Nov.**—Gen. Odic, former Chief of the French Air Staff, joined Gen. De Gaulle as a protest against Vichy's policy.

It was stated that Sgr. Mussolini was to be present at the coming Hitler-Petain meeting.

**25th Nov.**—President Roosevelt authorized Lease-Lend aid to Gen. De Gaulle's Free French forces as the territory controlled by them was "vital to the defence of the United States."

A successful British landing on the coast of Normandy was reported, all the troops returning after finishing their task.

**29th Nov.**—Official circles in Vichy denied the report that French air and naval bases in North Africa had been handed over to the Axis powers.

The United States Coast Guard increased its protection of French ships in American harbours, which may be requisitioned by America in the event of the Nazis gaining control of the French Fleet.

**1st Dec.**—Marshal Petain conferred with Marshal Goering at a place 80 miles from Paris "on matters of interest to Germany and France."

**3rd Dec.**—A German military officer was shot in Paris and the Nazis threatened fierce reprisals against the civil population.

**4th Dec.**—Bases in North Africa for German use and Spanish-Vichy co-operation in West Africa were reported to have been decided on at the Petain-Goering meeting.

**5th Dec.**—A German officer was shot at in Paris.

**9th Dec.**—Five more Governments recognized Free France, viz., the Greek, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Yugoslav and Norwegian Government. Free France declared war on Japan.

**13th Dec.**—The Vichy Government notified their neutrality in the Pacific War.

The Germans announced that they would shoot 100 "Jews, anarchists and communists," imprison a large number and impose a fine of 1,000 million francs on Jews in the Occupied territory, following attempts against German troops in France.

**14th Dec.**—Paris press reports foreshadowed "protection of French merchantships in the Mediterranean by the French Navy."

The Vichy Government informed the German authorities of "the deep uneasiness

among all Frenchmen" caused by the German "reprisals."

**16th Dec.**—The British Admiralty exposed a German U-boat attack on the French ship *St. Denis* off the Balearics and refuted Vichy's charge that a British submarine was responsible.

**19th Dec.**—The United States entered into an agreement with Vichy by which the Martinique would not be made a base for enemy operations.

**25th Dec.**—Free French forces took possession of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

## 1942

**5th Jan.**—The body of M. Paringaux, Chief de Cabinet, was discovered on a railway line.

**6th Jan.**—Egypt severed relations with Vichy.

**11th Jan.**—Vichy announced that the trial of M. Daladier and M. Blum and General Gamelin would begin on February 19.

**15th Jan.**—More Frenchmen were shot in Paris for "illegal" possession of arms.

**20th Jan.**—A Paris Radio report said that the Vichy Council of State would shortly move to Paris.

**23rd Jan.**—The Germans executed two men in Paris for "working for the enemy."

**24th Jan.**—Vichy protested to Chungking against the bombing of Japanese occupied aerodromes in Indo-China.

**31st Jan.**—Free French Headquarters in London announced that Koakio Adiomani, King of 200,000 subjects in Vichy's West African territory, had joined General de Gaulle.

**4th Feb.**—A million and a half leaflets, urging the French people not to give up hopes of Allied victory, were dropped in Occupied France by the Royal Air Force on behalf of the United States Government.

**10th Feb.**—The United States Government sent a strong note of protest to Marshal Petain against Vichy's supplies to General Rommel. The British Minister for Economic Warfare revealed that the supplies were being delivered through French Tunisia.

**11th Feb.**—The 11,000-ton French liner *Marechal Joffre* escaped from Manila with a French and American crew to join Free French forces.

**18th Feb.**—The Vichy Government's Envoy in Paris denied that Gen. Rommel had received supplies via French North Africa.

**19th Feb.**—The so-called war-guilt trial of M. Blum and M. Daladier, ex-Premiers of France, General Gamelin, ex-Allied Supreme Commander, and other noted Frenchmen opened at Riom.

**28th Feb.**—M. Daladier, at the hearing of the war-guilt trial at Riom, said that one of the chief causes of France's defeat was the bad distribution of defence forces in the fortifications, crack troops holding the strong Maginot Line and less well-trained divisions guarding the vulnerable northern frontiers.

**3rd Mar.**—The Commander of the German Occupation Forces in France announced that 20 "Communists and Jews" would be shot as a reprisal for the attack by four youths on a German post in Paris and the resulting death of the German sentry; 20 more would be shot if the attackers were not discovered before 16th March. General Gamelin refused to speak at the Riom trial.

**8th Mar.**—It was revealed that M. Gabriel Peri, Foreign Editor of *L'Humanite*, who was shot as a "hostage" by the German authorities, left behind a letter, saying: "In a few minutes I shall make my contribution to the coming of the radiant dawn. Long live France!"

**9th Mar.**—The Moscow Radio reported that about 40 French warships had been handed over by the Vichy Government to Germany.

**13th Mar.**—The United States of America sought clarification of Vichy's assurance that she would not "willingly" surrender her fleet to, or allow the occupation of Madagascar, by the Axis.

**17th Mar.**—The Vichy authorities in French Morocco ordered the internment of British subjects aged between 18 and 50 residing in the coast towns "as a reprisal for the bombing of Occupied France." It was reported that cipher facilities for communication were denied to the British Consul in Madagascar.

**23rd Mar.**—There was no confirmation in London of the published reports to the effect that a decision had been reached in the discussions which had been going on between Vichy and Washington and that satisfactory assurances had been given to the United States. Such reports also stated that there had been a resumption of shipment of supplies from the United States to French North Africa.

Two French sailors were executed at Oran in French North Africa for "attempting to give up their ship to the British." Thirty-six persons were sentenced to death by the military court at Clermont Ferrand "for failing to give allegiance to the Vichy Government."

**24th Mar.**—Mexico seized a Vichy merchantship in the service of the Axis in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

**30th Mar.**—Information received in Washington through diplomatic channels, stated that M. Laval had asked for the Premiership. A Berlin message said that M. Laval had declared that all these rumours were ahead of facts.

**3rd Apr.**—M. Pierre Laval had a "final talk" with Marshal Petain at the latter's official residence at Vichy, and issued a statement warning the Marshal against the dangers of his present foreign policy.

**10th Apr.**—Marshal Petain presented President Roosevelt with a book of his speeches through M. Henri Haye, the Vichy Ambassador to the United States. The book contained the Marshal's speeches since June 1940, and Ambassador thought it might "enlighten the President on the general principles which Marshal Petain was following."

**13th Apr.**—Five Communists were shot as reprisal for killing a German sentry in Paris. An announcement made by General Staunburg, the Nazi Military Commander in Paris, said: "If those responsible for the attack are not found by next Friday, more Jewish and Communist hostages will be shot."

The Riom trial was suspended.

M. Laval was appointed Vice-Premier in a new Cabinet.

**14th Apr.**—A Berne message published in *The New York Times* said that Germany was reported to have sent a strongly-worded note to Vichy setting April 16 as the deadline for a comprehensive answer clarifying Vichy's attitude towards complete co-operation.

**16th Apr.**—The German-controlled Paris Radio stated that Admiral Darlan would be Chief of the land, sea and air forces.

**17th Apr.**—The United States Government decided to recall their Ambassador, Admiral Leahy, from Vichy for consultation.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held at Vichy. Discussions were held between Petain, Darlan and Laval about the formation of a Government.

Washington refused to accept the Vichy explanation as to why Vichy rejected the United States' note. Break with United States was held imminent.

Admiral Darlan agreed to take command of the French land, sea and air forces.

**18th Apr.**—M. Laval was made chief of the Vichy Government "subservient to Germany."

The Germans adopted extensive defence measures in the occupied countries of France and Norway. The Belgian coast was mined.

**19th Apr.**—According to a Soviet Agency report, the French fleet had been handed over to Germany.

M. Laval was to establish his Government in Paris. He announced the personnel of his Government.

**20th Apr.**—M. Laval explained the policy of the New Vichy Government as "reconciliation with Germany."

A hand grenade was thrown at M. Doriot, Chief of the French National Party, in Paris.

**22nd Apr.**—A Tass Agency message from Geneva announced the execution of 35 French hostages by the German military authorities in the Occupied Zone in France.

**23rd Apr.**—Boulogne, the nearest point to England on the French coast, was raided by British Commandos under the command of Major Lord Lovat.

As the result of the recent Royal Air Force bombing of the Renault Paris Factory, it was revealed that one-third of the factory was totally destroyed. Powerful motors and aero-engines that were being manufactured for the Germans were shattered to bits.

**24th Apr.**—As a sequel to the explosion in a transport train which occurred on Apr. 16 near Kouen, the Germans ordered 30 French hostages to be shot and sentenced to death 80 more.

British bombers attacked objectives in the Rhineland and the docks at Le Havre.

**25th Apr.**—Large German reinforcements were sent to Norway.

The Royal Air Force swept over the coast of northern France. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed. Shipyards and other targets in the docks at Flushing (Holland) were hit. The Fighter Command's attack was described as its biggest single offensive operation of the war.

Norwegian teachers on "strike" against the Quisling regime, 500 in number, were removed to a labour camp in the Arctic. A message to the Stockholm *Social Demokraten* stated that reports of conditions aboard the small ship in which they were taken away horrified even Quislings.

**26th Apr.**—The Royal Air Force bombed the docks at Dunkirk. The Fighter Command attacked enemy aerodromes in Occupied France. Considerable damage was done.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Social Demokraten*, Stockholm, said that negotiations between Vichy and Berlin indicated "further evidence of Vichy's desire to co-operate."

Following the return of M. Laval to power, a wave of unrest broke out in France. The Amiens-Cherbourg Express was wrecked which was taking German soldiers on leave. Attacks on German soldiers occurred at Lillers near Bethune, Mericourt near Vimy and Lens. There was also sabotage of factories, railway lines and electric cables. Throughout the occupied zone, the food requisitioned by the Germans was burnt or dynamited.

**27th Apr.**—According to a Tass message from Stockholm, M. Laval agreed to the German demands for the evacuation of a number of French industrial enterprises including machine-building plants, to central Europe.

According to the *Daily Express* (London) military correspondent, the Germans were afraid that the Allies would invade the occupied countries this summer.

The Vichy Government protested to the United States Government against the landing of American troops in New Caledonia.

British aircraft swept over northern France and bombed the docks at Dunkirk, and bombed and machine-gunned the aerodromes at Mardyck and Le Touquet.

**28th Apr.**—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France again and attacked Cologne, Trondheim and St. Omar.

**2nd May.**—The Royal Air Force swept across the Channel. The aero-engine factory and the Goodrich Rubber Works at Genuévillers near Paris, were attacked and large fires were left burning.

Eighteen Norwegians were executed as a reprisal for killing two Nazi policemen.

**3rd May.**—A mysterious explosion occurred in the Tessenderloo Chemical Factory in Belgium as a result of which 250 were killed and 2,000 injured.

The Royal Air Force raided northern France. Enemy shipping off Norway was bombed.

**4th May.**—The Royal Air Force assumed offensive against northern France. Three enemy fighters were destroyed.

Allied aircraft flew over Copenhagen and bombs were dropped.

A Nazi tanker was bombed off the Norway coast.

M. Laval received General Nogues, Resident-General of French Morocco.

Japanese delegates arrived in Vichy.

In a farewell interview with Admiral Leaby, United States Ambassador to Vichy, M. Laval said: "France will not initiate rupture of relations with the United States."

**5th May.**—There were air raid warnings at Marseilles and Toulon.

The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Le Havre. Hamburg also was bombed.

Fifty French hostages were deported as the result of the killing of a German soldier.

The German Command in Holland shot 75 Hollanders for alleged activities against the German occupying power.

**7th May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France. The power station at Caen was attacked.

**10th May.**—The Royal Air Force made several sweeps over occupied territory and attacked targets at Hazebrouck and Bruges. The Royal Air Force also attacked Warne-munde where the Germans train U-boat crews.

Targets at Dieppe were also successfully attacked.

**12th May.**—Field-Marshal Goering was reported to be in Paris engaged in important conversations with high French personalities.

A Vichy despatch stated that the United States had presented the following demands to the French High Commissioner in Martinique: firstly, the stationing of garrisons and military control over strategic points in French Antilles; secondly, the demobilizing of French ships anchored at Martinique since the Franco-German Armistice and the surrender of French tankers there.

**13th May.**—Far-reaching demands were made on Vichy by Germany on pain of permitting Italy to occupy Tunis and Corsica.

A rising wave of unrest swept over Paris. The Gestapo discovered 17 new illegal leaflets.

The German-controlled Paris Radio was put out of action by French saboteurs.

A wave of bomb-throwing occurred in the Paris area.

M. Laval had a long interview with the Japanese Ambassador.

Twenty-four Dutchmen were shot by the Germans for espionage.

**17th May.**—Vichy refused to give up sovereignty over Antilles. The Vichy Government's reply to Washington regarding Martinique declared its willingness to negotiate, through Admiral Robert, on all proposals.

**19th May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France and bombed the docks at Boulogne. Nine German fighters were shot down.

**21st May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France and attacked railway communications near St. Omar.

**22nd May.**—Shipping in the Dieppe-Le Havre area were attacked by the Royal Air Force.

**24th May.**—The Royal Air Force was active over France. The enemy submarine base at St. Nazaire was attacked and mines were laid in enemy waters.

Ten Communists and Jews were shot as a reprisal for an attempt on the life of a German soldier in Paris.

**26th May.**—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France. Two enemy fighters were destroyed.

**30th May.**—Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked enemy airfields and railway targets in northern France. An escorted enemy convoy was attacked off the Dutch coast. Two enemy fighters were destroyed.

**1st June.**—Two policemen were killed and several wounded in a rioting which broke out in front of a Paris shop.

**2nd June.**—The Royal Air Force made four sweeps over Occupied France and Belgium. The Bruges docks were attacked. Two Nazi planes were destroyed.

**3rd June.**—According to a new Nazi order, it was decreed that all Jews in Occupied France over the age of six must wear a Jewish star.

**4th June.**—The Chief Editor of a French newspaper was shot and killed in the centre of Paris.

The French blew up a Nazi munition dump at Hazebrouck, a town near the Belgian border.

**5th June.**—The Commandos raided French coast.

**6th June.**—The Royal Air Force swept over the Calais-Dunkirk area. The docks at Dieppe were attacked.

In a British Commando raid, an enemy patrol vessel was sunk.

**11th June.**—Authoritative reports from Vichy revealed that Marshal Petain was convinced that the Axis cannot win.

**13th June.**—"Laval and I are now marching hand in hand," declared Marshal Petain in a speech at the French Legion dinner.

**16th June.**—There was an explosion in an underground shelter at the Hotel de Ville in Paris.

**17th June.**—The Royal Air Force flew low over Paris and dropped the French tri-coloured flag over the Arc de Triomphe.

**18th June.**—Marshal Petain condemned the activities of profiteers in a broadcast.

**20th June.**—The Germans ordered the evacuation of the civil population of the French coast from Dieppe to Boulogne and several districts along the Belgian coast.

**21st June.**—According to a message from the French frontier, the Germans requested M. Laval to cede a million tons of French merchant shipping in the Mediterranean.

**22nd June.**—Enemy shipping was attacked off the Dutch coast.

**23rd June.**—M. Laval announced that Hitler had decided to liberate a large number of agricultural workers who are prisoners of war.

M. Laval, in a broadcast, said: "I desire Germany's victory."

**2nd July.**—The French Council of State which since 1940 had been meeting in the unoccupied zone, returned to Paris.

**5th July.**—American bombers were in action for the first time over Holland. Two were lost. Targets in German occupied territory were attacked. At Hamstede and Alkmaar, bombs burst on hangers, administrative buildings and dispersal points. The Valkenburg airfield was heavily machine-gunned. Enemy patrol vessels off the Dutch coast were also attacked.

A big fire broke out in the large works at Bonneuil-sur-Marne on the outskirts of Paris. The workshops were burned out. The damage was estimated at millions of francs. The fire was stated to have been due to wilful destruction.

**14th July.**—A communiqué issued by the German Police Commissioner in Paris, said: "If those suspected of outrages and acts of



sabotage are not caught before 10 days, all their male relatives from 18 years upwards will be shot. All their women relatives will be sent to penal servitude. All children up to 17 will be sent to houses of correction."

**17th July.**—M. Laval informed President Roosevelt that if the British, with American approval, destroyed the French ships at Alexandria, the United States will bear responsibility for "all serious consequences."

