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NOTES

EVENTS FROM 20TH DECEMBER 1941 TO 9TH JANUARY 1942

President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill announced on January 3 that General Wavell has been appointed Supreme Commander of the South-West Pacific area of all land, sea and air forces and his headquarters will, it is believed, be somewhere in Dutch East Indies.

In Russia, the Germans may be said to be in full retreat all along the front. Important places have been recaptured including Kerch, the enemy losing thousands of men and immense war material. In fact, the Russian drive has been so far one of the most outstanding features in the present war.

In Libya, General Auchinleck has secured numerous successes. Derna and Mekili have fallen. Cyrene, Benghazi and Bardia have been captured and the remnants of General Rommel's forces are being harassed. The Libyan successes have been a most heartening affair.

Affairs are not going too well in the Far East. The initial successes of Japan are being maintained. In Hawaii the Americans are on the alert. Hong Kong has fallen after 18 days of heroic defence, being unable to face superior forces. In Malaya, the Province of Wellesley has been lost, Penang has been evacuated and in Ipoh, the tin-mining centre, the scorched-earth policy has been followed. In other places, the enemy is being held. Rangoon has had to face some air attacks, but the public has been assured that the army in Burma is sufficient to defend that country against invasion. Martial law has been proclaimed in Singapore and it is being bombed. Mr. Churchill has assured the public that

Singapore would be held till the Allies are able to take the offensive. The capital of Sarawak has been taken by the enemy and parts of Dutch East Indies have been visited by enemy aircraft, but the navy and air force of the Dutch East Indies have played a conspicuous part in harassing the enemy by destroying supply ships. In the Philippines, the position is serious. Manila has been evacuated, but President Roosevelt has promised that all the resources of the United States—men, material, etc.—are at the disposal of the Philippines.

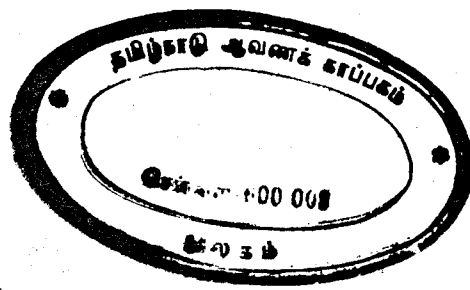
A combined air, land and naval raid was carried out on the Norwegian coast by British forces. Over 120 Germans were killed and 95 German naval and military prisoners and nine "Quislings" were brought back. Eight enemy ships, in all totalling 15,650 tons, were destroyed.

The Lofoten Islands were raided again in the last week of December. Allied troops landed at four different places and captured German prisoners and several "Quislings."

The Royal Navy, in a combined operation with the Royal Air Force, raided the Norwegian coast on the night of January 6, with the object of intercepting enemy shipping. Light naval forces entered Helle Fjord between Bergen and Trondheim. They spent some hours working close in-shore in the inner channels looking for enemy supply ships, but only found one of medium tonnage off the town of Floro. This ship was sunk, as well as two trawlers will soon be alongside a German cannor production will be reduced

The Navy Department and the factories American naval used to military use.

ocean-going ship will be launched very day.



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The third battle for Changsha is concluding in favour of the Chinese, the Japanese casualties being very heavy.

Egypt has severed relations with Vichy. Egypt has also decided on the cessation of diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Finland.

Spain has declared a state of non-belligerency with regard to the new developments in the war. Germany is trying to bring influence to bear upon Spain to help her in attacking Gibraltar.

It is announced that Free French Naval forces commanded by Admiral Muselier proceeded to Saint Pierre and Miquelon and took possession of these islands in the name of the Free French National Committee, in answer to the wishes of the population.

LESSONS FROM RANGOON

There are certain important lessons to be drawn from the raids on Rangoon by Japanese aircraft. There have been so far about four raids, but only the first has been attended with rather serious loss of life. The raiding forces apparently consisted of bombers and fighters operating at long range. While the bombers may have come from bases 600 miles away in Indo-China, the effective range of fighter escorts is probably not more than 300 miles, suggesting that new bases have been established in Thailand. It is obvious that as Calcutta is 600 miles away from Rangoon, no raid of the kind is practicable on Indian towns unless Japan can secure much nearer bases. Unaccompanied long range night raids, however, might be tried by the enemy in the hope of damaging civilian morale. In their second raid, the Japanese got what they deserved. The resistance on the part of the Royal Air Force was stiff and 4 bombers and 13 escorts were destroyed. No military damage of importance has been reported. On the first two occasions, the bombers had to protect themselves to press home their attack with any accuracy. But the civilian casualties in the first raid were largely due to the fact that people, regardless of their own safety, came out in the streets to view the exciting air-battles instead of taking cover. That attitude, of course, showed courage, but it was foolhardy. The lessons we have to draw are:

- (a) To keep calm;
- (b) to take cover as soon as the alert is sounded;
- (c) to expect the worst from the enemy because the Japanese have copied from their German monitors the barbarous trick of snanning people in City streets; and

DECLARATION BY 26 NATIONS

which have occurred should be noted. Of course, the joint

declaration by 26 nations announced from Washington on January 3, the signatories including the United States, the U.S.S.R. China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa and Yugoslavia.

The preamble and the declaration are as follows:

"The Governments signatory hereto, having subscribed to the common programme of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, being confident that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom and preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in the common struggle against savage brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, declare:

"Firstly, 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; secondly, each Government pledges itself to co-operate with the Governments signatory hereto not to make separate armistice or peace with the enemy."

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are or which may be rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism. Done at Washington, January 1, 1942."

MR. EDEN'S SPEECH ABOUT RUSSIA.

The second is Mr. Eden's remarkable speech about what he did, saw and heard in Russia. The following are the points he made:

- (1) The output of British and American factories was being put to splendid use on the battle fields.
- (2) "There is no real conflict of interest between the Soviet Union and this country. Despite many obvious differences, the overriding purpose was the same. We both wished to maintain peace. We lost the peace, but we are determined not to lose this war or the peace that will follow it."

(3) Referring to the series of talks with M. Molotov and other representatives of the Soviet Government, he said: "These talks went further than any political or military discussions that have taken place at any time between our two countries since the last war."

(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 'at 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. Defna, 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 the peaceful possession of Hongkong. The Japanese are already attacking their positions from Canton to Kowloon and on the mainland off Hongkong. The Japanese tried a diversion at Kowloon but the Chinese hit back and the enemy sustained a loss of men and wounded, and had to beat a retreat. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the rapid Chinese leader, has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied forces 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 Selangor 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

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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 endurances 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 kenzu 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 underestimate 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, Lenin-grad, 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 defeat in Russia and Libya as 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 war-ships 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 Donghazi.

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.

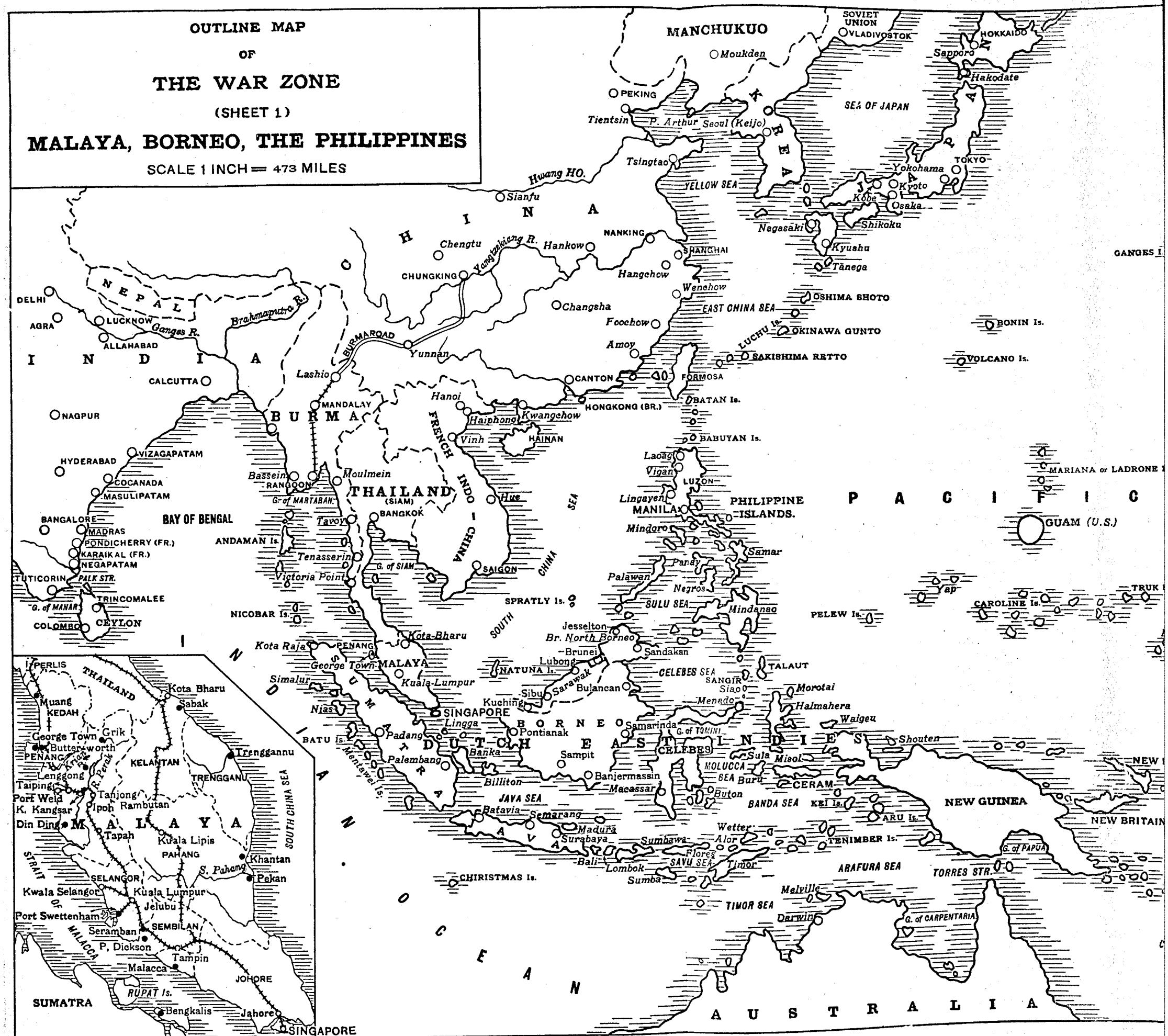
30th Dec.—Mr. Churchill addresses the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.

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.

Twelve nations, including Britain, U.S.A., Russia, Netherlands and 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 Oskuye; 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 Staritsa, 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 Nazis; and, march to the relief of Sebastopol.

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 Kharkov.

7th Jan.—More Soviet landings in the Crimea are reported. Three Nazi troop transports are sunk in the Barents 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. Balacava 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 Rybachi 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. Mojaik, 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 imperative 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 sin-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 o 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.

Action ..
any Propaganda ..
Survey of the War.
Mayor La Guardia is a Russia
United States Civilian De ..

RUSSIA AND E

9th Jan.—The Russians attempt to bring 47 miles west of Kaluga, also bring about Vetchino and Serpeysk. Ataturk war La ..

11th Jan.—The Red Army temporarily captures clava, 10 miles south of Sebastopol. ..

Red Star, the organ of the Soviet A .. 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 Envoys in Teheran contradict the Berlin Radio reports that Britain and Russia have arranged a partition of Iran.

11th Jan.—The British Ambassador assures 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 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.

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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 flexibility 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
can take it.**

In the same view as 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."

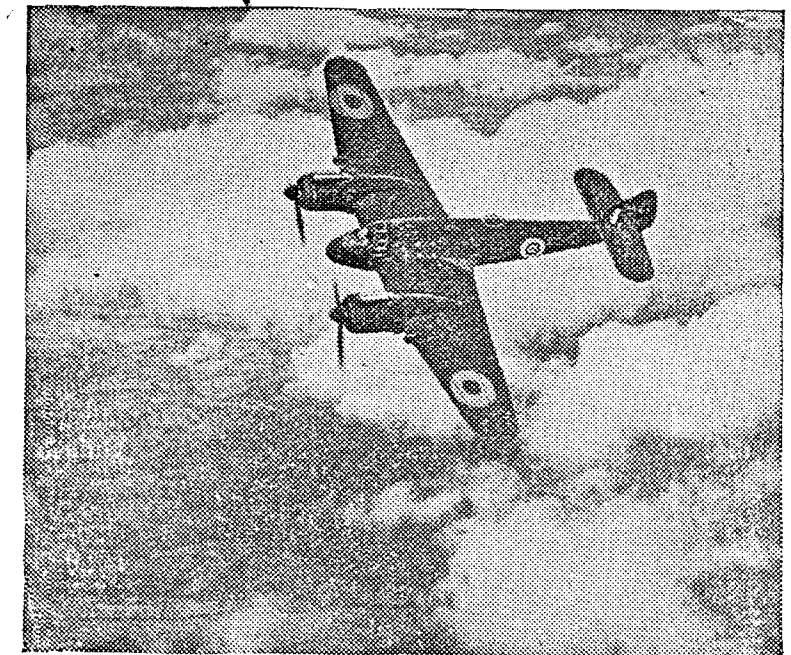
This, curiously, enough, is an extract from an article in *Das Reich* by the ineffable Dr. Goebbels!

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 Forces.

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.

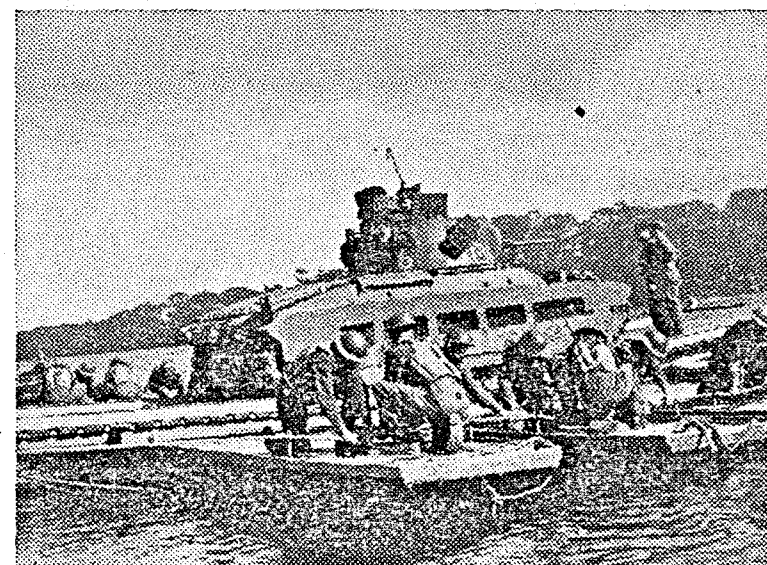
UNIQUE POSITION

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.

(Continued on page 9)



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:

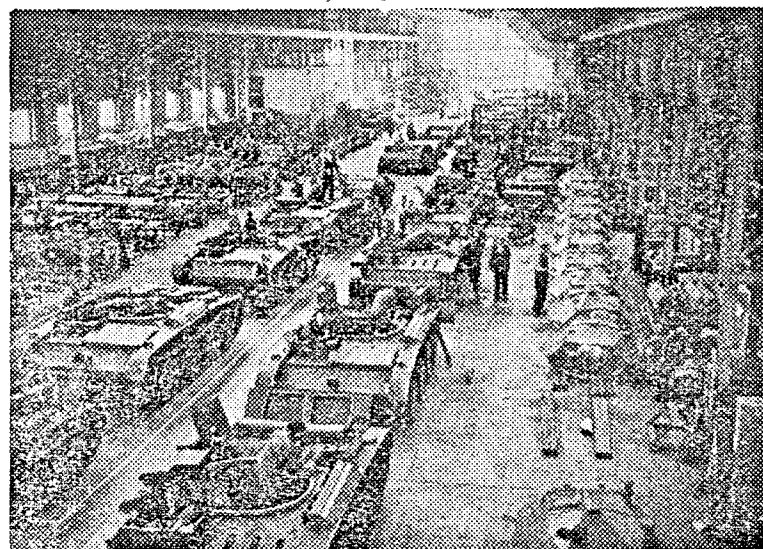
"You foreigners are inclined to pin all your thoughts to the sheer military aspect of war. There are three other equally important facets. Economically we can far outlast Japan's resources, because our economy is 90 per cent agrarian, whereas theirs is almost entirely industrial. Internally our people 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 linking 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

(Continued on page 12)

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

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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 Fukien 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.

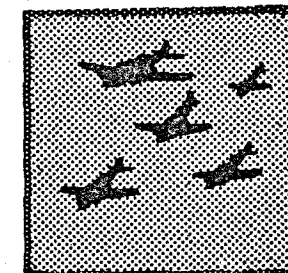
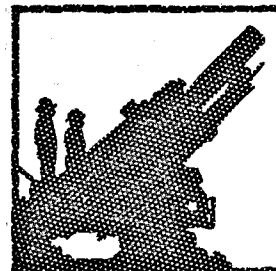
NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

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



HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY SPEAKS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF INDIA

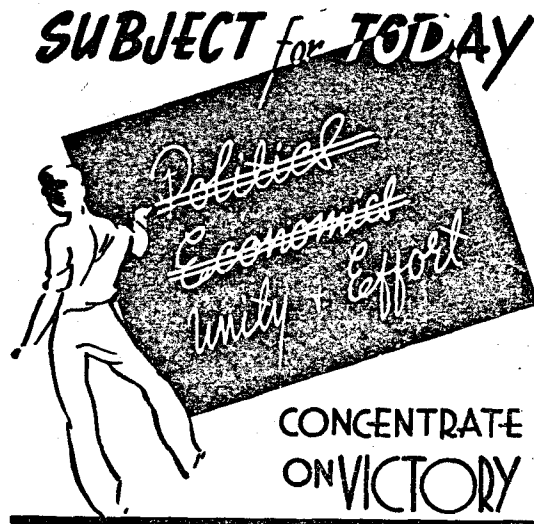
"I SEND this message to all men and women who live in this land, whatever their politics, their religion or their race. You will be invited during the next few weeks, to enrol yourselves in the National War Front. The land we live in is threatened with danger. This is a call to action for every one of 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 halving 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 recently announced: "Due to the virtues of the Emperor our troops are everywhere successful."

Is it 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 battle-fields 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 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

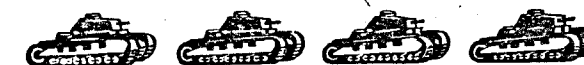
to move alongside them. After a march of 26 miles we eventually outstripped them. We made another 10-mile march after a four-hour rest, followed by a twelve-mile lorry lift and so got back into position with our brigade.

"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.

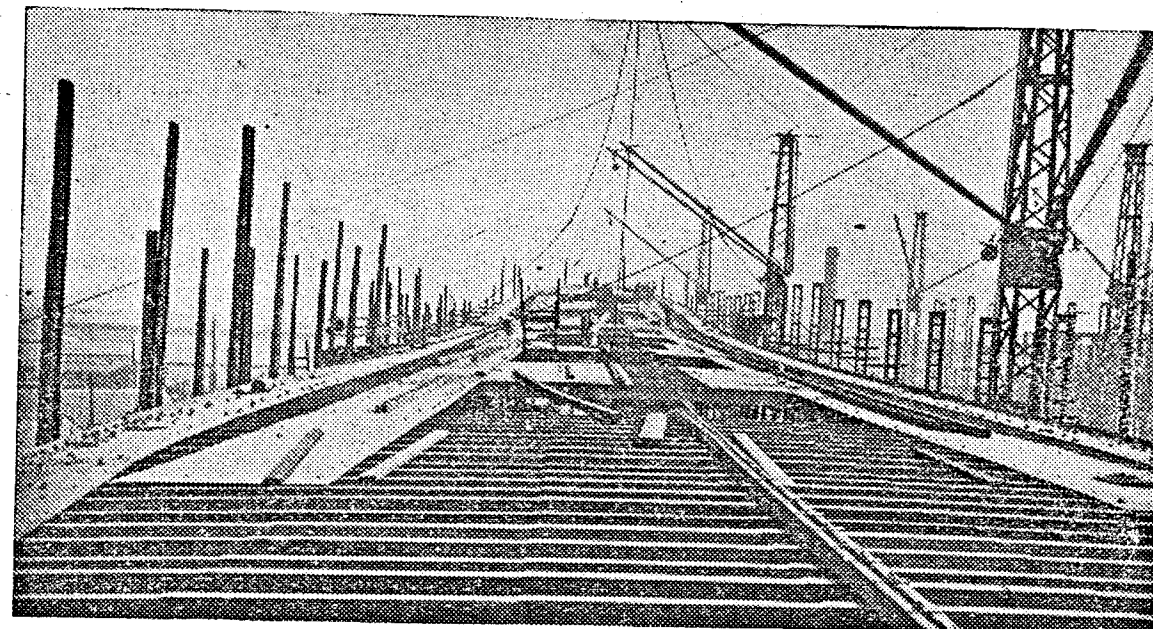
OPERATIONS IN BURMA

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, 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 sayings. 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: Israel, 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.

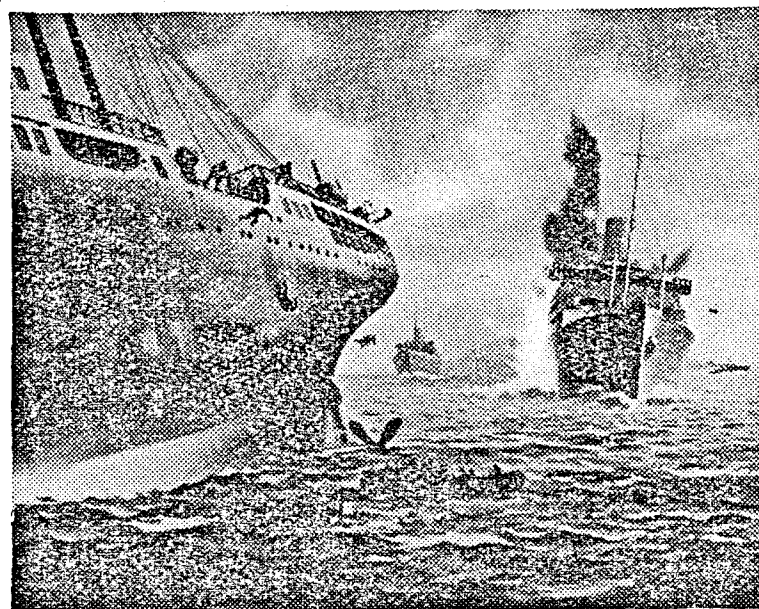
Further, a foreigner could not move outside a 20-mile limit without police permission. When such permission was given he was always followed by a plain clothes policeman. Foreigners who spoke to another over the telephone in English were immediately told by the operator to talk in Japanese or German.

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 in 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 cowardice 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 14.—We already have about 1,500,000 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 Hsih-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. Furoughi, 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."

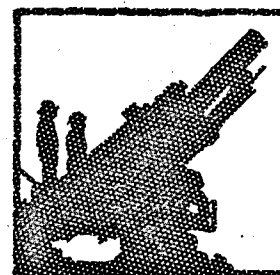
9th Mar.—M. Nicholas de Kalaay, former Minister of Agriculture, forms a new Ministry in Hungary, following the resignation of the Bardossy Cabinet. An Anglo-Greek agreement is signed in London, providing for the supply of equipment and war material to the armed forces of the Royal Greek Government upon 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.

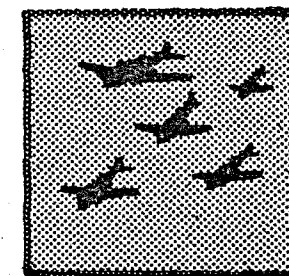
11th Mar.—The Japanese Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro is in detention; this is Brazil's spirited reply to the restrictions placed on the Brazilian Ambassador at Tokyo.

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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



VOL. III

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1942

ISSUE No. 1

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."

... Lady Linlithgow in a Broadcast from Delhi on March 19.

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RUNNING COMMENTARY

SUBJECT for TODAY



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 and Friendship Day for celebration 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 possible once again at a time of war. During possible once again at a time comparatively few pilgrims were called upon to make the Haj, but this year there was a great increase.

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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.

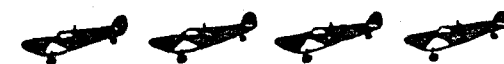
Expenses in connection with the sea service were slightly higher than usual this year, on account of increased all-round costs.

Some interesting stories are told of the voyage from India to Jeddah 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 Corrigidor, 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 Havildar 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 Tounge 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 slitted 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, or 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.

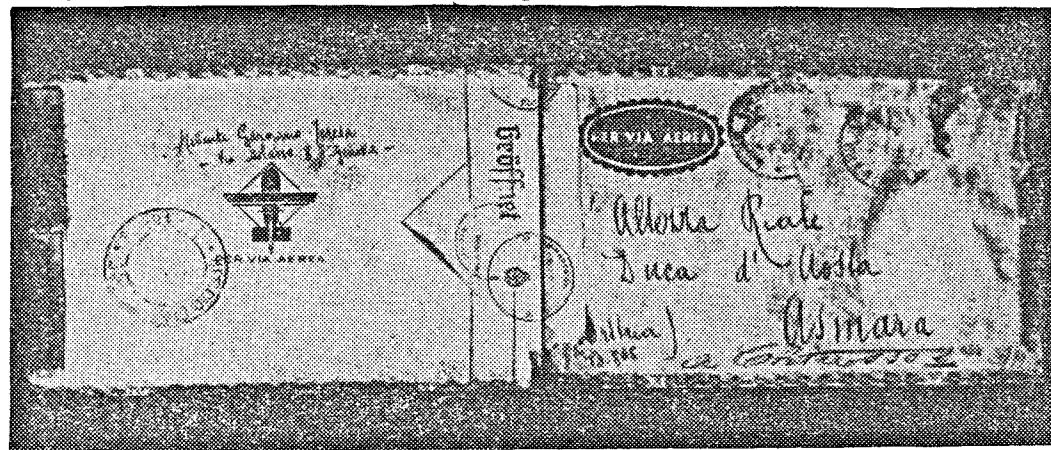
Greater co-operation between China and India will be an important factor in the battle of the Pacific. India is in a position to become an arsenal for China's battle against the Japanese.

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 co-operation between the two countries. One of the possible undertakings of the war. The Chinese might prove to be what Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador at London, calls a trans-continental pincer move aimed at a junction of German and Japanese forces in India.

(Continued on page 11)

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.

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 Dorn from Zeesen to ...—The efficiency of the United States' material aid to Britain depends on developments which no one in this world 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

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.

Bochmen 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

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 Dnepropetrovsk. 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 the city. They 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 Mojaik.

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.

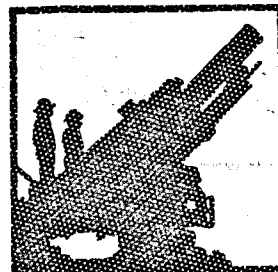
14th March.—Italian occupation authorities are running wild in Yugoslavia and mass executions of intellectuals as "reprisals" on the German model are reported from Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia.

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.

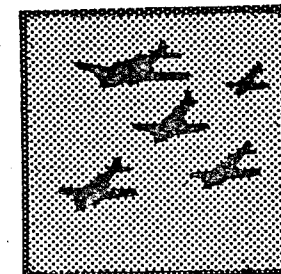
14th March.—Popular anti-Axis demonstrations are reported from Brazil and Argentina. The Brazilian Government take over various German undertakings which are of military interest.

17th March.—There is mounting indignation in Chile and Uruguay against Axis attacks on their merchantships. 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.



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



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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



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.

"We now have over 40 armament 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.

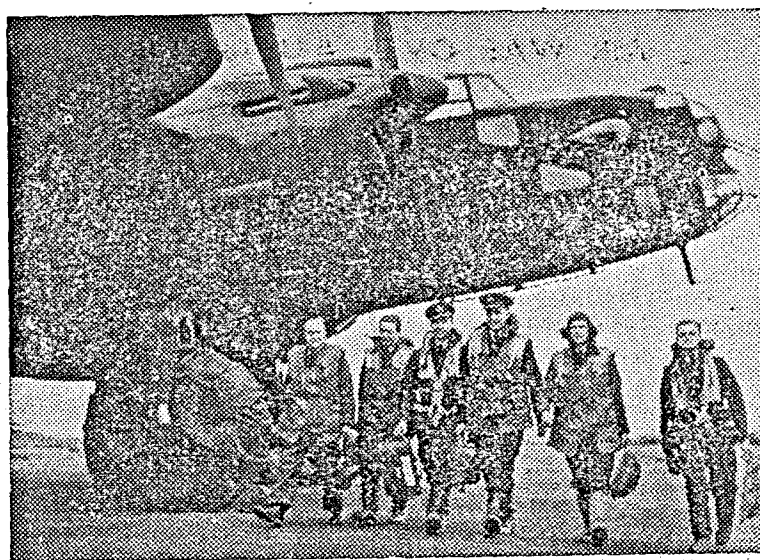
Elsewhere in the Far East the war has mainly resolved itself into grim air battles. A notable exception is the Philippines theatre of operations where General Wainwright, who has succeeded to General MacArthur's command, has ignored a Japanese call to surrender and has dealt effectively with the enemy's 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 Berezni, an enormous centre for the production of fertilizers and explosives. Just north of Berezni 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, gone 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 misnamed *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.)