**19th July.**—The Vichy Ambassador to the United States, M. Henri Haye, received a diplomatic rebuff at Washington when Mr. Sumner Welles, the United States Under Secretary of State, cancelled an appointment he had previously made with the envoy.

**23rd July.**—The German radio stated that Italy and Vichy France had signed an agreement for promoting industrial and agricultural production in North Africa and pledging mutual assistance in the development of their respective colonies.

Three German officers and two traitors were shot in Paris.

**27th July.**—Marshal Petain visited Bordeaux and handed a flag to 5,000 of his *Compagnons de France* youth organization formed by him two years ago.

**30th July.**—M. Gaston Bergery, the recently-appointed Vichy Ambassador to Turkey, declared that M. Laval was in very poor health.

**2nd Aug.**—The first strike since the occupation of France broke out in factories at Suresnes where 400 workers went on strike.

**5th Aug.**—It was announced that all leave for both State and city police in Paris had been cancelled. M. Laval was expected to appeal shortly to the people of France not to help the British in the event of an invasion.

According to a report from the French frontier, Brenner pass over which runs a strategic railway and the road between Germany and Italy had been closed.

According to the Vichy News Agency, Widemann, leader of the S. S. Black Guards, had been appointed Chief of Police in the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

**6th Aug.**—M. Laval's delegate in Paris de Brinon, gave his second front warning to the people of Paris. He said M. Laval himself would shortly make an announcement on the subject "with much greater authority."

**12th Aug.**—According to a Press report, M. Laval had called up reinforcements of police and troops to protect the Vichy Government against a rumoured *coup d'etat*.

The Germans announced that 93 "terrorists" were shot as the result of attempts on the lives of German soldiers.

It was revealed that Hitler had ordered his troops in Belgium that in case they had to retreat, all military chiefs shall have the liberty to destroy everything, burn towns and shoot without hearing leading citizens.

**17th Aug.**—M. Laval ordered large-scale arrests in an effort to stamp out a new wave of opposition to his regime.

**18th Aug.**—The Royal Air Force attacked railway communications in Occupied France. Enemy vessels moored in the canal near Ouistreham also were attacked.

**25th Aug.**—Field Marshal Rundstedt, Commander of the German forces in Occupied France, conferred with Hitler in Berlin.

**26th Aug.**—A Decree, signed by Vichy authorities, announced the dissolution of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

## OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

### 1941

**30th Aug.**—The Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, conferred with Mr. Eden.

**31st Aug.**—Pestilence and famine were reported from the Balkan countries. Sabotage was reported to be rife in Bulgaria, while Serbian guerillas damaged the Sarajevo Broad railway.

**1st Sep.**—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, in a broadcast to her people on the occasion of her birthday, said that "the entire realm would fight until victory was achieved."

The Chinese Government accorded full recognition to the Czechoslovak Government in London.

**3rd Sep.**—Many Hungarian youths were sentenced in Budapest for alleged sabotage in the state railway system.

Several persons were sentenced in Denmark for insulting German Officers.

**4th Sep.**—Fifty "Communists" were executed by the German authorities in Serbia as a reprisal for the murder of a German soldier.

**5th Sep.**—The Germans fined the Archbishop of the Netherlands 500 guilders for failing to obey a German police order.

**8th Sep.**—Italy instituted special precautions in Croatia against surprise attacks from the sea.

**10th Sep.**—A state of emergency was proclaimed in Norway by the German Commissar, who threatened drastic steps against trade unionists. A leading Norwegian lawyer was executed for "plotting a general strike" of workers.

Great Britain agreed to lift the blockade in order to feed the starving Greek people.

**11th Sep.**—A spirit of revolt was smouldering throughout Rumania, it was reported.

**12th Sep.**—Sabotage in the Greek harbour of Salonika and guerilla activities in Albania were reported.

**13th Sep.**—Mr. Paul Hartmann, the Burgomaster of Oslo, was given a seat in the Free Norwegian Cabinet in London.

The "New Order" of Teutonic tyranny was in full swing in Norway, where repression was rampant. The curfew was imposed in all cities.

**15th Sep.**—Serbian patriots destroyed two stretches of the railway system and the

"Quisling" Premier, General Neditch, in a speech hinted at a punitive expedition being sent to the country if sabotage continued.

The Central Post office at Zagerb in Croatia was wrecked by a bomb-explosion.

The Czechs decided on a temporary boycott of all German-controlled newspapers.

**16th Sep.**—A number of mysterious "accidents" were reported in Czechoslovakia. A German munitions train was blown up.

Pavelitch, the Croatian Quisling, appealed to Sgr. Mussolini for help against "insurgents" in the new puppet State.

**21st Sep.**—The German authorities in Norway banned the issue of funds to Quisling and his henchmen by the Bank of Norway.

**22nd Sep.**—It was revealed that an important munitions work at Vlasin in Southern Bohemia and a power station at Trebenice were wrecked in an explosion.

King George of Greece arrived in London to take up his headquarters there.

**23rd Sep.**—The Germans held 25 Belgians as hostages for the killing of two German policemen.

**25th Sep.**—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, declared that Germany was directly responsible for feeding the people of German-occupied Europe.

**26th Sep.**—Twenty Belgian "hostages" were shot by the German authorities as a reprisal for sabotage activities against the German troops.

**27th Sep.**—Baron von Neurath was succeeded by the notorious Nazi terrorist, Heyrich, as "Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia."

A Central Committee was formed in London, under the leadership of Count Karolyi, to free Hungary from Nazi domination.

**28th Sep.**—Heydrich got an assurance of co-operation from the Quisling President of Bohemia (Dr. Hacha). Heydrich had Premier Elias of the Protectorate Government arrested for high treason and executed six leaders of the Czechs, including two Generals.

**29th Sep.**—A state of emergency was proclaimed in Bohemia and Moravia and the curfew was imposed in public resorts. Twenty persons were executed in Prague.

Sabotage in Bohemia and guerilla activity in Yugoslavia were reported.

The Official German News Agency denied the report of an attempt on the life of Dr. Tuka, the puppet Premier of Slovakia.

**30th Sep.**—It was strongly rumoured that Baron von Neurath was under arrest; and that the pretence of a separate administration in the "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia would be given up by the Germans.

A new Greek Cabinet was formed in London, M. Tsouderos (the Premier) taking charge of Foreign Affairs.

**1st Oct.**—A Soviet-Czech military agreement was reported.

The erstwhile Premier of Bohemia and Moravia was sentenced to death by a so-called German People's Court. Nearly 60 persons were executed after court-martial in Bohemia-Moravia.

**2nd Oct.**—President Hacha of the Protectorate Government in Bohemia-Moravia offered his resignation, which was not accepted by the Germans.

**3rd Oct.**—Dr. Otokar Klapka, the former Mayor of Prague, was condemned to death by the German authorities in Bohemia-Moravia. Three Jews were sentenced to death by hanging and 110 persons were handed over to the Gestapo. Fifteen others were also sentenced to death by court-martial.

**4th Oct.**—Many more Czechs were executed by court-martial in Prague and Brno.

The fury of the German terror in Poland continued unabated.

**5th Oct.**—Dr. Otokar Klapka was executed.

**7th Oct.**—Ten Czechs were executed at Brno after trial by court-martial.

**10th Oct.**—In revenge for local sabotage, it was reported the Germans had razed to the ground the village of Sabac, 90 miles west of Belgrade, and sent all surviving males to a concentration camp.

Twelve more Czech patriots were executed in Bohemia.

The Greek Premier, in the course of a report to Mr. Churchill on German atrocities in Crete, suggested the trial and execution in Berlin after the war of those responsible for the atrocities perpetrated in occupied countries.

Considerable detachments of British and Greek forces were reported to be carrying on guerilla warfare in Crete.

**11th Oct.**—The Sokol, the Czechoslovak patriotic organization, was dissolved by the Germans throughout Bohemia and Moravia and its property confiscated.

**12th Oct.**—The Holy Synod at Belgrade presented to the German military authorities a memorandum on the atrocities committed against the Serbians by Ustachis (Croat terrorists).

**15th Oct.**—Two divisions of Polish troops were made ready to go into action on the Eastern Front against Germany.

**20th Oct.**—The Bulgarians were unable to keep order in occupied Greece and so five German regiments were sent there.

**24th Oct.**—Two-hundred more "Communist" hostages were executed in Yugoslavia as a reprisal for alleged attacks on German soldiers on October 18.

**25th Oct.**—Fourteen Hungarians, including seven women, were executed at Pecs, for alleged subversive activities and illegal detention of arms.

**26th Oct.**—Under a Netherlands Royal Decree, Dutch courts were to administer Dutch law in Great Britain.

Czechoslovak Independence Day was celebrated at a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of President Benes and representatives of allied Governments.

Dr. Benes reconstructed the Czechoslovak Cabinet (in London).

**27th Oct.**—Mr. Churchill, in a letter to the Greek Premier on the anniversary of Italy's invasion of Greece, revealed that Greek forces in the Middle East would participate in the forthcoming operations.

**29th Oct.**—It was reported that 13 persons had been shot as a result of the court-martial for alleged sabotage at Travnik in north Bosnia.

**31st Oct.**—Fifty Communists and Jews were shot in Belgrade as a reprisal for one German soldier found killed.

Thirteen Greek hostages were hanged as a reprisal for the murder of two Nazi soldiers.

**3rd Nov.**—The Belgrade Radio announced the shooting of one hundred Communists and Jews as a reprisal for attacking a German soldier.

**5th Nov.**—King George of Greece said that he awaited an Allied victory with absolute confidence.

**7th Nov.**—The entire Norwegian fishing fleet, comprising 1,700 boats and other kinds of vessels, was placed under German control, according to reports from Oslo, the Germans giving as a reason that, of late, too many fishermen had tried to escape to England.

**8th Nov.**—A German plan for a Conference at Vienna of the slave states of Europe was revealed in messages from Vichy. Hitler's plan was to collect representatives from the countries occupied and also neutral countries and make a show of getting approval for the German "New Order."

**9th Nov.**—Four persons, including two women, were executed by an order of the Bucharest military tribunal for "Communist" acts of sabotage.

**10th Nov.**—Several Italian soldiers were killed by bombs thrown on Italian troops at Spalato in Yugoslavia.

**11th Nov.**—Berlin denied reports of a congress of slave states.

**13th Nov.**—His Majesty King George of Greece was to visit President Roosevelt late in November.

**14th Nov.**—Five Czechs were hanged in Bruno on a charge of economic sabotage.

Five Norwegians were condemned to death in Oslo for alleged help to some of their countrymen to escape to Britain.

Dr. Matchek, the Croat leader, was sent to a concentration camp in Austria.

**17th Nov.**—It was revealed that a German expeditionary force, 320 strong, was wiped out by a battalion of Serbian sharp-shooter guerilla fighters around the ruined town of Lebane, south of Nish. While the Germans rushed in further reinforcements and arrested intellectuals as hostages, all guerilla bands united under the supreme command of Col. Mihailovitch, who planned an offensive against all the enemy garrisons in Yugoslavia.

**18th Nov.**—Dr. Seyss-Inquart, Nazi Commissar for Holland, said that Holland can never expect to regain even formal independence in the event of a German victory.

Gen. Sikorski, Polish premier and Commander-in-Chief, was to visit Russia to confer with Soviet authorities. It may be recalled that 100,000 Polish troops were fighting along with Marshal Timoshenko's army on the southern front.

**19th Nov.**—Prince Paul of Greece stated that the Greeks were still resisting the Axis. Fifteen Italian divisions and over 70,000 Germans were immobilized in Greece.

**1st Jan.**—British Commandos and Free Norwegian troops raided Lofoten Islands and captured many German prisoners.

**9th Jan.**—General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, announced that six Polish divisions would be raised in Russia.

**21st Nov.**—King George of Greece postponed his visit to the United States.

**22nd Nov.**—The Danish Minister in Iraq broke off relations with the Copenhagen Government because it was dependant on the Axis.

An announcement from the White House said that Germany was planning a conference of European nations (from which England was to be excluded), in order to propose a high-sounding formula of economic rehabilitation and restoration of independence.

**24th Nov.**—It was revealed that over 2,000 "hostages" had been shot by the Germans in Yugoslav towns. Nevertheless, Yugoslav "Guerillas" had re-occupied part of the country.

**25th Nov.**—A protocol extending the Anti-Comintern Pact for five years was signed in Berlin by representatives of 13 states, including Finland and the Nanking Government. Tokyo reports said that the Soviet-Japan Pact was unaffected by that.

**26th Nov.**—The White House at Washington said it had received information that the Germans were preparing to raze Belgrade to the ground because they thought it was the base of Yugoslav guerilla fighters.

**1st Dec.**—The Polish Premier, Gen. Sikorski, was welcomed by the Soviet President when he arrived at Kujbyshev in order to organize a Polish army on the Russian soil.

**2nd Dec.**—The Danish Minister in London said he was unable to take orders from the Axis-ridden Government in Denmark.

**5th Dec.**—The Moscow Radio said that the Serbian army now fighting the Germans in Yugoslavia consisted of five fully trained divisions under the command of General Mikhailovitch.

**12th Dec.**—General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, reviewed Polish troops at the Polish Army Headquarters in Russia. Poland declared war on Japan and requested the United States Government's help in recruiting Polish citizens in America.

**21st Dec.**—Intense guerilla fighting was reported from Greece.

**29th Dec.**—Eight enemy ships, totalling 15,650 tons, were destroyed in a British land, sea and air raid on the Norwegian coast: 120 Germans were killed and 95 prisoners were taken.

## 1942

**13th Jan.**—Representatives of Allied Governments in London signed a declaration, promising retribution for Nazi and Quisling crimes in occupied countries.

**19th Jan.**—Twenty-five thousand Polish soldiers were transferred from Russia to the Middle East.

**20th Jan.**—It was revealed that General Mihailovitch, Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Yugoslavia, had encircled a number of towns in enemy occupation.

**24th Jan.**—A Polish-Czech Agreement signed in London provided for a Confederation of the two Governments to collaborate with that agreed on by Greece and Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Union granted a loan of 300 million roubles for the upkeep of the Polish army in Russia and another sum for the upkeep of a Czechoslovak brigade.

**1st Feb.**—The Royal Norwegian Government in London repudiated Major Quisling whom the Germans installed as Premier of Norway.

**7th Feb.**—Fourteen Belgians were sentenced to death by Nazi courts for helping the Allies, for possessing arms, for distributing anti-German leaflets, etc.

**11th Feb.**—The Czechoslovak Government in London took steps to call upon all Czech nationals in the Far East to join the British Army.

**18th Feb.**—Though 500 deaths occurred daily in Athens itself, the British Minister for Economic Warfare revealed that the enemy had not given safe conduct for the British food ships ready to leave for Greece.

**23rd Feb.**—The United States of America, it was announced, was watching the situation regarding the French Fleet, particularly the battleship *Dunkerque's* arrival in Toulon from Algiers, in order to be sure that the Vichy Government maintained full control over their vessels.

**2nd Mar.**—All the Bishops in Norway resigned to mark the protest of the clergy against the collaboration of the Quisling Government with the Nazis.

**3rd Mar.**—The Quisling Government threatened the most stringent measures against the 9,000 Norwegian school-teachers who refused to teach Nazi ideals to children.

**5th Mar.**—It was stated that a hundred Poles had been shot for an attack on two German policemen.

**7th Mar.**—Five Norwegian patriots were shot by the German authorities for "propaganda on behalf of Britain."

**9th Mar.**—M. Nicholas de Kalaay, former Minister of Agriculture, formed a new Ministry in Hungary, following the resignation of the Bardossy Cabinet. An Anglo-Greek agreement was signed in London, providing for the supply of equipment and war material to the armed forces of the Royal Greek Government upon a Lease-Lend basis.

**13th Mar.**—Explosions were reported from various factories in occupied Belgium.

**14th Mar.**—Italian occupation authorities were running wild in Yugoslavia and mass executions of intellectuals as "reprisals" on the German model were reported from Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia.

**24th Mar.**—The German military commander of Belgium and northern France decreed death sentence for forging and distributing food-cards and "special supply-licences."

**25th Mar.**—The Japanese admitted that Allied troops were still holding out in northern Sumatra. Fighting still went on in central Sumatra, central Borneo and Celebes.

**27th Mar.**—Quisling ordered the confiscation of property of 50 prominent Norwegians in exile.

**28th Mar.**—M. Stalin promised General Anders, Commander-in-Chief of Polish troops in Russia, that a further batch of 200 Polish children may proceed to India.