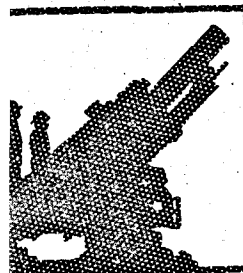
Nazis and Food.—The audacity of the Nazi statement in English that Germany is making great sacrifices to feed the occupied countries would sound ludicrous if it were not so tragic. We have not forgotten that Gauleiter Terboven told the Norwegians on October 4, that "it is a matter of indifference to 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.

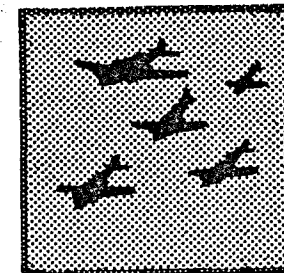
Baffled and foiled by Gen. MacArthur's appointment to a more important command, the Japanese in Hindi can only disguise their humiliation by saying that he has deserted the Philippines' command. This wizard who held the enemy at Bataan in face of overwhelming odds (and whose work is now continued by 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 *Etelat* recently.



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



. III

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942

ISSUE No. 13

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 Campaign**

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 Russia

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 Plans

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 308 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 disassembled 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 Mojaisk, 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 Nanyun 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 Prome 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 raging 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, 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.

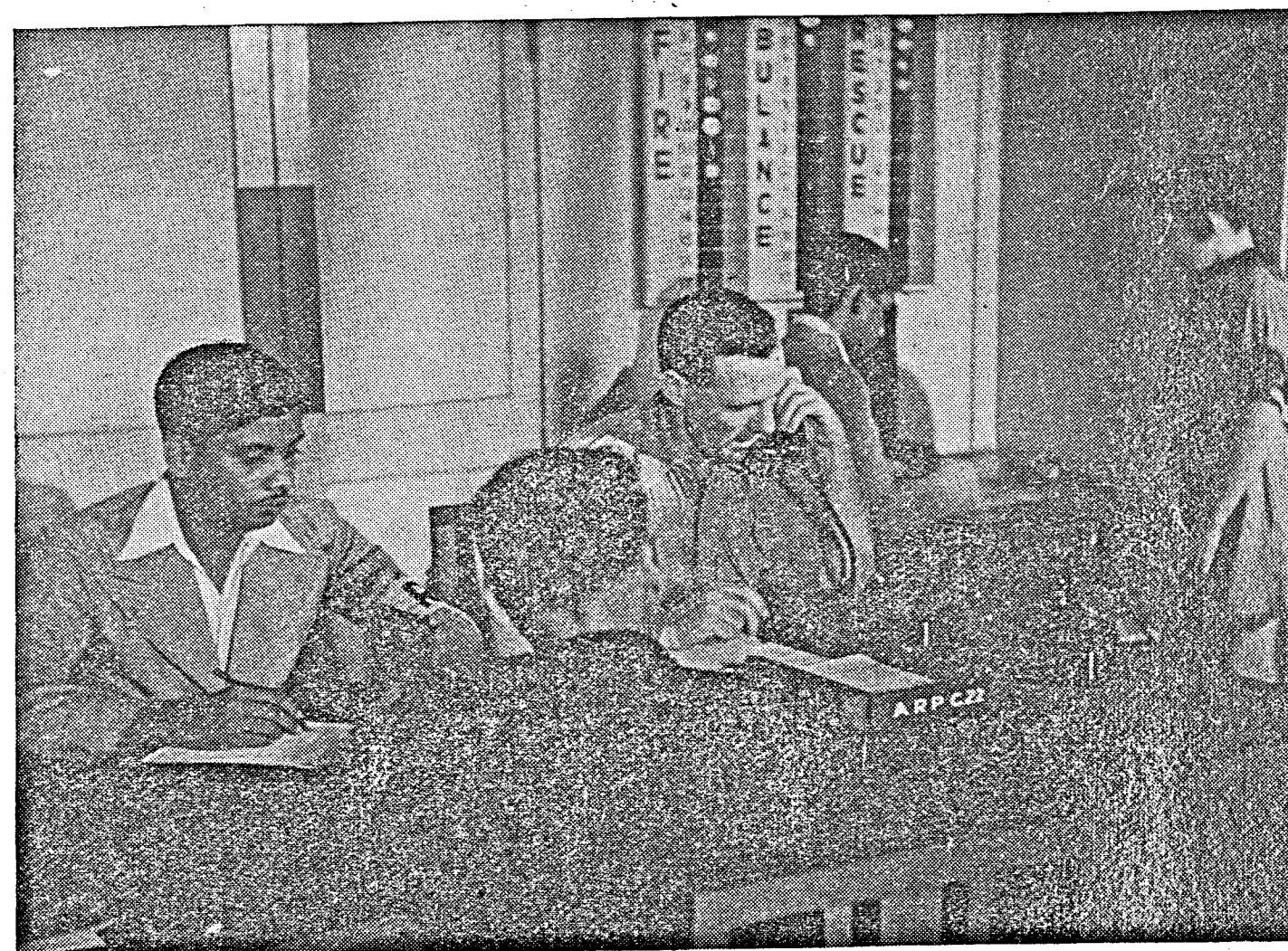
The Heads of A.R.P. Services and their deputies will exercise general control and

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.



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

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

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

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 hack-sawing 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, twist drills and millings, 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

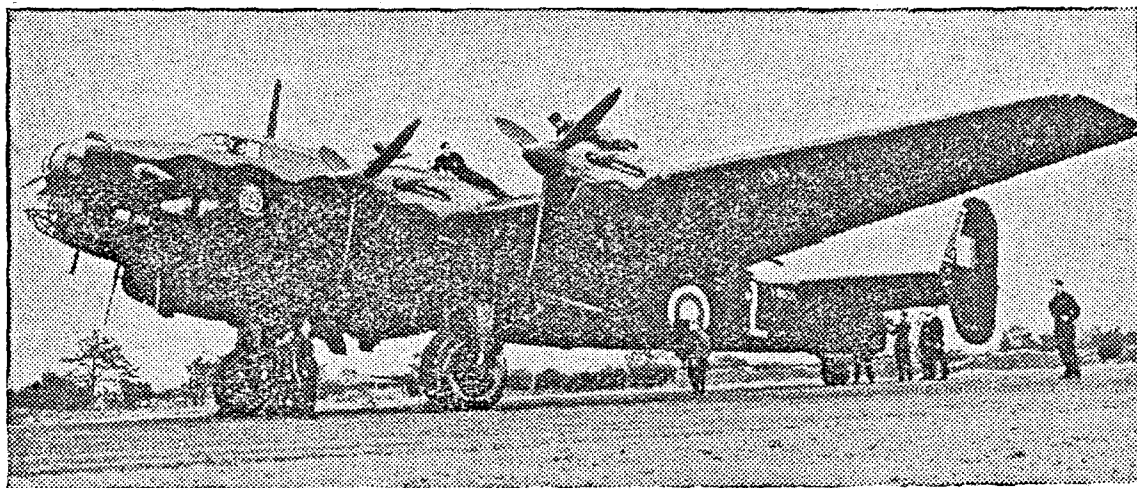
The spirit of attack is growing apace, writes the *Yorkshire Post's* Military Correspondent. More declarations of offensive measures are coming from India, Australia, the United States and Canada. All these add their weight to the British plan for a forward fight.

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 is

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 *Imperial Defence*, *Mhow* and other schools. requirements. The *providing* to meet all 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.



MAXIMUM STRAIN ON GERMANY FOR NEXT SIX MONTHS

DIFFICULTY IN FINDING ENOUGH TROOPS

All the most reliable recent evidence reaching London about Germany's present military and economic position and conditions inside Germany leads inescapably to two conclusions:

- (1) That Germany must make a supreme effort to secure a decision this summer;

workers hitherto considered "Indispensable," Germany alone cannot possibly fulfil the German High Command's demands for man-power.

Hitler has had to resort to begging Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland for more divisions to try to make up the deficiency. But all these countries are showing extreme reluctance.

BRITAIN'S PARACHUTE TROOPS UNDERGO INTENSIVE TRAINING

The enormous expansion which has taken place in the past year of Britain's army parachutist force, and its rapidly growing efficiency, were demonstrated recently by a mass attack by paratroops "on 'enemy' territory during manoeuvres somewhere in England. All are volunteers, and each volunteer is tough, keen, courageous, and fighting fit. They have learned thoroughly the art of falling from an aeroplane, landing without injuring themselves, and what to do with the weapons dropped in containers. The time of descent is a matter of seconds.



- (2) That this effort will strain Germany's military and economic resources to the uttermost.

As regards military strength, Hitler is finding great difficulty in recruiting the 3,000,000 additional men which the German High Command is said to have set as the minimum required to achieve a decision against Russia. Though there has been an intensive comb-out of all workers in industry and agriculture who are fit to fight, even among those classes of

It is reliably estimated that Hitler has still 1,500,000 men short of his High Command's requirements.

All evidence fits into the picture of a Germany whose army, industrial machine and people are strained to the limit to produce the maximum effort during the next six months. If that effort fails, Germany will be militarily, economically and psychologically ripe for defeat.

HITLER'S STARTING LINE FOR OFFENSIVE

RUSSIANS KEEP UP PRESSURE

AUSTRALIA AS ALLIES' STARTING LINE

PROBLEM BEFORE JAPANESE

(By Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Brownrigg)

In order to turn a retreat into advance there has to be some period of immobility. One side advances all along the line, then gradually exhausts itself by its efforts; there follows a period of temporary stagnation (generally referred to as a period of "consolidation"); then comes the counter-offensive and the battle commences to move the other way; or possibly there is no reversing of fortune and the original attack takes on fresh momentum.

The point is that the retreating force must gain a breathing space in order to stage a "come-back." It must gain a temporary pause on some natural feature in order to reverse the direction of the fight.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN RUSSIA

That is what has occurred in Russia. It is, of course, impossible to generalize about a battle which has raged on a front of 2,000 miles, because fortune has swayed unevenly backwards and forwards at different points along the long line. But the impetus of the German advance evaporated as the armies of the Reich crossed miles of devastated countryside until they found themselves confronted by fresh troops on strongly prepared positions with other fresh troops behind and supplies of new war material from the arsenals of Britain and America. At this time the German lines of communication were stretched to their uttermost.

All these causes combined to give the Russians that pause which enabled them to turn at bay and then riposte with such startling and glorious success. Since then the Russians have advanced and the Germans have sought a period of pause in which to organize a line from which to sally forth once more in the opposite direction. We do not know where Hitler hopes to call a halt in the great retreat. He may not yet have been forced back beyond his chosen starting line. But, wherever it is, it is obviously to Russia's advantage that it shall be as far from Moscow and as close to Berlin as possible. The Russian object is to keep up pressure so that Hitler cannot organize a spring offensive or is at least compelled to choose a starting line far nearer his own borders than he would wish.

A similar process is taking place in the Far East on an even larger scale. The Japanese gained tremendous initial momentum by the secrecy and treachery of their opening moves. First Pearl Harbour and the sinking of two British capital ships, then the rapid capture of all Malaya and simultaneously, successes on all islands in the south-west Pacific with none but General MacArthur in the Philippines to withstand them.

CONTROLLED DISPERSION

Everywhere the Japanese, by well-planned strategy and an almost diabolically cunning plan of controlled dispersion, have been able to produce superiority in numbers and material at each point in turn or at several points at the same time. One success has automatically led to another. There has been no fortuitous scattering of the Japanese forces over the islands of the Pacific, as some accounts would have us believe. There has been a planned dispersion of force, with the result that General Wavell was never given a moment's pause in which to effect a concentration at any point to stay the enemy's advance.

The fight in the Far East can never change its course until the Allies can find somewhere to mass their forces—sea, land and air—for a counter-blow. Australia seems the only place where such concentration can take place, though, with the pace and range of modern war, even Australia is unpleasantly closed to the battle front (if battles can still be said to have "fronts" at all).

WHERE RUSSIA COMES IN

If this analysis is even approximately correct, the Japanese are now faced with the problem of whether to invade Australia by land and so prevent (or attempt to prevent) such fresh concentration of force against her, or whether to hold what she has until command of the sea is settled in an engagement with the main battle fleet of the United States. We do not know where the rival battle fleets now lie. But Japan has to decide whether to risk a large-scale invasion of Australia whilst the United States fleet is still at large and at sea.

Should General Tojo decide that this risk is too great, he may turn covetous eyes on Vladivostock, which stands like a catapult ready to launch destruction on Tokyo.

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 Haleb 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 22, 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 indissolubly 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.

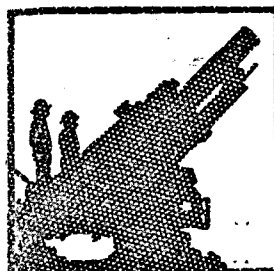
OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

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.

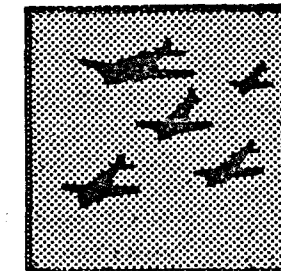
NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

27th Mar.—Suspects belonging to the Axis powers are being arrested in all parts of Brazil.



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



"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.

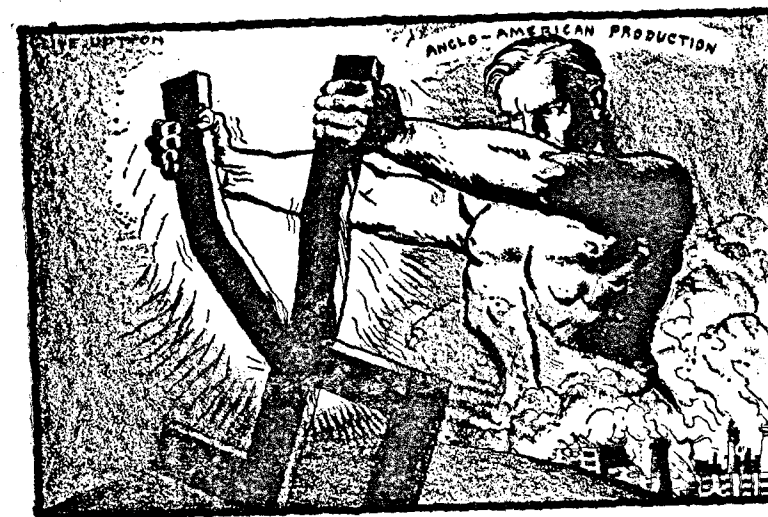
Proposed Indian Union A great deal in the future of the proposed Indian Union would clearly depend upon the nature of the Assembly which devises its constitution. It is one thing to proclaim the right of the Indian people to frame their own institutions and another to devise a constitutional instrument 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 a state 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 would 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 Cooperation 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 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 air-planes 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.

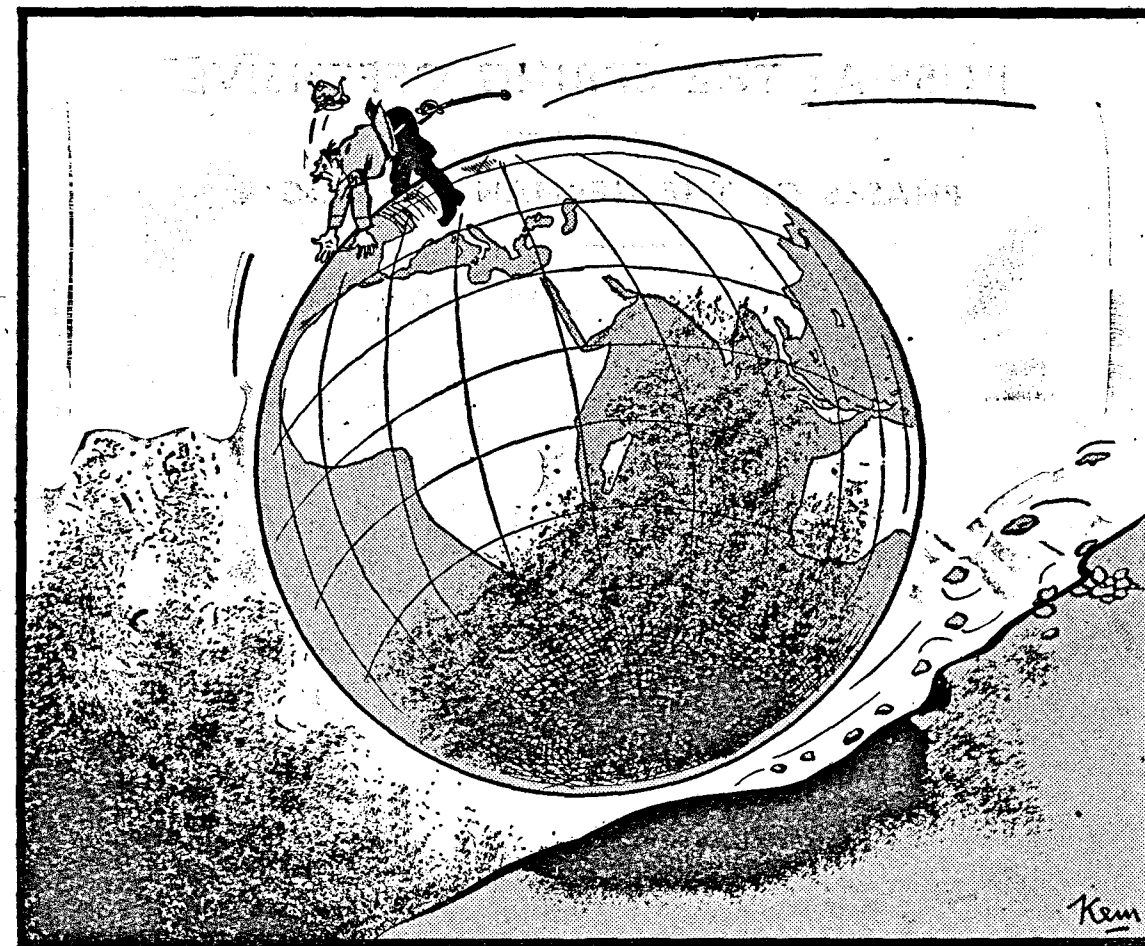
RUSSIA'S COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

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 last 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.

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 wherewithal 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 our problems are winning 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 are 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.

2-4

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. Instantly, 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.

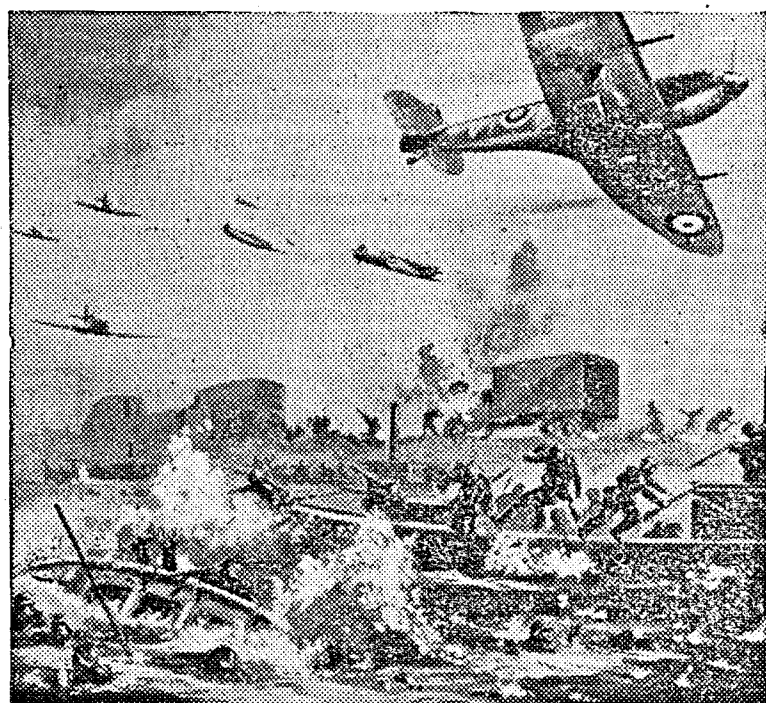
FLYING GLASS

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.

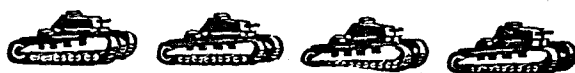
CONTINUOUS DAY AND NIGHT BLACK-OUT

(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, minesweeping 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 dreamland 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

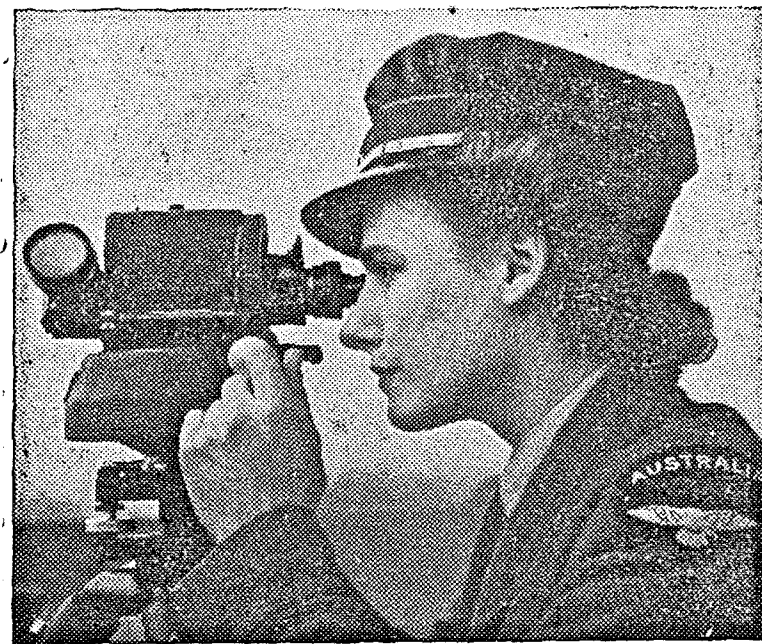
More use than ever is now being made of the suggestion form by which the reader can hand in to the library committee his or her request for a book to be added to the general stock.

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 weekend. 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 junks 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 war

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.

9th 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 confirmation.

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.

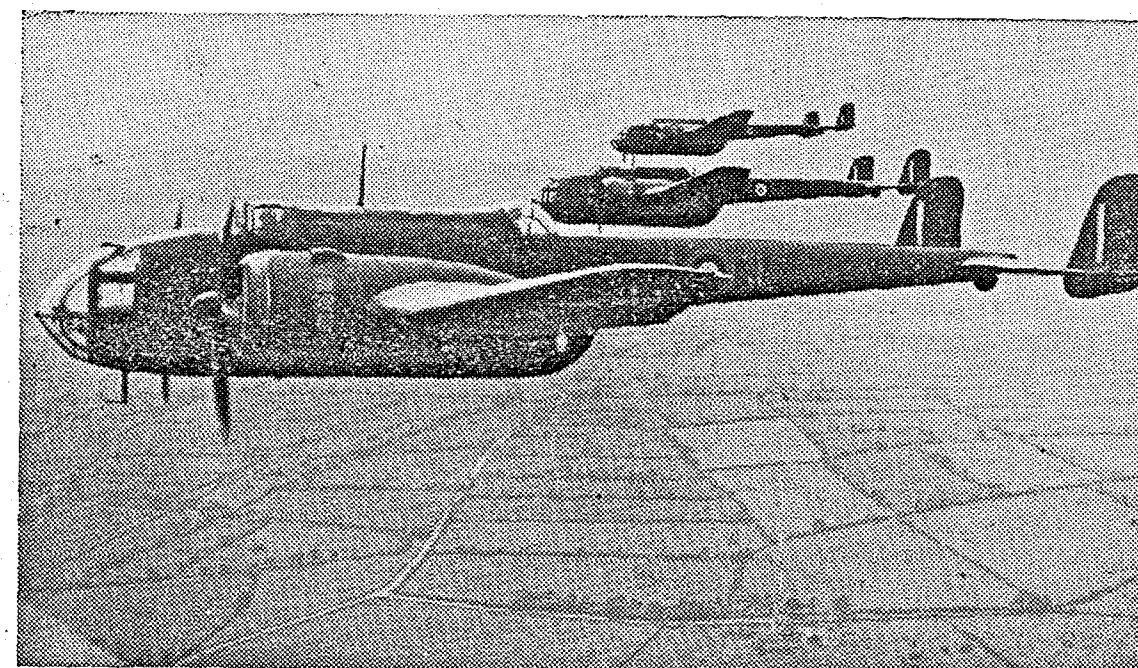
American Air Force bombers attack docks in the Rangoon area to-day.

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-engined 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.

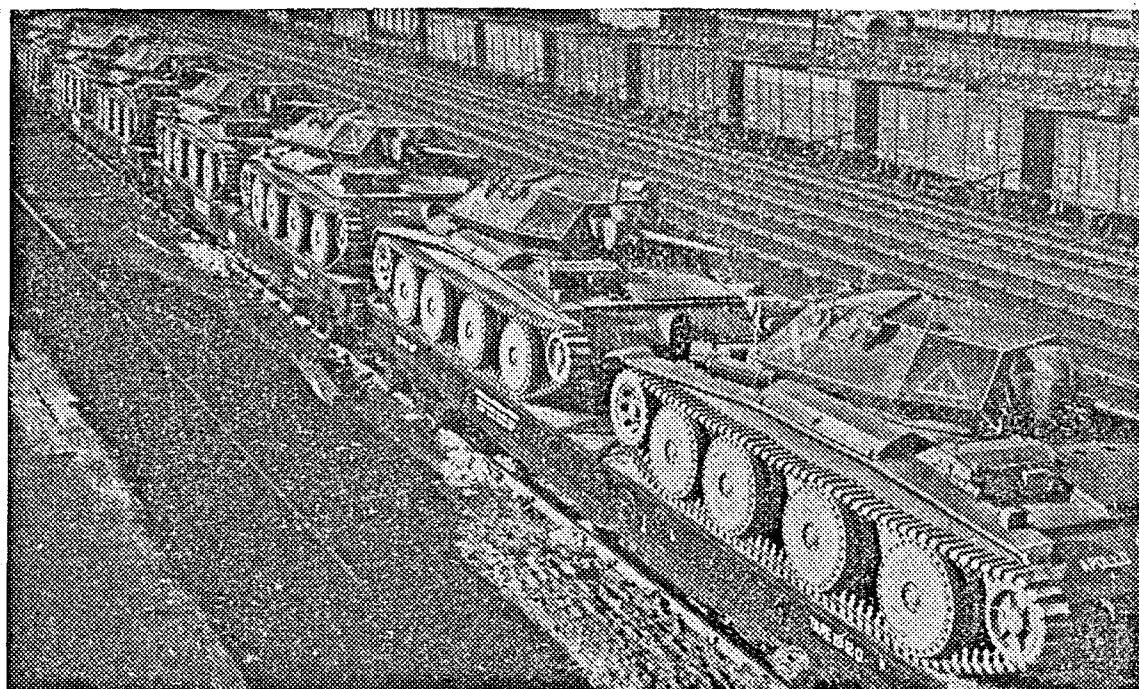
INDIA, CEYLON AND BURMA

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 Force.

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.

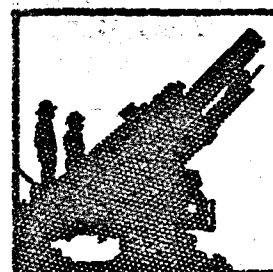
7th Apr.—Madras City had an air raid alert for the first time early this morning. The alarm was sounded at 4-35 a.m. and the

"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.

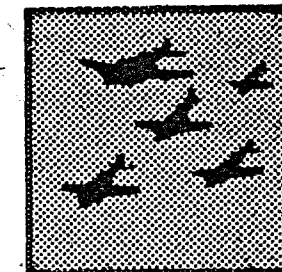
9th Apr.—The Japanese raid Trincomalee, a naval base in Ceylon, this morning.

Two British cruisers have been sunk by Japanese air attacks in the Indian Ocean.



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



VOL. III

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ISSUE No. 15

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 of Bataan 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 out-numbered 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 Mindanos, 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 Bands 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 many years. 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 the 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.

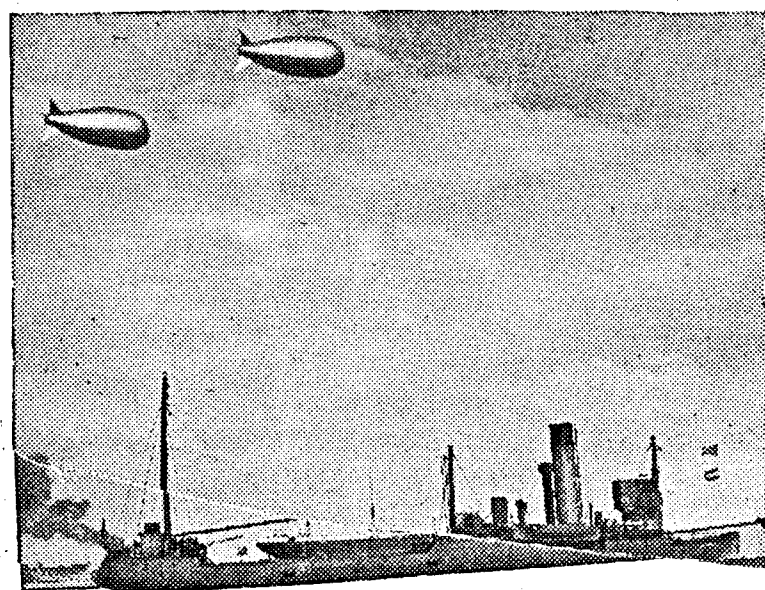
NO FREE ENTERPRISE

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

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, although 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 a 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 10 millions.