**4th Apr.**—The Berlin correspondent of the *Nene Zuercher Zeitung*, a Swiss paper, said that Germans had introduced compulsory labour service in Holland, Belgium and the adjoining part of northern France.

**7th Apr.**—All Clergymen throughout Norway handed in their resignations to the Quisling Ministry for Church and Education.

**10th Apr.**—Norway: The Primate of Norway, Bishop Bergrav of Oslo, and three other clergy, Dr. Indreboe, Dr. Ingvald Carlsen, and Dr. Wisloeff, were arrested by the Quisling authorities. The bishops were taken to a concentration camp on the allegation that they were the authors of a message read in Norwegian churches on Easter Sunday, announcing mass resignation of the Norwegian clergy. The Church conflict in Norway reached such proportions, that Quisling called for German help in handling the situation.

"Don't travel on Tuesdays"—was a warning issued to the "V" army in occupied countries by Col. Britton in a broadcast. He said: "Don't go in train, bus or tram on a Tuesday. Travel as much as you can on other days. There is a reason for this."

He mentioned a new decree issued by Hitler which meant death for German factory managers who made false returns about their requirements. In other words, he said that managers were accused of sabotaging the war machine.

**22nd Apr.**—According to the Independent Belgian Agency, mutiny broke out among the German troops at Lize.

## THE FAR EAST

### 1941

**29th Aug.**—French troops were reported to have crossed the Indo-China border into China. The Chinese Government launched a protest.

A large-scale raid by Chinese forces on Japanese occupied territory in China was reported.

**30th Aug.**—A Tokyo broadcast said that American oil supplies sent to Vladivostok "were not worth serious attention."

**31st Aug.**—The Japanese planes raided Chungking and Chengtu.

The Thailand Government contradicted the Japanese report that Britain had threatened economic pressure against Thailand unless the latter stopped trade relations with Japan.

**1st Sep.**—A Japanese plane dropped bombs in hills some distance to the west of Chungking.

**2nd Sep.**—The Thailand Government, in a 2,000-word manifesto, appealed to the belligerent as well as neutral countries and to religious, educational and charitable institutions throughout the world to do all they could to bring about world peace.

**3rd Sep.**—There was no confirmation in Washington of the report that Prince Konoye had invited President Roosevelt to a meeting on the high-seas.

Shanghai reports spoke of an impending Cabinet crisis in Japan. Considerable Indian reinforcements arrived in Singapore.

**4th Sep.**—The Japanese Emperor granted one of the longest audiences of recent times to the Foreign Minister.

The Chinese occupied the city of Foochow, the capital of Fukien Province, the Japanese having withdrawn from the same.

Hundreds of United States pilots were on their way to China to join the Chinese Air Force.

**5th Sep.**—The Japanese Cabinet approved of a plan to cut down still further the private use of all Japanese means of transport.

**6th Sep.**—The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, assured the Chinese Ambassador in Washington that China need feel no anxiety over the American-Japanese exploratory talks.

**7th Sep.**—The Chinese were making preparations to recapture the islands lying off the Fukien coast.

Gurkha troops had arrived in Malaya to strengthen its defence.

Japanese censorship stopped reports in all Japanese newspapers of the arrival of two American tankers at Vladivostok with oil for Russia.

**9th Sep.**—It was learnt in London that no materials that could be used for munitions had been exported from Britain to Japan for three months past.

Mr. Duff Cooper arrived in Singapore on his special mission.

**11th Sep.**—The creation of a new General Staff for the defence of Japan proper, Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin was announced.

**12th Sep.**—A Japanese troop-train was reported to have been mined and wrecked by Chinese guerilla fighters in Suiyan Province.

**13th Sep.**—The Japanese offensive in northern Hunan was repulsed and the Chinese regained possession of the Tayunshan mountains.

Mr. Seigo Nakano, leader of Japan's only revived political party, in the course of a provocative speech, forecast an early Japanese American war.

Mr. Cordell Hull emphasized at Washington that the United States-Japan talks now going on were merely exploratory.

**14th Sep.**—The 18th Group Army (Chinese Communists) holding the mountains on the Shansi-Hopei border, quickly mopped up the para-troops dropped for the first time in the Sino-Japanese War by the Japanese.

**15th Sep.**—Mr. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a Special Mission to the Far East, emphasized the isolation of Japan in the Pacific.

The Dutch Indies People's Council made further provision for defence.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, expressed China's confidence that the United States of America would not arrange a Far Eastern "Munich" in the course of the negotiations with Japan.

**16th Sep.**—Tokyo newspaper reports persisted in saying that the United States of America and Japan had reached an agreement on basic points.

**18th Sep.**—Japan protested to Russia against alleged mining of the Sea of Japan leading to casualties among the crew of fishing craft.



Marshal Chiang Kai-shek declared that China would fight till she had got back Manchuria and the lost provinces.

**19th Sep.**—More than 50 members of the staff of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo, with their wives, left for Russia.

Mr. A. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a Special Mission to the Far East, who was on a flying visit to Batavia, declared that Britain would not sit by and allow the Dutch East Indies to be attacked.

**20th Sep.**—Fighting flared up in the Sino-Japanese war north-east of Canton.

Admiral Toyoda, Japanese Foreign Minister, reported to the Emperor on the international situation.

**21st Sep.**—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Britain, in a broadcast, appealed for increased help to China.

The United States-Japan negotiations were at a standstill, America insisting that Japan should have no special status in East Asia.

Persistent border incidents were reported between Japanese and Russian troops.

**22nd Sep.**—A skilful Chinese counter-attack halted the Japanese drive to Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, and caused heavy casualties in the ranks of the Japanese.

The British Ambassador to China arrived in Singapore to confer with Mr. Duff Cooper.

The Japanese admitted mutiny by the puppet "Chinese Pacification Corps" in north Hunan.

Large Japanese troops movements were reported in Manchukuo and Korea.

Mr. Cordell Hull said that he had no information as to whether Prince Konoye, Japan's Premier, had sent a second letter to President Roosevelt.

**25th Sep.**—Japanese blue-jackets captured Yingtien in northern Hunan. Chuking was again bombed. The Chinese forces threatened the Japanese flank in the battle of the Milo river.

A further batch of Indian troops arrived in Singapore.

**27th Sep.**—Prince Konoye, Japanese Premier, exchanged greetings with Hitler and Mussolini on the first anniversary of the Axis Tripartite Pact.

The Japanese claim to have taken Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, was not confirmed by the Chinese, who had launched a simultaneous counter-offensive in the Provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei.

**28th Sep.**—Germany was reported to be exercising pressure on Japan in order to induce her to attack Russia.

The Japanese Embassy at Peiping handed over Mrs. Denzil Clarke, the Japanese-born wife of the Press Attache at the British Embassy, who had been missing for several days.

**29th Sep.**—The Japanese claimed to have entered the town of Chuchow in Hunan Province.

**30th Sep.**—Considerable land and air reinforcements arrived in Malaya to strengthen the British Empire troops guarding the Far East defences.

**1st Oct.**—The Chinese claimed a smashing victory near Changsha, which the Japanese admitted having evacuated. The Chinese also ridiculed the Japanese claim to have entered Chuchow.

China protested to the French authorities against the Japanese raid on the Chinese Consulate in Hanoi (Indo-China) and the arrest of Chinese nationals by the Japanese in Indo-China.

Mr. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a Special Mission to the Far East, conferred with British military and diplomatic chiefs at Singapore.

**3rd Oct.**—Chinese troops were pursuing the retreating Japanese army twenty miles north of Chengsha. The Chinese destroyed 120 lorries in an attack on one Japanese transport column. Two Generals were among the Japanese dead.

The Japanese increased greatly the number of troops in Manchuria.

A Japanese spokesman stated that Japan would consider it an unfriendly act if the Netherlands East Indies continued to send war supplies to Russia.

Mr. Fadden's Government resigned in Australia and Mr. Curtin, the Labour Leader, formed a new Government.

**4th Oct.**—The Japanese seized all warehouses, buildings and stores near the docks in Saigon. The Japanese claimed the capture of Chengchow in Hunan Province.

**5th Oct.**—Strong reinforcements of Australians reached Singapore.

There was heavy fighting between the Japanese and the Chinese north of Changsha. The Chinese alleged that the Japanese used poison gas.

**6th Oct.**—The Conference in Manila between British and United States Commanders in the Far East ended.

**8th Oct.**—There were indications that another Far East crisis was brewing. The Japanese army was stated to be getting restive.

The United States, Britain, and the Royal Netherlands Government agreed to halt all shipments of oil to Japan.

**9th Oct.**—The Chinese troops, in a series of brilliant offensives, re-took Ichang, the important port on the Yangse and reached Chengchow again.

**10th Oct.**—Dr. Henry Grady, United States Special Economic Investigator in the Far East, said that within a few weeks, China would have an effective air force composed of American planes.

More Chinese successes in the Changsha area were reported, following Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's call for an all-out effort to beat Japan.

The United States Military Mission under Brigadier-General John MacGruder arrived in Chungking.

The Japanese used poison gas and the Chinese suffered heavy casualties in the battle of Ichang.

It was reported that Herr Stahmer, the Nazi specialist on Far Eastern questions, was about to be sent to represent Germany at Nanking.

**12th Oct.**—The Chinese captured Ichang, the important, treaty port on the Yangse.

**13th Oct.**—Chinese forces began a counter-offensive towards Shasi in the Ichang front, also towards Yochow and Linsiang on the North Hunan front.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham arrived in Australia by air for conversations with the Commonwealth Government.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Indies Army, Lieut-Gen. Berenshot, was killed in an air crash on his way to Bandoeng after his conversation with Sir Robert Brooke-Popham (in Batavia).

**14th Oct.**—The Chinese forces left Ichang owing to intensive bombing of the city by the Japanese.

A Japanese Army spokesman denied the use of poison gas against the Chinese forces at Ichang.

The Thailand Premier, in a broadcast from Bangkok, urged foreign communities in the country to refrain from propaganda.

The Australian press said that the A.B.C.D. (Democratic) Front in the Far East should warn Japan against any stab-in-the-back attack on Siberia.

**15th Oct.**—Russia and Japan signed an agreement settling Manchukuo-Mongolian border problems.

The Japanese Premier conferred with elder statesmen and Cabinet colleagues on "grave matters."

Major-Gen. Terpoorten was appointed Chief of Staff of the Netherlands Indies Army.

**16th Oct.**—Prince Konoye's Cabinet resigned and this was thought in America to foreshadow some aggressive move by Japan.

A Japanese Army spokesman warned the army to be ready for any eventuality.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham attended a meeting of the War Council in Melbourne and said "We do not want war with Japan, but if Japan insists on it, we are ready."

The Australian navy announced the laying of mine-fields off certain coastal regions.

The Chinese captured an important point to the south of Chengchow and were advancing on the city.

The Bangkok radio warned Thailanders that grave events were creeping towards their land.

Col. Knox, United States Secretary for the Navy, said that the proposed air service between Japan and Portuguese Timor was unjustified commercially.

**17th Oct.**—Gen. Tojo, War Minister, was commanded to form the new Japanese Cabinet.

A Singapore radio spokesman declared that tension in the Far East was very near the breaking point.

All American merchantships were reported to have been ordered out of Japanese and Chinese waters.

The number of Japanese troops in Manchuria was stated to have been doubled.

**18th Oct.**—A new Japanese Cabinet was formed with General Tojo as Premier and Mr. Shigenori Togo as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Curtin, the Australian Premier, declared that Australia was ready to hit back at any aggressor in the Pacific region.

**19th Oct.**—The Japanese claimed to be engaged in mopping-up operations round Ichang, the Chinese strategic town.

**20th Oct.**—General Tojo, the Japanese Premier, declared that Japan stood at the crossroads of life or death and appealed for all possible sacrifice to be made so that the country might break off the "encirclement" by foreign powers.

A Japanese troop ship was sunk by Chinese gun-fire on the Yangtse river.

**22nd Oct.**—Air-raid precautions were tested in Tokyo.

The Australian War Cabinet met to consider the Far Eastern crisis.

**23rd Oct.**—Japanese troops movements were reported in Indo-China, close to the Thailand border.

The Australian War Council discussed the Pacific situation.

**24th Oct.**—Unusually heavy Japanese troop movements were reported in China.

The Australian Air Minister announced that the Royal Australian Air Force was now over 60,000 strong, twenty times its pre-war figure.

**25th Oct.**—Thailand authorities warned their people that the situation on the Indo-China-Thailand border was unsafe owing to frequent gun-fire from over the frontier.

**26th Oct.**—Recent air-raid drills throughout Japan were more than a mere exercise, according to Lieutenant-General Kawle, Defence Headquarters Chief of Staff who, in a broadcast to the Japanese nation, said that as regards air defence, the moment of danger was swiftly approaching.

**27th Oct.**—A skirmish between Japanese and Soviet frontier guards was reported in the village of Raskino.

A Chinese spokesman revealed that of the 3,000 Chinese troops who entered Ichang recently, 700 died of the effects of poison gas and 600 were wounded.

The British Ambassador at Tokyo was taking up with the Japanese Government the prolonged and unexplained detention of two British subjects in the Japanese capital.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Quo Taichi, said that a collision between the United States and Japan was inevitable.

**29th Oct.**—The American Embassy at Peking lodged a protest to the Japanese authorities regarding the shooting of an American sentry by a Japanese national.

*The Japan Times and Advertiser*, organ of the Tokyo Foreign Office, said that the border clash reported two days ago between Soviet and Japanese troops was nothing more than a local affair.

**30th Oct.**—Japan proceeded to place certain key-industries on a complete war-footing.

A Japanese warship struck a mine in the Yangtse river and sank.

**31st Oct.**—The Australian Premier, Mr. Curtin, broadcasting to the British people, said that Australia wanted to see a peaceful Pacific Ocean, but was determined and ready to resist any aggression.

**2nd Nov.**—General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Singapore.

Chinese forces recaptured the important city and railway junction of Chengchow.

The agreement made a year ago for the supply of oil by the Netherlands East Indies to Japan expired to-day.

**3rd Nov.**—General Wavell conferred with Mr. Duff Cooper and also had talks with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brook-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, and Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, the Commander-in-Chief, China station, and other defence chiefs. He was expected to tour the defences of Malaya.

The Japanese claimed to have captured the stronghold of Junan, 200 miles north of Hankow. An attack on Yunnan through Indo-China was predicted.

The Prime Minister of Australia hinted that the British Empire was considering a revision of its attitude towards Japan.

Australian naval units were withdrawn from the Mediterranean and were concentrated in Australian waters.

**4th Nov.**—A spokesman of the Japanese Information Board said that the Japan-United States talks at Washington "had not been stopped or cut off."

The Chinese Minister for Publicity revealed the massing of Japanese troops on Burma and Thailand borders.

The Thailand Consul-General at Singapore denied reports that Japanese troops had crossed the Indo-China border into Thailand.

Chinese reports said that 15,000 Japanese troops had been annihilated in fierce fighting at Kwangwu.

**5th Nov.**—The Netherlands Indies was to control the export of aviation fuel to the Island of Timor where Japan has secured an air base.

**6th Nov.**—Japan protested to Russia against the sinking of the steamer *Kebi Maru*, consequent on its striking a drifting mine on the north-eastern coast of Korea.

More reinforcements arrived in Singapore.

General Wavell told the Press at Singapore that the Far East was the right flank of India, also that there was close liaison between the Indian and Russian Commands.

**7th Nov.**—Two hundred and eighty-one passengers had been saved from the Japanese steamer *Kebi Maru*, leaving 110 still missing, according to the Domei Agency. According to a Korean communiqué, 59 Soviet drifting mines had been picked up in the Sea of Japan.

A Japanese official spokesman at Tokyo, speaking of the sinking of *Kebi Maru*, emphasized the gravity of the situation and said that Japan had almost reached the "limit."

*The Japan Times and Advertiser*, organ of the Japanese Foreign Office, said: "There is always the possibility, even probability, of a direct march on the Burma Road."

Japanese aircraft reappeared on the borders of Yunnan and Kwangsi Provinces, after two months of inactivity.

The necessity of mobilizing Japan's resources and perfecting her high power defence structure in order to dispose of the "China incident" and establish the "East Asia Prosperity Sphere" was emphasized by the Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo, addressing the National Mobilization Council.