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 percent 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 needs 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 28 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!

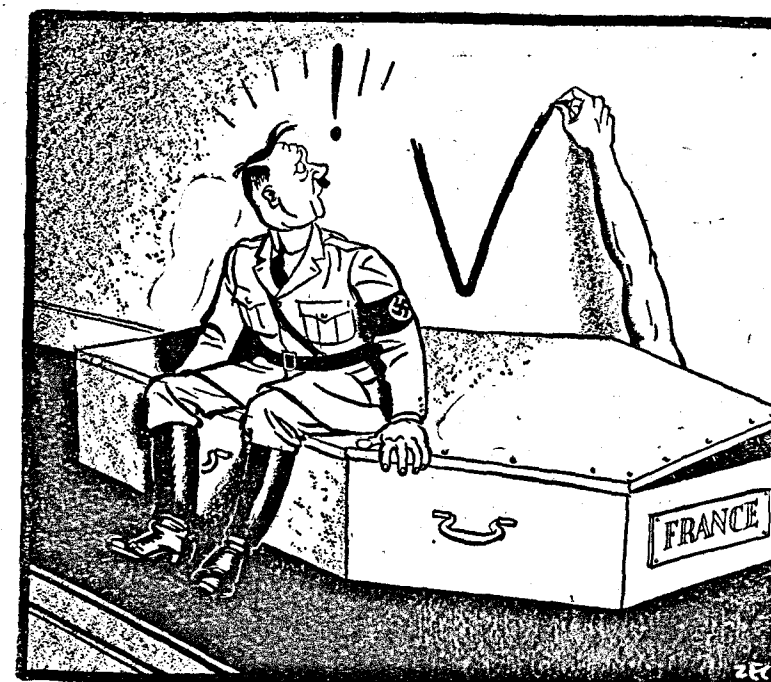
A short time ago the German newspaper, *Völkische Beobachter* summed up the blessings Nazi victories had brought to Europe. Blessings—!

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 . . .

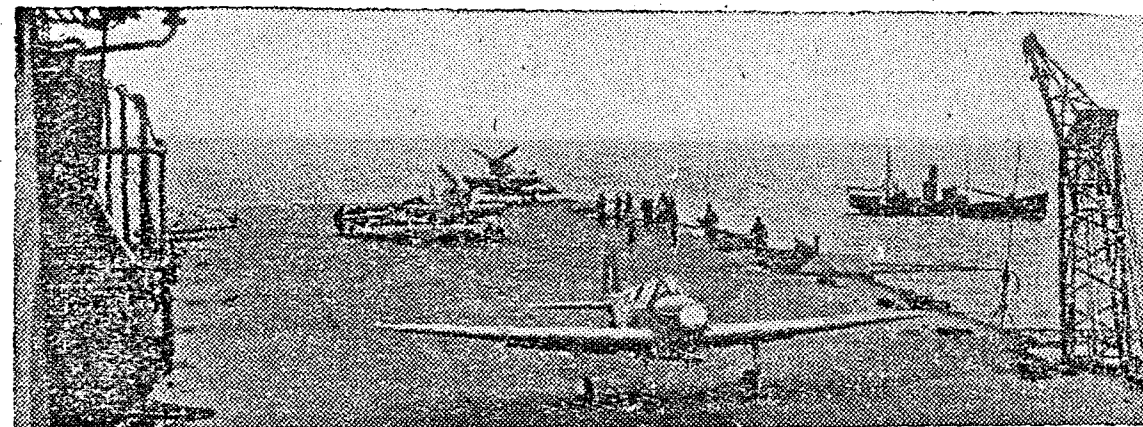
close to the factory were killed in the raid . . . The dead as well the survivors had been virtual slaves of the Germans. Watched incessantly by the Gestapo, they had no 40-hour week, no double pay for overtime, no Sundays off. They worked 60 hours a week or more on demand. Their alternatives were to 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 Bodo. 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 beats into the little church opposite where a traditional harvest festival was being held that afternoon. The breeze wafted a few wisps of exception across to us, and then all was quiet carriage in the innyard, looking of a baby in a

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 strongest 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 how I feel as I do, when I say it's good to be home again.

CONDITIONS IN MALAYA BEFORE THE WAR

THE TRUTH FROM THEIR OWN LEADERS!

"Suddenly the news has been broken about them. They had heard far less than we had

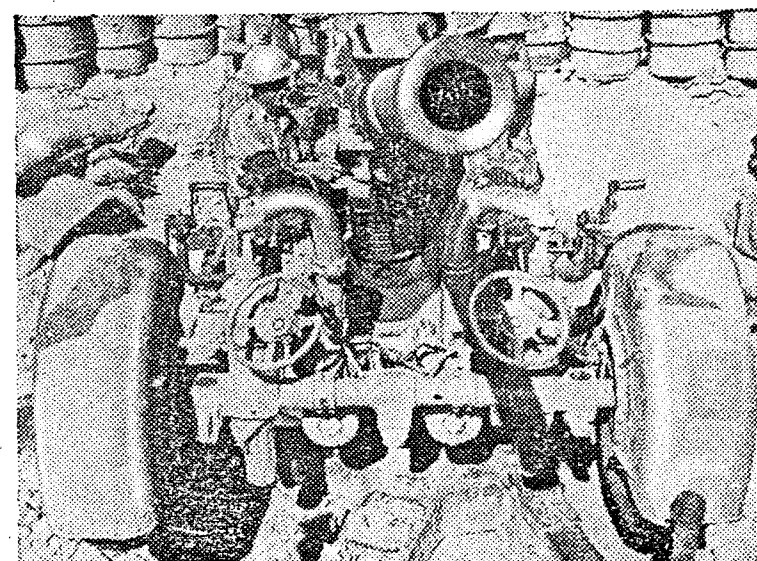
It is also to be noted that when a labourer on a Japanese estate becomes too old, or incapable of further work, he is turned out with no provision being made for his future. On European estates, however, there are very strict rules in this connection, including the right to a free passage back to India.

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' truth, these reports had suddenly become the going well. Not known that things were not own leaders."

JAPAN'S "BENEVOLENT INTENTIONS" IN CHINA AND KOREA

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 bullocks, 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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."

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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.

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THE FAR EAST

10th Apr.—Fighting in Bataan has ceased. General Wainright, 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

12th Apr.—Fighting is raging north-east of Yedashe. The Chinese had inflicted about 2,000 casualties on the enemy.

General Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang Kai-shek have returned here after a visit to Burma.

In successful attacks on enemy-occupied positions at Lae (New Guinea), Rabaul (New Britain) and Faizi (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 are missing.

13th Apr.—An authoritative Soviet statement on Soviet-Japanese relations issued today on the anniversary of the signature of the Neutrality Pact in Moscow last year says: "If Japan loyally observes this treaty, then it will retain its value." The statement reminds Japan that treaties have to be observed. Referring to the present situation it says: "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 U. S. headquarters in Australia today says that enemy shipping, airfields, docks and aircraft were destroyed and damaged by American air attacks in the Philippines area on Monday and Tuesday. American bombers sank four ships and damaged four others, one of which is 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 today. The auctions were held in accordance with the Japanese-Soviet fisheries *modus vivendi*.

16th Apr.—It is stated today from Washington that Japanese troops have been landed on the Island of Panay in the Philippines by naval vessels and aircraft. The defenders are resisting the enemy.

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VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

10th Apr.—Marshal Petain has presented President Roosevelt with a book of his speeches today through M. Henri Haye, the Vichy Ambassador to the U. S. The book contains the Marshal's speeches since June 1940, and the Ambassador thought it might "enlighten the President on the general principles which Marshal Petain is 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, says: "If those responsible for the attack are not found by next Friday, more Jewish and Communist hostages will be shot."

The Riom trial has been suspended.

M. Laval has been appointed Vice-Premier in a new Cabinet.

14th Apr.—A Berne message published in *The New York Times* says that Germany is 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 states that Admiral Darlan will be Chief of the Land, Sea and Air Forces.

17th Apr.—The U. S. Government have decided to recall their Ambassador, Admiral Leahy, from Vichy for consultation.

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OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

10th Apr.—Norway: The Primate of Norway, Bishop Bergrav of Oslo, and three other clergy, Dr. Indreboe, Dr. Ingvald Carlsen, and Dr. Wisloeff, have been 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 has reached such proportions that Quisling has 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.

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NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

10th Apr.—The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper *Madrid* says that "the moment has come when, while the neutrality of Turkey is worthy of respect, the interests of Europe are worthy of even more respect."

The Spanish Cabinet has issued a decree authorising constructional work on the naval bases of El Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena. Another decree authorises the construction of piers at the El Ferrol dockyard.

11th Apr.—The Police arrested eight Italian spy chiefs in Sao Paulo to-day. In the capital itself, Capt. Selchini Bruni described as a "liaison agent" has also been arrested.

The Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Husrev Gerede, left Ankara for Berlin to rejoin his post. The Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Kurihara, has left Ankara for Sofia to meet the Japanese Ambassador to Germany.

13th Apr.—Turkey has recalled from Berlin, Paris, Berne and other centres Consul-Generals and diplomats whose four-year terms expire in June. The recalls are taking place nearly three months earlier than customarily.

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INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

10th Apr.—A Communique issued today from Colombo states that the figures of Japanese aircraft destroyed or damaged during yesterday's raid on Trincomalee are: destroyed for certain 21; probably destroyed 12, damaged 2.

It is officially announced that the British aircraft-carrier *Hermes* has been sunk.

A flare-up in the fighting on the Toungoo Front in Burma is announced in a Chinese communique issued here today. The Japanese are sending three columns to the north with the object of enveloping the Chinese forces, north of Toungoo. Another flying column sent across the Sittang river to outflank the Chinese troops at Yedusha has been repulsed by the Chinese.

Major-General Molesworth, Deputy Chief of the Indian General Staff, is 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 have been engaged by British light reconnaissance troops 15 miles

north of Thayetmyo between Prome and the Yenangyung oilfields. The fact that the R.A.F. and the American Volunteer Groups have brought down a number of Japanese planes over a northern airfield is regarded as implying that our troops are now getting more air support.

12th Apr.—It is announced today that the Japanese have resumed their advance northward from Toungoo in Burma, but the Chinese in the Seva River area have repulsed all attacks. The Chinese hold their original positions and continue to offer stubborn resistance. The American Volunteer Group flew to the forward areas and gave active support to the Chinese troops who are very jubilant.

Aircraft of the R. A. F. have been active in Burma and the Andaman Islands. There was a successful raid on Port Blair. Japanese flying boats were hit. Enemy troops, concentrations and rivercraft conveying enemy troops in Burma were bombed.

13th Apr.—On the re-assembly of Parliament today 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 is centred round the area north of Yedashe. The Japanese in the Seva area, north of Toungoo, are continuing their advance. They sustained heavy losses in recent combats.

15th Apr.—Fierce fighting continued throughout today in Burma.

RUSSIAN HEROISM

Soviet War News gives an extraordinary example of the grim and dogged heroism of the Russian people—

When General Mikhail Katukov's Red Tank Guards broke into Volokolamsk, the leading tank halted in the middle of the square. Silently the crew climbed out of the machine. They saw the bodies of eight persons hanging from the cross-beam of a telegraph pole.

For fifteen days and nights these bodies had been hanging in the city, and the Germans had forbidden anyone to approach them. Over the bodies were notices: "This is how we deal with anyone who bars our way."

The inhabitants told the Red Army men how these eight young people—six men and two girls—had died. The Germans had caught

them at night when they were making their way to a house where they were to receive arms. They were led by a carpenter, Ivan Tikhonov.

The Germans took them to a large five-storied house on a hill where they kept wounded Red Army men and arrested residents of Volokolamsk.

When they asked Tikhonov where the guerrilla detachment was which had remained in the city he refused to answer. They beat him with sticks on his face, body, and arms. Tikhonov lay on the wet floor and did not utter a word. They poured cold water on him and interrogated him again and beat him. Then they took him to a room where his comrades were awaiting him.

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.

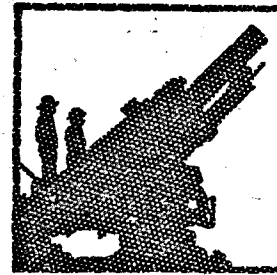
Suddenly the town was aroused with a shout from Nina, one of the girls: "Friends!

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.

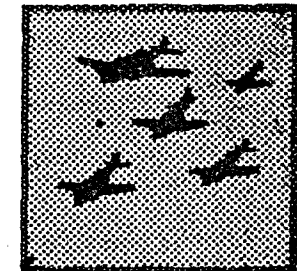
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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

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"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.

Prospect of Invasion

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."

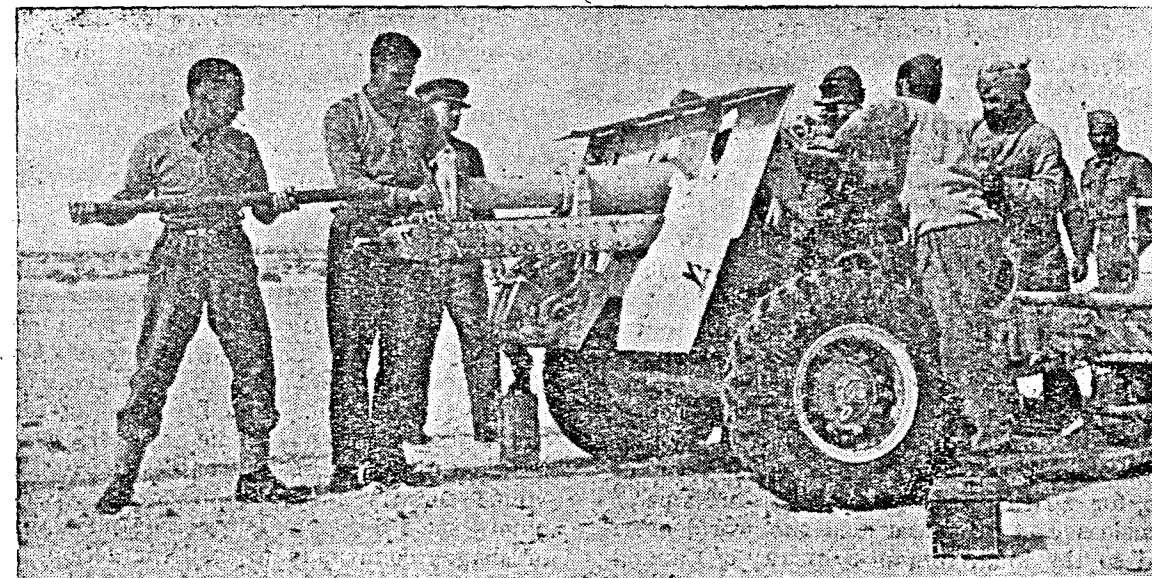
Fear and panic—it is against these particularly that the civilian population has to guard itself first. The Commander-in-Chief's picture of the present situation painted with quiet confidence, born of a consciousness of strength and determination, will go a great way to remove fear and allay panic, and 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

Mrs. 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 concerned 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

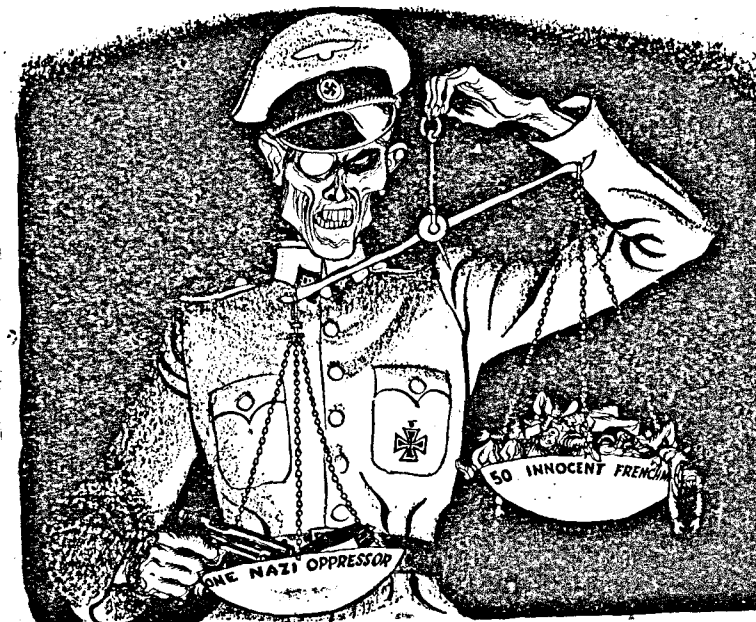
(By LINDLEY FRASER—In a recent B.B.C. Talk)

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., helms and handles (for shovels, pickaxes, felling axes, sledge hammers, etc.), the total 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 Mihailovich'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.

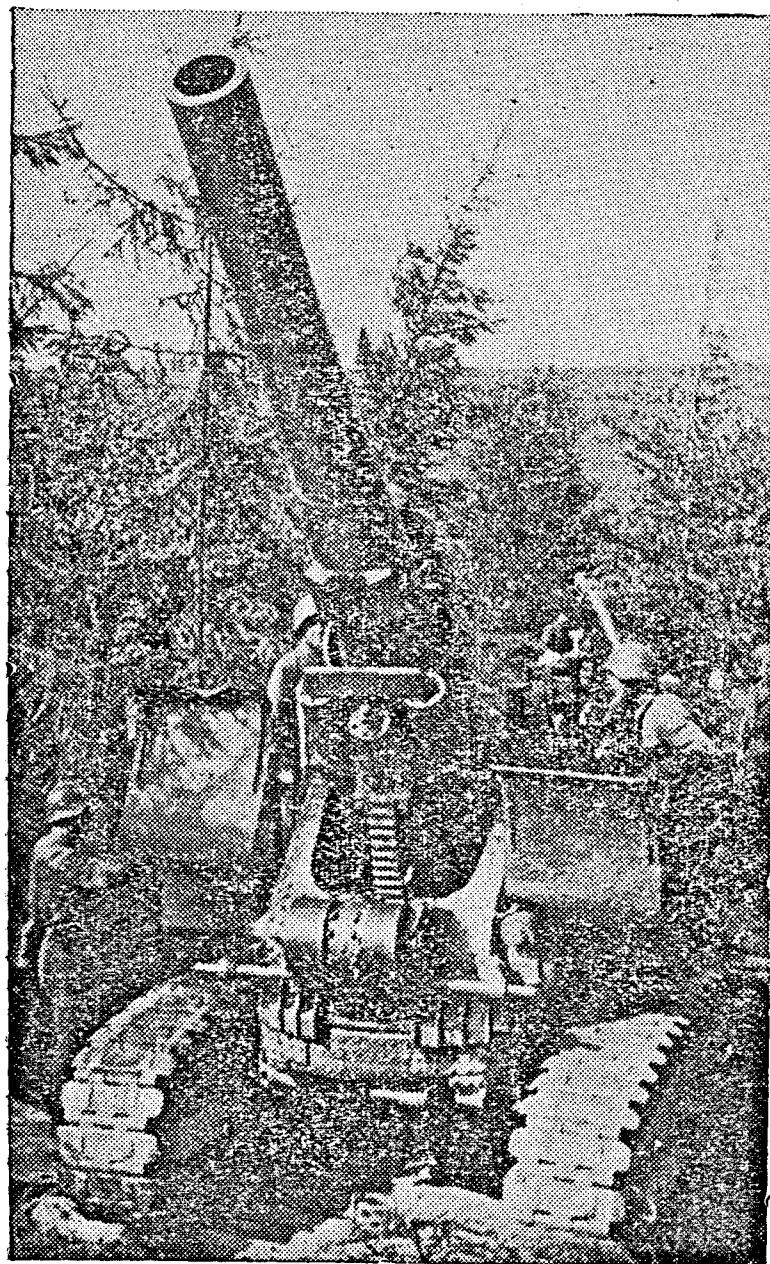
63% OF TOTAL ALLIED TONNAGE

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 *Forster* 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

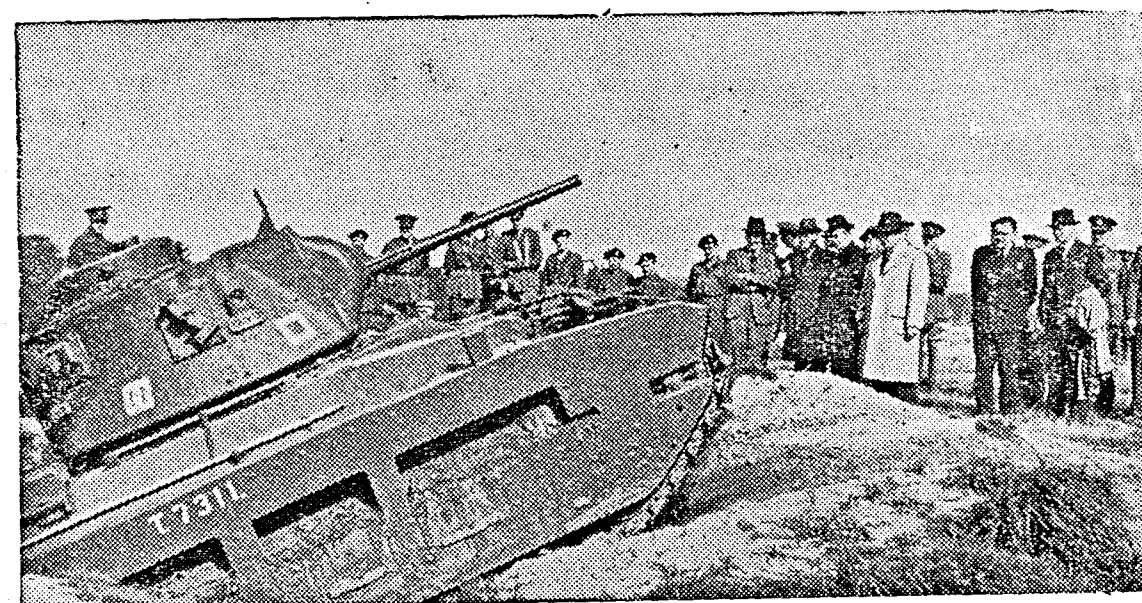
machine-guns. Crew of five.

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 Tidning* (writes *News Chronicle*). "The 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, Manchesters, 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

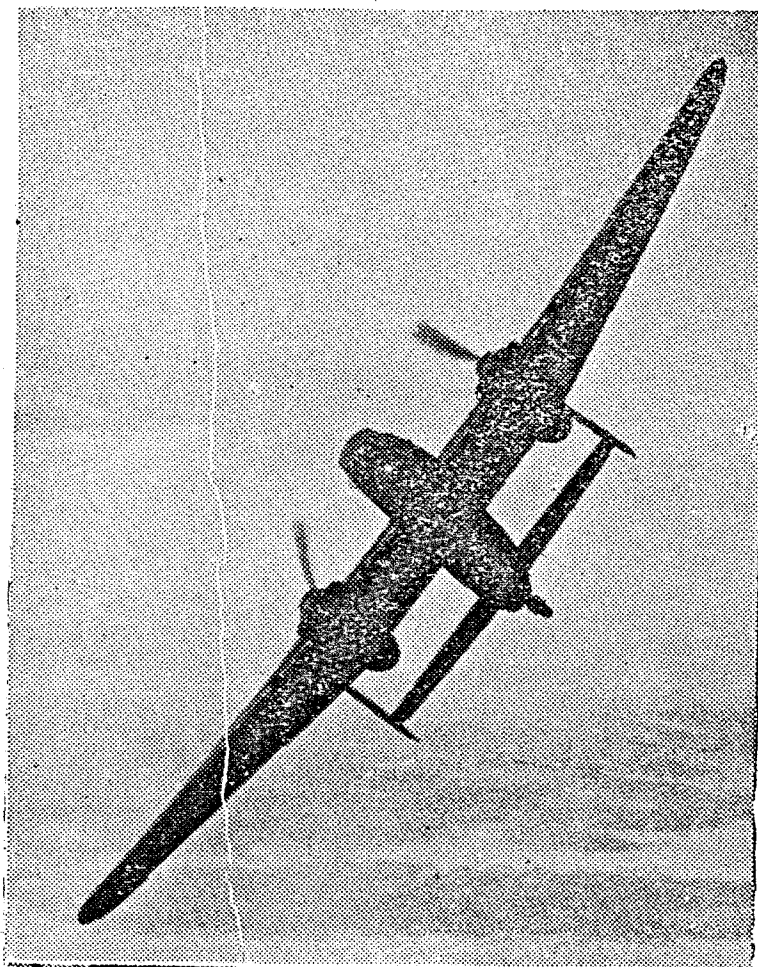
the side of the fuselage as it flew off the propellers. The windscreen was coated inches thick with ice. A gale wind blew at 65 miles an hour against them and it took four and a quarter hours (much longer than usual) to get home. They had only enough petrol to reach

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".

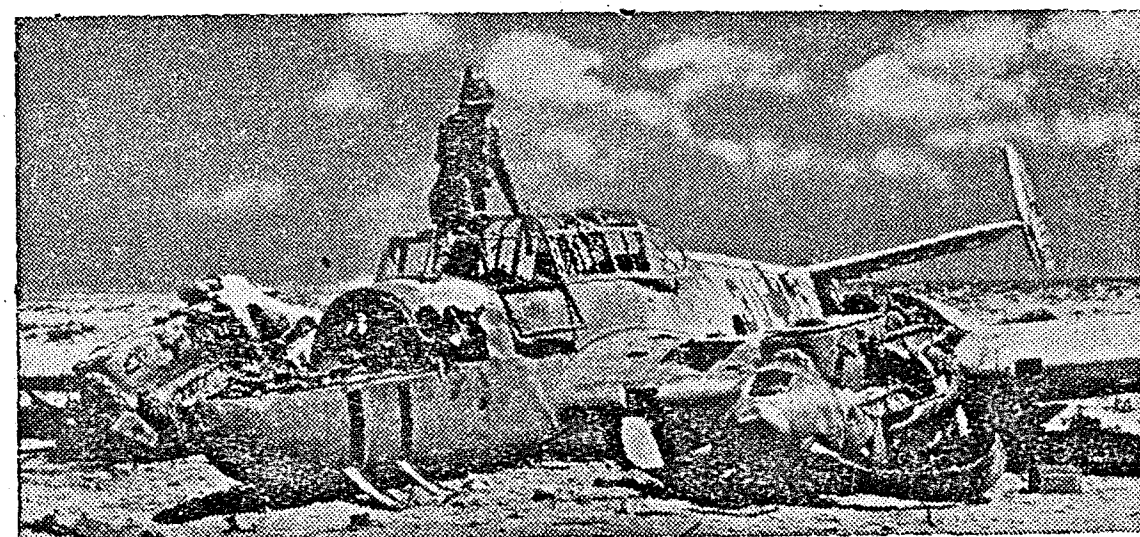
In Western Europe from the extreme north of Norway down to Bordeaux the Germans have based a little more than 1,000 planes. They include strong fighter groups in France, Belgium and Holland to counter our sweeps; a bomber force to harry our ports and shipping;

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, 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 disguise. Their own troops mowed them down, peasants. 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."

to end his dispute with the Norwegian Church, whose pastors refuse to compromise with him.

MUSSOLINI'S PLIGHT

(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, 1,300 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 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 Allaamyo 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 withdraw 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

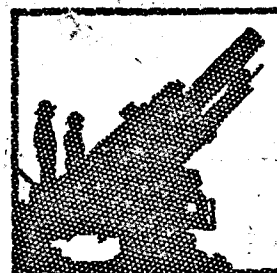
22nd Apr.—According to the report of the Swedish Telegraph Agency, German aircraft flew over Swedish territory on April 19.

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.

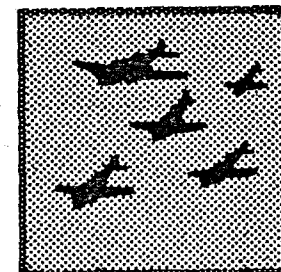
A meeting of the Japanese diplomats in Europe was held at Budapest to consider the diplomatic relationship between Japan and the Axis Powers.

23rd Apr.—Thousands of Polish troops arrived in Persia from Russia.



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



"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.

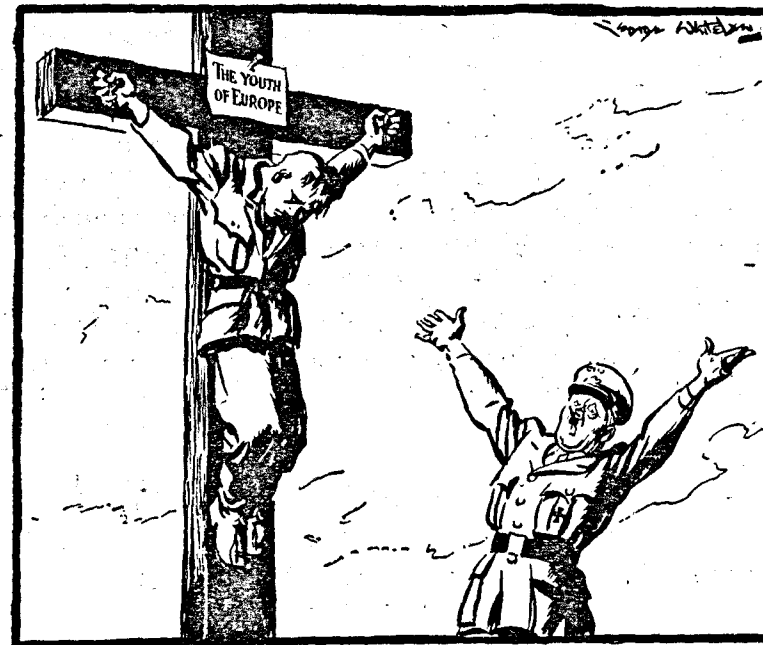
Japan dazed by air raid

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.

In his Reichstag speech on Sunday last, Hitler claimed to be speaking on behalf of the true youth of Europe and their sacred duty!

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

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

2-A

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.

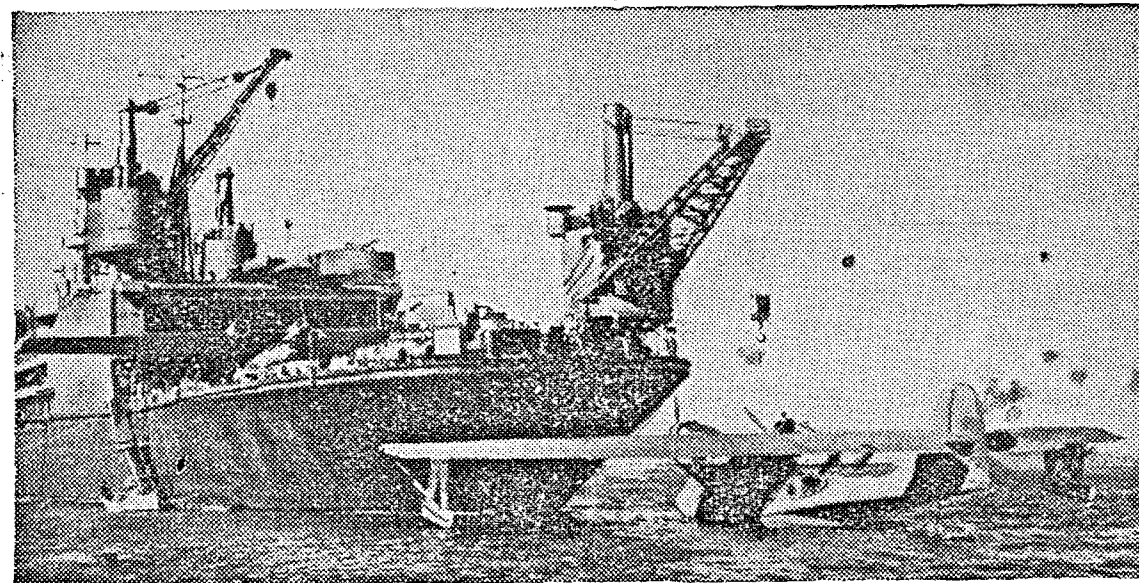
Crucible Steel, an American company now almost wholly devoted to arms production, has announced that all previous production records have been broken during the first quarter of 1942.

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 Vyasma 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. Communiqués 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.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORTS

(Continued from page 12)

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.

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.

"Socko", 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".

"Socko" 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.

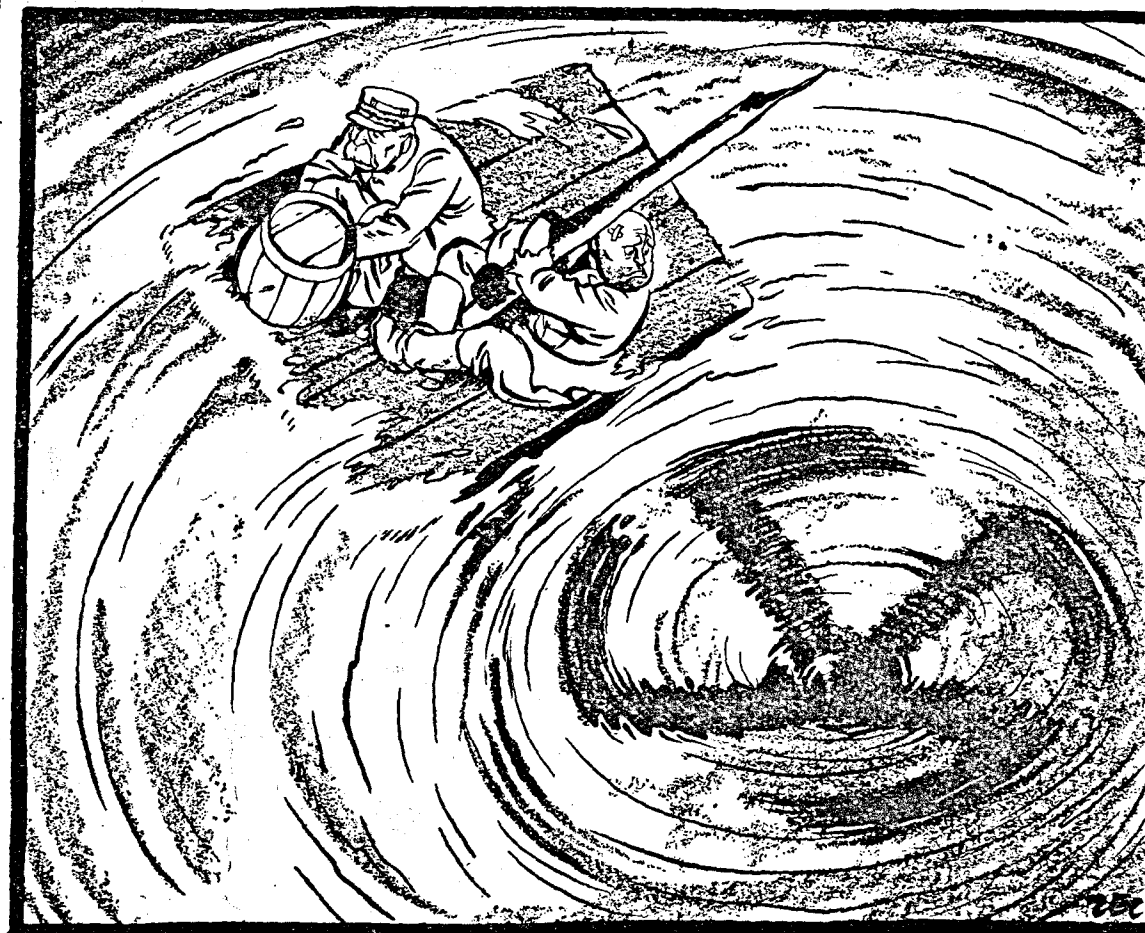
Later, "Socko" was killed in a plane crash, but not while dive-bombing.

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 Shahr, at the head of the Persian Gulf, I saw 1,000 tons of materials landed. Bandar Shahr 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 Chunking, 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 Aghella 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 Vinjanen 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 *Sturdevant* 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, Capis 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 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 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

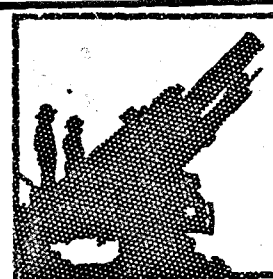
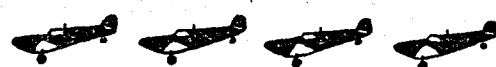
"It is a plausible argument we often hear expressed to-day that human lives are more precious than property. But the real question is this—whether one's life is as valuable when running about the Presidency looking for safety, as it would be staying where one's work is, taking shelter, of course, when 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

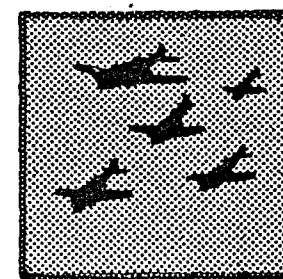
Corporal George Absalom, of the South African Irish, who was at Sidi Rezegh, criticises the constant boosting of Dominion troops and neglect of British in Libya.

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.



MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR



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 1941 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, Kutznetz 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 Sindhbad 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 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. The satisfaction of seeing a direct hit on 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 cockpit 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 cowl.

"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.

### PIERCE 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 submarines 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-conquer conquests? 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 staged 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 shipyards 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 industries and raw materials from territories and over-seas. It 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.

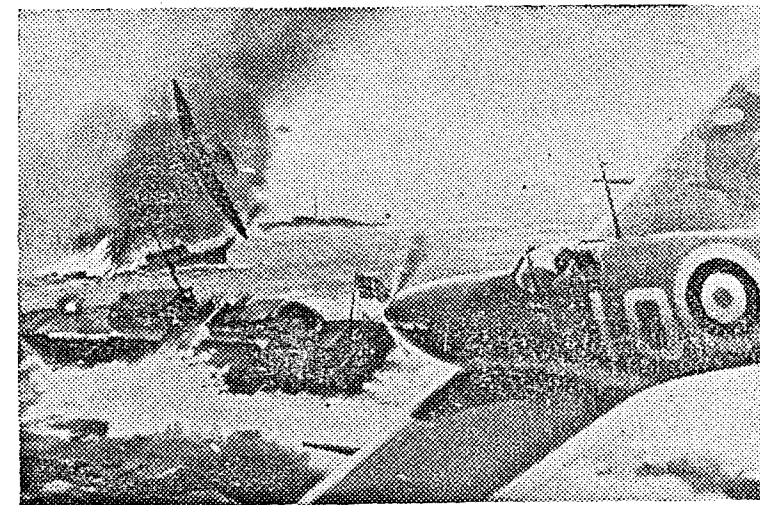
Before they were captured by the Japanese the two officers—one is from Sheffield,

"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."

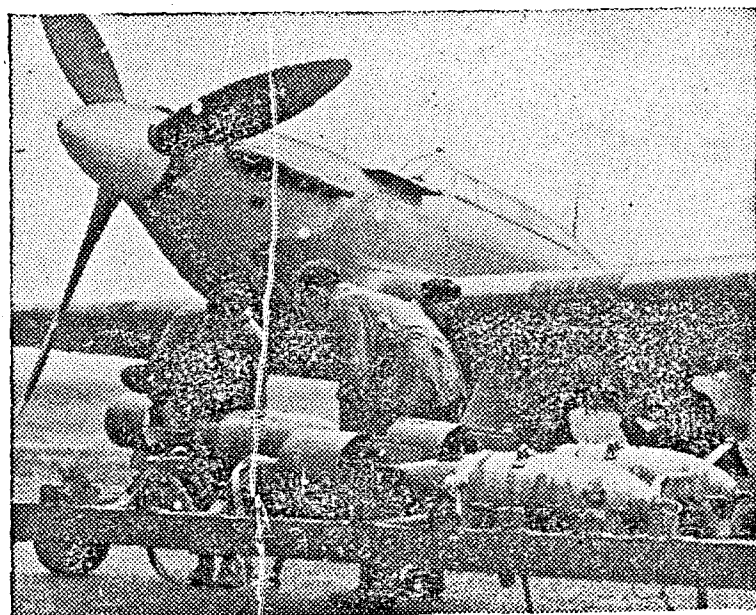
"—UNTIL PRESSURE ON INDIA IS RELIEVED."

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 Salzburg on April 29.

**5th May.**—There was a heavy raid on Exeter town.

At the Axis Powers' conference at Salzburg, 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

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*, *Schornhorst* 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 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.**—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 aero-engine factory 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.

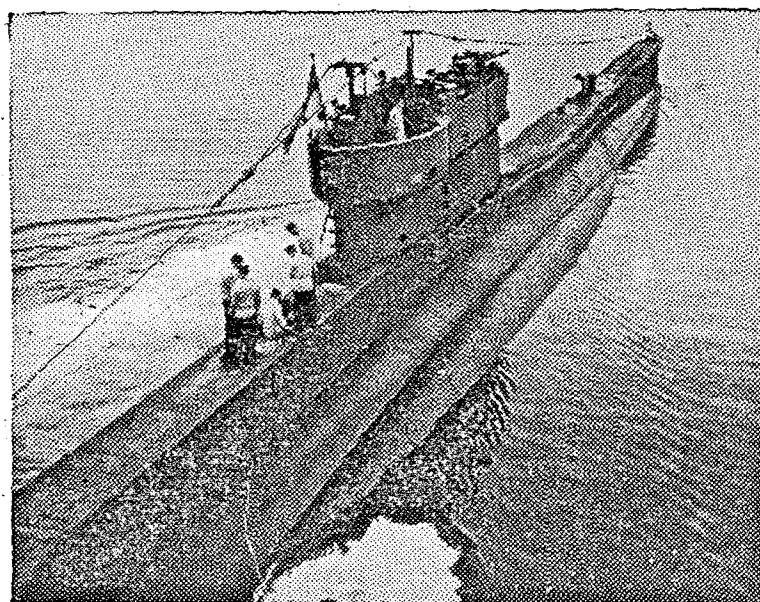
His Excellency the Governor speaking at Ootacamund said that the danger of invasion was infinitely less to-day.

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.

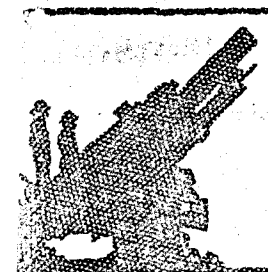
#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

4th May.—Aircraft of a foreign nationality flew over the Swiss territory.

#### CLOSE-UP OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

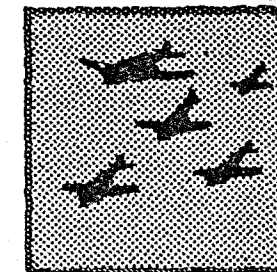


Looking down on the deck and conning tower of a British submarine, when, with White Ensign flying and a calm sea lapping over its bulges, it heaves to in a British harbour where a submarine depot ship is stationed. Here the submarine is re-fitted, stores taken aboard and the crew rested, before resuming 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



VOL. III

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1942

ISSUE No. 1

## "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 Tenangyang 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 II 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

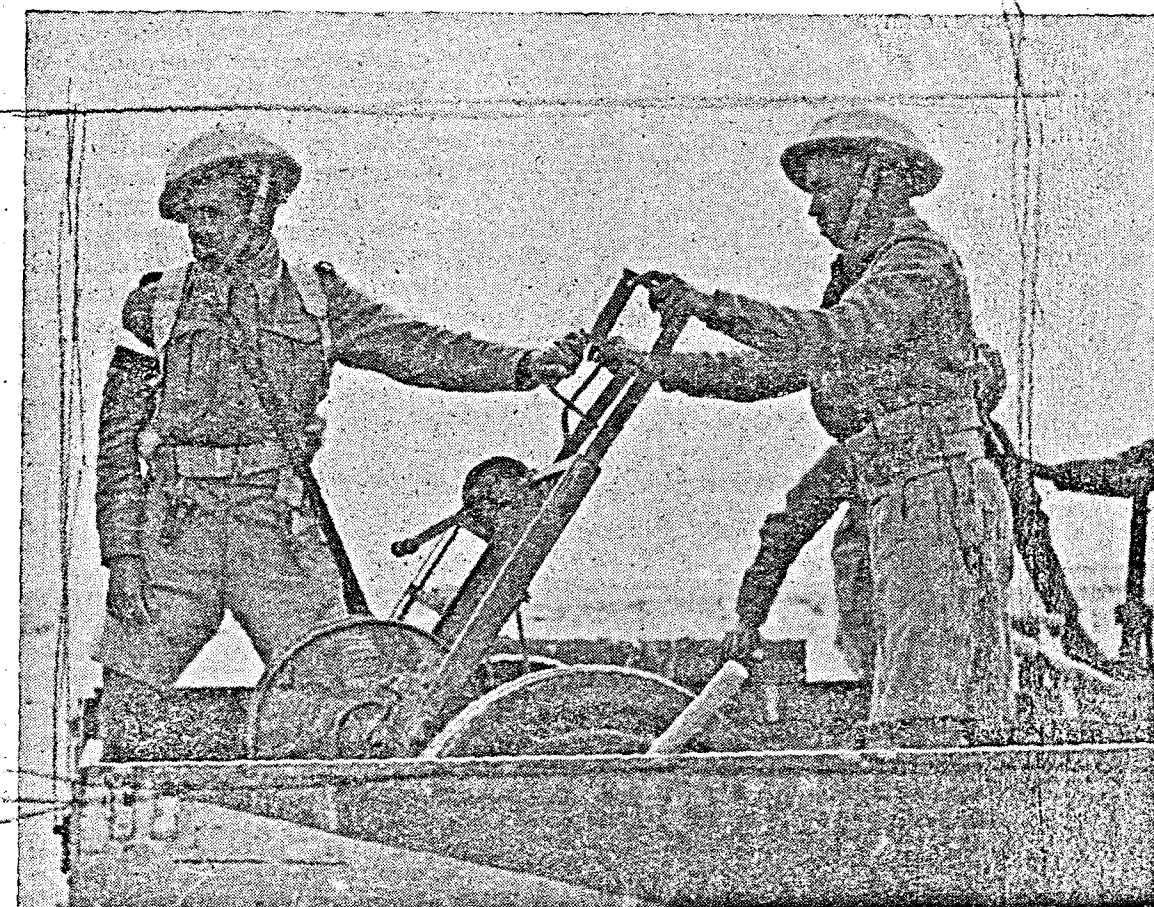
## GENTLEMEN of the GARRISON

(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



nerves" 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

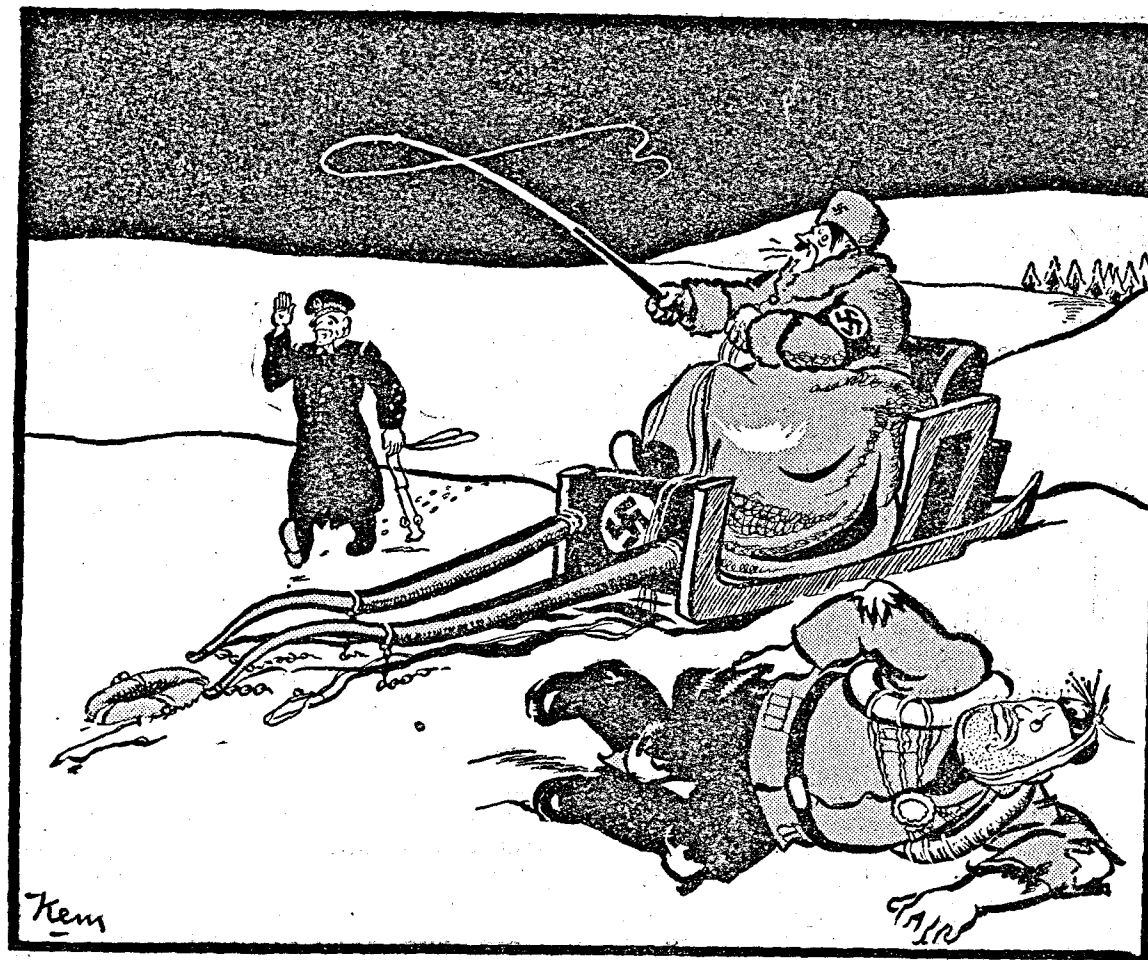
### Laval as Hitler's Principal Henchman

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 of opinion in Italy. An unperturbably 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 *Toronto Star* columnist, has long been eclipsed. Laval is becoming the Fuehrer's principal henchman now and is endeavouring to assume a

more 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 uncoined. 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.

"I at least can do my bit to help by keeping well-clothed," the tailor-fighters

## 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 Ovsyannikov, in the Solnechnogorsk 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-gunners 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 guerrillas.

The murder of over 1,000 peaceful residents of the town of Feodosia, including 245 Crimean

Tatars, 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

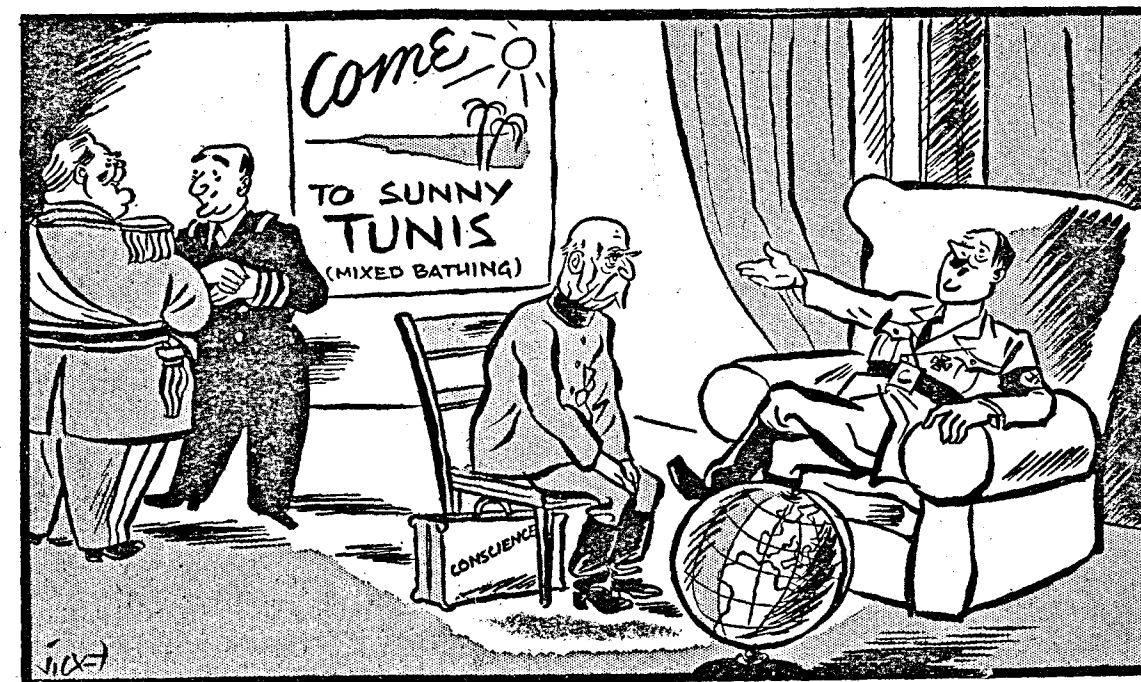
(By Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg)

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-lines 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 Ambosithra, 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

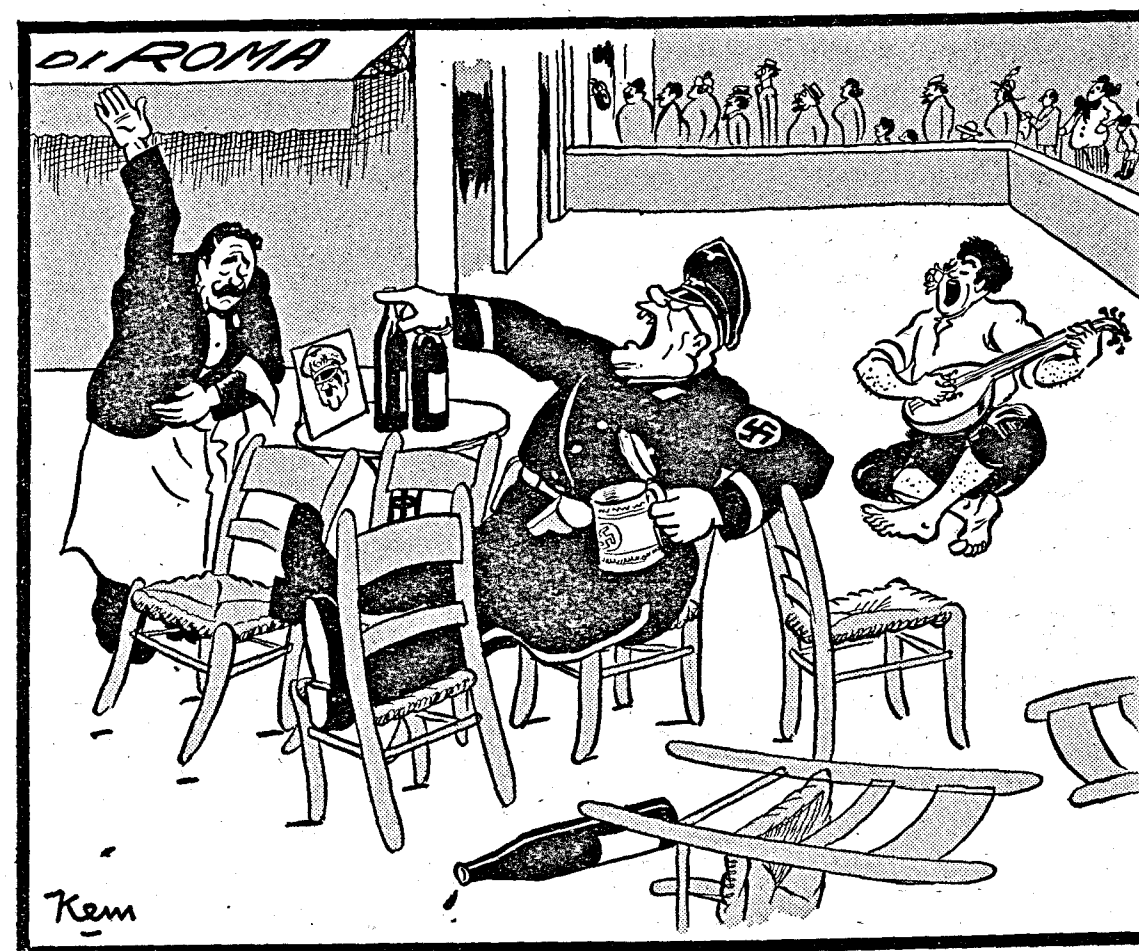
A *New York Times* dispatch from Buenos Aires says that a shift in Italian public opinion towards the Allies is taking place. Italians realize that their position is hopeless. However, Germany's virtual occupation of Italy precludes any expression of this feeling at present.

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 Abess 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 Tennasserim, 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 riflemen picked them

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."