Mr. Duff Cooper attended a meeting of the Australian War Council at Canberra which surveyed the whole Far Eastern situation.

A new Australian Air Force Fighter squadron was formed in Malaya.

**8th Nov.**—Confidence in the final victory of the Democracies was expressed by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek in a special interview with foreign correspondents at Chungking, in the course of which he paid special tributes to England, America and Russia for their role in the present war against aggression.

Reviewing the war in China, the Marshal declared that "the initiative will soon be ours."

**9th Nov.**—A Japanese Army spokesman at Shanghai expressed his personal hope that the Japanese-American conversations would result in the closing of the Burma Road by diplomatic rather than military means.

Chinese forces were holding out in West Shansi and along the east bank of the Yellow river, according to a Chinese military spokesman at Chungking, and they were defying the efforts of the Japanese to gain complete control of Yellow river crossings.

**10th Nov.**—According to an official Chinese spokesman at Chungking, the Japanese continued to send reinforcements into Indo-China and the Japanese strength there totalled 120,000, which was more than three times Japan's Indo-China strength when General Tojo assumed Japanese Premiership.

**11th Nov.**—The Bangkok radio warned Thailanders that they might be in the war soon.

*The News Chronicle's* Singapore correspondent reported that Britain and United States of America had reached a definite agreement on plans to forestall Axis attacks in the Far East.

Senator Taft, the Isolationist, asserted that Mr. Roosevelt had rejected Japan's proposals because she refused to promise not to attack Vladivostok.

**12th Nov.**—The Japanese Cabinet discussed the speeches to be delivered by the principal ministers at the extraordinary session of the Diet summoned on Saturday.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, welcomed Mr. Churchill's warning to Japan.

A Washington report said that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek had appealed to Britain and America for military assistance in the event of a Japanese attack on the Burma Road.

**13th Nov.**—The Pearl river was closed to traffic by the Japanese military authorities in China.

**14th Nov.**—The Japanese Cabinet met and considered the country's biggest war budget ever.

Mr. Kurusu, Special Japanese Envoy, arrived in San Francisco.

President Roosevelt announced that the United States had decided to withdraw the Marines stationed at Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping in China. This decision did not affect the gun-boats on the Yangtze river, in charge of the American Navy.

Russia rejected, as not proven, the Japanese protest against the sinking of the liner *Kebi Maru* by alleged Soviet mines.

Following the Chinese military spokesman's warning that China would bomb Indo-China, if the Japanese forces there launched an attack on Yunnan, the Chinese Province through which the Burma Road ran, General Ma Chan-Shan revealed China's determination to recover her lost territories in Manchuria.

**15th Nov.**—The Japanese Diet commenced a five-day session to discuss the international situation.

A Supreme Command for National Defence was created in Thailand, with the Premier as Supreme Commander.

**16th Nov.**—General Tojo, the Japanese Premier, in his capacity as War Minister, and Admiral Shemada, Navy Minister, reported to the Diet on the progress of the China War.

Canadian troops arrived in Hongkong to reinforce the British garrison.

**17th Nov.**—Mr. Kurusu, Japan's Special Envoy, and Admiral Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, called on Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and then on President Roosevelt. Both General Tojo and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Togo, justified Japan's policy in China and East Asia in addresses to the Diet and expressed resentment at British and American pressure that "affects the very existence of our Empire."

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek declared in Chungking that Japan's only chance of salvation lay in the abandonment of aggression and the withdrawal of her troops from China. In a message to the Burma press, the Marshal said: "The enemy is looking to the south, I hope you were well-prepared."

Further reinforcements arrived in Singapore from India.

**18th Nov.**—The Japanese House of Representatives approved a resolution, pledging all-out support to the Government's policy and blaming the "unreasonable" attitude of the United States. The budget was passed by both Houses of the Diet, as also certain emergency war-time measures.

Admiral Nomura, after a further conference with Mr. Cordell Hull, said he was "still hopeful" about reaching an understanding with America.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, stated that there can be no common basis for negotiations between Japan and America so long as the former was not prepared to abandon her aggressive policy.

Japan demanded authority to station 50,000 more troops in Indo-China.

A border clash between Thailand police and French (who attempted to cross over from Indo-China) was reported.

**19th Nov.**—The Japanese alleged that a Soviet unit had penetrated into Manchukuoan territory.

The United States-Japan talks continued at Washington, where Mr. Cordell Hull also conferred with representatives of other "A.B.C.D." powers.

**20th Nov.**—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, expressed "complete confidence in the United States spokesman" in the Washington talks with Japan, which were resumed. He had previously declared that an attack on the Burma Road would create a grave situation.

**21st Nov.**—The Thailand press reported violation of the Thai frontier by planes and troops from the direction of Indo-China.

The official Russian (Tass) News Agency contradicted the Japanese report that Soviet soldiers violated Manchurian frontier on 16th November.

**22nd Nov.**—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, conferred on the Far Eastern situation with the British and Chinese Ambassadors and the Australian and Netherlands Ministers.

It was announced that the International Settlement Police were taking over control of the American sector of Shanghai as from the departure of the American Marines.

**23rd Nov.**—Mr. Cordell Hull again conferred with Admiral Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, and Mr. Kurusu, Japan's Special Envoy.

Mr. Duff Cooper stated that there was not the slightest chance of the Burma Road being again closed.

The Chinese People's National Political Council decided to send a goodwill mission to Britain, United States of America and Russia.

**25th Nov.**—Some classes of reservists were called up in Thailand where the Bangkok radio warned Thais that there was only a faint hope of peace.

**26th Nov.**—The Japanese Premier and the Foreign Minister reported to the Emperor on the negotiations with the United States of America.

**27th Nov.**—It was learned authoritatively that the United States of America and Japan had failed to reach an agreement. Mr. Cordell Hull handed over America's final terms to Japan.

Mr. Roosevelt, who received the Japanese envoys, also conferred with the Chinese Ambassador on Lease-Lend aid to China.

A mine-field was laid at the eastern approaches to Singapore.

**28th Nov.**—The Thailand National Assembly accepted a Bill, authorizing the Government to make preparations "for the defence of the Kingdom."

The Japanese Cabinet considered Mr. Cordell Hull's memorandum.

**29th Nov.**—President Roosevelt conferred with the Secretary of State and the Secretaries for War and the Navy before leaving Washington for Warm Springs for the weekend. Meanwhile, Lord Halifax hurried from Philadelphia to confer with Mr. Cordell Hull on the Far East situation.

Reports circulated in Japan that the United States of America was to institute air patrols over the Burma Road.

Leave for British troops was cancelled in Singapore.

**30th Nov.**—British troops in Singapore were asked to stand-by. American Nationals in Thailand were advised by the consular authorities to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. Large reinforcements of British and Indian troops arrived in Rangoon.

**1st Dec.**—The United States-Japan talks were resumed in Washington. President Roosevelt, who hurried back to the capital after cutting short his holiday, conferred with Mr. Cordell Hull.

The Saigon radio said that Japan had decided temporarily to suspend the despatch of fresh troops to Indo-China.

The Japanese Foreign Minister reported to the Cabinet. Meanwhile a state of emergency was proclaimed in Singapore and precautions were taken both at Hongkong and in the Philippines. Admiral Sir Tom Phillips was to be the British Naval Commander-in-Chief, China station.

**2nd Dec.**—The British battleship *Prince of Wales* and other units of the Royal Navy arrived in Singapore.

**3rd Dec.**—Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, revealed that President Roosevelt had asked Japan a few questions and expected a prompt reply.

**4th Dec.**—President Roosevelt conferred with Congressional leaders on the Far East situation.

**6th Dec.**—An authoritative statement issued in Melbourne warned Tokyo that "We are fully alive to the Japanese threat."

Japanese planes raided Lu Shih, 400 miles north-east of Chungking.

**7th Dec.**—The United States State Department revealed that more Japanese troops were being despatched to Indo-China.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, exposed Japan as being "infamously false and fraudulent in her recent professions of a desire for peace."

**8th Dec.**—Japan struck without warning on American bases in the Pacific and attempts were made to invade Malaya and Hongkong and to bomb Singapore. Thailand, after resisting for 5½ hours, permitted the passage of Japanese troops.

Great Britain and the Commonwealth and the Netherlands as well as the United States of America took up Japan's challenge. Mr. Churchill announced in Parliament the British decision to declare war on Japan.

15-A

**9th Dec.**—Severe fighting was reported in North Malaya as well as in the Thailand border. A Japanese attempt to land in North Borneo was beaten off. The Hongkong garrison beat off the Japanese. Air-raids on Manila were reported.

China declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy.

**10th Dec.**—The British battleships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* were sunk by air attacks off northern Malaya. Admiral Phillips was missing, but over 2,300 sailors were saved.

The Japanese landed at points in the Philippines but lost troop-transports, the American Air Force striking hard.

Heavy fighting was reported in north Malaya.

Chinese forces threatened the rear of Japanese troops attacking Hongkong, where British and Indian divisions resisted the Japanese.

**11th Dec.**—The Japanese battleship *Haruna* was sunk by American bombers off the north coast of Philippines.

**12th Dec.**—More Japanese raids on American naval bases and attacks on Luzon were reported as well as an air raid on an area in Tenasserim division of Burma and slight advances after bitter fighting in the Kedah area in Malaya and in the Hongkong region.

Australian bombers raided the Island of Tobi and the United States Naval patrol planes scored hits on a Japanese battleship of the Kongo class off Luzon.

**13th Dec.**—There were more raids on the Tenasserim area, on Penang and on Manila. Several Japanese troops who landed in Luzon Island were wiped out. The island of Guam was taken by the Japanese, but Wake and Midway held out.

Submarines of the Netherlands Navy sank four Japanese troopships off Patani in southern Thailand and 4,000 enemy troops were drowned.

M. Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States of America, characterized Japan as "the common enemy" and said that complete understanding prevailed among all anti-Axis powers.

**14th Dec.**—The Japanese crossed the Burma border from Thailand into Point Victoria region and began a general offensive against Hongkong which refused to surrender.



Fierce fighting was reported in Malaya. Japanese parachutists were wiped out in Luzon, while four Japanese troopships were sunk by American bombers and three more were damaged, according to an American Army communiqué which said that the situation in the Philippines was "well in hand" at the end of the first week of military operations.

Chinese forces struck at the Japanese flank and rear in the Hongkong region.

**15th Dec.**—The Japanese gained ground at a heavy cost in Kedah. They shelled Hongkong (where the British withdrew from Kowloon) and made more air raids on Luzon.

**16th Dec.**—The Japanese landed in Sarawak. Four Japanese planes were brought down over the Philippines and one Japanese transport was bombed by United States planes. (Very heavy fighting continued in Malaya.)

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Togo, stated in the Diet his belief that Russia would abide by the Neutrality Pact with Japan.

**17th Dec.**—The Japanese claim to have bombed Rangoon and captured the Andaman Islands were revealed to be bare-faced lies. Twenty-six Japanese planes were destroyed by United States bombers in an attack on the Japan air base at Vigan.

**18th Dec.**—A big convoy of Indian troops with full equipment arrived safely in Rangoon.

Forestalling Japanese action, British and Dutch troops occupied the Portuguese Island of Timor.

#### FAR EAST

The Japanese suffered a big reverse at Vigan where they were thrown back many miles by the Filipinos.

**19th Dec.**—The Japanese landed in Hongkong and heavily bombed Manila and the Cavite naval base. An American submarine sank an enemy transport.

The British garrison withdrew from Penang Island. The Chinese cut the Canton-Kowloon railway.

**20th Dec.**—The Japanese landed at Davao in the Philippines.

**21st Dec.**—The Japanese claimed Wellesley Province in Malaya and bombed Kuala Lumpur. The Netherlands air and naval forces sank three Japanese troop ships. A ten-year military alliance was signed between Thailand and Japan.

**22nd Dec.**—The British forces withdrew from the area north of Kuala Krai in north-east Malaya. Eighty thousand Japanese troops landed at Lingayan in the Philippines and a fierce battle began. British planes raided an aerodrome in Thailand.

**23rd Dec.**—Ten enemy planes were destroyed in a Japanese raid on Rangoon as against the loss of three British planes.

A Dutch Indies bomber scored a direct hit on a 10,000-ton Japanese tanker in the Bay of Davao.

**24th Dec.**—The Japanese landed in Wake Island. The Netherlands Indies forces sank four Japanese transports and a tanker. More Jap landings were reported in the Philippines.

**25th Dec.**—The Japanese landed in Kuching, capital of Sarawak (Borneo).

A Japanese submarine was sunk off California, and a Japanese transport and a minesweeper were sunk off the Philippines. A Dutch submarine torpedoed a Jap destroyer.

**26th Dec.**—Manila was declared an open city. Twenty Japanese planes were shot down in an air raid on Rangoon. The Allied losses were only three.

Hongkong surrendered after heroic resistance.

It was revealed that General Wavell had had consultations with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking.

**27th Dec.**—The Japanese bombed the open city of Manila. Dutch Indies planes set fire to a very large Japanese ship off Kuching.

**28th Dec.**—The battle for Ipoh began in Malaya; an enemy attack on Chemer was beaten off. Manila was bombed again. American bombers sank a Japanese troop transport. A Japanese air raid on Medan (Sumatra) was reported.

Lieut.-General Hutton was appointed G.O.C., Burma, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

**29th Dec.**—The British withdrew from Ipoh and established new positions south of the city. In a sudden attack on a Japanese air base in Kedah, the Royal Air Force destroyed ten enemy planes.

The Japanese bombed Manila and Cebu, but the defenders offered stiff resistance to Japanese land forces.

**30th Dec.**—Japanese naval units attempted to approach the United States naval base of Corregidor, but were driven off by gun fire.

**31st Dec.**—The Japanese bombed Manado (Dutch Indies) and Singapore, while the Royal Air Force raided the Songei Patani aerodrome.

## 1942

**1st Jan.**—British troops withdrew from Sarawak. The Japanese shelled three islands of the Hawaiian group.

**2nd Jan.**—The Japanese entered Manila; the Americans evacuated the Cavite naval base, but held the island fortress of Corregidor.

Renewed Japanese activity was reported in Perak (Malaya). Four Jap transports were sunk off the coast of Thailand. Fully equipped Chinese troops entered Burma to share in its defence.

**3rd Jan.**—The Japanese made a five-hour bombing attack on Corregidor, increased their pressure on Perak and threatened Kuantan.

General Wavell was appointed Supreme Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

The Australian Air Force bombed the Japanese mandatory island of Caroline.

Seven Japanese aircraft were shot down in an aerial fight over Moulmein. The Japanese made night raids on Rangoon.

**5th Jan.**—The British forces in Malaya withdrew south of Bidor; enemy landings on the west coast of Malaya were reported; the Royal Air Force bombed aerodromes in Thailand.

The Americans repulsed a strong Japanese attack with heavy losses to the enemy, north-west of Manila.

**6th Jan.**—It was officially learnt that General Wavell's headquarters would be in the Netherlands East Indies.

The Japanese intensified their pressure in the Philippines. American bombers scored direct hits on a Japanese battle ship and sank a Japanese destroyer.

British forces in Malaya withdrew from Kuantan.

**7th Jan.**—The British in Malaya beat off a threat to their flank by a counter-attack at Kuala Selangor. The Japanese withdrew from Changsha after sustaining a severe reverse at the hands of the Chinese. Rangoon and Moulmein were raided by Jap planes. Japan admitted the loss of a submarine and damage to a cruiser.

**8th Jan.**—The Japanese brought fresh forces to the Philippines and intensified pressure in the lower Perak region in Malaya. The Royal Air Force made a heavy and successful raid on Bangkok.

**9th Jan.**—The Chinese, who scored successes all along the front in China, attacked Canton's outer defences.

**10th Jan.**—Little damage was caused by Japanese air-raids on Burma. The Royal Air Force took the offensive in Malaya and bombed Singora and Sungei Patani.

**11th Jan.**—The Japanese launched an invasion of the Netherlands East Indies. Two Jap transports were sunk in the Gulf of Spain.

The American forces in the Philippines repulsed a Japanese attack with heavy losses.

**12th Jan.**—The Burma road was chock full of Chinese troops moving westward to the border.

Burma forces evacuated Kuala Lumpur and withdrew 30 miles south.

Eight thousand Japanese were killed on the north Hunan front.

General Wavell took charge of his new office as Pacific Commander-in-Chief.

The Dutch Indies Air Force scored direct hits on two Japanese cruisers.

**13th Jan.**—British resistance stiffened in Malaya and Allied planes bombed Singora.

The Dutch garrison at Tarakan surrendered after destroying the oil-fields.

**14th Jan.**—Netherlands forces launched a counter-offensive on the Sarawak border and bombed Japanese shipping and bases. The Japanese claimed the capture of Tampin, 120 miles from Singapore.

**15th Jan.**—Consultations between British and Chinese staffs in China were going on in order to strengthen Burma's defences and probably to take the offensive.

The Japanese bombed fortifications on Corregidor Island and Manila Bay.

The Chinese, who were bombarding Hwaiyang in eastern Hunan, recaptured the strategic town of Lupao, north of Canton.

**16th Jan.**—Australian troops went into action in Malaya. The Royal Air Force attacked an aerodrome in Thailand. The United States Asiatic Fleet sank three enemy transports and two large cargo vessels. The Japanese bombed the Dutch naval and airbase of Amboina and Dutch coastal batteries sank two enemy destroyers off Tarakan.

**17th Jan.**—The Chinese crossed the Sintang river, 75 miles north of Changsha, pursuing the Japanese army. The Japanese raided Moulmein in Burma and Singapore.

**18th Jan.**—Australian bombers destroyed a Japanese sea-plane in the Caroline Islands. Some incendiary bombs were dropped by the Japanese in the naval base area at Singapore. Enemy landings were reported in the Muar region.

**19th Jan.**—The Royal Air Force carried out heavy and continuous attacks on enemy troop concentrations in the Muar area. In China, the Japanese used poison gas, but were still beaten off north of Kinglin. In Lower Burma, the British withdrew from Tavoy.

**20th Jan.**—American bombers sank a Japanese cruiser and set on fire a tanker, 100 miles from Jolo (Philippines). The Saigon radio reported that three 30,000-ton Allied battleships had reinforced Singapore's defences. The Japanese resumed their offensive against General MacArthur's forces in the Philippines. In Malaya, the Australians held out firmly against enemy pressure. Japanese aircraft bombed Moulmein and Merwaddy in Burma, also Rabaul in New Guinea and bases in the Dutch Indies. The Chinese scored successes in east Hunan, central Hupeh and in inner Mongolia (where guerillas were active behind the Japanese lines).

**21st Jan.**—More Chinese troops arrived in Burma, where heavy fighting was reported 45 miles east of Moulmein. In Malaya, Japanese landings in Johore were checked, the Australians foiled an encirclement move, and 12 enemy planes were shot down in Singapore. In the Philippines, the Japanese were driven back with heavy losses in a counter-attack by General MacArthur.

**22nd Jan.**—The Australian Premier issued an urgent warning against the approaching Japanese threat to the Commonwealth, following the heavy bombing of Rabaul in New Guinea and the movements of Japanese ships. Considerable air activity was reported over Rangoon, but the Allied fighters drove off all Japanese planes. Moulmein was bombed. More Japanese troops landed in Luzon (in the Philippines). Grim fighting was reported in west Malaya where Allied Generals conferred. Heavy civilian casualties were caused in enemy raids on Singapore.

**23rd Jan.**—American and Chinese aircraft bombed the Japanese base of Hanoi in Indo-China. Twenty-seven enemy planes were shot down over Singapore. An enemy attempt to raid Rangoon was frustrated. The Royal Air Force destroyed about 26 aircraft, out of the 70 that made their appearance. All Japanese attacks were repulsed in the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines. Dutch airmen, in a smashing attack on the Japanese in the Straits of Macassar, scored 12 direct hits on enemy warships and transports.

**24th Jan.**—United States destroyers sank two ships and damaged others in a Japanese convoy in the Macassar Straits. The British took up new positions in the east of Malaya, south of the Mersing river. Tokyo claimed landings on the islands of New Britain and New Ireland. The Australian Premier and a Member of the Chinese Cabinet scorned General Tojo's proposals for separate peace.

**25th Jan.**—British troops in Malaya maintained their positions despite heavy pressure and attacked the enemy north of Kluang. The Japanese landed at Balik Papan in the Netherlands Indies. The British forces withdrew to new positions in the Moulmein area (in Burma).

Two merchant ships were sunk in action in the Bay of Bengal. The first communiqué issued by General Wavell's Headquarters in Batavia reported the destruction of seven Japanese ships in the Macassar Straits, also of Force made a very successful raid on Bangkok. Five Japanese fighter planes. The Royal Air Thailand declared war on Britain and the United States.

**26th Jan.**—The Chinese captured the coastal town of Tamshui. The Japanese occupied Batu Pahat and were stated to be 55 miles from Johore Bahru. It was revealed that General Wavell had recently visited Rangoon.

Batavia announced the sinking of Japanese destroyer and a possible sinking of a cruiser. The United States Navy Department announced that five additional transports had been sunk by the Asiatic Fleet in the Straits of Macassar.

**27th Jan.**—Japanese forces landed in Endau and contacted imperial troops north of Jambuang. British forces evacuated the outpost of Merguei. Moulmein was placed under army control.

A Japanese battleship and an aircraft carrier were believed to have been sunk in the Macassar Straits.

The Chinese occupied strategic points on the route of Kowloon.

**28th Jan.**—Allied reinforcements arrived in a Netherlands East Indies port.

**29th Jan.**—Sixteen Japanese planes were shot down over Rangoon. Headlong enemy infantry attacks were broken up in the Philippines. Japanese troops landed at Pemangkat on the west coast of Borneo, south of Kuching. A Japanese destroyer was sunk and another damaged. A British destroyer was sunk in a naval battle off the eastern coast of Malaya. Fighting raged along a long front in China, particularly flaring up south of Shanghai.

**30th Jan.**—President Quezon of the Philippines said that the Filipinos, "confident of final victory," would resist the enemy with all their might. Street fighting took place in Balik Papan in eastern Borneo. Fighting was reported 18 miles from the Singapore causeway, while the island itself was subjected to air-raids. Fighting developed east of Moulmein in Burma. It was reported that the headquarters of the Pacific War Council would be in Washington.

**31st Jan.**—General Pownall announced that the Battle of the Malayan mainland had ended and the Battle of Singapore had begun. The Johore causeway was successfully breached and British troops were withdrawn from southern Johore to the Island fortress. In Burma, British troops withdrew from Moulmein westward across the Salween river. Japanese planes and ships attacked the Dutch naval base of Amboina; Japanese troops landed at Pemangkat, capital of Dutch Borneo, and met with fierce resistance. Chinese forces were active on many fronts. The Japanese, after a five-day battle, retreated towards Canton: they abandoned Poklo and were pursued towards Sheklung, a big town on the Canton-Kowloon railway. General MacArthur, defending the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines, refused the Japanese demand to surrender. Ships of the Dutch Navy destroyed a Japanese submarine. Australian planes bombed Rabaul in New Britain and one enemy ship was hit.

**1st Feb.**—British artillery in Singapore opened a harassing fire against communications in southern Johore. His Majesty the King sent a message of cheer to the people of Singapore. The Japanese captured Pontianak, the capital of West (Dutch) Borneo; made progress towards Amboina; and bombed Kupang aerodrome in south Timor. All enemy attacks in the Philippines were repulsed. The Chinese retook Poklo, 70 miles from Canton. In a message to the Governor of Burma, Mr. Churchill promised reinforcements "in a steadily increasing measure."

Sea and air units of the United States Fleet carried out large-scale raids on Japanese naval and air bases on the Marshall Islands and Makin Island in the Gilbert Group, now occupied by the Japanese. Auxiliaries of the Japanese Fleet were attacked and damaged. Military installations of the shores were shelled. Many Japanese aircraft were destroyed, both on the air and on the ground.

**2nd Feb.**—British artillery in Singapore pounded away at enemy movements in the Johore Bahru area. Enemy attempts to cross the Salween river were repulsed. General MacArthur threw back headlong thrusts by the Japanese along the west coast of the Bataan Peninsula.

American Flying Fortress bombers carried out highly successful raids on enemy shipping and airfields, especially on Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur. Nine enemy fighter planes were shot down.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to approve a 500 million-dollar loan to China. The British Government informed the Chinese Government of their willingness to lend up to 50 million pounds for war purposes.

**3rd Feb.**—Japanese bombers raided the Dutch Naval base of Sourabaya. Communications with Amboina were cut off. Attempts by special enemy shock troops to land in western Bataan were foiled by General MacArthur's troops, whose counter-attacks were successful. Two enemy transports were sunk (and one probably sunk) in attacks by Allied aircraft. There was no change in Burma. Chinese forces threw back the Japanese in the Nanchang area. An Official Chinese spokesman hinted at an imminent large-scale offensive by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

**4th Feb.**—General Wavell, in a stirring Order of the Day, exhorted the Singapore garrison to hold on till the arrival of "the great reinforcements which we, and our American allies are sending to the Eastern theatre." The Japanese claimed the port of Tawao, about 60 miles north of Tarakan, in the Celebes Sea, but otherwise made little headway against Dutch resistance. In Burma, they shelled Martaban, but all their attempts to cross the Salween river were frustrated. In China, the Chinese cut the Canton-Hongkong railway.

**5th Feb.**—The tempo of the siege of Singapore increased, Allied artillery and fighter planes replying most effectively to enemy air raids. The Japanese again raided Sourabaya by air.

**6th Feb.**—Ten enemy aircraft were destroyed when Japanese planes made a moonlight raid on Rangoon. The enemy shelled Singapore with increased intensity.

**7th Feb.**—Three Japanese cruisers, one destroyer and one submarine were reported to have been destroyed by the defenders of the Dutch naval base of Amboina.

**8th Feb.**—Japanese patrols landed in the small island of Pulan Ubin, at the eastern end of the Johore Straits between Singapore and the mainland. Enemy bombers raided Sourabaya.

**9th Feb.**—Enemy forces landed on the western shores of Singapore Island and were engaged. Japanese planes raided Batavia. General MacArthur's troops in the Philippines silenced concealed enemy batteries. The Chinese re-captured Waichow and Poklo.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Delhi for consultations with the India Government.

**10th Feb.**—The enemy landed more reinforcements in Singapore Island. Japanese cities were subjected to air-raids, and the Japanese effected landings at Macassar in the Island of Celebes and in New Britain. Savage fighting was reported from the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

**11th Feb.**—The Japanese claim to have stormed the defences of Singapore was not confirmed, but the battle for the island reached a critical phase. The British, who had to make further withdrawals, adopted the "scorched earth" policy, blowing up the great naval base itself. The Japanese resumed their drive towards Java, where General Wavell had returned after a flying visit to Burma. After sustaining heavy casualties east and west of Martaban, the Japanese occupied that town. The Royal Air Force bombed Japanese troop concentrations in northern Thailand.

The vanguard of the United States Pacific Fleet arrived in New Zealand after reinforcing wayside stations along the route from Pearl Harbour. Vice-Admiral Helfrich of the Royal Netherlands Navy became Commander of the Combined Allied Naval Forces in the A.B.D.A. area, in succession to Admiral Hart, who asked to be relieved of his post owing to ill-health. Two Japanese transports totalling 15,000 tons were sunk by the Royal Australian Air Force at Gasmata (New Britain).

**12th Feb.**—The defenders of Singapore ignored two Japanese demands for surrender and fought on. Allied aircraft bombed and set on fire a Japanese aircraft carrier in the Gulf of Boni. The Japanese occupied the island of Masbata in the Philippines. Enemy attacks on British positions in the Paan area in Burma were repulsed.

**13th Feb.**—Singapore was still holding out and its guns inflicted heavy punishment on the Japanese. The Chinese, who on the previous day had taken the towns of Mencheng and Koyang, went on to capture Hwaiynan. Owing to a mistake Japanese aircraft bombed and machine-gunned their own ground troops in the Bataan Peninsula.

**14th Feb.**—The *New York Times* reported the arrival of American troops in Java. Australian forces also arrived. The 700 parachutists landed by the Japanese at Palembang in Sumatra were wiped out. Fighting flared up in south Shantung province in China for the control of strategic railways.

**15th Feb.**—The heroic garrison of Singapore surrendered after resisting the Japanese beyond the limits of human endurance. The Japs crossed the Salween river in Burma. In Sumatra they made a large-scale naval landing and occupied Palembang, but the Dutch completely destroyed the oil fields.

**16th Feb.**—British, American and Dutch aircraft bombed a Japanese fleet in the Banka Straits and scored direct hits on five transports and two cruisers. The British took up new positions along the Bilin river in Burma. The Chinese scored local successes in north Kiangsi and north Hunan provinces.

**17th Feb.**—British and Indian airmen were active over enemy positions in Burma. Dutch planes raided Palembang. Increased enemy air and artillery activity was reported from the Philippines. The Chinese threw the Japs back near Paotaow on the west Suiyan front. Fighting again broke out in Hupeh.

**18th Feb.**—With the arrival of reinforcements, the Japanese increased pressure on General MacArthur's forces in the Philippines.

Japanese airmen raided Sourabaya; and Allied airmen retorted with a raid on an enemy aerodrome in Sumatra. Dutch and American aircraft sank many Japanese troop carrying barges. The Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Van Kleffens, announced that Allied help was "finally on its way" to Java. Stiff fighting was reported in central China, as well as in Burma. British aircraft raided an aerodrome in Thailand, while Chinese troops advanced into Thailand.

**19th Feb.**—Heavy fighting was reported from the Bilin river front in Burma, the British and Indian staging a successful counter-attack. The Chinese forces continued their advance into Thailand. The Chinese recaptured Rashaping, the strategic river-town in southern Hupeh (in China). Japanese airmen raided airfields in Java and Port Darwin in Australia.

**20th Feb.**—The arrival of American units in Java was announced. The Japanese raided Mandalay, where considerable civilian damage was reported. The Royal Air Force and the Indian Air Force bombed Japanese troops in the Bilin river area. The Dutch offered stiff resistance to the Japanese landing parties in Bali.

**21st Feb.**—Allied planes sank or damaged several Japanese destroyers, cruisers and transports south-east of Bali. Chinese soldiers repulsed Thailand forces near the Burma-Thai border. Heavy artillery duels and infantry skirmishes were reported in the Philippines.

**22nd Feb.**—The battle for the Dutch East Indies increased in intensity, the enemy meeting with stern resistance in Banka and Sumatra.

**23rd Feb.**—American pilots strafed enemy columns on the march in Burma from the Bilin to the Sitang river. Japanese airmen concentrated their attention on air fields in Java, but with little result. Allied bombers set on fire a 10,000-ton Japanese merchantship in Banka Straits and damaged others.

**24th Feb.**—British forces took up new positions on the Sitang river in Burma. The Japanese got a hot reception from the new British anti-aircraft guns when they raided Bandoeng and Malang in Java. Netherlands

troops were on their way to reinforce Java. Australian airmen raided enemy aerodromes in New Guinea.

It was announced that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India would be in charge of the operations in Burma.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, who had returned to Chungking from India, accepted Mr. Churchill's invitation to send a Chinese representative to the Pacific War Council.

**25th Feb.**—Nearly 30 Japanese planes were destroyed by the Allied air forces in a thrilling battle over Burma. Three Japanese transports were sunk by Allied airmen in the neighbourhood of Macassar. The Japanese withdrew from the Manila Bay sector in the Philippines. The Japanese landed parachutists in Dutch Timor.

**26th Feb.**—General MacArthur surprised Japanese advance positions in the Bataan Peninsula, forcing the enemy to withdraw. Considerable Allied and enemy air activity was reported over the Dutch East Indies. An American submarine torpedoed two enemy transports, one auxiliary vessel and one freighter. Chinese troops were streaming into Burma in order to fight side by side with the Indians and the British. Allied airmen brought down 30 more Japanese planes in another air combat.

**27th Feb.**—Dutch bombers attacked concentrations of enemy ships near Banka, also military objectives near Palembang. Japanese airmen raided Sumbawa Island to the east of Bali. It was also announced they had raided Port Blair in the Andamans.

**28th Feb.**—Dr. Wellington Koo was appointed to represent China in the Pacific War Council in London. Admiral Kimmel and Major-General Short were directed to be court-martialled on a charge of dereliction of duty in connexion with the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbour. The Japanese heavy cruiser *Mogami* and three destroyers were put out of action in a naval battle in Java Sea by United States and Dutch naval units. At the request of the Burmese Government, military authorities took control of Rangoon in order to strengthen its defences.