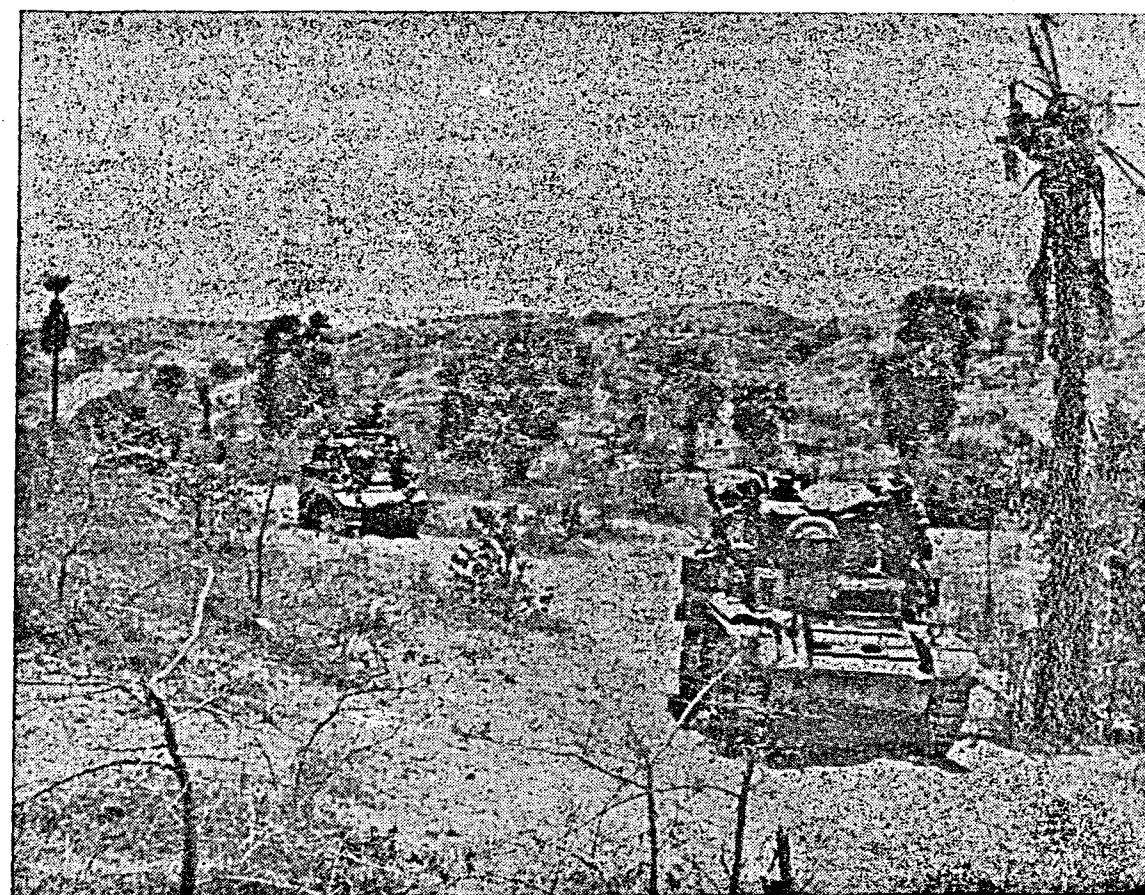
Then followed an attack by British tanks. Berrigan heard the tank Commander talking over his radio telephone to the tanks ahead: "Our Chinese allies have crossed the Chaung and are now on our right!"

"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 ro-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 unheeded 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 "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.

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 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.

### "IT CAN'T BE TRUE"

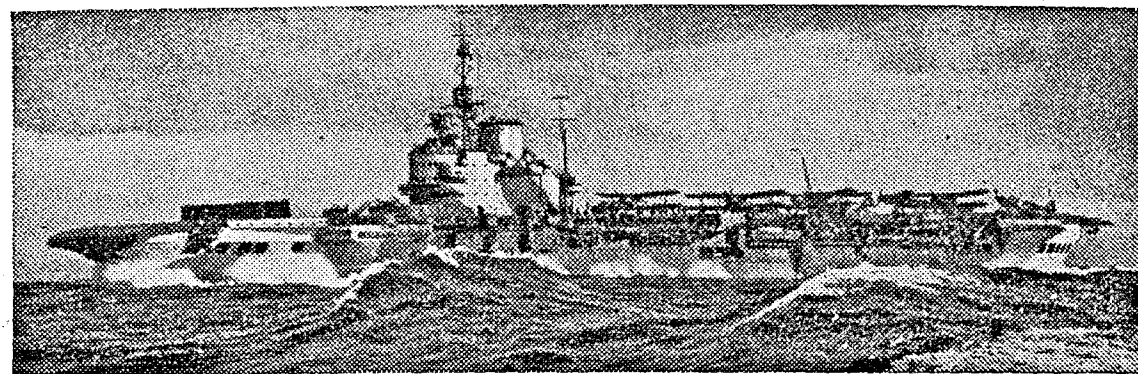
Tokyo is stunned at the rapidity of war conversion in the United States, Washington official sources reveal.

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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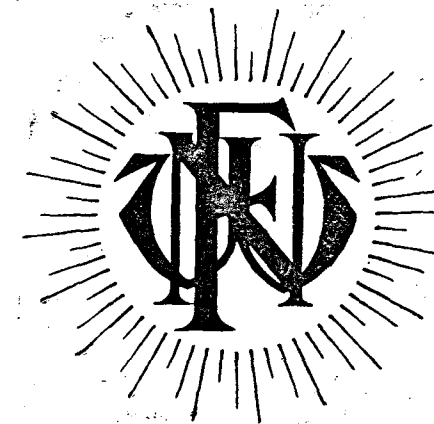
ISSUE No. 20

## 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

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.

### 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

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. They 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, men, and see  
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 expressly formally, but as an unexpressed, 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.

2

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 CANTEEN

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.



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.

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.

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.



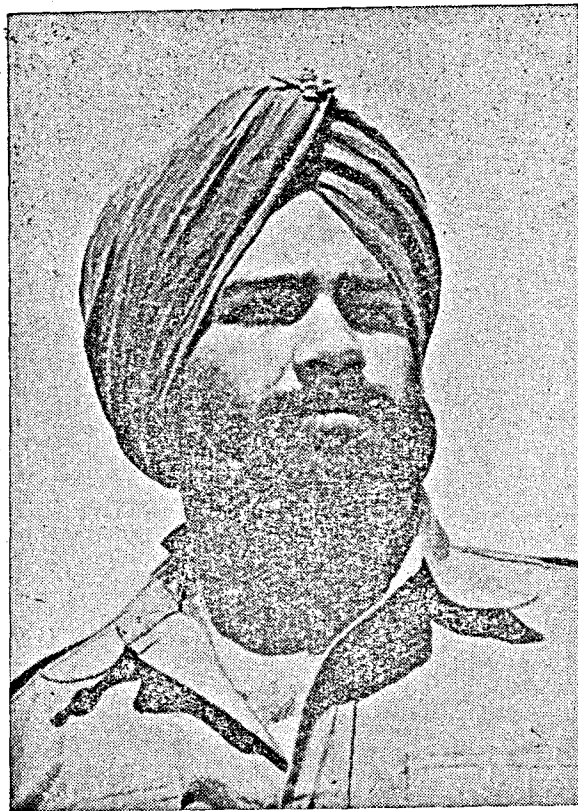
## Recipients of Royal Air Force Decorations

### 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. 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

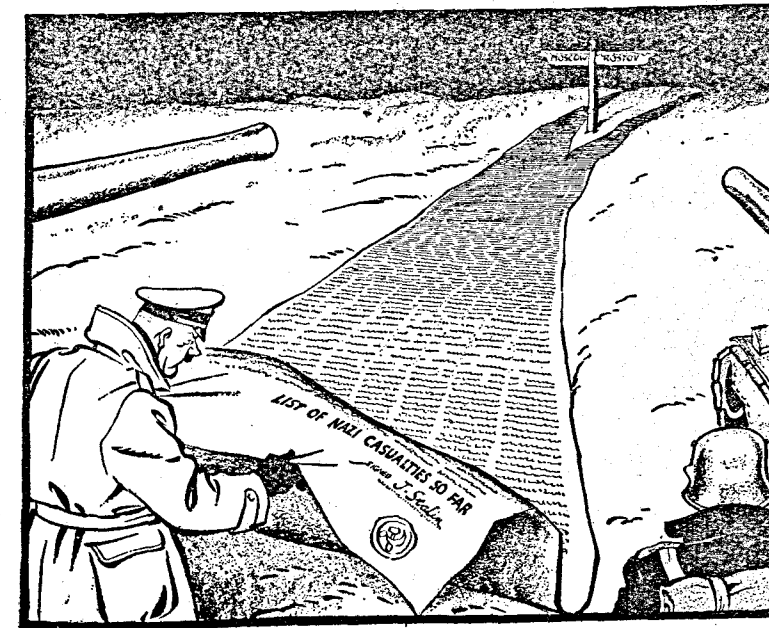
[*GREGOR ZIEMER* was founder of the American Embassy School in Berlin, and was its Dean until the war drove him from the country. This story is founded on fact, and written as a result of actual experiences with the German policy of state killing.

*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.

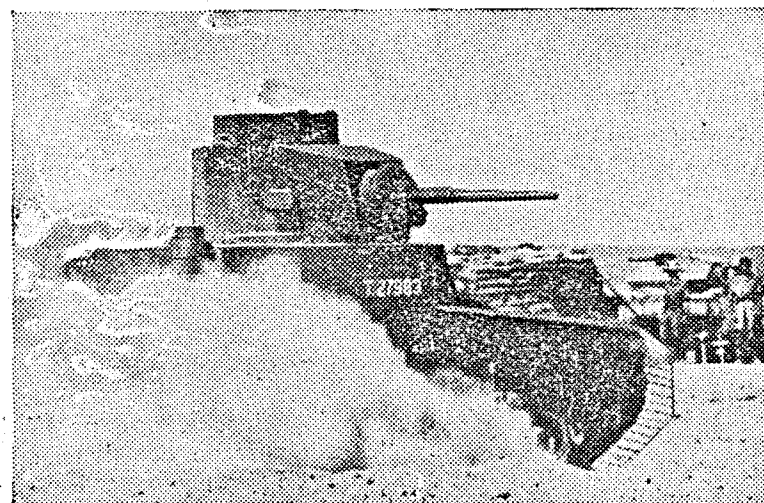
In Thuringia I looked up Abels. He was delighted to see my ministry pass. "But that makes it easy for me to tell you everything and show you everything," he shouted. He told me to warn the United States: "We are not the weak Germans we were in 1918. We are stronger and tougher. We have got rid of our 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.

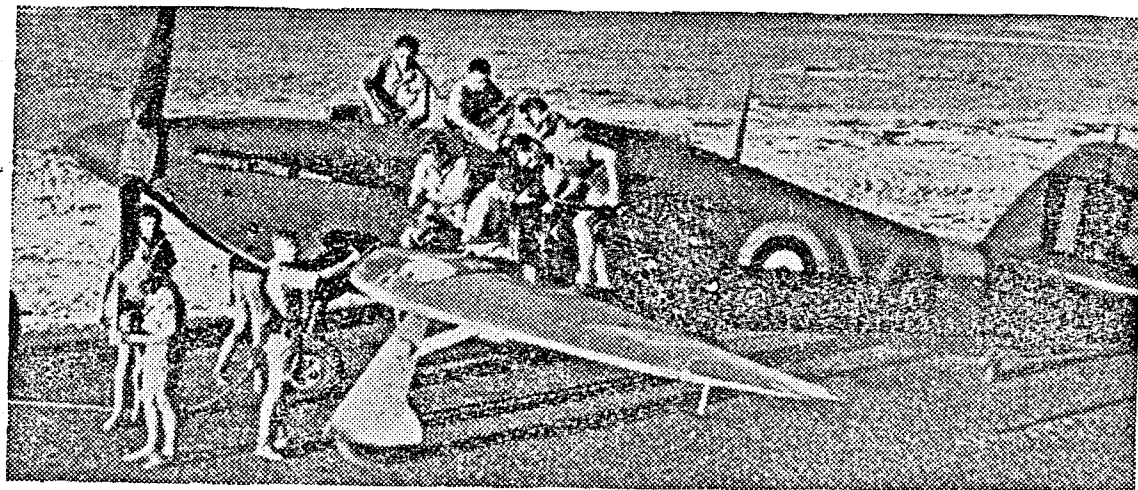
The Turks forecast that if the Germans have any designs against the British positions in the Middle East, they will be obliged to by-pass Turkey and go straight for Syria,

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

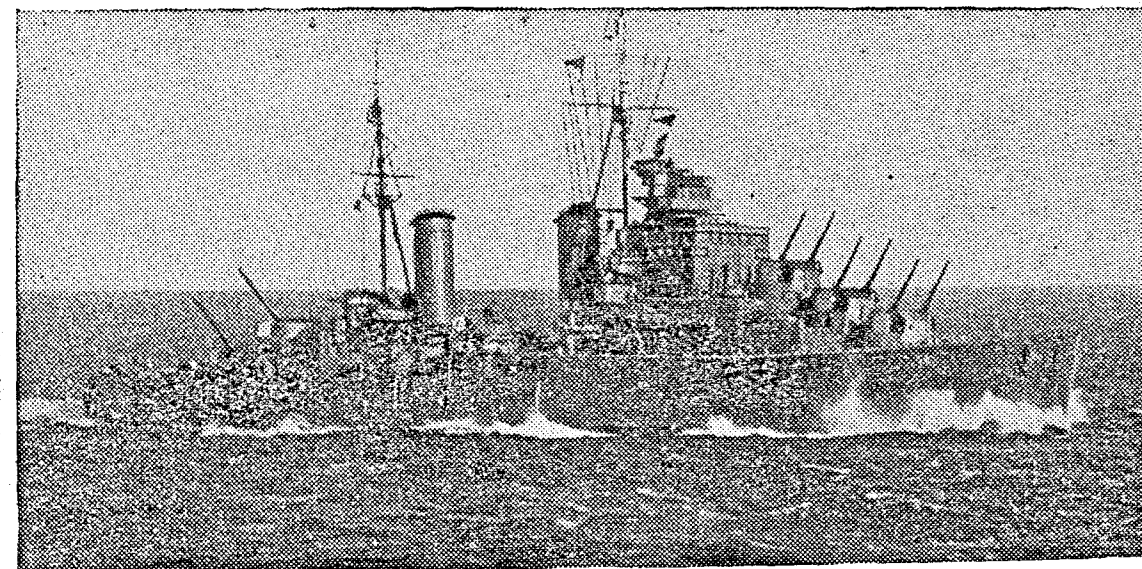
The Commander of the Indian Division in Libya in a letter to a friend has expressed his opinion of the Imperial soldier in no uncertain terms. He says:

"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 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. He goes 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

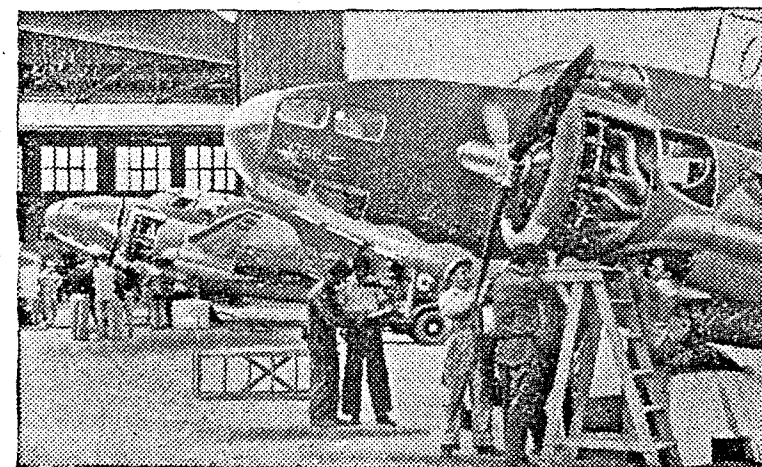
found in his possession complete plans for the administration of the Dutch East Indies. This exploitation applies to the financial structure. The same applies to raw material supplies. Japanese factories are being set up wherever possible in the occupied territories. The Japanese agency has been speaking 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 EFEAT 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

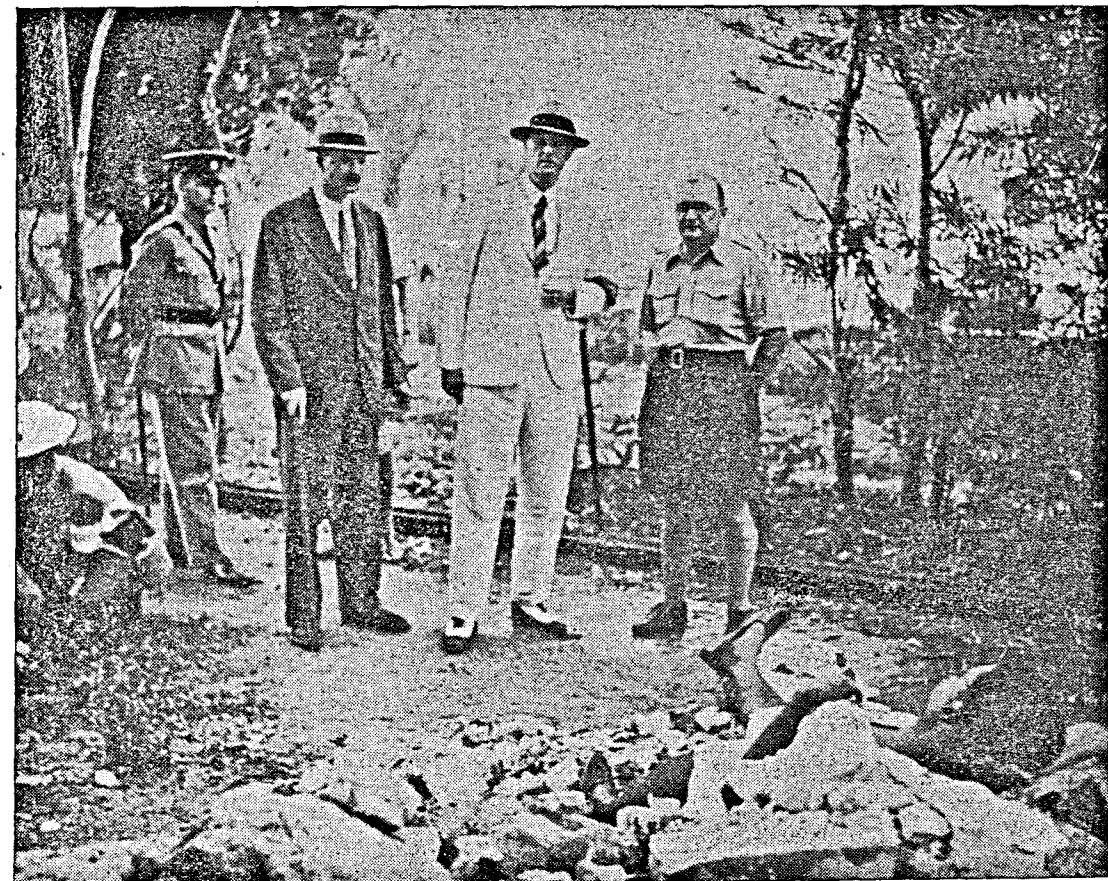
### Examples from Air-Raid Experience in U.K.

#### 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 remedial 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.

**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 sector. 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.

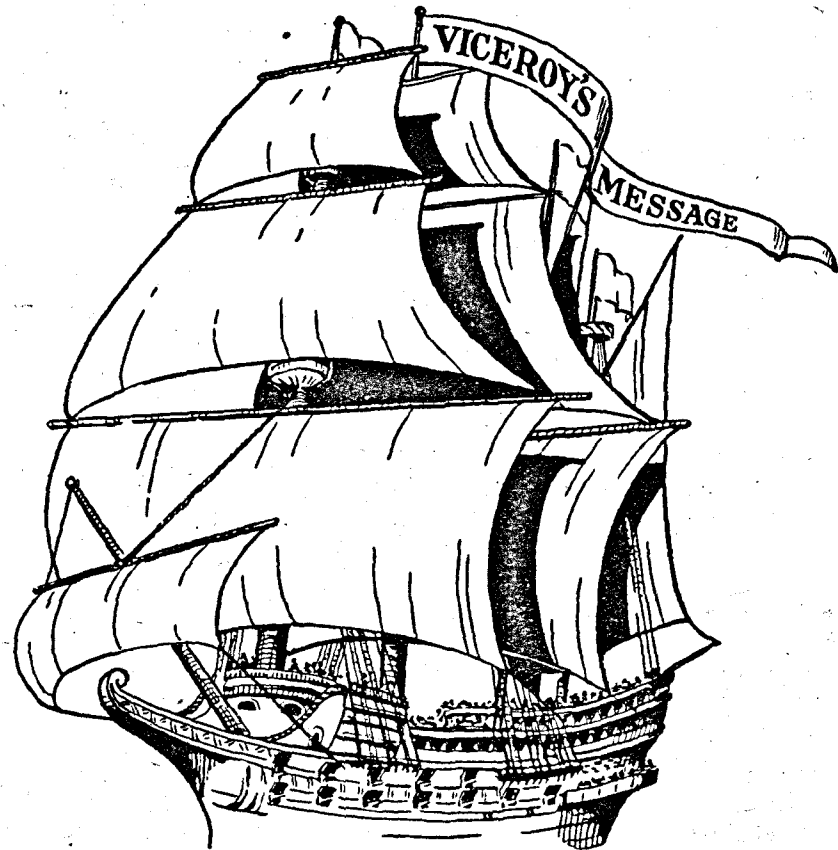
It was revealed that the bombing of Tokyo was a masterpiece of careful planning on the part of Brigadier General Doolittle.

**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 Heupen failed.

#### Jap. Emperor's Birthday Celebration!

ON April 27, General Imamura 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

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1942

ISSUE No. 21

## 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

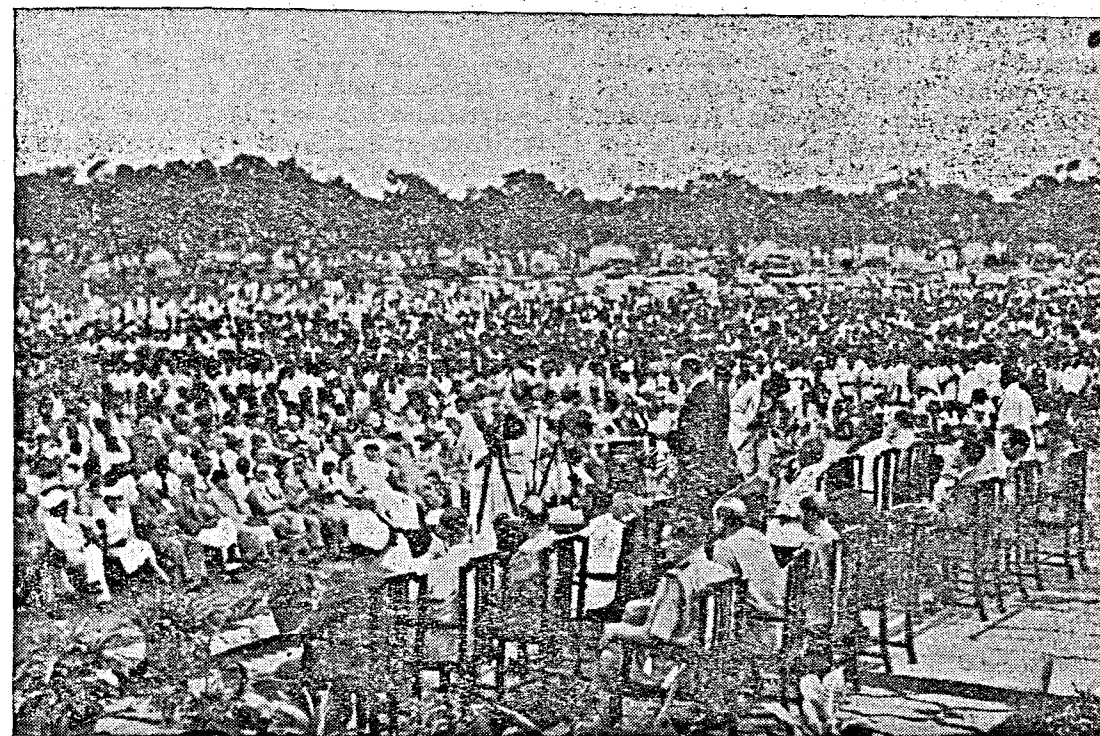
### NATIONAL WAR FRONT INAUGURATION IN MADRAS



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. His Excellency's call for thinks the sameness, 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 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 racist 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 Japan has been trying her India 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 expansion. 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 slain, and slain Compel the marshalled sinners, and slain 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, Race 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. | Ramadas.            |
| 62024                     | Spr.   | Shaik Chinna Mastan |
| 17843                     | Nk.    | Thomas.             |
| 62004                     | Spr.   | Subramony.          |
| 19437                     | Spr.   | Gurusami.           |
| 60330                     | Spr.   | D. Narayana.        |
| 16170                     | L/Nk.  | Shaik Hussain.      |
| 14617                     | Spr.   | Duraisamy.          |
| 12734                     | Spr.   | Dyanu 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.      | Narayanamsami.       |
| 15553                     | Spr.      | Perumal.             |
| 16603                     | Spr.      | Perumal.             |
| 19491                     | Spr.      | Sankaralingam Pillai |
| 19627                     | Spr.      | Shaik Harifullah.    |
| 16782                     | 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 Sepsos for Gallantry in Eritrea

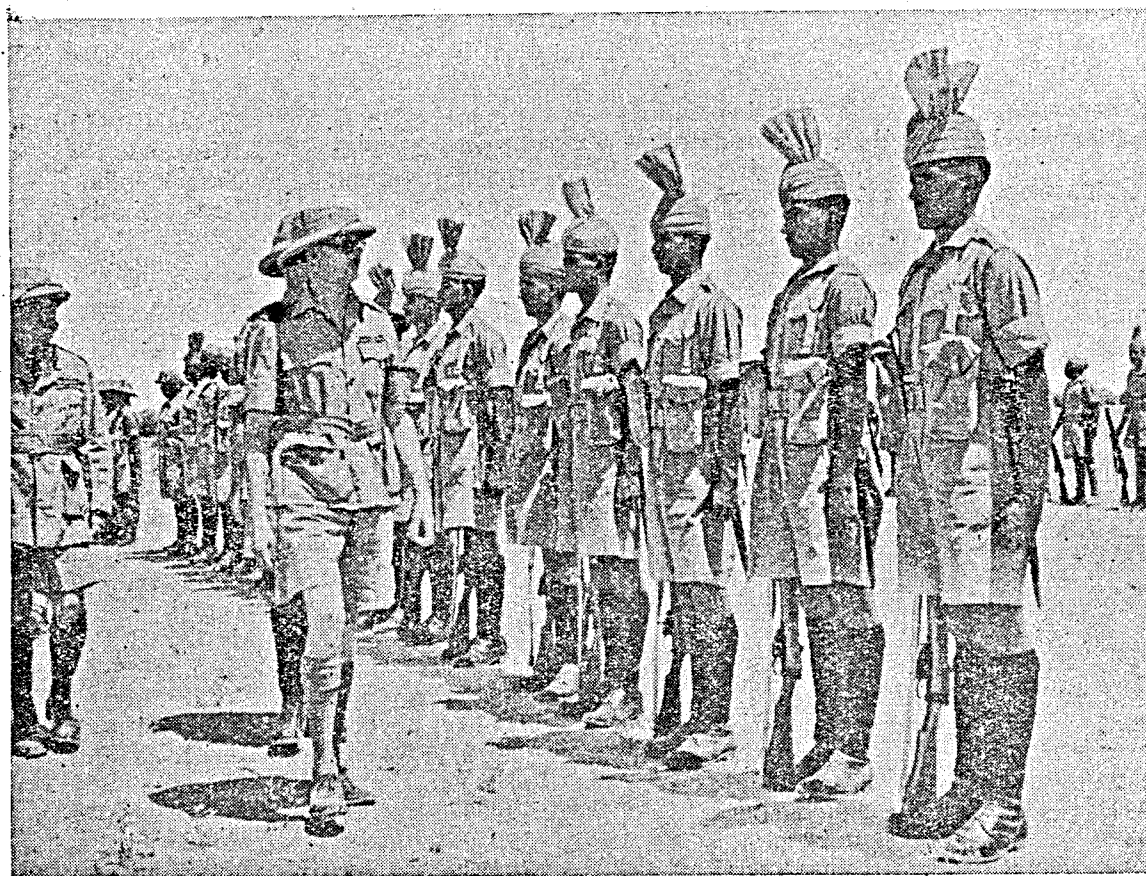
A handshake and a cordial word of greeting—this is the vivid memory which many scores of Indian troops well cherish of the recent visit to Iraq and Iran of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

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



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 steels 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 magazines, 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!"

1942]

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

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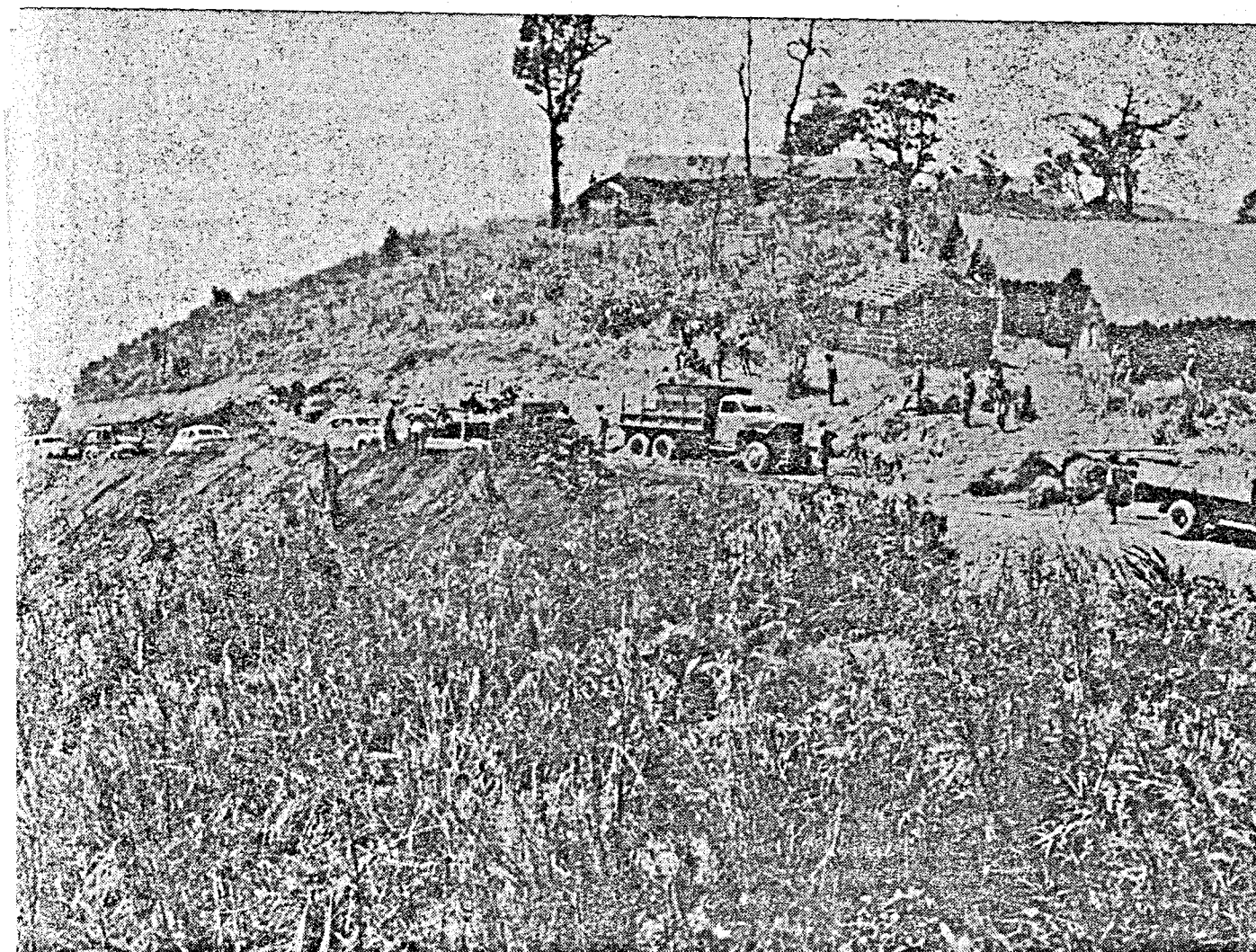
of India. Consequent on this sudden expansion, there was a movement of labour from Northern India and Rajputana to Central India, Bombay, South India and, to a lesser extent, the Bengal Presidency. No dearth of labour was, however, experienced and the firms which had been newly established managed to 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

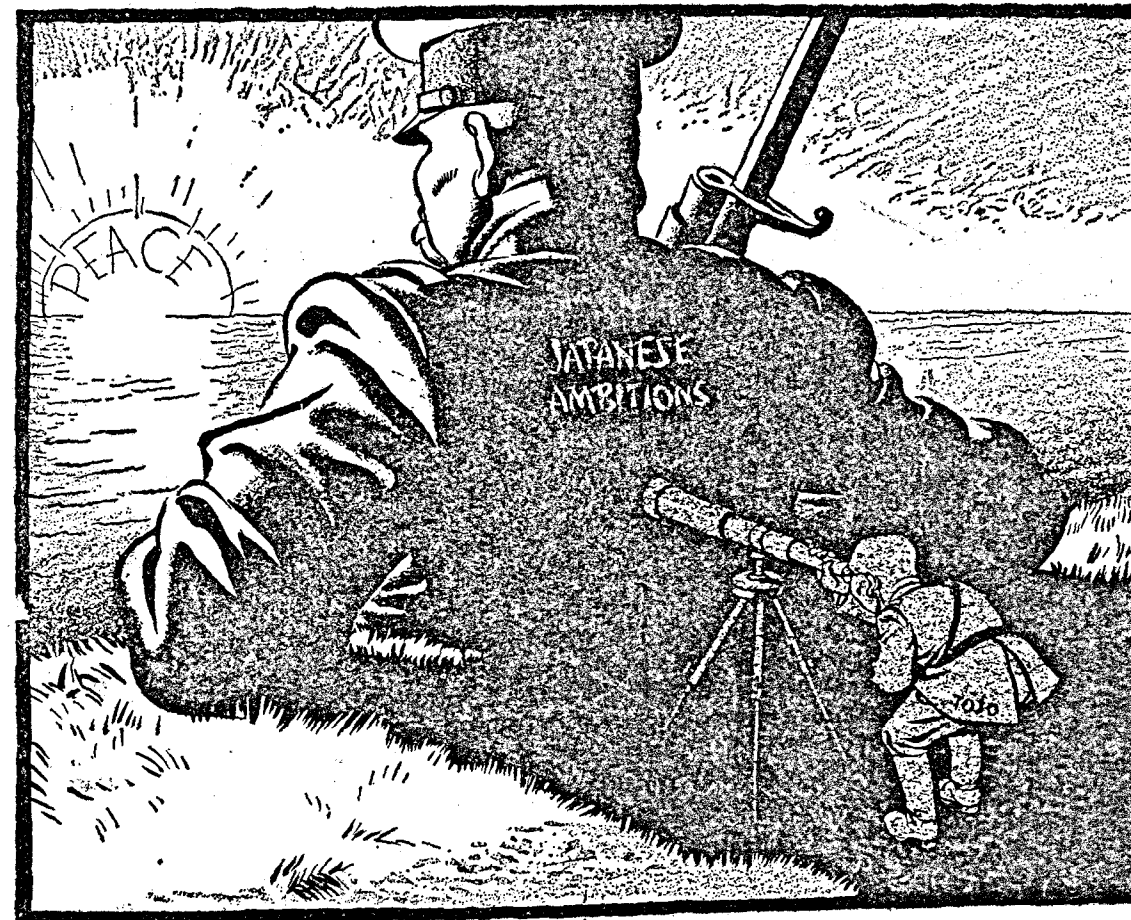
Religious freedom is to disappear under Japanese rule in conquered countries. In the chain of slave areas which Japan plans to create, Shintoism is to replace all other religions. American officials to-day termed the convocation of the Tokyo Religious Assembly announced by the Tokyo radio on May 13, 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 earlier this week, the Japanese Premier, is reported to have warned 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 refueling. 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. "Is the ~~man~~ a meal here. This

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

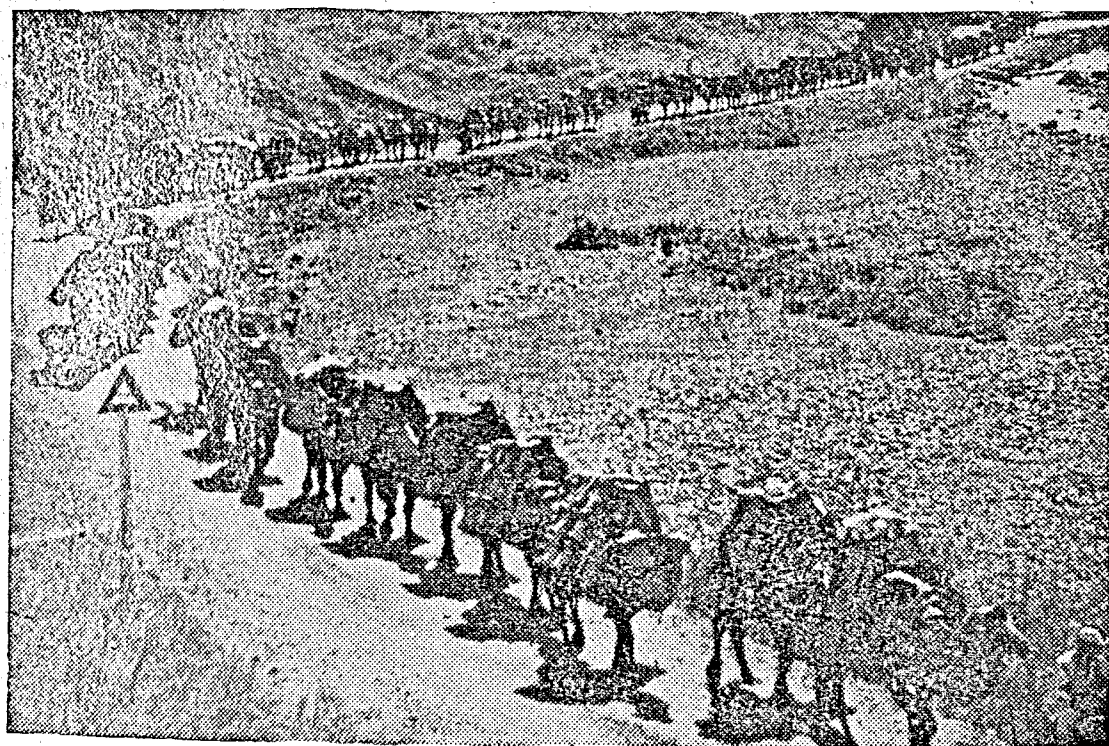
According to military observers in the United States, the answer to the query as to how supplies will reach China now that the Burma Road is temporarily cut, is "By cargo planes."

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-

tion 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. F. G. Loring, 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:—

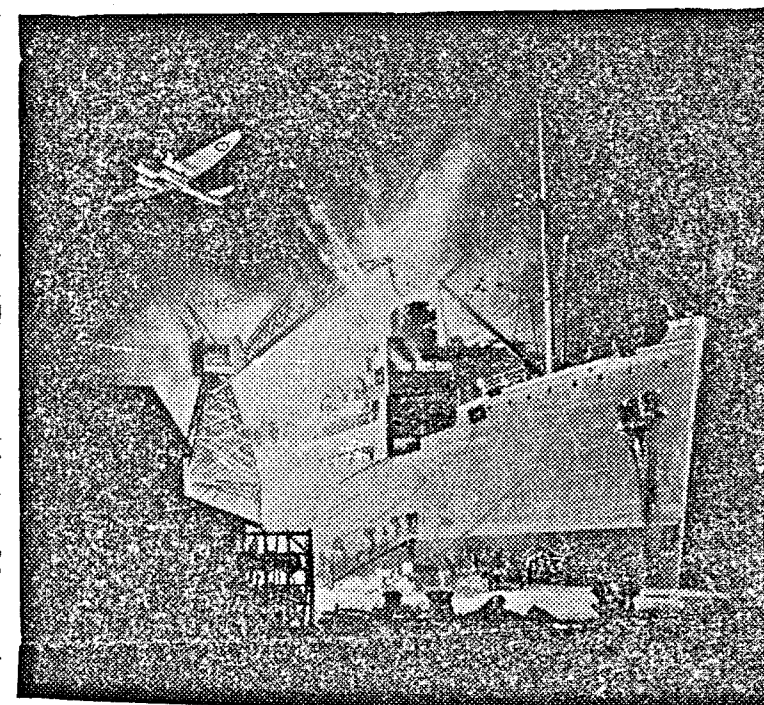
Thus, for example, the instructions of the German Supreme Command entitled "Treatment of the civilian population and enemy war prisoners" make "officers responsible for ruthless treatment of the civilian population" and prescribe "the application of force

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 Donetz, 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 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. 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

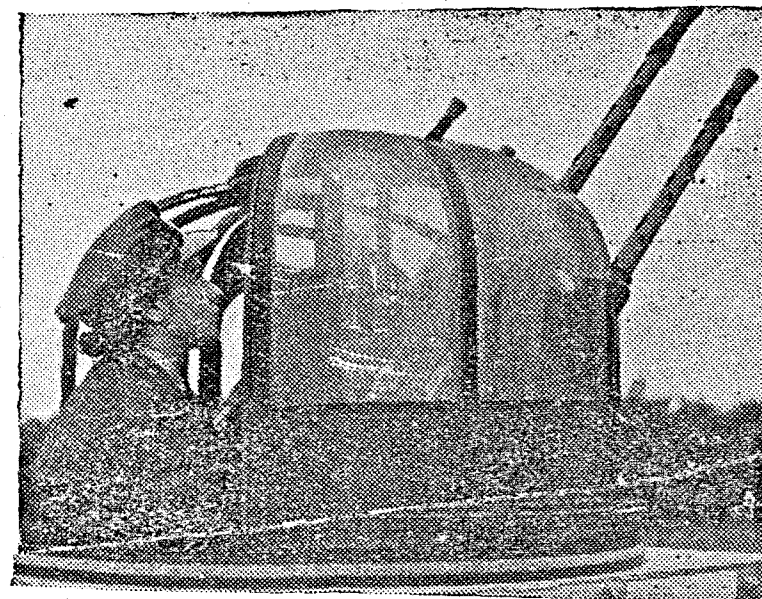
Many women are in uniform. One watching a parade wears a captain's pip with a revolver slung on her hip. She is an engineer. The widespread belief that Soviet women are actually fighting in the front line is untrue. Most are doctors and medical orderlies and do all the work of the R. A. S. C. It is not 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 AUCHINLECK

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 clear 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 from running out of ammunition and ammo run out of shooting."

## Significance of Fall of Kerch

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.

3-A

## 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.

## 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 anyone 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.

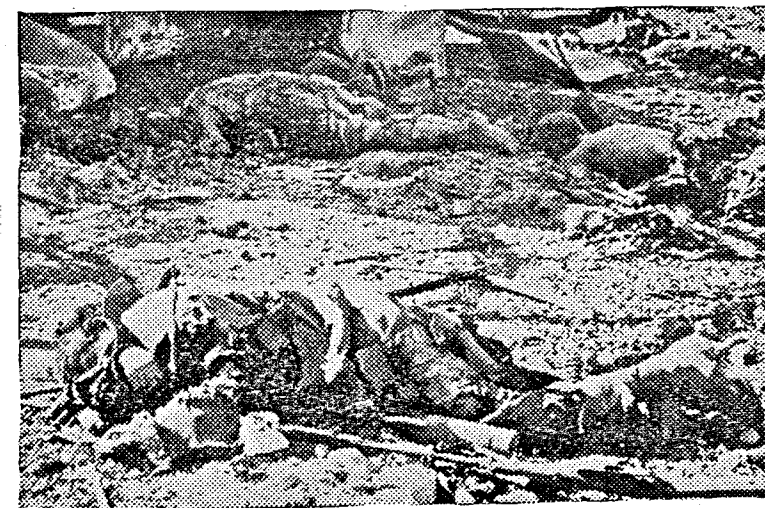
Heydrich, Gestapo Chief for occupied countries, was wounded when an attempt was made on his life in Prague.

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."

According to a Stockholm report of the Reuters 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 we 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 message to the Vichy Government demanding Corsica, Sicily and Sardinia for Italy.

**27th May.**—It was revealed that M. Laval brought pressure to bear upon Tunis with a view to counter-balance Madagascar and Martinique.

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 the Izyum-Barvenkovo front.

**29th May.**—Timoshenko launched a new attack. Fierce enemy attacks in the Izyum-Barvenkovo sector were repelled.

#### NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

**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 manoeuvres 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 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 three 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 **Chafa Chefak** 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 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, 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 Teng-chung and Lungling was imminent. The Japanese closed in on Kinkwa.

# Madras War Review

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## 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

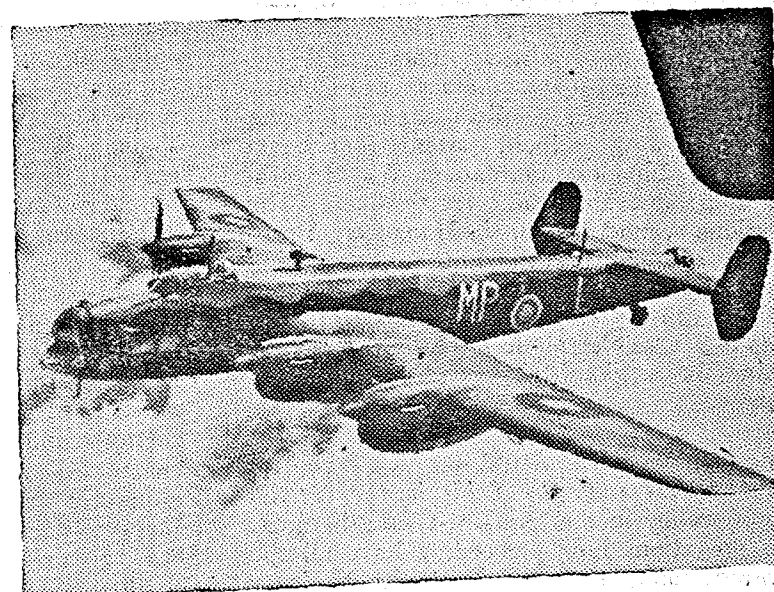
what the Royal Air Force bombers have done, as for what they may continue to do in future. Air Marshal Harris said that the force which attacked Cologne was "twice the size and had more than four times the carrying capacity of the largest air force ever before concentrated on one objective" and its instructions 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 Krupp's 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.

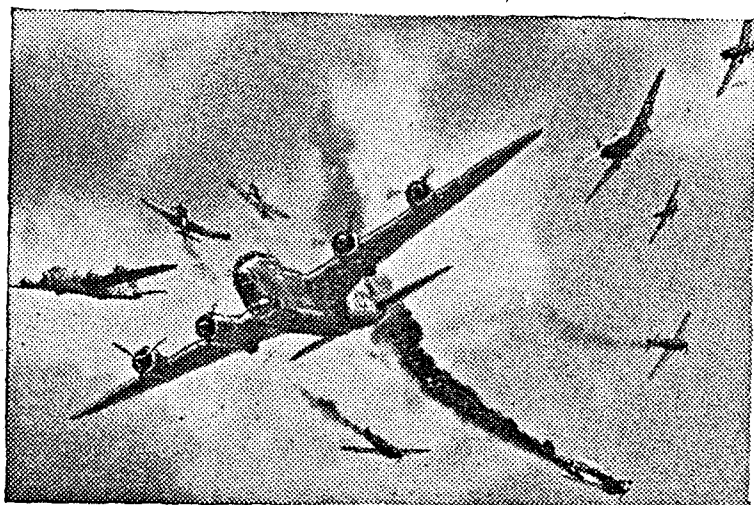
Reports have come about enemy land movements in China at various points. We find that the Japanese are trying to work their way down the Fen river in Shansi province into Honan. They have a good deal of control over the Hwang Jo, and they would perhaps like to get down to Hupeh by the well-known Tientsin-Hankow 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 —

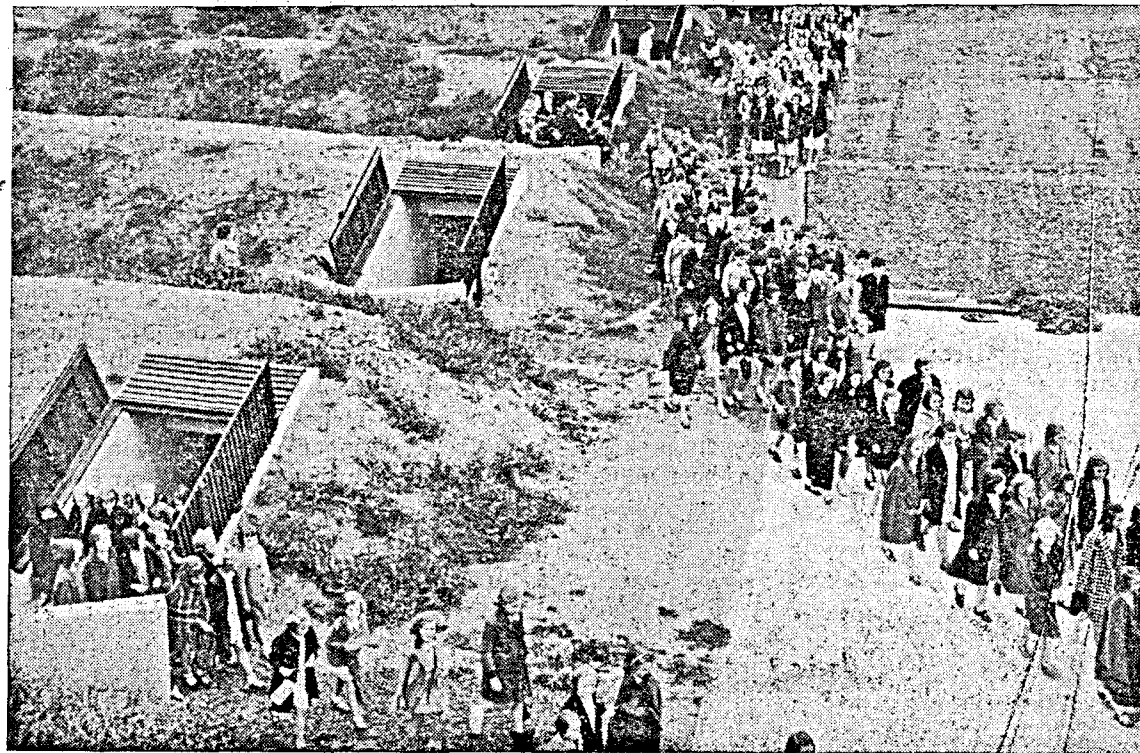
R. M. STATHAM

**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 ?

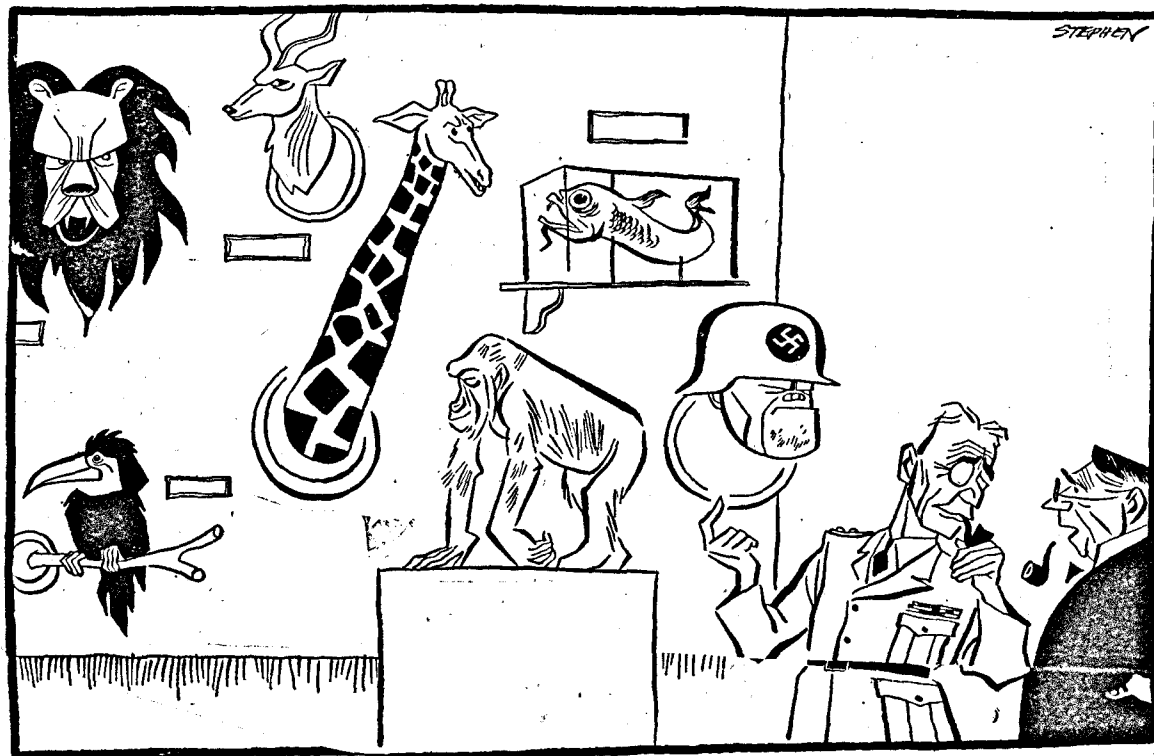
An estimate of the enemy's strength in the Desert was published on May 23. It referred to the 21st and 15th panzer divisions and an Italian armoured division as totalling 450 tanks. The colonial establishment of German armoured divisions is one armoured regiment to a division, in addition to infantry 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 these attacks have the many other 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-west of the city in the Isum-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

##### Madras Sappers and Miners

|       |      |                     |
|-------|------|---------------------|
| 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 or more 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.

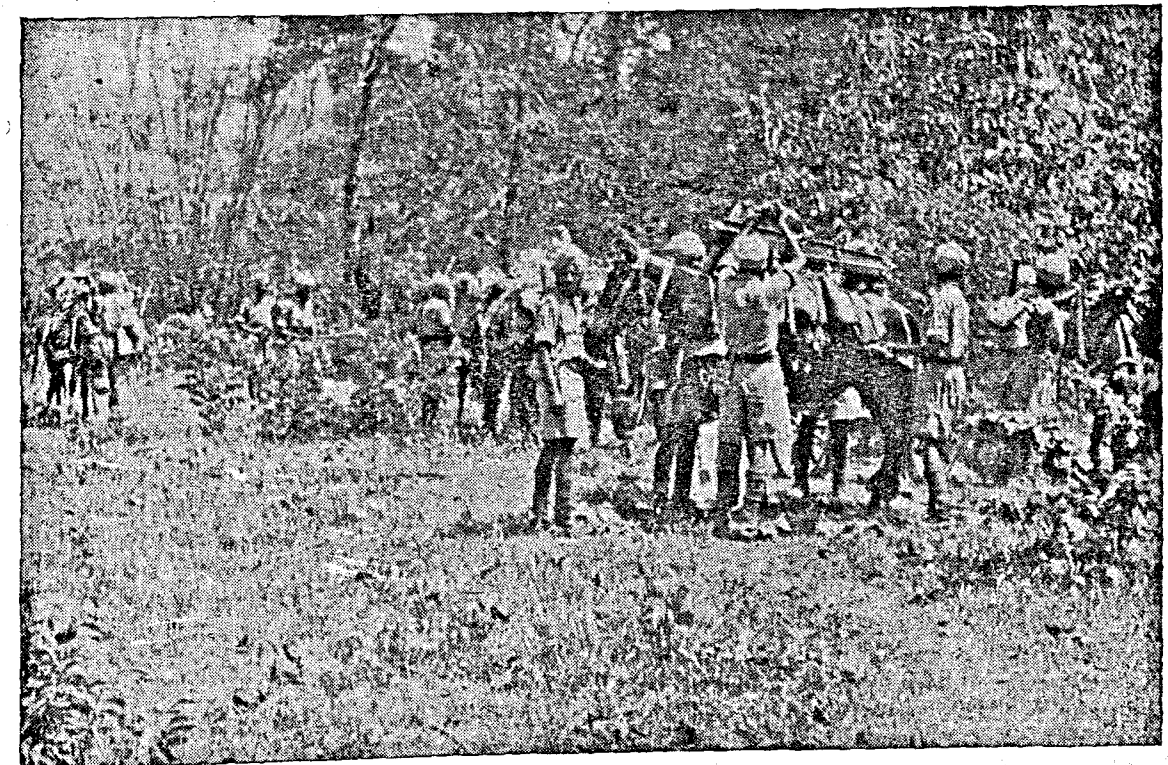
The Director-General added that the recently formed Religious League for Greater East Asia is a body which intends to bring every denomination under Japanese control.

#### 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.

# 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 siege, 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 *Türkische 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 minorities 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.'

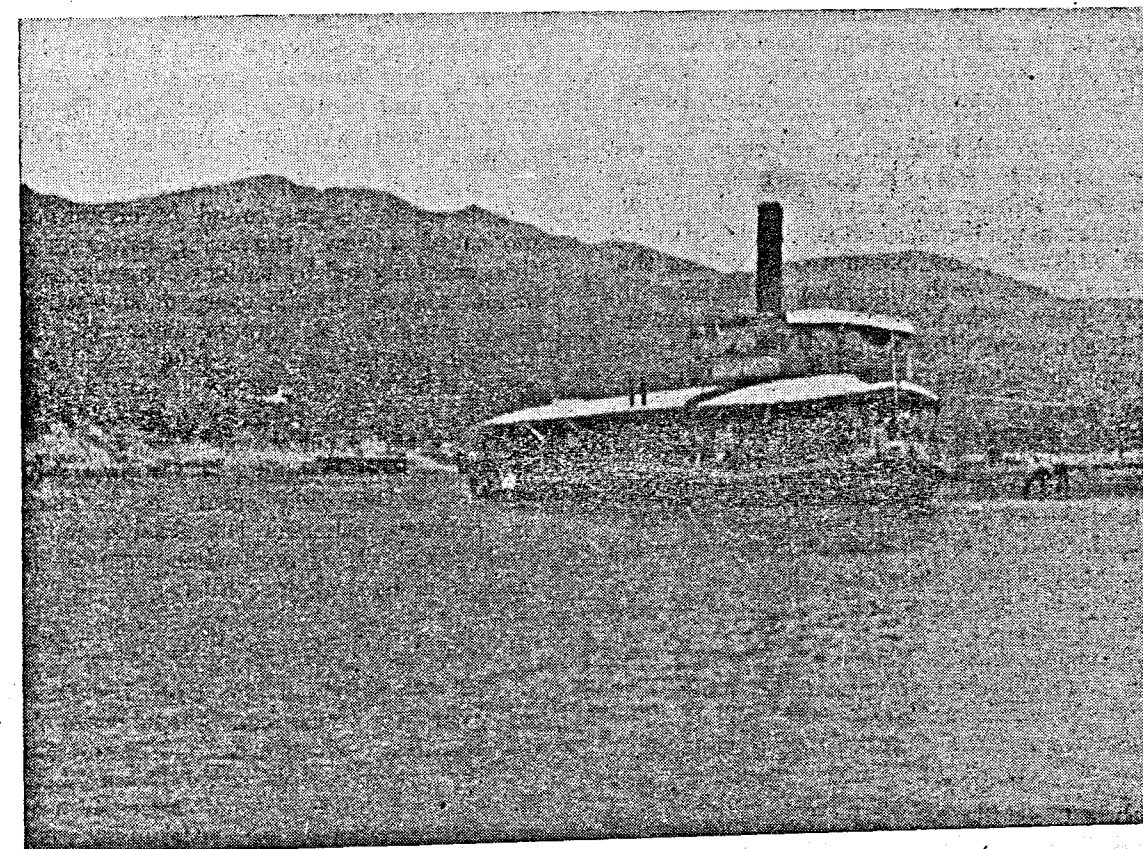
—('Backpage News—Yugoslavia' by B. Pofitch in a talk from the BBC).