**1st Mar.**—The Japanese effected landings at Java in spite of the severe punishment meted out to their troop-transports. Chinese guerillas were active in Hainan. An American-Filipino detachment forced the Japanese to evacuate the Abra Valley in northern Luzon.

**2nd Mar.**—Enemy patrols were beaten back in a sharp action near Pegu. Terrific fighting was reported from Java. While Japanese bombers attacked Christmas Island, 300 miles south of Java, in the Indian Ocean, and Tulagi in Solomon Islands, Australian airmen attacked Rabaul for the third successive day.

**3rd Mar.**—The Allies took counter-measures against the Japanese invaders in Java. The enemy made a fresh landing in Mindanao Island. Japanese planes raided the Australian towns of Broome and Wyndham. General Wavell relinquished the South-West Pacific Command and returned as the Commander-in-Chief of India, with control of the operations in Burma.

**4th Mar.**—General MacArthur's air force in the Philippines destroyed three Japanese ships in Subic Bay, totalling 30,000 tons. Sixteen Japanese bombers were destroyed while attempting to attack United States naval forces west of Gilbert Islands; the American vessels suffered no damage. The enemy bombed Port Darwin again. In Java the Dutch fought back successfully in various areas, half of Soebang being recovered from the enemy Lieutenant-General H. Ter Poorten took over command of the Dutch land forces and Rear-Admiral J. J. A. Van Stafareem of the naval forces (succeeding Admiral Helfrich, who was entrusted with a special mission). Japanese attempts to land troops near Amoy, on the Fukien coast were defeated by Chinese shore-batteries and artillery.

**5th Mar.**—It was revealed that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek had returned to Chungking after consultations with General Wavell at Lashio. United States planes bombed Marcus Island. Heavy fighting continued in Java. The Japanese registered a further advance in Burma, which brought them to about 60 miles from Rangoon. General MacArthur captured considerable quantities of munitions from the enemy.

**6th Mar.**—The Dutch announced the evacuation of Batavia.

**7th Mar.**—It was revealed that great destruction had been carried out in the naval base at Soerabaya in order to render it useless to the enemy. Fierce fighting was reported near Pegu (in Burma).

**8th Mar.**—British tanks inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in the Pegu sector. Bandoeng in Java was encircled by the enemy. It was reported that Lieutenant-General Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, committed suicide owing to his failure to dislodge General MacArthur from the Bataan Peninsula. The Japanese invaded New Guinea. The Thailand Cabinet resigned but Premier Songram was asked to form another Ministry.

**9th Mar.**—It was officially announced that United States submarines had sunk one Japanese destroyer and one naval tanker and destroyed, or severely damaged, three cruisers and one aircraft-carrier. General Yamashita was reported to have been appointed Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines. Doctor Van Mook, Lieut. Governor-General of the



Netherlands East Indies, who reached Australia, announced the fall of Bandoeng, but said that the Dutch would carry on the fight. British forces withdrew from Rangoon—after carrying out essential demolitions—in order to fight in central Burma alongside our Chinese allies. Lieut.-Genl. Sir Harold Alexander was appointed General Officer Commanding, Burma. The Royal Australian Air Force struck at the Japanese invaders off New Guinea.

**10th Mar.**—Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, revealed to a shocked House of Commons the full horrors of the Japanese occupation of Hongkong. It was stated that the armistice sought by the Dutch applied only to Bandoeng, that resistance continued elsewhere in Java and that Medan, capital of Sumatra, was in Dutch hands. The Japanese made their tenth air raid on Port Moresby.

**11th Mar.**—The Japanese appeared to be driving towards Bassein, about 90 miles west of Rangoon. British planes raided Moulmein. United States bombers raided the enemy-occupied port of Salama in New Guinea; two Japanese ships were left sinking, four were on fire and one beached.

**12th Mar.**—Doctor Van Mook said he was maintaining telegraphic contact with the Dutch forces still resisting the Japanese in northern and central Sumatra. The Royal Air Force again raided Moulmein. Fighting flared up near the Shantung border in China.

**13th Mar.**—The United States Navy Department revealed that an American submarine operating in Japanese waters had sunk three enemy fighters and one passenger and cargo ship.

**14th Mar.**—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Pocknell assumed charge of the Ceylon Command. The Japanese occupied the small island of Weh, off the extreme north of Sumatra. The Admiralty released an authoritative account of the naval battle in Java Sea on 27th February, when a small Dutch-American-British force fought heroically a numerically much superior Japanese force in an effort to prevent an enemy landing in Java. Both sides sustained heavy losses.

**15th Mar.**—Royal Air Force bombers attacked Japanese concentrations in Burma and sank many canoes full of troops. Japanese attacks were repulsed by the Chinese in southern Honan.

**16th Mar.**—The American Navy Department announced that a Japanese freighter and a petrol tanker had been sunk in the Far East. The Pacific air war intensified, the Australian Air Force attacking Timor and the enemy raiding Port Darwin and islands near Australia.

**17th Mar.**—Chinese forces on the Burmese-Siamese frontier inflicted severe punishment on Siamese troops and forced them to withdraw. Major-General Wainwright, who took over command of the American forces in the Philippines, repulsed an enemy attack in Bataan Peninsula. China celebrated India Day.

**18th Mar.**—Our forward troops in Burma were in action against strong enemy forces south of Kanyutvin, attempting to advance along the main road towards Taungoo. On the Irrawaddy front, enemy forces coming up the river in boats, landed at Teindan. American planes, based on southern Yunnan in China, attacked enemy troops on the banks of the Sitang river. The United States Navy Department revealed that in recent operations against the Japanese in New Guinea, American and Australian air forces accounted for eight enemy warships and 27 merchant vessels, also three sea-planes, for the loss of one Allied aircraft. The Australian Air Force raided Koepang, which used to be the capital of Dutch Timor.

**19th Mar.**—While the enemy bombed a north Burma town, the American Volunteer Group destroyed 25 Japanese planes in a raid on an aerodrome at Moulmein. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek placed General Stillwell of the United States Army in command of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies operating in Burma. Japanese aircraft raided Solomon Islands as well as Port Darwin in Australia; and an enemy land force was observed moving towards Port Moresby, whose defenders were confident and ready. Australian airmen scored hits on Japanese warships and merchantships at Rabaul in New Guinea.

**21st Mar.**—It was disclosed that the British forces raided the enemy post of Letpadan (in Burma), inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese. The Royal Air Force raided Mingaladon and destroyed 10 enemy planes. A Japanese cruiser was sunk and another set on fire in Allied air raids on Rabaul in New Britain. American and Filipino forces made a very successful surprise raid on Japanese positions in the Island of Mindano.

**22nd Mar.**—Allied aircraft, attacking Lae in New Guinea, set fire to three Japanese bombers and nine fighters and damage two more bombers and three fighters. Allied planes also raided Rabaul in New Britain and Koepang in Timor. The Japanese raided Port Darwin and the town of Katherine in Northern Territory (in Australia). General Wainwright commanding the United States Army in the Philippines, ignored a Japanese demand for surrender.

**23rd Mar.**—General MacArthur conferred with the Australian Minister for the Army and the Chief of Staff. The Japanese bombed Port

Moresby and Wyndham (in Western Australia). Allied airmen raided Dilli in Timor. Fierce fighting was reported between the Chinese and a party of Japanese troops which had landed on the coast of Chungshan district (in Kwangtung province).

**24th Mar.**—The Japanese claim to have taken Toungoo was denied in London. The American Volunteer Group carried out two raids against two Japanese airfields in Burma and set fire to ten planes. A heavy Japanese raid on the Island of Corregidor and on American positions in Bataan caused little military damage. Three raiders were shot down. American troops attacked and inflicted heavy losses on a Japanese motor column in Mindano.

**25th Mar.**—United States naval and air forces (it was announced) dealt smashing blows to Marcus and Wake Islands in the Pacific, thus carrying the war to 990 miles from Yokohama. The Japanese made the 19th raid on Port Moresby; they occupied the Aniaman Islands and took an aerodrome north of Toungoo and cut the Toungoo-Pyinmana road, outflanking the Chinese who, however, proceeded to clear up the situation.

**26th Mar.**—Two Chinese columns invaded Thailand from the Shan States in Burma, crossing the border at two points and moving towards Tangaw and Heighong. Four Japanese bombers were shot down during a heavy raid on Corregidor.

**27th Mar.**—Goering's newspaper *Essener National Zeitung* was the first German paper to hint the possibility of a simultaneous German and Japanese attack on Russia. A Japanese landing party which landed at the Chungshan coast was withdrawn.

The main Japanese attack on Burma at present was up the Toungoo Road. Lieutenant General Alexander, Commander of the British forces in Burma, returned to Burma after a short visit to Chungking to confer with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

**28th Mar.**—The situation improved on the Toungoo front.

**30th Mar.**—Heavy fighting raged north of Toungoo. The Chinese held out despite fierce assaults. The Japanese advanced in three columns on the Irrawaddy front.

In New Guinea, floods forced the Japs to evacuate from the Markham Valley, thus relieving the pressure on Port Moresby.

**1st Apr.**—A Chinese communiqué announced that the Chinese forces had evacuated Toungoo and withdrawn to the north-east of the town. More than 5,000 Japanese troops were killed in the five-day battle for Toungoo.

**3rd Apr.**—China and Great Britain entered into a formal agreement, according to which the China National Aviation Corporation would be permitted to operate an air line between Chungking and Calcutta. The agreement also provided for the resumption of the air line from Kuming to Rangoon "as soon as circumstances permit."

Nearly 900 refugees from the Far East, comprising the largest single contingent to arrive in Britain recently, disembarked in that country.

Several light attacks by the Japanese in Bataan were repelled with considerable enemy losses.

**4th Apr.**—Japanese aeroplanes continued to raid Corregidor and Bataan.

During an enemy air-raid over Port Darwin, anti-aircraft guns brought down two enemy bombers and fighter planes accounted for two more. Two enemy fighters were probably destroyed. The attacking force was intercepted before reaching the objective. All British aircraft returned safely.

It was officially announced that Allied forces destroyed six enemy planes at Koepang.

**5th Apr.**—The Japanese made furious land and sea attacks on General Wainwright's defences in the Bataan Peninsula. The sea attack was repulsed with heavy Japanese losses. An attempted Japanese landing on the east shore of Bataan during the night was also frustrated.

Port Darwin was raided for the 13th time by seven bombers escorted by fighters. There was no material damage. The enemy probably lost four bombers and two fighters, of which two were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

Many enemy positions in strategic points in southern Shansi were penetrated by Chinese forces.

It was officially announced from New Delhi that Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I., had been appointed as the representative of India in China.

There were further Japanese landings in the Solomon Islands area.

**6th Apr.**—Heavy casualties on both sides marked furious fighting along the Bataan Peninsula front. There was no air attack on the Corregidor.

The Japanese attack on Port Moresby failed. Allied bombers attacked Lae.

An agreement between China and the Vatican was reached providing for the exchange of representatives. China would soon be sending an envoy to the Holy See.

**7th Apr.**—American and Filipino defenders on Bataan Peninsula withdrew to a previously prepared defensive position.

**8th Apr.**—The United States War Department announced that the Bataan defences had "probably been overcome." Mr. Stimson announced at a press conference in Washington that General Wainwright's forces in Bataan numbered 36,853 and indicated that the bulk were either killed or captured.

**10th Apr.**—Fighting in Bataan had ceased. General Wainwright, U.S. Commander, in a message to President Roosevelt, said that everything possible had been done to hold Bataan with the limited number of combat soldiers at his command, but the overwhelming air and artillery superiority of the Japanese finally overcame the dogged resistance of the hungry and exhausted defenders.

20,000 Japanese had been killed in the Philippines and over 100 Japanese planes were shot down, according to unofficial estimates published in New York. In the Battle of Bataan, American and Filipino troops, though outnumbered at least eight to one, immobilized a fully equipped Japanese Field Army, variously estimated from 125,000 to 200,000 men. The Japanese losses in tanks, guns and other weapons were also heavy.

"The Bataan force went out as it would have wished, fighting to the end in its flickering forlorn hope," General MacArthur said. "No army has ever done so much with so little, and nothing became it more than its last hour of trial and agony."

Port Moresby was raided to-day for 20 minutes by seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters. Imperial fighters intercepted the raiders, and at least one bomber was brought down.

The Australian War Cabinet decided to build another aluminium fabrication factory, estimated to cost 3 million sterling to meet the growing demand of the aircraft and munition industries.

It was officially stated at Wellington that one-fourth of New Zealand's male population, including 6,000 railwaymen and 5,000 men from the Post and Telegraph Department, was now doing military service.

Vichy-appointed officials in French Indo-China turned over to the Japanese army authorities those American officers and non-commissioned officers who sought refuge there.

War expenditure in Australia passed the one million Australian pounds per day mark.

No appreciable headway was made by the Japanese in the sporadic fighting along the north bank of the river Yangtse in Southern Hupeh province, according to a Chinese military spokesman at Chungking.

The Japanese were able to effect a landing on the island of Cebu. Corregidor and Fort Hughes in Manila Bay were subjected to intensive air attacks in the past 24 hours.

General Senosuko Sonoda, Commander of the Japanese troops which occupied Limay and other points in the southern part of the Bataan Peninsula, was killed in action.

**11th Apr.**—Australian bombers again raided Koepang in Timor. Two Japanese planes were shot down in Port Moresby.

The United States Navy Department announced the sinking of a Japanese destroyer, a large transport, a submarine-chaser, and a merchantman, the damaging of one Japanese cruiser and one large transport, and the possible sinking of a Japanese fighter—all by submarines.

Corregidor was raided 12 times in the last 24 hours.

**12th Apr.**—Fighting raged north-east of Yedashe. The Chinese inflicted about 2,000 casualties on the enemy.

General Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang Kai-shek returned after a visit to Burma.

In successful attacks on enemy-occupied positions at Lae (New Guinea), Rabaul (New Britain) and Faasi (Solomon Islands), the Allied air forces destroyed and damaged bombers on ground, attacked anti-aircraft gun positions, set fire to buildings and machine-gunned flying boats on water. From all these operations, two of our aircraft were missing.

**13th Apr.**—An authoritative Soviet statement on Soviet-Japanese relations issued on the anniversary of the signature of the Neutrality Pact in Moscow last year said: "If Japan loyally observes this treaty, then it will retain its value." The statement reminded Japan that treaties had to be observed. Referring to the present situation it said: "Japanese military and Fascist cliques, whose heads are being turned by military successes, must understand that their chattering about a war of invasion in the north would harm first and foremost Japan itself."

**15th Apr.**—A communique issued by United States headquarters in Australia said that enemy shipping, airfields, docks and aircraft were destroyed and damaged by American air attacks in the Philippines area. American bombers sank four ships and damaged four others, one of which was believed to have sunk. They also shot down four enemy planes.

Japanese interests made a successful bid for all the fourteen Soviet fishing grounds which were auctioned. The auctions were held in accordance with the Japanese-Soviet fisheries *modus vivendi*.

**16th Apr.**—It was stated in Washington that Japanese troops had been landed on the Island of Panay in the Philippines by naval vessels and aircraft. The defenders were resisting the enemy.

**17th Apr.**—Japanese landed on the Isle of Panay in the Philippines. Air attacks were made on Corregidor. According to a United States War Department communique, approximately, 60,000 troops and civilians had fallen into Japanese hands at Bataan. Three enemy batteries were silenced in Cavite and Bataan.

**18th Apr.**—United States planes raided Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama, and bombed Tokyo. The raid lasted seven hours.

Corregidor and Caballs Islands were raided five times by enemy bombers. Fierce fighting raged in Panay. Cebu city fell into enemy hands which was reported to be in flames.

The Japanese raided Port Moresby.

Australian bombers raided Koepang in Dutch Timor.

Rabaul was raided by the Allies.

**19th Apr.**—Oil installations at Bullen Bay in Curacao, Netherland West Indies, were shelled by an enemy submarine.

Two more alerts were sounded in Tokyo.

**20th Apr.**—Five dive-bombing raids were made by the Japanese on Corregidor. Two bus-loads of Japanese troops were ambushed near Zamboanga in Mindanao. Three of the enemy batteries which opened fire on the American island ports in Manila Bay were silenced. Enemy troop concentrations at Bataan were broken up. American and Filipino forces made a successful raid on the Japanese outposts in northern Luzon.

Mr. Curtin, Australian Premier, conferred with General MacArthur regarding the composition of the Allied High Command in the south-west Pacific Area. An Australian Government spokesman said that the Australian forces had been handed over to General MacArthur's Command without reservation.