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*.

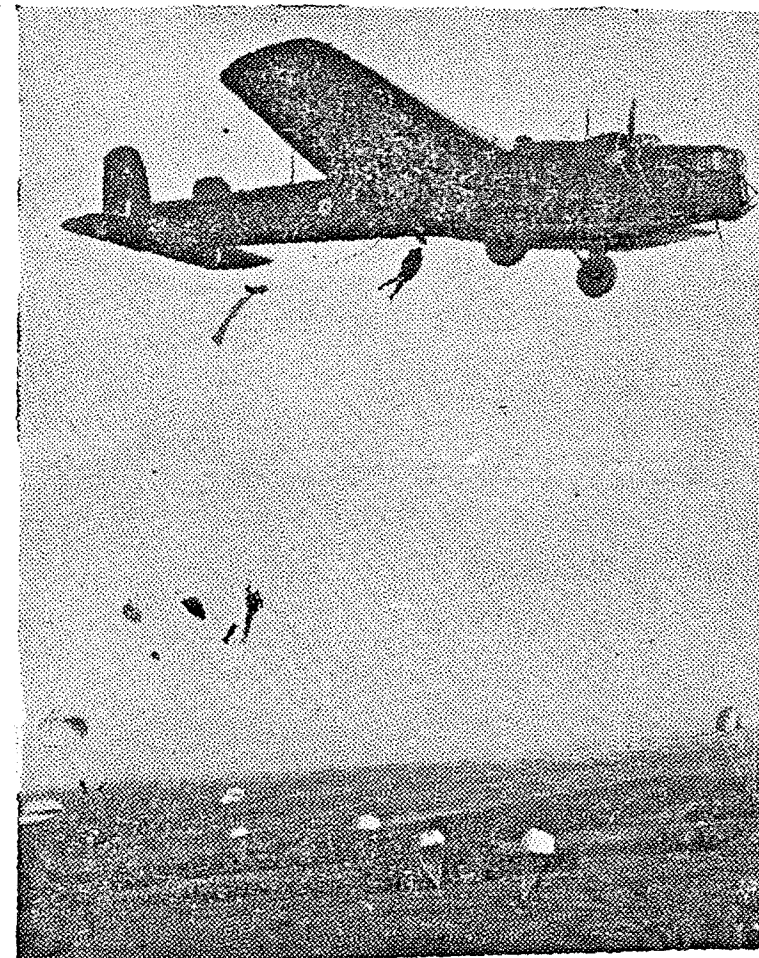
—because translation in British and American offices makes a message sometimes hours late—it also pours out a series of false rumours.

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 "strafing." 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

## 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.'"

place at any moment; an attack upon Tunis, which remains under weak French protection, is indicated.

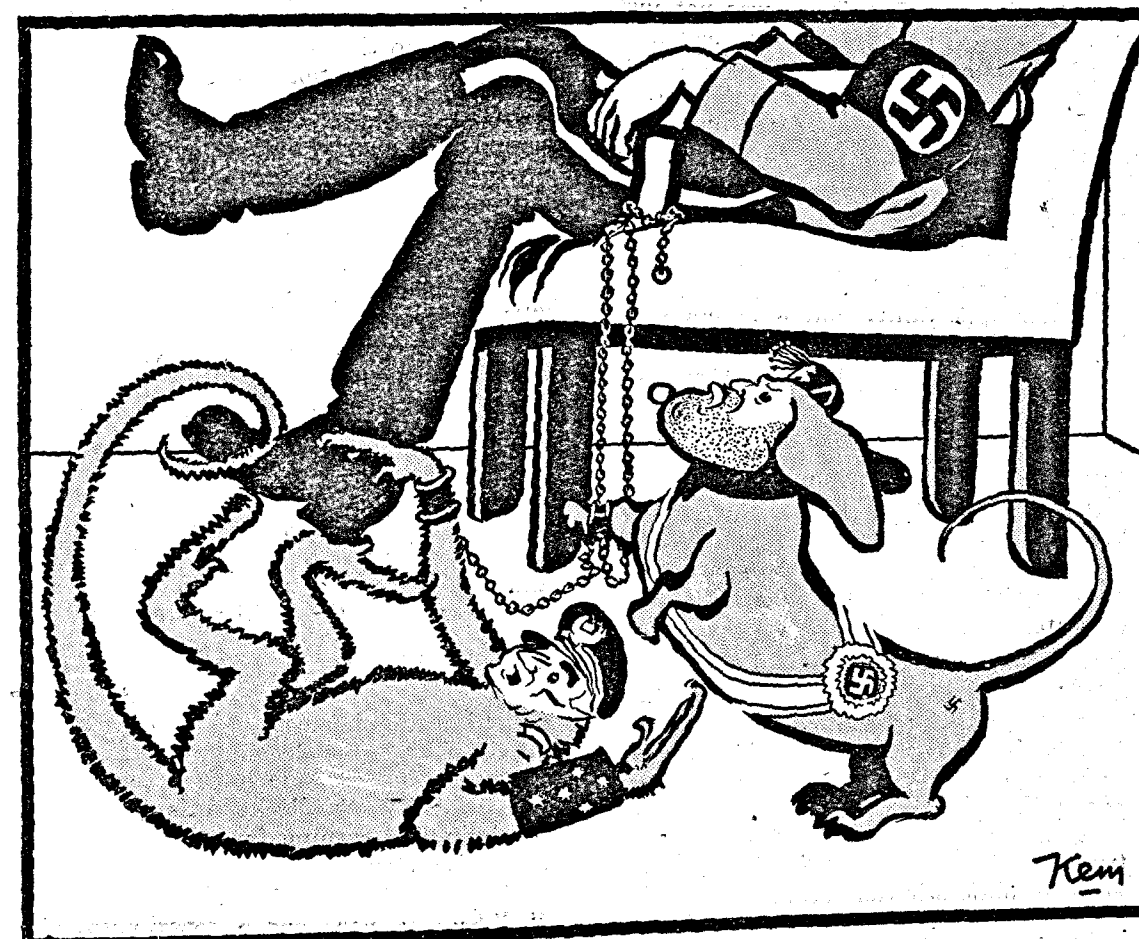
These reports are not confirmed in London, where there is considerable doubt about Italy's taking action to satisfy her claims against France. It is regarded as out of question that Italy should do so without having obtained Germany's consent. This would only be given in return for Italian concessions 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.



## Food Situation in Germany

The dismissal of Walther Darre, the German Minister of Agriculture, "off 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 world-wide 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.

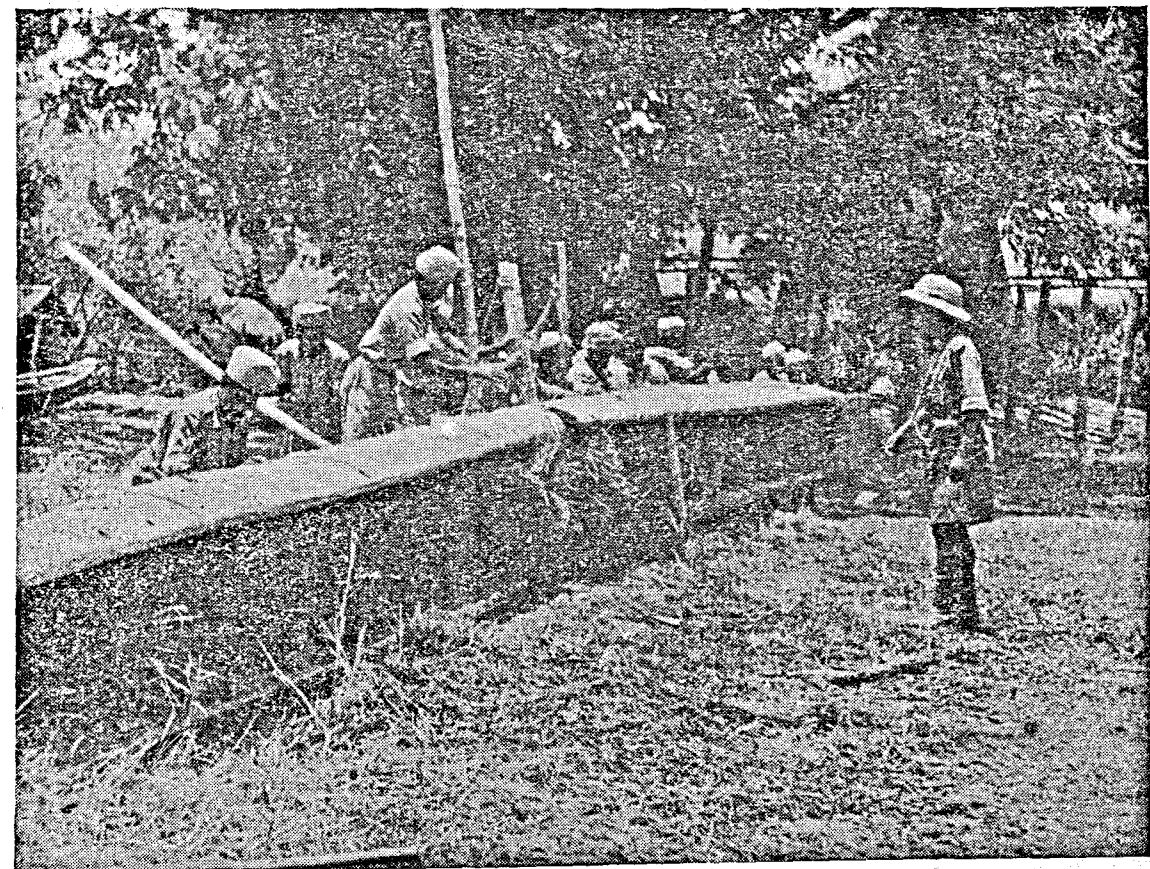
Group Leader Deluege succeeded Heydrich as "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia.

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.

#### 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.

**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.



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 Hazebrouck, 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 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.

# Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

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## 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 polities 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.

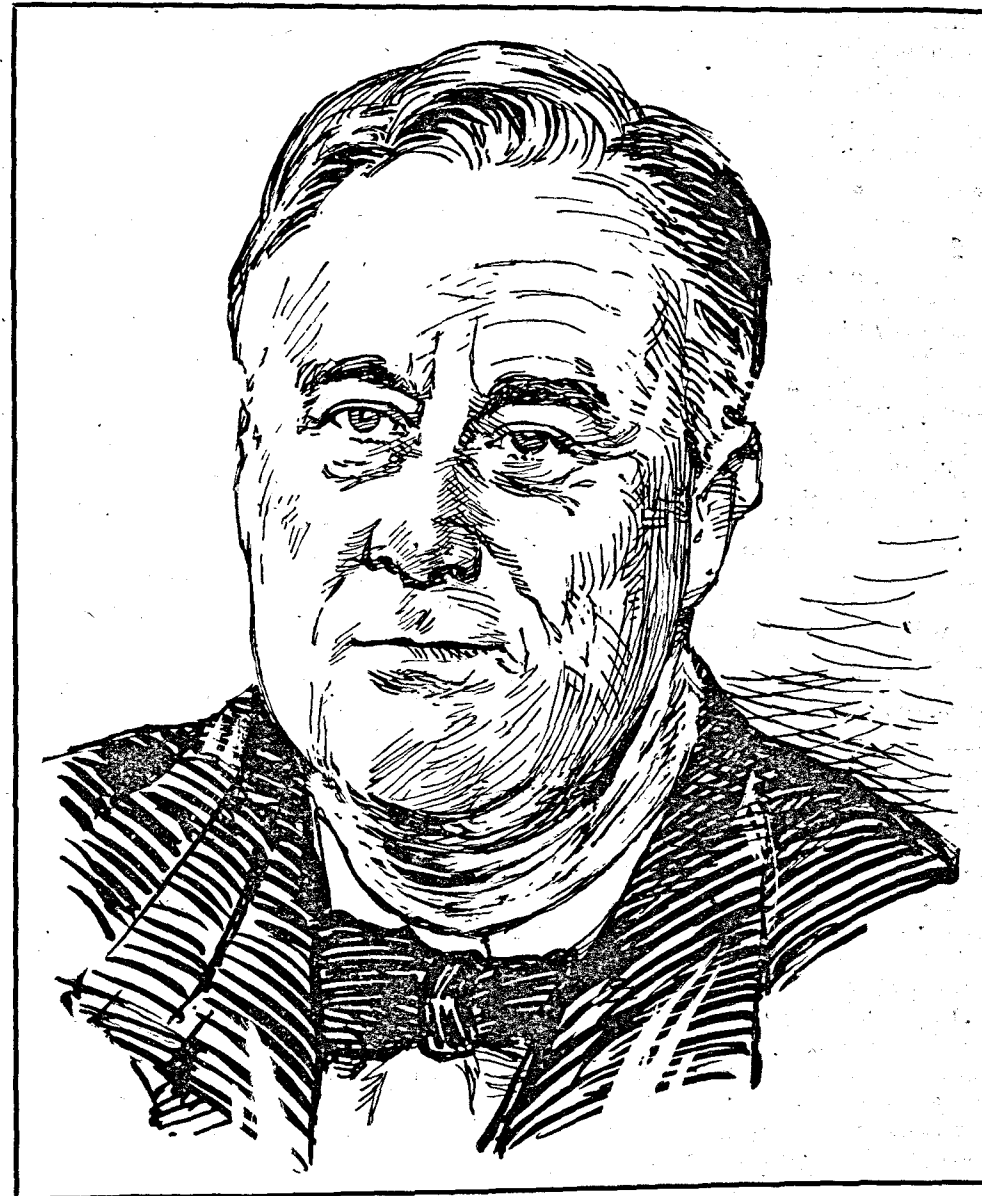
The Axis move in Libya is unquestionably part of the enemy's general strategic plan, and the occupation of the Caucasus and the Suez Canal Zones is an essential part of this plan. Hitler's failure in any one area therefore, affects his prospects in the other, and so the British concentration of troops 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 everying 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 Curaco 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.

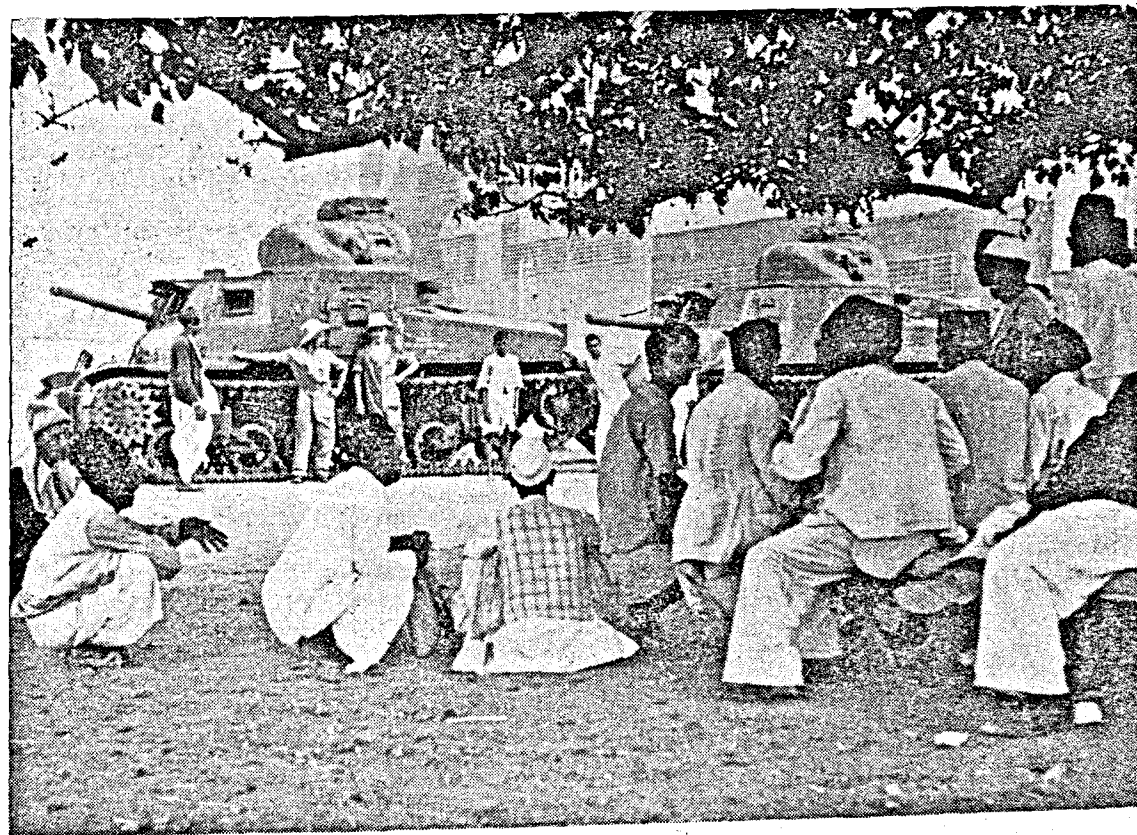
### UNITED NATIONS' DUTY

"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 liners and a number belonging to Allied nations. They brought to India most modern units of Britain's army 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 Commandant, 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

### 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."

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.



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

## The Aggressor Cannot win

BY

JOHN MACDONALD

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.

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



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.

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.

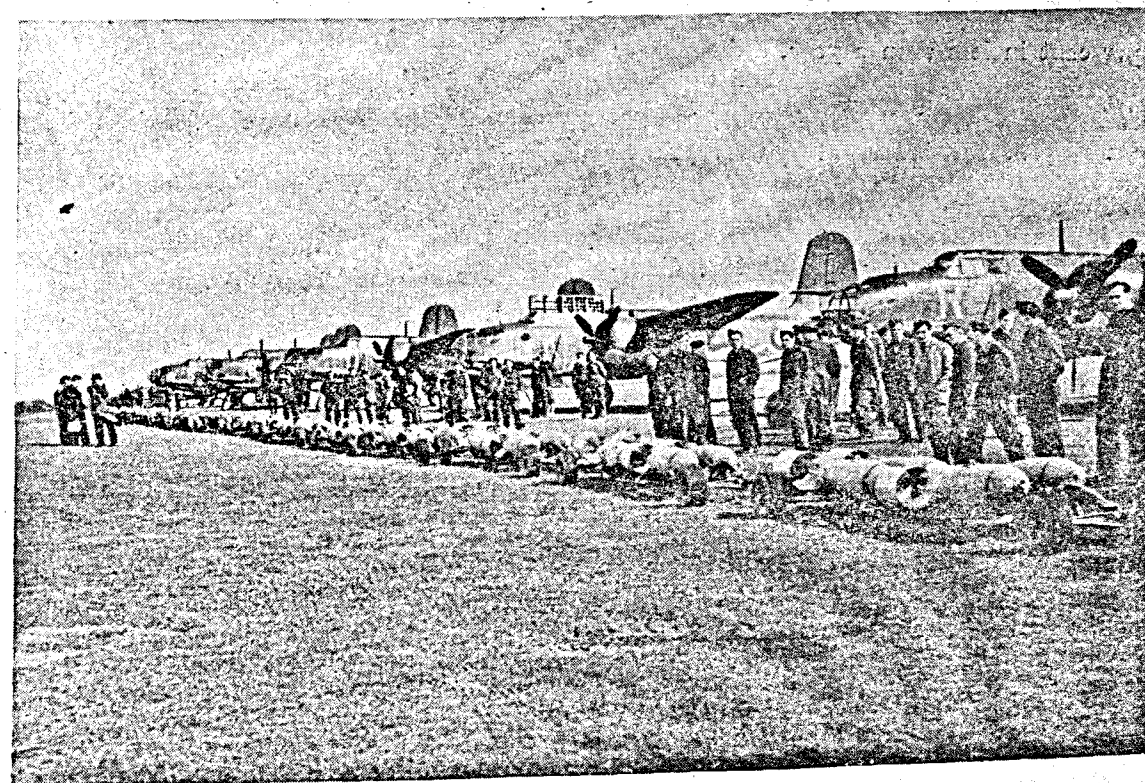
During five centuries at least half-a-dozen attempts had been made to conquer Belgium. The Spaniards had tried and so had the Austrians, the French, the Dutch and the Germans. None of them had ever succeeded in retaining a hold over Belgium. The Belgians had always succeeded, more often than not by a 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.      | Sundaramaha-<br>lingam, P. |
| R. I. A. S. C. |           | Missing                    |
| 893946         | P/L/Nk.   | Ekambaram Pillai.          |
| 899536         | Sep.      | Gopalakrishnan, R.         |
| 896017         | Sep.      | Latchmanan.                |
| 9,0252         | Sep.      | Muniswami, R.              |
| 894114         | P/A/L/Nk. | Muniswami.                 |
| 900288         | Sep.      | Rajamanikkam.              |
| 894115         | Sep.      | Subramanya Pillai,<br>C.   |
| 893977         | U/P/L/Nk. | Vadi Valu.                 |
| 896156         | Sep.      | Venkataswami.              |
| 899860         | Sep.      | Venkatesan, P.             |
| R. I. A. S. C. |           | Wounded                    |
| 896300         | Sep.      | Irudayam.                  |
| I. A. O. C.    |           | Wounded                    |
| Q/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

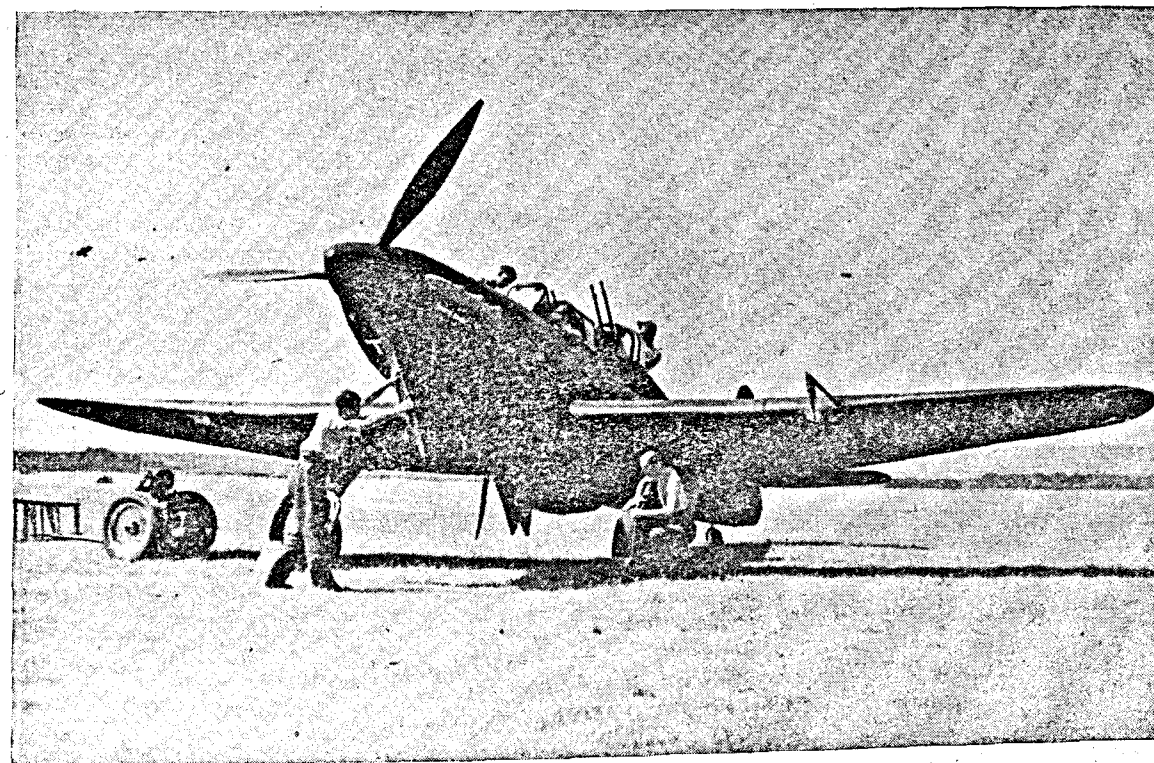
countrymen against believing foreigners who said that under a new order everything might be better regulated than it had been under the native rule.

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 *Faerelandet* 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 *Fredrikshavns 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 *Faerelandet* "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

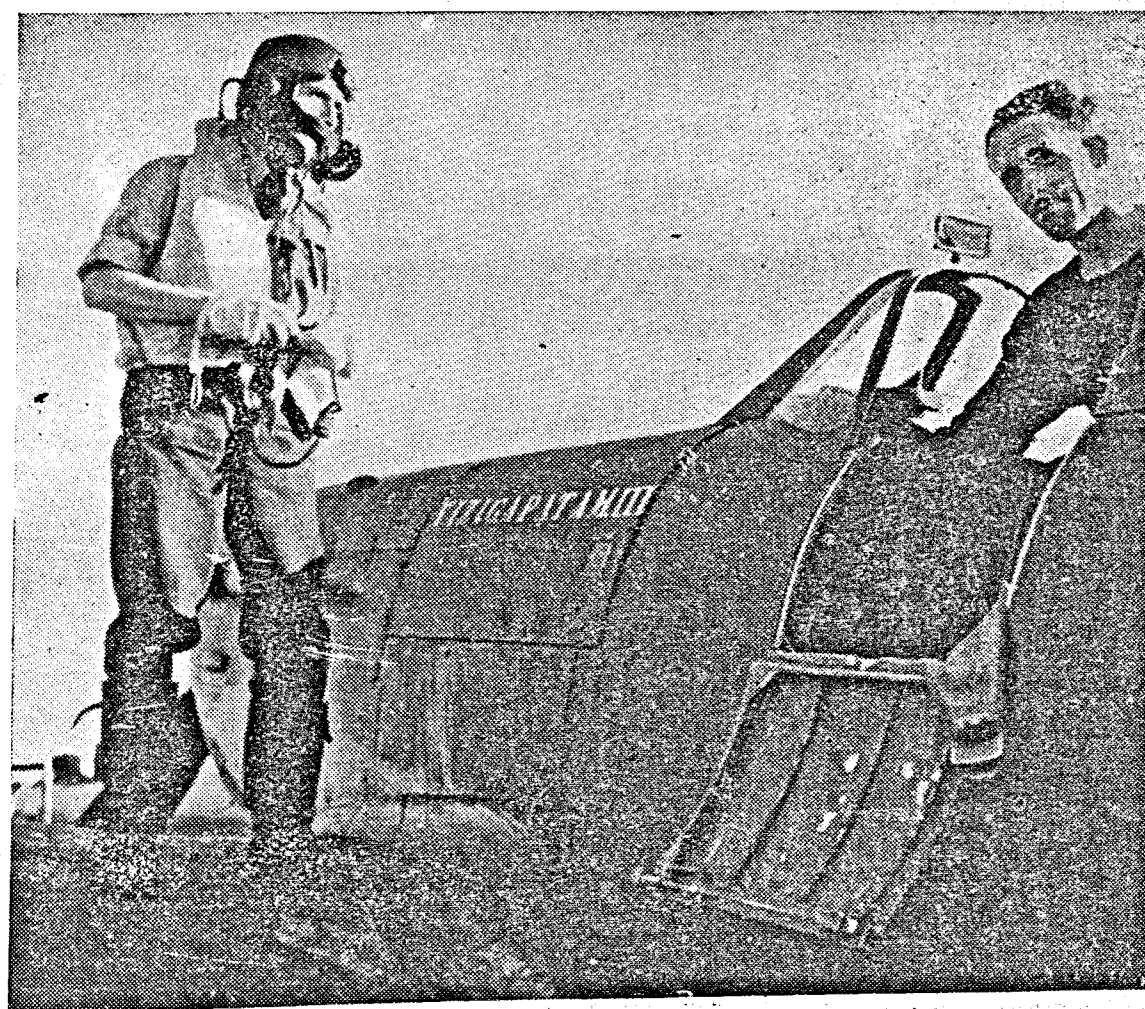
## Raid on Cologne and Essen

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

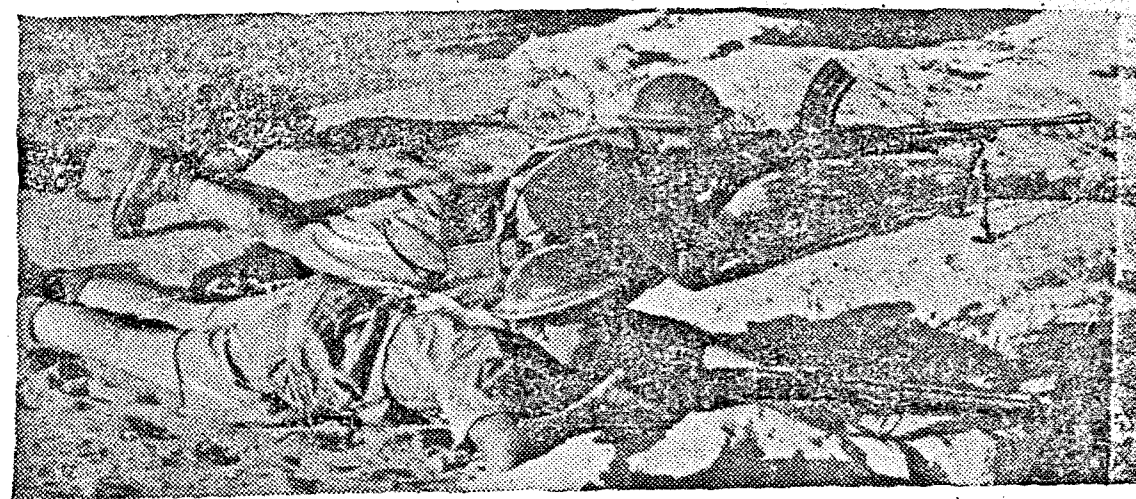
One of the chief features of the fighting has been the power and effectiveness of the Eighth Army's mobile artillery. Equally important has been the co-ordination between the Royal Air Force and our land forces. It has reached

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 *Prada* 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 is 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 Briansk 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.