Mr. A. W. Fadden, breaking the six months' political truce, rose from his sick bed to protest against "irresponsible" socialisation by Ministers of the Government.

Allies raided Rabaul which resulted in the destruction of 40 enemy fighters and bombers.

More Japanese troops landed near San Jose in the island of Panay.

**22nd Apr.**—The defenders withdrew from two positions in the province of Antique on the island of Panay. Artillery bombardment of Corregidor continued. The War Department confirmed the shelling of the coast-line of Curacao by an enemy submarine.

Chinese forces drove the Japanese back three miles south of Yenangyaung. The Allied troops still held Taungdwingyi on the railway between the Irrawaddy and the Salween.

Authoritative circles in London stated that the situation in Burma, at the moment, was confused.

Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh, Minister of Information (according to a message from Chungking), said that prompt and adequate air reinforcements for the Allied forces should be sent to Burma.

As a result of the bombing of Tokyo, the Japanese Radio announced that Commanders of Japanese home defence Units would be court-martialled. "There will be a further shakeup in the Tokyo War Office."

The French ships in Indo-China were handed over to the Japanese.

Allied air force attacked the Japanese in the Netherlands Indies, New Britain, New Guinea and Timor.

Japanese bombers raided Port Moresby.

**23rd Apr.**—The American troops defending Panay Island withdrew from Lambunao.

Allied fighters intercepted the enemy and destroyed four Japanese planes.

People in Hongkong were reported to be facing starvation. Reuter correspondent said: "Hongkong is every bit the hell the Japanese are reported to have made of it."

**24th Apr.**—In spite of bombing attacks and artillery fire from Bataan and Cavite, the beleaguered men at Corregidor still fought on.

A surprise attack was delivered on Japanese establishments near Rabaul.

The New Zealand island areas including Fiji were allotted to an area to be known as the South Pacific area under the American Naval Command.

**25th Apr.**—Allied raids were made on Lae and there was a fierce aerial combat over Port Moresby.

"Anzac Day" was celebrated very quietly. A message from His Majesty the King stated: "At this solemn moment in the history of Australia, the Queen and I are indeed proud to join with our people of the Commonwealth in commemoration of Anzac Day."

The Allied air force attacked shipping, barracks and warehouses in Rabaul and machine-gunned personnel and dropped incendiaries.

The Japanese landed at Iloilo, Capi and Antique.

**26th Apr.**—Twenty-four bombers made a heavy raid on Darwin, but were brilliantly intercepted by the Allied aircraft. Eleven enemy aircraft were destroyed. Port Moresby, Tulagi in Solomon Islands and Corregidor were attacked by enemy aircraft. The damage caused was negligible.

Jiang in Kiangsi province in China was raided by Japanese planes. Little damage was caused.

A fleet of Japanese warships patrolled the south Fukien coast. The Chinese coastal batteries opened fire.

**27th Apr.**—General Tojo, in the course of a speech in Tokyo, said: "The war is still to be fought. It will demand the nation's utmost unity."

Longer working hours for the native population of Java was decreed from April 29, the Japanese Emperor's Birthday.

A Japanese air attack on Port Moresby failed.

A Japanese grounded aircraft at Lae (New Guinea) was successfully attacked and the airfield at Bougainville in Solomon Islands was raided.

Japanese raiders on Port Darwin were intercepted.

Corregidor and Fort Hughes in the Philippines were attacked by Japanese dive bombers.

**28th Apr.**—There was intermittent shelling in Corregidor. The Japanese moved towards Ballete Pass across the Carabello mountains.

**29th Apr.**—The Japanese aircraft executed an air attack on the aerodrome at Darwin. The Allied air force intervened successfully.

**30th Apr.**—Japanese air attacks in Corregidor and other American forts in Manila Bay weakened.

The Japanese massed their troops in New Guinea area.

**1st May.**—The Japanese reinforced their air power in New Guinea. Enemy troops landed in Rabaul.

**2nd May.**—The Allied planes destroyed over 40 aircraft in New Guinea.

The Japanese reinforced positions north-east of Australia with a view to cutting supply lines.

Eight enemy bombers attacked the Australian aerodrome in Horn Island. The damage was negligible.

At Lae in New Guinea, the Australian air force bombed and machine-gunned the Japanese aerodrome, scoring many hits on a line of 30 planes.

At Salamana, three Japanese planes were shot down.

The enemy made 12 bombing attacks on Corregidor. Three bombers were shot down and two damaged.

It was declared definitely in Washington that the United States raid on Tokyo was not based on Soviet territory.

Enemy planes were active over Townsville in Queensland. There was an enemy raid on Port Moresby.

**3rd May.**—President Roosevelt told a press conference that supplies to China would be sent by an alternative route.

**4th May.**—Allied bombers attacked Rabaul. One Japanese transport was hit and another destroyed.

Fifteen Japanese aircraft attacked the aerodrome at Moresby of which four were destroyed and two damaged.

The Australian Minister of Supply issued a warning that food rationing may be introduced.

Japanese troops entered Mandalay. The situation of British troops was regarded as serious.

The Japanese were repulsed north of Hsenwi in China and heavy casualties were inflicted. Japanese troops were encircled in Singyang. The Japanese met with repeated reverses in Singyang. Their retreat was cut off by the Chinese forces.

**5th May.**—The Japanese advanced in Markham Valley in New Guinea. Their forces reached Nadzah, 27 miles west of Lae. A Japanese patrol penetrated 15 miles south of Salamana.

Enemy aircraft raided the Moresby aerodrome. Three bombers and one fighter were shot down.

The Chinese captured strategic points near Hankow.

**6th May.**—Dr. Evatt, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, in the course of a statement, asserted that Japan had the means to strike Australia and India simultaneously.

Enemy aircraft raided Port Moresby and the Allies raided the aerodromes at Lae and Rabaul.

The Japanese commenced a landing attack on Corregidor. Additional landings were made by the enemy on the Island of Midano.

The Chinese raided Shanghai and Nanking. There was street fighting in Hangchow.

**7th May.**—Lieutenant-General Wainwright surrendered Corregidor Island and other fortified islands in Manila harbour.

Salamana was wiped out as Japanese air base as a result of persistent Allied air attacks.

Chinese Commandos landed at Amoy.

**8th May.**—In an action off Solomon Islands, three American planes were lost.

The defenders of Corregidor and other forts in the Philippines were taken prisoner.

According to a Chungking report, the Japanese were all out against China and may not attack India now.

**9th May.**—Three enemy planes were destroyed over Yuhan in western Chekiang.

In the great naval battle in south-west Pacific, the United States Navy scored a big victory. The Japanese lost one light cruiser, two destroyers, four gunboats and one supply vessel. One 9,000-ton seaplane tender, one light cruiser, one cargo vessel and one transport were badly damaged. Six Japanese planes were destroyed.

**10th May.**—The Japanese invasion fleet was smashed and the remnants ran away. It was reported that 18 Japanese ships were sunk and four damaged. America denied the loss of its aircraft carrier in the Coral Sea battle. The Allied losses were relatively light.

The Japanese sent reinforcements to Central Hopeh. Thirty-three Japanese planes bombed Nanchang and Kiang in the southern Kiang Province.

The Chinese levelled a charge against the Japanese of having used poison gas.

It was announced that women were to be enlisted in the Australian fighting services for the first time.

**11th May.**—Eighty enemy planes raided Port Moresby. Two were shot down.

The Japanese retreated from south-west Yunnan. The Chinese recaptured Chefang. Fierce fighting raged near Minchang where 500 Japanese were besieged.

It was officially announced in Washington that the Tokyo attack on April 18 was made by American army bombers.

There was a "terrific eruption" of the Asma volcano in the centre of the main Japanese island.

According to a Washington dispatch, success was achieved by the United States Navy in the battle of the Coral Sea at a relatively small cost.

Mr. Curtin had a conference with General MacArthur.

**12th May.**—Two Japanese submarines were sunk or damaged off north-east Australia.

The Japanese retreated in Yunnan and the Chinese were in hot pursuit. Enemy "mopping up" campaign failed in west Changtung.

In an attempt to break through the Chinese cordon in the Chefang area, 3,000 Japanese were killed.

**13th May.**—The Japanese forces were routed and driven back to the Yunnan border.

Allies' bombers attacked the enemy seaplane base on Deboyne Island.

Two enemy transports were hit at Kessa in Solomon Islands.

Enemy bombers attacked an aerodrome at Port Moresby. The damage was slight.

The battle of the Coral Sea was regarded in Tokyo as concluded.

**14th May.**—The Chinese troops bombed and machine-gunned French aerodromes in Hanoi in Indo-China.

The Japanese attacked Chekiang and the Chinese raided Ichang.

**15th May.**—The Japanese made a flank movement from Thailand and Indo-China. There was bitter fighting in Yunnan.

The Chinese troops recaptured Holsin. The Japanese prepared for a drive inland from Hangchow Bay.

Enemy planes bombed Yushan and Nanchang. The Japanese attack made from Kingtehchen was repulsed.

**16th May.**—Enemy planes attacked Port Moresby twice causing little damage. Two of the raiding planes were shot down.

The Japanese airfield near Yukhow was raided.

**17th May.**—The Japanese occupied Kingcheng on the Burma-Yunnan route and advanced in Eastern Chekiang.

**19th May.**—Enemy aircraft attempted to raid Port Moresby, but were driven back with losses. There was a terrific air battle off Rabaul. Seven Japanese fighters were shot down.

**20th May.**—A Japanese force at Hungmushu, Tengchung, in Yunnan was decimated by the Chinese forces. The Japanese were driven out of Fengyu.

Allied air force attacked shipping in Koepang Bay. Direct hits were obtained on two enemy transports. There was a heavy air raid on Port Moresby. The Japanese dropped at least 200 anti-personnel bombs. Two enemy bombers were shot down and two more almost certainly destroyed.

**21st May.**—It was announced that 77 Japanese planes were destroyed and 100 damaged in south-west Pacific.



On the Yunnan border, the Japanese were driven back to Tenchung and in Burma Road they were driven back to Lungling.

It was revealed that the bombing of Tokyo was a masterpiece of careful planning on the part of Brigadier General Doolittle.

**22nd May.**—Heavy fighting raged in Chekiang. The Japanese continued to advance in five columns. Their advance in Mekong front was checked. Enemy attack in Heupheh failed.

**23rd May.**—The Japanese effected a landing below Foochow in China. Chinese positions in Chekiang were repeatedly attacked. A strategic point in Yunnan was recaptured by the Chinese.

At Lae in New Guinea, a surprise attack by the Allied aircraft destroyed two enemy bombers and a fighter on ground and two bombers were extensively damaged. Eight enemy fighters were shot down.

Three enemy aircraft were destroyed and three damaged in Timor, Koepang.

**24th May.**—The Japanese intensified the war in China by attacking by land, sea and air. Four Japanese warships shelled Nanki Island south of Foochow. The Japanese occupied islands off the Fukian coast. The Japanese threat to China was described as "very real."

**25th May.**—The Japanese vanguards approached Chekiang capital. Yunnan was heavily raided. There was heavy fighting in East Chekiang province.

Twenty persons described as Fifth Columnists, in Australia, were interned by the authorities.

Allied planes raided Amboina and enemy shipping was attacked.

**26th May.**—The Japanese forces launched an all-out offensive on Kinkwa, capital of Chekiang province. Japanese planes raided towns in the western Yunnan province.

Allied aircraft attacked the Vunakanau aerodrome in Rabaul and many planes were set on fire.

**27th May.**—It was revealed that Japan had planned a bigger offensive against China. Huge concentration of troops and transports was reported near Formosa. A fierce battle raged on the outskirts of Chekiang's capital. Amoi was bombed twice.

The Australian Air Minister M. Drakeford announced that a number of Royal Australian Air Force personnel had been recalled to Australia.

The Australian Army Invention Directorate, it was announced, was considering wool as a means to stop bullets as an important protective invention.

Japan's first secret weapon ("pear-shaped bombs bursting in the air") was used by the enemy aircraft over Rabaul and Lae.

**28th May.**—Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's east China Army pulverised new Japanese attempt to smash their way into Kinkwa. The Chinese troops reached south of Lungling. Enemy supply bases were bombed by the American volunteer Group. The Japanese suffered heavy casualties.

General Tojo, speaking at the Diet, warned Australia "to reconsider her attitude and take part in the construction of Greater East Asia." He also said that the war against United States and Britain still remained to be fought.

The Japanese prepared for a big offensive in New Guinea. Three of their planes were shot down.

One thousand soldiers were still resisting the Japanese in the hills of Luzon in the Philippines.

**29th May.**—The Chinese crossed the Salween at four points. The recapture of Tengchung and Lungling was imminent. The Japanese closed in on Kinkwa.

**30th May.**—The Japanese employed a new type of fighters. There was an intense air attack on the enemy camp in Rabaul. There was a heavy air fight over Port Moresby.

The enemy launched ten attacks on Lanchi. The Chinese made a fresh attack on Ichang and S. Honan. The Japanese counter-attacks in Yunnan were repulsed.

**31st May.**—The Japanese launched an offensive in Chekiang. The Chinese evacuated Kinkwa. Enemy targets west of Salween were hit.

Timor was raided by the Allies. The Japanese attempts to raid Port Moresby were foiled.

Mr. Ford, Army Minister, said that though the position had considerably improved, Australia was nevertheless still in imminent danger.

**1st June.**—In a big battle on the Shantung-Hopei border, the Japanese lost 6,000 killed. The Chinese stormed the city wall of Hopei. Several Japanese transports were sunk in the lower Fuchun river. The Japanese used poison gas in Lanchi.

Mr. Makin, Minister for the Navy, predicted a turning in the tide of the war in favour of the Allies before the end of 1942.

**2nd June.**—The Japanese launched a new offensive near Canton. The Chinese captured Shenghsien.

In an attempted submarine raid on Sydney, three Japanese midget submarines were destroyed. The Allied air force made an attack

on the aerodrome at Timor. Bombs were dropped in the port area. Fires were started in the dock at Lae.

At the inauguration of the Manchuria Resistance Alliance at Chunking, General Chiang Kai-shek declared: "Manchuria is inseparable territory from China and Manchurians are inseparable people from the Chinese."

**3rd June.**—The Chinese recaptured important towns in Chekiang. The Japanese were halted in their main drive beyond Lungyu. Chinese forces entered Shasi, an important port on the Yangtse.

The Allied aircraft carried out extensive air raids in New Guinea.

Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, declared that the Japanese programme of expansion had reached a stalemate.

**4th June.**—Japanese bombers attacked Dutch Harbour in Alaska.

Japanese barracks were demolished in a heavy attack on Timor by Allied air force. Enemy installations were bombed at Solomons in Tulagi.

**5th June.**—Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, said that the Coral Sea Battle was a signal success for the Allied forces.

Four Japanese submarines, it was revealed, were sunk in the attack on Sydney Harbour.

Japanese submarines attacked two small cargo vessels east of Sydney.

No serious damage was caused, it was announced, in Alaska by the Japanese raid.

The Japanese besieged Chuhsien.

The Japanese attacked Midway Island.

**6th June.**—Midway Island was attacked by Japanese aircraft. One Japanese warship and an aircraft carrier were damaged.

Allied air force attacked the Koepang aerodrome. Wharves were bombed by Allied aircraft at Rabaul.

**7th June.**—The Japanese naval forces attacking Midway Island suffered very heavy damage to an aircraft carrier, a battleship, a cruiser and transport vessels. Admiral Nimitz, United States Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, in the course of a communiqué stated: "While it is too early to claim a major Japanese disaster, it may be conservatively stated that the United States remains in control of the Midway area."

Allied pilots made a daring low level attack on Rabaul. Attack was made on wharves and an enemy military camp.

Chinese positions around Chusien were assaulted by the Japanese. All attacks were repulsed. The American Volunteer Group bombed and killed more than 200 Japanese troops on the west bank of the Salween river and along the Burma road.

**8th June.**—Chusien aerodrome was occupied by the Japanese and there was hand-to-hand fighting in the city. The Japanese entered Fuchow.

The Japanese lost 15 warships and two to three aircraft-carriers in Midway battle. Admiral Nimitz, in a communiqué stated: "Pearl Harbour has now been partially avenged." There was jubilation all over America at this decisive American naval victory over the Japanese.

**9th June.**—Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, said that battle action was continuing in the North Pacific and west of Midway as the Japanese fleet units withdrew from the Midway area.