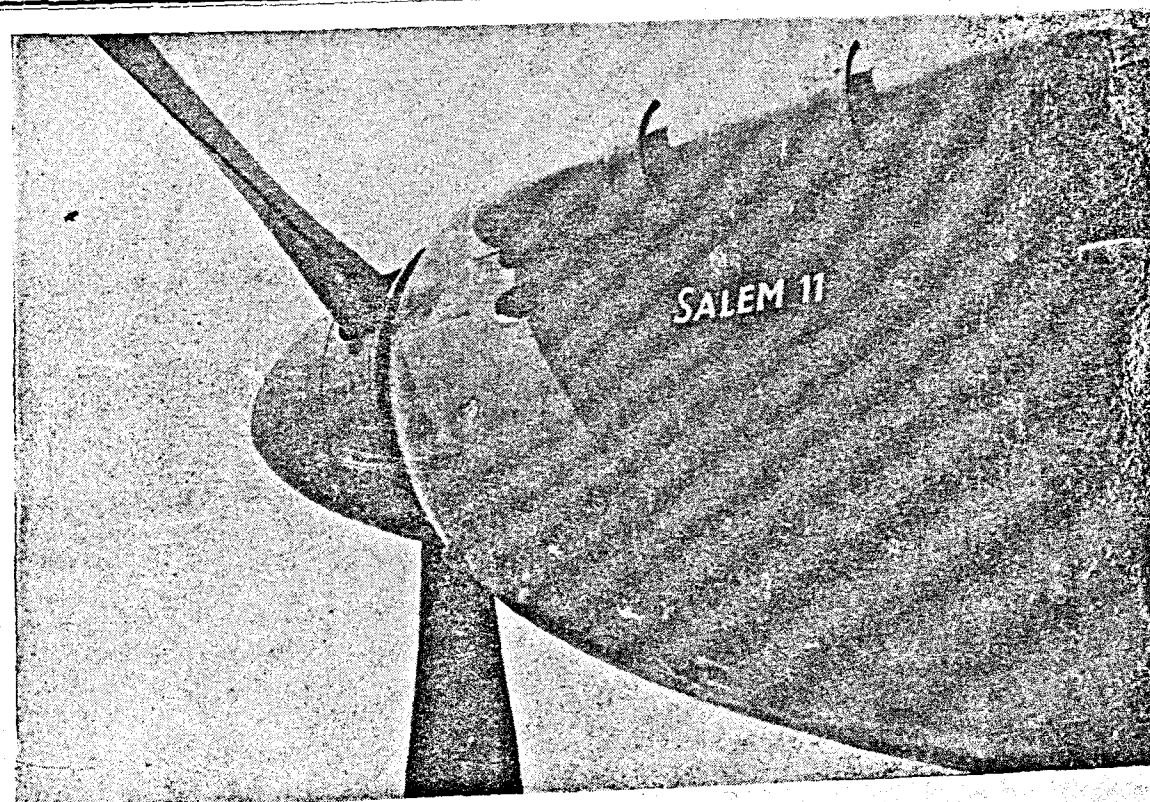
A London communique announced that Britain and Russia had reached an understanding regarding the opening of a second front in Europe this year.

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 prisoner—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

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M. STALIN

## OUR WAR FOR FREEDOM

IN 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. O.

|          |         |                     |
|----------|---------|---------------------|
| 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. O.

|        |         |             |
|--------|---------|-------------|
| 188812 | 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.

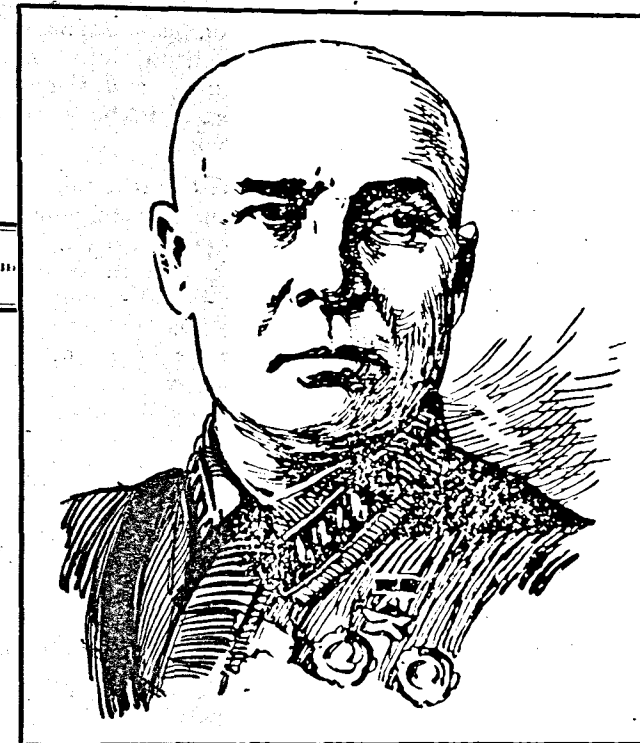
|       |      |                     |
|-------|------|---------------------|
| 36720 | Spr. | Krishnaswami Naidu. |
| 60170 | Spr. | Mada Chetty.        |

##### 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

Marshal 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 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



MR. ANTHONY EDEN,  
Foreign Secretary.

## RUSSIA and BRITAIN: PACT of Mutual Assistance



M. 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)



MARSHAL VOROSHILOV

**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.

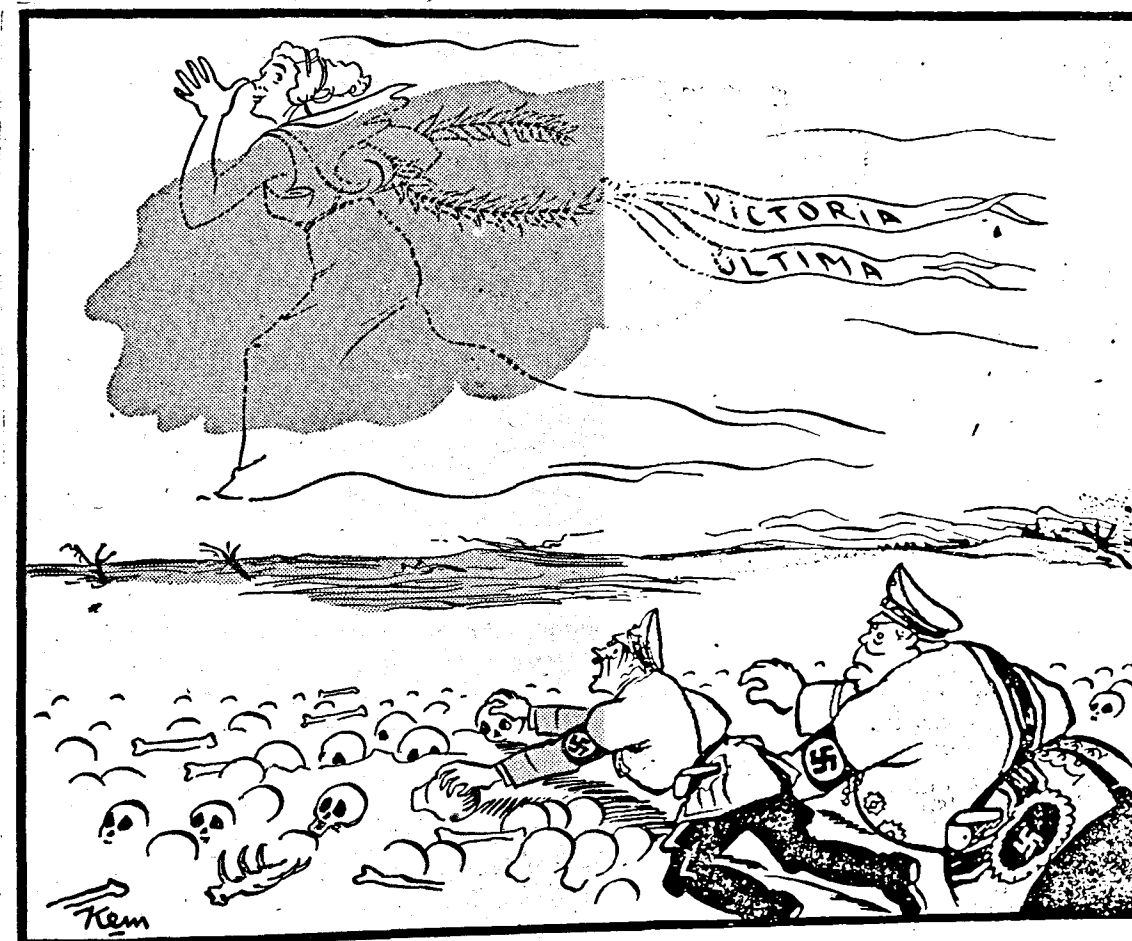
Eastern Front at a moment when the defeat of Germany before Moscow was evident to everyone, had its origin, as far as the latter were concerned, in their conviction that the war was already lost for Germany from the military point of view. From public admissions of Hitler and Goering in their last two 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 as 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.

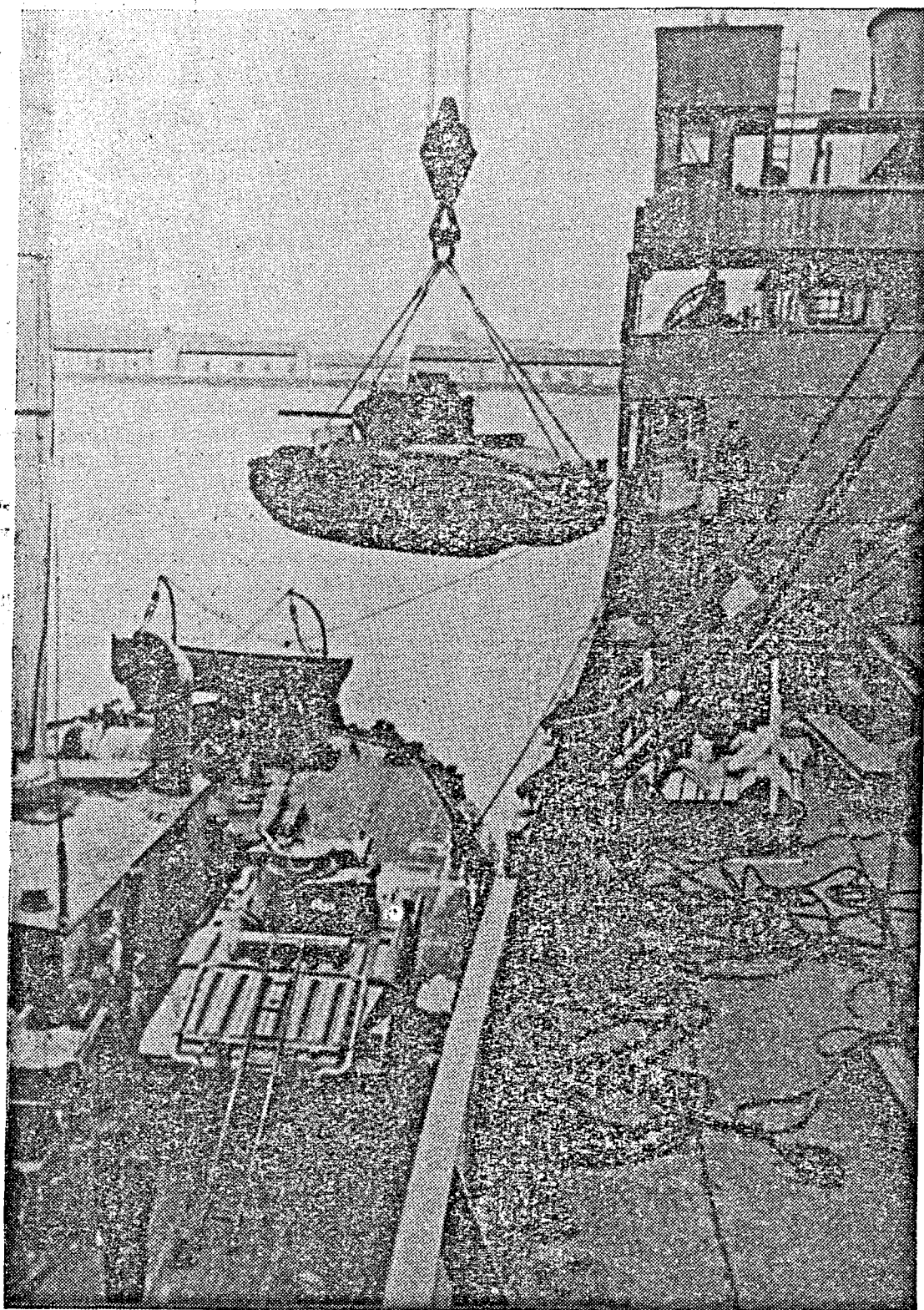


## RUSSIAN SHIPS BRINGING TIMBER TO BRITAIN, RETURN WITH MUNITIONS

Convoys 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

MODERN 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

## German Progress Impeded

BY  
PHILIP JORDON

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.



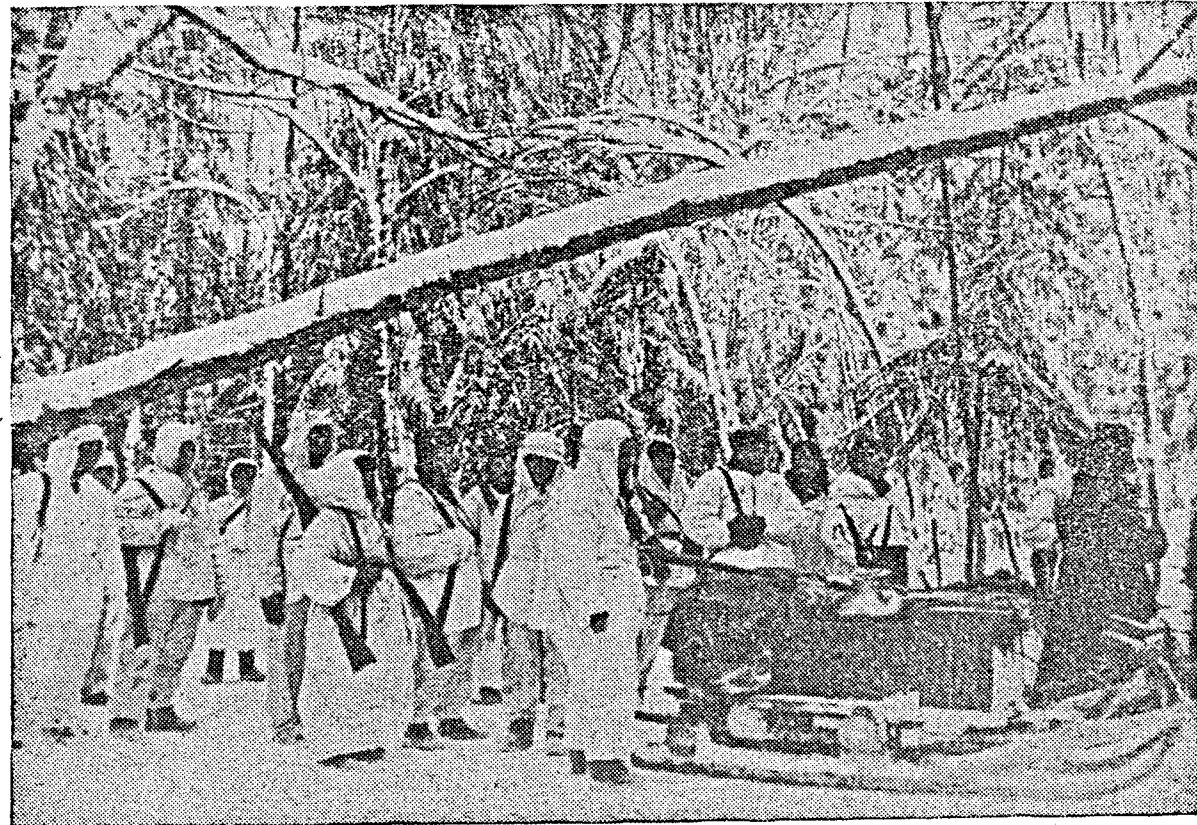
Soviet troops and armed bands of civilians carry on constant guerilla warfare, behind the German lines, and by burning German-occupied villages, blowing up supply trains and ammunition dumps and attacking supply columns as they move up to the front line, they destroy the invaders' supplies. This is an 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 GUERRILLAS 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 St 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 transports 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.

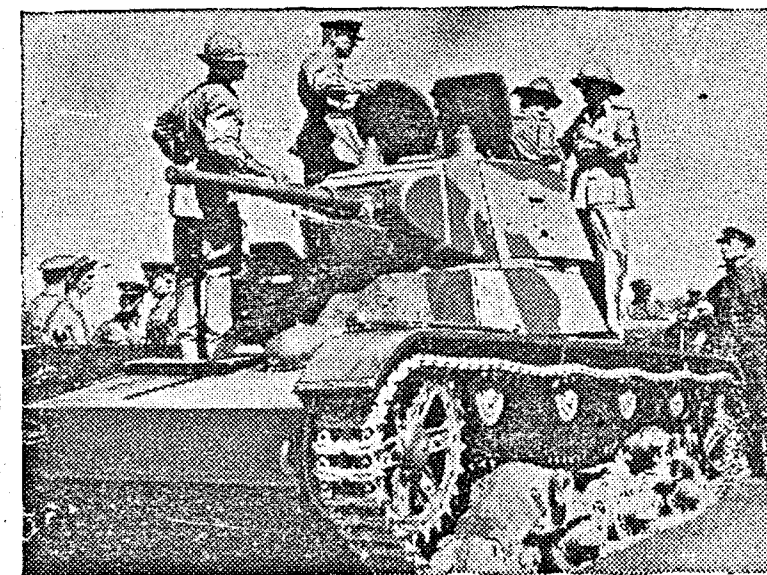
These three captains, a Russian, a Georgian and a Jew stood at the Pier, smiling at the British Officer's request to the flotilla commander.

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."

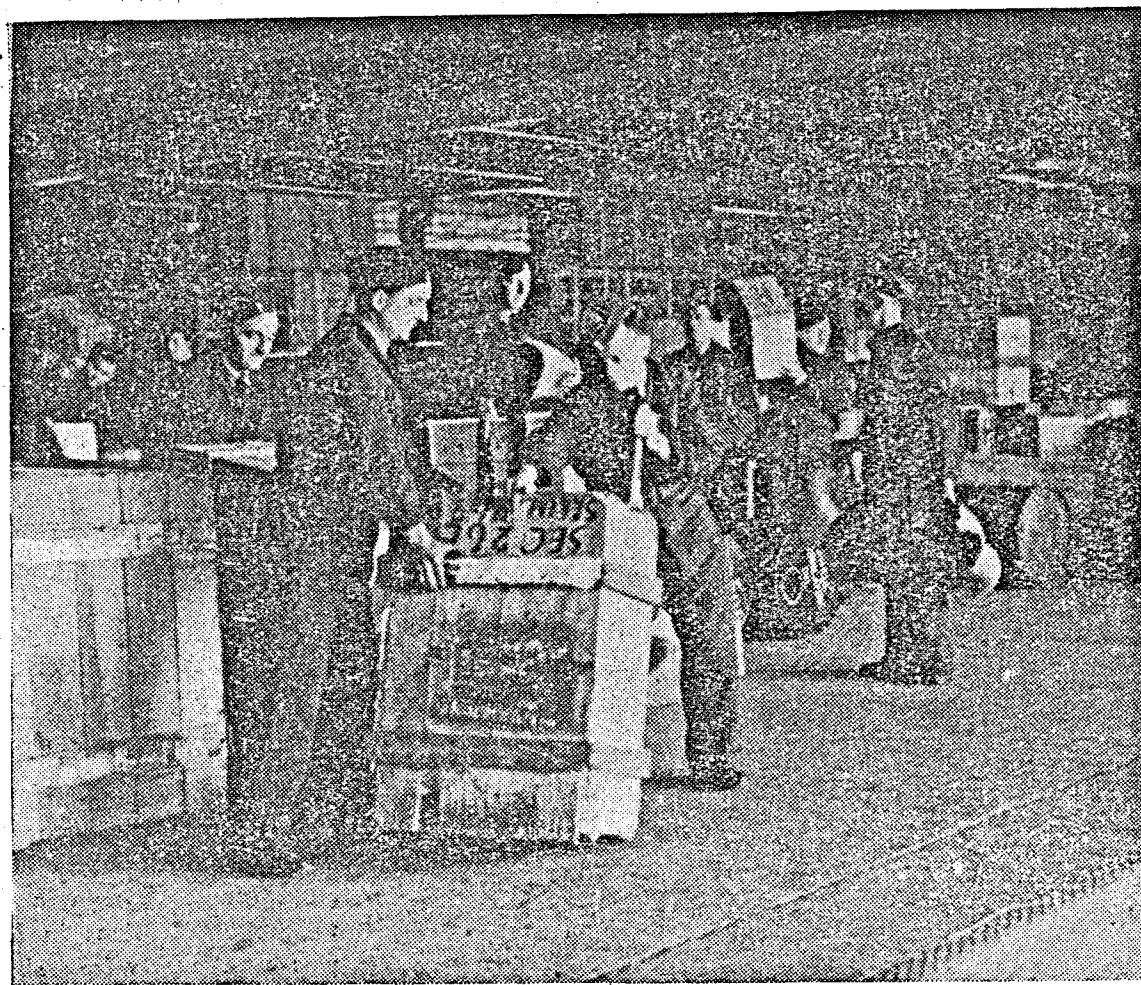
The submarine commanded by Sleyden, has left our shores. For us to remember them by, the crew of the ship have left our sailors a

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 Loe 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 livestock, 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."

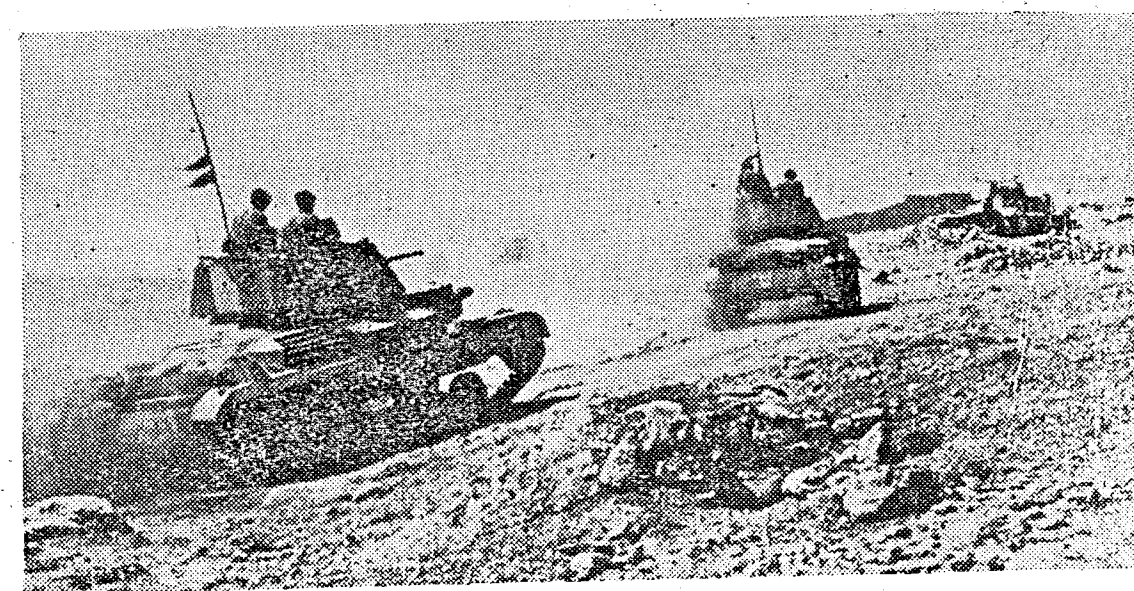
**14th June.**—A Royal Indian Navy ship bombarded Japanese machine gun nests near Akyab.

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.

## 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.

**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.

**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 lies 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.

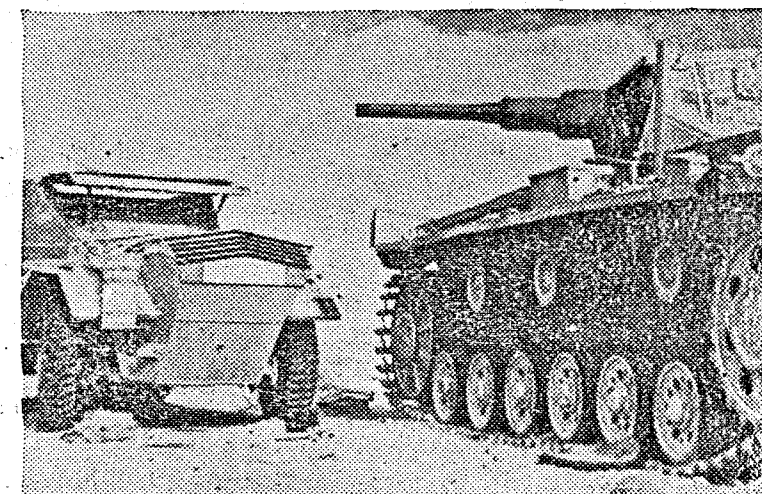
**17th June.**—The Royal Air Force flew low over Paris and dropped the French tri-coloured flag over the Arc de Triomphe.

**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 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.

**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.

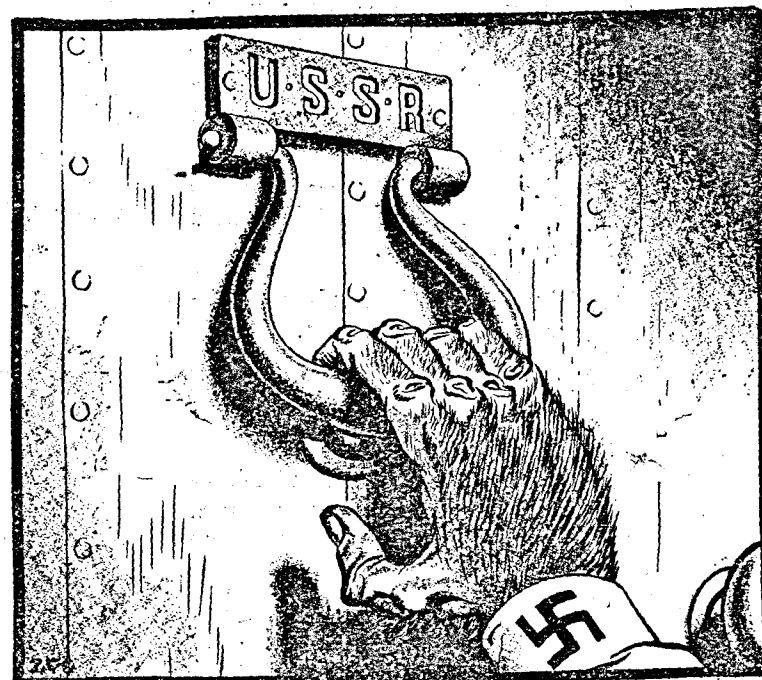
The Japanese were held in check in Hupeh. There was bitter struggle for the Chekiang railway. The Chinese evacuated Shangyo. The Japanese were driven back near Nanchang.

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 Nanchang, 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."