Japanese warships shelled Mamoi base. All Chinese forces were safely withdrawn from Burma. There was severe fighting in Shansi. A number of Japanese planes bombed Sinhing, Szewni, Kumlei and Paksha between the west and north rivers in Kwangtung.

Sydney and Newcastle were shelled lightly without effect in nuisance raids by Japanese submarines.

**10th June.**—British and American Air Force units arrived in China.

**11th June.**—The Japanese main body north of Chusien pushed in the direction of Changshan. A Japanese column south of Nanchang, pushed towards Kinki.

One of the biggest aerial battles of the war, north of Australia, was fought out over Lae and Salamua between strong Japanese and Allied air forces. A large number of enemy planes were destroyed.

**12th June.**—The Japanese made fresh thrusts in Chekiang and Kiangsi. The Chinese offered stiff resistance.

**13th June.**—The Chinese evacuated Chuhsien, the air port city in Chekiang province. There were air raids by the Japanese on Fucheng.

It was announced that American reinforcements may be sent speedily to the Western Pacific bases and all Pacific key points.

The United States Navy department announced that in the Coral Sea battle, 15 Japanese warships were sunk. America lost three, including the aircraft-carrier, *Lexington*. Actually, 37 Japanese ships were sunk.

In the Midway battle, four Japanese aircraft-carriers were sunk. The Japanese death roll was over 10,000.

**14th June.**—The Japanese landed in Aleutians. Attu Island was invaded. Enemy ships arrived in Kiska harbour.

Japanese columns converged on Yushan. The Chinese recaptured many towns.

**15th June.**—The Japanese entered Nanchang and more than 600 Japanese were killed. The Chinese evacuated the city.

The Japanese raided Port Darwin. The Allies attacked enemy shipping.

**16th June.**—There was heavy fighting on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border. The Japanese entered Yushan.

The United States Navy department reported that five Japanese warships were damaged in the Aleutians. Also, three Japanese cruisers, one destroyer, a gunboat and a transport were damaged.

At Sohana in Solomon Islands, an Allied air unit bombed enemy installations.

**17th June.**—Japanese aircraft bombed residential areas and the Darwin harbour. Casualties were light. Eight enemy planes were shot down.

A Japanese cruiser was sunk by United States aircraft in Aleutians. A direct hit was scored on an aircraft-carrier. Enemy landing parties were attacked.

The Japanese advanced from Shasi to Tangkiao. In Huangchi, they were driven back by the Chinese.

Dr. Sun Foe, President of the Chinese Executive, said: "Germany will be defeated before November and the United Nations will triumph before the winter of 1943."

**18th June.**—The biggest flare-up in the air war occurred north of Australia. There was a heavy attack on Darwin.

The Japanese were held in check in Hupeh. There was bitter struggle for the Chekiang railway. The Chinese evacuated Shangyo. The Japanese were driven back near Nanchang.

Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, in a broadcast, said: "We face invasion and the accompanying horrors as the Russians experience them to-day. They withhold nothing; neither must we. It is vital to the grand strategy of the Allied cause that Japan shall not take Australia."

**19th June.**—In central Kiangsi, the Chinese force which captured Ihwang pursued the Japanese to the outskirts of Linchwan, 50 miles south-eastward of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province.

**20th June.**—The situation at Nanchang was obscure. Fighting continued in the hilly regions near Chefang Tun to the south of Paoto Chin.

Eighteen enemy bombers, with fighter escort, unsuccessfully attacked Moresby harbour and damaged only one small ship. Three enemy planes were destroyed.

Japanese advance in Kiangsi was checked.

**21st June.**—The Japanese withdrew in Kiangso and Chekiang. There was heavy fighting at Kwangpang. The Royal Air Force bombed objectives in Kalewa on the Chindwin river.

Enemy aerodromes and shipping were attacked in Rabaul. A 10,000-ton transport received three direct hits.

**22nd June.**—The Japanese occupied Kiska in the Aleutian Islands. The American Army bombers hit a Japanese cruiser and sank a transport in Kiska harbour.

The Japanese offensive in Eastern China was halted. The enemy at Chekiang withdrew east towards Chuhsein. The Japanese raided Foochow and the Min river estuary in Fukien.

**23rd June.**—Heavy fighting raged in the mountains near the Shensi-Honan border. The Japanese lost 1,200 killed.

**24th June.**—The Japanese withdrew in Chekiang. The Chinese successfully counter-attacked in Kiangsi. Koreans in Korea and Manchuria revolted against the Japanese.

**25th June.**—The Chinese recaptured Kweiki. The Japanese westward push was held up.

An enemy fighter was shot down in Timor.

According to a Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, Japan was likely to attack U.S.S.R.

Over 1,000 Japanese were killed in the revolt in North Korea.

**26th June.**—The Chinese encircled Fuchow. The Japanese offered but feeble resistance.

**27th June.**—Dr. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, in a speech in Sydney, said: "The Pacific situation has altered for the better. American Admirals can now see more clearly the future course of the war in the Pacific."

Allied aircraft raided Dilli in Timor Island.

Three Japanese fighters were shot down in an air battle over Hangyang.

A Soviet steamer *Angarstoi*, was sunk 32 miles off the Japanese coast, it was suspected, by a Japanese submarine. The Japanese alleged that the steamer was torpedoed by an American submarine.

Mr. Beasley, Australian Minister of Supply, in a speech at Sydney, said: "We have proof that the bombing of Tokyo and Yokohama has shaken the Japanese. Our enemy is desperately concerned about the destruction of his dockyards, factories and cities."

**28th June.**—The Japanese forces entered Lishui. The Allied air force attacked enemy supply dumps in Lae. Bombs were dropped on enemy installations in Tulagi.

**29th June.**—Chinese planes attacked Japanese positions in Kiangsi and inflicted considerable damage upon military installations.

**30th June.**—The Japanese launched a drive in Kiangsi with the object of seizing tungsten fields. The Japanese captured Yukan. They lost 5,500 killed and wounded in the fighting south-east of Taiheng on the Shansi-Honan border.

The Allied aircraft bombed the wharf area in Tulagi.

**1st July.**—Cebu, the second city of the Philippines, was razed to the ground by the Japanese as a reprisal for continual guerilla activity.

**2nd July.**—The Japanese garrison at the New Guinea port of Salamana was thrown into complete confusion by a night raid carried out by Allied land forces.

Chinese and Japanese forces were engaged in a battle on the Linchwan sector in the Kiangsi province. The Japanese started an offensive near Lake Poyang.

It was stated that there was a general drift of Japanese land and air forces towards the northern boundary of Manchuria.

According to a report from the United States Army Air Force Headquarters in Hawaii, the Japanese were using women pilots in their war planes.

**4th July.**—The Allied aircraft raided Timor. The Japanese entered Wuchen. Chinese bombers bombed Japanese military establishments in the Hankow area and at Yokow in northern Hunan province.

**5th July.**—According to a report from North China, fearful of further visits by American bombers to Tokyo and other important industrial areas, 200,000 Japanese civilians had emigrated to China.

Allied bombers bombed Lae and Koepang.

**6th July.**—According to General Li Chung-yen, a famous leader during the Chinese Civil War, the Japanese had no troops to spare for opening a new front and an attack on Siberia was therefore unlikely.

The United States Independence Day was the occasion of a series of the most harassing raids yet made on Japanese bases in New Guinea.

The United States bombers raided Kiska, the Japanese base in Aleutians. Enemy shipping in the harbour was attacked.

The Chinese succeeded in a counter-attack and retook Ihwang. The Japanese retreated in Kiangsi.

**7th July.**—According to the *Manchester Guardian*, the Japanese may attack Russia, not India or Australia. The absence of any concentration of troops for the invasion of India or Australia, lent support to this view.

The United States submarines torpedoed four Japanese destroyers in the Aleutian Islands. Allied aircraft raided Moresby. There were mass raids on Lae and Salamana.

**8th July.**—"Japan is now beyond recovery," declared Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a message marking the commemoration of the fifth year of China "incident."

Sixty-five Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground when the United States army bombers raided Canton and Hankow airfields. In Chekiang, the Chinese recaptured Yung-kang.

**9th July.**—Chinese forces cut the Japanese lines of communication in several sections of the Honan-Shansi frontier at the foot of the Taihang mountains. A considerable amount of material was captured. There was severe fighting in Nanchang sector.

The United States Army aircraft again bombed Japanese airfields in Canton and Nanchang.

Sixteen Japanese bombers at high altitude attacked an aerodrome in Horn Island, just off the northern tip of Queensland. Damage was slight.

**10th July.**—American and Chinese bombers attacked the Japanese concession at Hankow, damaging wharves and warehouses. Several Japanese planes were destroyed in a raid on White Cloud aerodrome near Canton.

**11th July.**—The following proclamation was made in New Guinea: "Every citizen shall hoist the Japanese flag as a token of allegiance to the Japanese Empire. Every one shall bow his head whenever he sees Japanese soldiers. Every citizen is required to learn the Japanese language in the earliest possible time. Any breach of the above orders is punishable."

The Chinese retook Nanchang, an important town in Kiangsi Province. The Japanese were in full retreat. Thirty-thousand Japanese troops trapped along the Kan river between Sinkan and Chang Chunchen, fled after losing 2,000 men.

**12th July.**—Twenty-nine Allied planes attacked Port Moresby. Two Japanese bombers were brought down.

The Chinese recaptured Poyang town. Japanese remnants were mopped up near Linchwan.

**13th July.**—Japanese offensive in Kiangsi was halted. A big Japanese army was encircled.

Moresby was again bombed by Allied planes. Five raiders were shot down.

**14th July.**—The Chinese recaptured an island at the mouth of the river Min near Foochow.

**15th July.**—Chinese troops driving through Eastern Kiangsi, advanced to within three miles of Linchwan.

**16th July.**—The Japanese captured Wenchow, the Chinese port in Chekiang.

**17th July.**—The Chinese recaptured Tsing-tien. The three-pronged Japanese drive was frustrated.

**18th July.**—It was reported from Kunming that Brigadier-General Chenault and Brigadier-General Haines of the United States Army Air Force's Operational Command in China had pledged all-out attacks against the Japanese.

The Chinese retook Hanyen. Japanese shipping at Hankow were attacked.

Allied bombers attacked enemy installations in New Guinea.

**19th July.**—Allied aircraft attacked wharf installations and shipping in Rabaul Harbour. Two enemy planes were shot down.

Mr. Curtin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, met the supreme Commander of the Allied forces in the south-west Pacific, General MacArthur, with whom he discussed the general war position.

Several officers were suspended as disciplinary action following the escape of three Germans and one Italian from a prisoners-of-war camp in Australia.

**20th July.**—Sir Bertram Stevens, former Australian representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council at New Delhi who recently returned from India said in a speech in Sydney: "If Japan is not defeated, a new order in Asia is inevitable. The East will never return to its old quiescent subservient state. . . India well knows that a Japanese victory would mean an end to the plans for Indian freedom."

The Chinese recaptured Wenchow. Three other towns also were retaken.

**21st July.**—Canton was bombed again when the Japanese were completely surprised. Between 50 and 60 planes were caught massed on the field. The Chinese continued mopping-up operations in the vicinity of Hengfeng and Iyang cities.

**22nd July.**—The Japanese recaptured Wenchow, the treaty port of Chekiang. The Chinese gained a number of successes in north Hunan. Two Japanese vessels were sunk by American bombers.

**24th July.**—The Japanese landed on the north coast of Papua.

A violent typhoon caused considerable damage in Shanghai.

**25th July.**—It was revealed that the Japanese base in the Aleutians was being bombed thrice daily. Three Japanese transports were sunk off Burma when Allied dive bombers attacked the forces landing there.

In Eastern Chekiang, a Japanese column of 2,000 advancing from Lishui on July 19, was intercepted by the Chinese.

**26th July.**—American submarines sank a Japanese destroyer and four other ships.

Japanese attacks on Pi-wu in Eastern Chekiang were repulsed.

It was disclosed that 45,000 lb. of bombs were dropped in a fresh attack on the Japanese who had landed in Papua.

**27th July.**—Japanese planes bombed Darwin. Townsville was attacked from air.

A merchant-steamer was bombed and sunk in Port Moresby.

Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister, said: "Further encroachments by the Japanese in the north clearly indicate that peril is still hanging over Australia."

The Chinese attacked in several sectors on the Kiangsi front.

**28th July.**—The Chinese evacuated a town in Chekiang.

According to Australian official reports, it was believed that Japanese agents had been landed from submarines on lonely coastal spots in Australia and were being harboured by subversive elements.

**29th July.**—Allied aircraft carried out raids on Timor and Keopang. The enemy lost heavily on the Honan front. The Japanese retreated in west Chekiang.

**30th July.**—The Chinese forces in Kiangsi Province captured strategic heights dominating the towns of Kweiki, Yingtan and Lunchwan. Japanese columns were repulsed north-west of Hankow.

**31st July.**—The Japanese thrust towards Port Moresby was checked. The Japanese drive on Kiuling and Paisiangehen was halted.

Forty-thousand Japanese troops were reported to have left Honan Province for Tientsin en route to Manchuria.

**1st Aug.**—According to a report from Chungking, Chinese military experts were of the opinion that Japan was planning an early attack on Russia.

Chinese and Japanese forces were engaged in fierce battle on the outskirts of the sea port of Weichow. Japanese positions in East Kiangsi were attacked.

American fighters brought down three Japanese bombers in Hengyang.

**2nd Aug.**—According to an American Navy spokesman, there were about 10,000 Japanese troops on the Aleutian islands of Kiska, Attu and Agattu.

Allied planes raided Ambon. A Japanese cruiser was hit. The enemy bombed Mossman in east Australia.

**3rd Aug.**—American bombers attacked the naval base at Hongkong.

Japanese forces were halted near Wenchow.

**4th Aug.**—The Chinese offered stiff resistance in Chekiang.

According to informed circles in London, Japanese attack on Russia was imminent.

It was revealed that the Japanese were developing bases on the island of Guadalcanal in the Solomons.

**5th Aug.**—The Japanese advanced in New Guinea. Enemy positions were bombed in Lae.

A small British trawler of about 200 tons was recently shelled by an enemy submarine off the east coast of Australia.

According to a statement by the Chinese War Minister, General Hoy Ying-Ching, 20 million Chinese had been mobilized in the last five years.

American aircraft attacked Japanese headquarters at Linchuan in Kiangsi. Twelve hits were scored on Japanese positions.

The Chinese forces reached the eastern and western gates of Linchuan.

**6th Aug.**—Japanese installations at Hankow were bombed. Enemy aircraft attacked Kweilin two of which were shot down by American fighters. Chinese forces attacked Japanese positions at Hwangchinpu and Yangchiapu towns along the north bank of the Sin river.

Japanese operations in the Kokoda area constituted a threat to Port Moresby.

**7th Aug.**—It was reported that the Japanese were preparing to attack Kunming.

**8th Aug.**—A furious battle raged in Linchuan in Eastern Kiangsi. There was also heavy fighting in Sungyang.

Mr. George Yeh, London Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information in London, said that the situation on the Russian frontiers in the Far East was extremely grave. Japanese threat was very real.

The Japanese occupied Tenimber, Kei and Aru islands to the north of Australia.

**9th Aug.**—A Japanese military spokesman declared: "Peace between Russia and Japan would be maintained as long as the Soviet Union adhered strictly to the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact."

There were air battles over Canton. Many Japanese planes were shot down.

Allied bombers raided Rabaul.

**10th Aug.**—There was bitter fighting on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border.

The Allies initiated an attempt to retake the Japanese-occupied group by launching an attack on Solomon Islands.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, speaking on the Pacific situation, said: "It will be a long and bloody struggle."

**11th Aug.**—United States forces effected landings in Solomon Islands. One United States cruiser was sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport were damaged. Many Japanese planes were destroyed.

United States bombers raided Haiphong in French Indo-China.

Four Japanese river transports were sunk and 120 Japanese drowned when Chinese artillery opened fire on them on the Fo river in Kiangsi.

**12th Aug.**—Stern military measures were taken by the Japanese following a serious outbreak of rioting in Bangkok.

Several columns of Chinese attacked Linchuan, 65 miles south of Nanchang, in the Kiangsi province. American bombers bombed Hankow.

According to the Chinese Military Attache in London, 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Japanese soldiers were now massed on the Manchurian border, under the command of General Yamashita who directed the Malayan and Singapore operations.